AGENDA
City Council

6:30 PM - Tuesday, February 6, 2018
City Hall Council Chambers, Sammamish, WA

Page		Estimated Time
	CALL TO ORDER	**6:30 p.m.**
	ROLL CALL	
	PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE	
	APPROVAL OF AGENDA	
	PUBLIC COMMENT	**6:35 p.m.**
	Note:*This is an opportunity for the public to address the Council. Three-minutes limit per person or five-minutes if representing the official position of a recognized community organization. If you would like to show a video or PowerPoint, it must be submitted or emailed by 5 pm, the end of the business day, to the City Clerk, Melonie Anderson at manderson@sammamish.us. Please be aware that Council meetings are videotaped and available to the public.*	
	CONSENT CALENDAR	**7:05 p.m.**
	1. Payroll for the period ending January 15, 2018 for the pay date of January 19, 2018 in the amount of $398,513.13	
4 - 19	2. **Approval:** Claims For Period Ending February 6, 2018 In The Amount Of $3,071,894.91 For Check No. 49519 Through 49720 View Agenda Item	
20 - 67	3. **Resolution:** Adopting Council Priorities for 2018 View Agenda Item	
68 - 81	4. **Resolution:** Revising the Rules of Procedure for the City Council	

View Agenda Item

82 - 85 5. **Resolution:** Accepting the Sammamish Landing ADA Access Improvements Project as Complete
View Agenda Item

86 - 108 6. **Contract:** Aerial Mapping/GeoTerra
View Agenda Item

109 - 111 7. **Approval:** Minutes for the November 28, 2017 Special Meeting
View Agenda Item

112 8. **Approval:** Notes for the December 4, 2017 Study Session
View Agenda Item

113 - 121 9. **Approval:** Minutes for the December 5, 2017 Regular Meeting
View Agenda Item

122 - 126 10. **Approval:** Minutes for the December 12, 2017 Special Meeting
View Agenda Item

127 - 130 11. **Approval:** Minutes for the January 2, 2018 Regular Meeting
View Agenda Item

131 12. **Approval:** Notes for the January 8, 2018 Joint Meeting with the Lake Washington School Board/Special Study Session
View Agenda Item

132 13. **Approval:** Notes for the January 9, 2018 Study Session
View Agenda Item

133 - 137 14. **Approval:** Minutes for the January 16, 2018 Regular Meeting
View Agenda Item

PRESENTATIONS / PROCLAMATIONS

PUBLIC HEARINGS **7:10 p.m.**

138 - 149 15. **Public Hearing:** Ordinance Amending Section 19A.08.190 of the Sammamish Municipal Code (SMC) to Prohibit the Circumvention of Zoning Density
View Agenda Bill

150 - 773 16. **Public Hearing:** Resolution Related to the Adoption of the 2018 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PRO) Plan for Purposes of Meeting the Washington State Department of Recreation and Conservation Office Submittal Requirements
View Agenda Item

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

NEW BUSINESS **8:40 p.m.**

774 - 798 17. **Resolution:** Establishing a New Governance Committee Charter and Updating Existing Council Committee Charters for 2018
View Agenda Item

COUNCIL REPORTS/ COUNCIL COMMITTEE REPORTS **9:00 pm**

799 18. **Report:** Mayor Malchow
View Report

CITY MANAGER REPORT **9:20 p.m.**

EXECUTIVE SESSION **9:30 p.m.**
Property Acquisition pursuant to RCW42.10.110(b)

ADJOURNMENT **10:00 p.m.**

LONG TERM CALENDAR
800 - 806 View Calendar

City Council meetings are wheelchair accessible. American Sign Language (ASL) interpretation is available upon request. Please phone (425) 295-0500 at least 48 hours in advance. Assisted Listening Devices are also available upon request.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Melonie Anderson/City Clerk

FROM: Marlene/Finance Department
DATE: January 31, 2018
RE: Claims for February 6, 2018

1,337,768.29 +	$	1,337,768,29
51,646.84 +		51,646.84
181,619.32 +		181,619.32
1,191,251.39 +		1,191,251.39
197,956.64 +		197,956.64
111,652.43 +		111,652.43
006		
3,071,894.91G+		

Top 10 Over $10,000 Payments

Eastside Fire & Rescue	$598,337.66	Fire Services - FEBRUARY 2017
Marshbank Construction	$112,894.87	Inglewood Hill Stormwater Project 2017
Kenyon & Disend	$95,293.89	Attorney Services- December 2017
King County Finance	$56,009.19	Road Services November/December 2017
Lochner	$55,363.72	SE Iss/Fall City Rd Project - 2017
Otak	$49,181.66	Zackuse Creek Fish Passage Project, Reviews, Reports
Accela	$38,056.01	Annual Maintenance - Springbrook Software - 2018
SSHI/D.R. Horton	$36,843.01	Bond Release
PSE	$35,824.14	Electric & Gas - City Wide - 2017
Patriot Maintenance	$34,460.50	Janitorial Services - January 2018

TOTAL $ 3.071,894.91
CHECK # 49519 - # 49720

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 1/12/2018 - 9:05 AM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
49519	01/16/2018	ASCAP	ASCAP	694.00	49,519
49520	01/16/2018	AWCDRUG	Assoc of Wa Cities	851.00	49,520
49521	01/16/2018	AWC	Association of Wa Cities	44,418.00	49,521
49522	01/16/2018	COMCAST2	Comcast	9.42	49,522
49523	01/16/2018	COMCAST3	Comcast	1,318.62	49,523
49524	01/16/2018	EASTFIRE	Eastside Fire & Rescue	908,859.30	49,524
49525	01/16/2018	GREATAME	Great America Financial Services	130.90	49,525
49526	01/16/2018	HONEY	Honey Bucket	1,980.50	49,526
49527	01/16/2018	JOHNJEAN	Jean Johnson	1,419.00	49,527
49528	01/16/2018	PACSOIL	Pacific Topsoils, Inc	500.00	49,528
49529	01/16/2018	PERFECTM	Perfect Mind	11,100.00	49,529
49530	01/16/2018	ROTARSAM	Rotary Club of Sammamish	156.00	49,530
49531	01/16/2018	SCA	Sound Cities Assoc	39,593.00	49,531
49532	01/16/2018	TAGS	Tags Awards & Specialties	64.35	49,532
49533	01/16/2018	PERFECT	The Perfect Pair	2,917.20	49,533
49534	01/16/2018	WAINS	Wa Cities Insurance Authority	321,678.00	49,534
49535	01/16/2018	WRPA	Wa Recreation & Parks Assoc	1,196.00	49,535
49536	01/16/2018	WSDA	Wa State Dept of Agriculture	33.00	49,536
49537	01/16/2018	WEATHER	Weathernet LLC	850.00	49,537
			Check Total:	1,337,768.29	

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 1/12/2018 - 11:16 AM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
49538	01/12/2018	JOHNSOND	Daniel Johnson	134.31	49,538
49539	01/12/2018	KINGPET	King County Pet Licenses	305.00	49,539
49540	01/12/2018	PSE	Puget Sound Energy	20.48	49,540
			Check Total:	459.79	

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 1/12/2018 - 11:52 AM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
49541	01/12/2018	AMERICAL	Americall International Inc	308.85	49,541
49542	01/12/2018	FRONTIR2	Frontier	396.01	49,542
49543	01/12/2018	TRAFFICZ	TrafficWrapz	10,488.76	49,543
			Check Total:	11,193.62	

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 1/18/2018 - 3:40 PM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
49544	01/19/2018	COSTCO	Costco Wholesale	1,270.13	49,544
49545	01/19/2018	HOMEDE	Home Depot	6,481.27	49,545
49546	01/19/2018	MAILPO	Mail Post	711.84	49,546
49547	01/19/2018	NESAM	NE Sammamish Sewer & Water	715.06	49,547
49548	01/19/2018	PROVAC	PRO-VAC	2,317.08	49,548
49549	01/19/2018	PSE	Puget Sound Energy	35,824.14	49,549
49550	01/19/2018	SAM	Sammamish Plateau Water Sewer	1,603.05	49,550
			Check Total:	48,922.57	

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 1/18/2018 - 4:10 PM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
49551	01/19/2018	ACCELA	Accela, Inc #774375	38,056.01	49,551
49552	01/19/2018	AMERICAL	Americall International Inc	299.00	49,552
49553	01/19/2018	AWC	Association of Wa Cities	6,474.81	49,553
49554	01/19/2018	CASDU	Cailfornia State Disbursement Unit	663.50	49,554
49555	01/19/2018	CENTURY	Century Link	54.15	49,555
49556	01/19/2018	ICMA401	ICMA 401	51,579.06	49,556
49557	01/19/2018	ICMA457	ICMA457	19,008.68	49,557
49558	01/19/2018	WALAB	Wa State Dept of Labor & Indus	23,184.09	49,558
49560	01/19/2018	WASUPPOR	Wa State Support Registry	580.57	49,560
			Check Total:	139,899.87	

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 1/18/2018 - 4:22 PM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name		Amount	Voucher
49561	01/19/2018	NAVIA	Navia Benefits Solution		2,264.48	49,561
				Check Total:	2,264.48	

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 1/24/2018 - 11:42 AM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
49562	01/25/2018	US BANK	U. S. Bank Corp Payment System	30,525.83	49,562
			Check Total:	30,525.83	

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 1/25/2018 - 10:38 AM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name		Amount	Voucher
49563	01/25/2018	NEMC	Diane L. Newman		1,750.00	49,563
49564	01/25/2018	SUTTER	Sutter Paving Inc		3,681.85	49,564
				Check Total:	5,431.85	

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 1/30/2018 - 1:36 PM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
49565	02/06/2018	AFM	American Forest Mgmt, Inc.	683.00	49,565
49566	02/06/2018	BELLCITY	City Of Bellevue	15,731.25	49,566
49567	02/06/2018	CDW	CDW Govt Inc	2,158.35	49,567
49568	02/06/2018	CEKO	CEKO	5,203.39	49,568
49569	02/06/2018	EASTFIRE	Eastside Fire & Rescue	598,337.66	49,569
49570	02/06/2018	ENVIROTE	Envirotech Services, Inc	5,959.57	49,570
49571	02/06/2018	ESA	ESA	3,760.00	49,571
49572	02/06/2018	FEHRPEER	Fehr & Peers	12,354.52	49,572
49573	02/06/2018	FIREPROT	Fire Protection, Inc.	924.00	49,573
49574	02/06/2018	GOODENOU	Goodenough Company Inc	498.75	49,574
49575	02/06/2018	GOODSON	David M. Goodson	420.00	49,575
49576	02/06/2018	GREENWOO	Greenwood Heating	109.00	49,576
49577	02/06/2018	HALF	Robert Half Technology	4,822.56	49,577
49578	02/06/2018	ISSCITY	City Of Issaquah	8,489.75	49,578
49579	02/06/2018	JACOBSEN	Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc	7,041.93	49,579
49580	02/06/2018	KCRADIO	King Cty Radio Comm Svcs	1,072.50	49,580
49581	02/06/2018	KENYON2	Kenyon Disend PLLC	95,293.89	49,581
49582	02/06/2018	KINGFI	King County Finance A/R	56,009.19	49,582
49583	02/06/2018	Kingsh	King County Sheriff's Office	79.62	49,583
49584	02/06/2018	KINGWAT	King County Finance	27,475.00	49,584
49585	02/06/2018	KPG	KPG Interdisciplary Design	4,698.90	49,585
49586	02/06/2018	KRAUSSJO	John Krauss	131.13	49,586
49587	02/06/2018	LINEX	Line-X of Kirkland	654.50	49,587
49588	02/06/2018	LOCHNER	Lochner, Inc.	55,363.72	49,588
49589	02/06/2018	MARSHBAN	Marshbank Construction	112,894.87	49,589
49590	02/06/2018	MINUTE	Minuteman Press	72.60	49,590
49591	02/06/2018	MOBERLY	Lynn Moberly	11,652.00	49,591
49592	02/06/2018	NAPA	NAPA Auto Parts	896.54	49,592
49593	02/06/2018	NWMECH	NW Mechanical	500.00	49,593
49594	02/06/2018	OTAK	Otak	49,181.66	49,594
49595	02/06/2018	PACE	Pace Engineers, Inc.	19,224.20	49,595
49596	02/06/2018	PERTEET	Perteet, Inc.	6,677.88	49,596
49597	02/06/2018	PLANTSCA	Plantscapes, Inc	3,687.20	49,597
49598	02/06/2018	POA	Pacific Office Automation	1,618.55	49,598
49599	02/06/2018	REPUBLIC	Republic Services #172	1,812.47	49,599
49600	02/06/2018	SAFEBUIL	Safebuilt Washington LLC	10,120.00	49,600
49601	02/06/2018	SEQUOYAH	Sequoyah Electric, LLC	2,118.55	49,601
49602	02/06/2018	SHANNONW	Shannon & Wilson Inc	666.38	49,602
49603	02/06/2018	SITEONE	Site One Landscape Supply LLC	109.53	49,603
49604	02/06/2018	SSHI	SSHI LLC	36,843.01	49,604
49605	02/06/2018	STANTEC	Stantec Consulting Services	6,009.48	49,605
49606	02/06/2018	SWIFTTRE	Swift Tree Care	3,960.00	49,606
49607	02/06/2018	TRIANGLE	Triangle Associates, Inc	2,132.58	49,607
49608	02/06/2018	UWBLANK	University of Washington	6,019.86	49,608
49609	02/06/2018	WAFIREFI	Washington State Firefighters Training	70.00	49,609
49610	02/06/2018	WC3	West Coast Code Consultants, Inc	2,280.00	49,610

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name		Amount	Voucher
				Check Total:	1,185,819.54	

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 1/31/2018 - 8:41 AM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
49611	02/06/2018	ALDWORTH	Kurt Aldworth	180.53	49,611
49612	02/06/2018	ALLSTREA	Allstream	2,258.75	49,612
49613	02/06/2018	ATOMIC	Atomic Art Services, Inc	440.00	49,613
49614	02/06/2018	BADGLEY	Badgley Landscape LLC	15,929.32	49,614
49615	02/06/2018	BATTERIE	Batteries + Bulbs	253.64	49,615
49616	02/06/2018	BEST	Best Parking Lot Cleaning, Inc	372.02	49,616
49617	02/06/2018	BLUETARP	Blue Tarp Financial	192.45	49,617
49618	02/06/2018	BMC	BMC East LLC	1,211.64	49,618
49619	02/06/2018	CADMAN	Cadman, Inc.	599.25	49,619
49620	02/06/2018	CENTRALW	Central Welding Supply	677.93	49,620
49621	02/06/2018	DUNN	Joelle Dunn	640.00	49,621
49622	02/06/2018	ELTEC	Eltec Systems LLC	2,166.82	49,622
49623	02/06/2018	ENVIROTE	Envirotech Services, Inc	23,533.69	49,623
49624	02/06/2018	FASTENAL	Fastenal Industrial Supplies	3,126.31	49,624
49625	02/06/2018	FIREPROT	Fire Protection, Inc.	52.02	49,625
49626	02/06/2018	FRANK	Murray Franklyn	5,500.00	49,626
49627	02/06/2018	GLOBALEQ	Global Equipment Co Inc	1,002.22	49,627
49628	02/06/2018	HDFOWL	H. D. Fowler Company	3,247.20	49,628
49629	02/06/2018	HERMANSO	Hermanson Co LLP	563.16	49,629
49630	02/06/2018	HOWARD	Lyman Howard	35.48	49,630
49631	02/06/2018	JENSENKR	Kris Jensen	500.00	49,631
49632	02/06/2018	JIRSA	Barbara Jirsa	500.88	49,632
49633	02/06/2018	KINGCOMC	King County Mun. Clerks' Ass'n	85.00	49,633
49634	02/06/2018	LAKESIDE	Lakeside Industries	742.50	49,634
49635	02/06/2018	LWCITIZE	Lk Wa Citizens Levy Committee	366.00	49,635
49636	02/06/2018	MALLORY	Mallory Paint Store	249.79	49,636
49637	02/06/2018	MAUNLOUI	Maun Dun Louie	699.00	49,637
49638	02/06/2018	McCLELLA	Keith T. McClelland	125.00	49,638
49639	02/06/2018	MINUTE	Minuteman Press	1,242.22	49,639
49640	02/06/2018	MORUP	Morup Signs Inc	990.00	49,640
49641	02/06/2018	NETRUCK	North End Truck Equip Inc	6,240.73	49,641
49642	02/06/2018	PACAIR	Pacific Air Control, Inc	5,534.48	49,642
49643	02/06/2018	PATRIOT	Patriot Maintenance Inc	34,460.50	49,643
49644	02/06/2018	PEAKELEC	Peak Electric	219.00	49,644
49645	02/06/2018	PSINTEGR	Performance Systems Integration LLC	875.00	49,645
49646	02/06/2018	PAW	Planning Assoc of WA	450.00	49,646
49647	02/06/2018	PLATT	Platt Electric Supply	835.84	49,647
49648	02/06/2018	PROVAC	PRO-VAC	3,665.97	49,648
49649	02/06/2018	PSE	Puget Sound Energy	2,418.75	49,649
49650	02/06/2018	R&RPARTY	R&R Party Rentals	133.28	49,650
49651	02/06/2018	RAINIER	Rainier Wood Recyclers Inc	231.00	49,651
49652	02/06/2018	HALF	Robert Half Technology	2,141.44	49,652
49653	02/06/2018	SAM	Sammamish Plateau Water Sewer	240.07	49,653
49654	02/06/2018	SEQUOYAH	Sequoyah Electric, LLC	484.00	49,654
49655	02/06/2018	SITEONE	Site One Landscape Supply LLC	137.45	49,655
49656	02/06/2018	STYRO	Styro Recycle LLC	800.00	49,656
49657	02/06/2018	SUPPLYWO	Supplyworks	359.66	49,657
49658	02/06/2018	QUADRANT	The Quadrant Corp	12,600.07	49,658
49659	02/06/2018	TRIANGLE	Triangle Associates, Inc	5,383.15	49,659
49660	02/06/2018	WAWORK	Washington Workwear Stores Inc	344.30	49,660

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
49661	02/06/2018	WINTER	Winter Equipment Co., Inc	3,444.88	49,661
49662	02/06/2018	ZEE	Zee Medical Service	894.25	49,662
49663	02/06/2018	ZUMAR	Zumar Industries, Inc.	1,568.53	49,663
			Check Total:	150,945.17	

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 1/31/2018 - 2:13 PM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
49664	02/06/2018	A-440	Thomas Robert	140.00	49,664
49665	02/06/2018	BADGLEY	Badgley Landscape LLC	16,191.89	49,665
49666	02/06/2018	BMC	BMC East LLC	46.59	49,666
49667	02/06/2018	CADMAN	Cadman, Inc.	59.11	49,667
49668	02/06/2018	COMCAST2	Comcast	369.15	49,668
49669	02/06/2018	FASTENAL	Fastenal Industrial Supplies	643.16	49,669
49670	02/06/2018	FASTSIGN	Fastsigns Bellevue	62.76	49,670
49671	02/06/2018	HORNISH	Tom Hornish	110.64	49,671
49672	02/06/2018	INTBELT	International Belt & Rubber Supply	200.20	49,672
49673	02/06/2018	ISNW	Industrial Solutions NW LLC	1,336.10	49,673
49674	02/06/2018	LENISZEW	Steve Leniszewski	134.72	49,674
49675	02/06/2018	MALLORY	Mallory Paint Store	1,071.51	49,675
49676	02/06/2018	maren	Marenekos Rock Center	6,722.45	49,676
49677	02/06/2018	MINUTE	Minuteman Press	27.50	49,677
49678	02/06/2018	PACPLANT	Pacific Plants	1,679.70	49,678
49679	02/06/2018	PLATT	Platt Electric Supply	466.07	49,679
49680	02/06/2018	PROVAC	PRO-VAC	8,263.82	49,680
49681	02/06/2018	RICH	Rich Landscapiing, Inc.	3,162.50	49,681
49682	02/06/2018	SESAC	SESAC	833.00	49,682
49683	02/06/2018	SITEONE	Site One Landscape Supply LLC	509.60	49,683
49684	02/06/2018	STUMPF	Summer Stumpf	58.00	49,684
49685	02/06/2018	TAGS	Tags Awards & Specialties	39.05	49,685
49686	02/06/2018	WATERSH	The Watershed Company	1,541.25	49,686
49687	02/06/2018	WATSONSE	Watson Security	161.70	49,687
49688	02/06/2018	WRPA	Wa Recreation & Parks Assoc	3,181.00	49,688
			Check Total:	47,011.47	

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 1/31/2018 - 3:30 PM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
49689	02/06/2018	ASSISTAN	Assistance League Of the Eastside	3,000.00	49,689
49690	02/06/2018	ATHLETES	Athletes for Kids	2,500.00	49,690
49691	02/06/2018	ATWORK	At Work!	875.00	49,691
49692	02/06/2018	EASTFRIE	Eastside Friends of Seniors	2,500.00	49,692
49693	02/06/2018	ENCOMPAS	Encompass NW	1,750.00	49,693
49694	02/06/2018	GRANGE	Grange Supply, Inc.	338.74	49,694
49695	02/06/2018	HDR	HDR Engineering, Inc	5,289.42	49,695
49696	02/06/2018	HEROHOUS	Hero House	375.00	49,696
49697	02/06/2018	IMAGINE	Imagine Housing - Sammamish	2,500.00	49,697
49698	02/06/2018	INDIA	India Assoc of Western Washington	750.00	49,698
49699	02/06/2018	ISSCHURC	Issaquah Community Services	750.00	49,699
49700	02/06/2018	JONESELB	Dylan L.B. Jones	15.25	49,700
49701	02/06/2018	LONGBAY	Long Bay Enterprises, Inc	743.75	49,701
49702	02/06/2018	MASTERCH	Master Chorus Eastside	1,000.00	49,702
49703	02/06/2018	MIG/SvR	MIG/SvR	705.00	49,703
49704	02/06/2018	MINUTE	Minuteman Press	27.50	49,704
49705	02/06/2018	MULTICAR	Multicare Immediate Clinic	90.00	49,705
49706	02/06/2018	NIEGOWSK	Sara Niegowski	517.50	49,706
49707	02/06/2018	PACAIR	Pacific Air Control, Inc	1,543.74	49,707
49708	02/06/2018	PROVIDEN	Providence Marianwood Foundation	2,125.00	49,708
49709	02/06/2018	STEINLOT	Stein Lotzkar & Starr P.S. Inc	4,200.00	49,709
49710	02/06/2018	STVIN	St Vincent DePaul Society	2,500.00	49,710
49711	02/06/2018	SUNBELT	Sunbelt Rentals	3,290.43	49,711
49712	02/06/2018	THERAPEU	Therapeutic Health Services	1,000.00	49,712
49713	02/06/2018	TREESOLU	Tree Solutions Inc	11,209.10	49,713
49714	02/06/2018	UFS	Universal Field Services Inc	2,837.65	49,714
49715	02/06/2018	WATERSH	The Watershed Company	5,801.58	49,715
49716	02/06/2018	WATRACTO	Washington Tractor	26.72	49,716
49717	02/06/2018	WSCONTRA	WS Contractors LLC	25,587.12	49,717
			Check Total:	83,848.50	

Accounts Payable

Check Register Totals Only

User: mdunham
Printed: 2/1/2018 - 8:26 AM

Check	Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Amount	Voucher
49718	02/06/2018	ALPINETI	Alpine Commercial Tire & Retreaders	522.30	49,718
49719	02/06/2018	EVERFORD	Evergreen Ford	2,314.81	49,719
49720	02/06/2018	JACKS	Jack's Repair, LLC	24,966.82	49,720
			Check Total:	27,803.93	

Agenda Bill

City Council Regular Meeting
February 06, 2018

SUBJECT:	A Resolution to consider adopting 2018 Council Priorities.
DATE SUBMITTED:	January 26, 2018
DEPARTMENT:	City Manager's Office
NEEDED FROM COUNCIL:	☑ Action ☐ Direction ☐ Informational
RECOMMENDATION:	Approve the Resolution with 2018 Council Priorities.
EXHIBITS:	1. Exhibit 1 - Resolution adopting Council Priorities for 2018 2. Exhibit 2 - 2018 City Work Plan

BUDGET:

Total dollar amount	$0	☐ **Approved in budget**
Fund(s)	N/A	☐ **Budget reallocation required**
		☑ **No budgetary impact**

WORK PLAN FOCUS AREAS:

- ☑ Transportation
- ☑ Community Safety
- ☑ Communication & Engagement
- ☑ Community Livability
- ☑ High Performing Government
- ☑ Culture & Recreation
- ☑ Environmental Health & Protection
- ☑ Financial Sustainability

ISSUE BEFORE COUNCIL:

Shall the City Council affirm the priorities discussed at the 2018 Council Retreat by adopting the 2018 Priorities document?

KEY FACTS AND INFORMATION SUMMARY:

At its annual Retreat held January 19-20, 2018, City Council reviewed the City Work Plan and discussed their priorities for the coming year. Staff prepared a document summarizing those priorities and presented it to City Council during the retreat. After reviewing the draft document, City Council directed staff to make minor changes in order to fully capture all priorities.

The 2018 Priorities document attached to this Resolution incorporates changes discussed at the retreat and graphically illustrates priorities in a format suitable for display. The purpose of this document is to

guide decision-making around ongoing allocation of resources to items in the 2018 City Work Plan, and to inform the development of the 2019-2020 Budget.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

N/A

OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

The 2018 Priorities Resolution formalizes priorities for the coming year, allowing staff to better publicize and incorporate those priorities into department level communications, planning, and reporting processes. Should the resolution not be adopted, this document will serve as an informal summary of City Council consensus, similar to retreat notes in previous years.

RELATED CITY GOALS, POLICIES, AND MASTER PLANS:

This Resolution aligns with the City's Comprehensive Plan, 2018 Council Legislative Priorities, and 2018 Work Plan.

CITY OF SAMMAMISH
WASHINGTON
RESOLUTION NO. R2018-_____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH CITY COUNCIL ADOPTING COUNCIL PRIORITIES FOR 2018

WHEREAS, the Sammamish City Council is charged with setting policy and establishing strategic priorities to guide its actions in carrying out the business of the City; and

WHEREAS, the Council considered and identified its policy priorities for the upcoming year at several sessions during the 2018 Council Retreat on January 19 and 20; and

WHEREAS, the priorities attached to this resolution align with the 2018 City Work Plan and Legislative Priorities and are intended to inform the development of the City Manager's Recommended Budget; and

WHEREAS, the priorities attached to the Resolution reflect the needs and interests of the residents and businesses in the City of Sammamish; and

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON, RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

The council priorities described in "Attachment A - City of Sammamish Council Priorities for 2018" are hereby adopted.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AT A REGULAR MEETING THEREOF ON THE _____ DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2018.

CITY OF SAMMAMISH

_____
Mayor Christie Malchow

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

_____
Melonie Anderson, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Michael R. Kenyon, City Attorney

Filed with the City Clerk:
Passed by the City Council:
Resolution No.

2018 COUNCIL PRIORITIES

TRANSPORTATION

Road Capacity & Traffic Flow
- Transportation Master Plan
- Concurrency & Impact Fee Updates
- Issaquah-Pine Lake Road Design
- Issaquah-Fall City Road Project
- Sahalee Way Roadway Improvements

Regional Transportation Coordination
- SR 202 & Sahalee Way Work

Transit
- Transit Public/Private Partnerships

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & PROTECTION

Preserving the Tree Canopy
- Urban Forest Management Plan

Stormwater Stewardship
- Zackuse Creek Fish Passage
- Sahalee Way Storm Tightline
- George Davis Fish Passage
- Ebright Creek Fish Passage
- Zackuse Basin Plan
- Laughing Jacobs Basin Plan
- Town Center Regional Stormwater Strategy
- Stormwater Stakeholder Partnerships

* *Environmental impacts considered throughout all priorities.*

COMMUNICATION & ENGAGEMENT

Accurate, Timely & Accessible

Focus on Public Process & Listening

HIGH PERFORMING GOVERNMENT

Innovation Culture

Technology Investment

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Budget Planning
- 2019-2020 Biennial Budget

Long-term Financial Planning
- Financial Forecast & Modeling
- Revenue Analysis & Monitoring
- Capital Project Funding

* *Financial impacts considered throughout all priorities.*

COMMUNITY LIVABILITY

Town Center Planning
- Town Center Implementation
- SE 4th Street Improvements (In Town Center)

Growth Management
- Housing Strategy Plan Update
- Code Update — SMC Titles 19A, 20, 21A
- Comprehensive Plan 2019 Docket & Implementation

City of Sammamish Washington

Memorandum

Date: December 20, 2017

To: City Council

From: Lyman Howard, City Manager

Re: 2018 City of Sammamish Work Plan

We are very pleased to present the 2018 City of Sammamish Work Plan. This Work Plan is intended to help the City Council and community more accurately assess the City's services, projects, and capacities for the upcoming year.

In the interest of providing the City Council and the community with a more holistic view of the City's operations, and to emphasize the cross-departmental nature of many of the City's projects, this Work Plan differs from past Plans in the following ways:

- The Work Plan is organized by "focus areas" rather than departments. Eight focus areas make up the Work Plan, including areas such as Environmental Health & Protection, Community Livability, and Transportation. A full description of each focus area is included on page 2 of this memo.
- Within each focus area, projects are organized into a few general categories called "work items." These categories group together projects with similar characteristics.
- Projects are organized by their primary focus area. Any additional focus areas that apply to a project are listed in the "focus area" column (up to a maximum of three).
- Each project features a brief description and a high-level, quarter-based schedule.

It is our hope that this updated Work Plan provides a more complete picture of both the City's day-to-day operations as well as long-term planning and construction projects. We appreciate your willingness to consider a new work plan format, and hope that the Plan will serve as a useful touchstone for discussion during the Council Retreat and throughout the year.

City Work Plan Focus Areas

	Communication and Engagement This focus area includes projects and programs that help City Hall better engage with the citizens of Sammamish, including the Communications Strategy Plan, branding, and the City's Commissions and volunteers.
	Community Livability This focus area includes work that will shape the future of the City as well as community services and other supportive programs. These projects may include Town Center and other long-range planning projects, as well as affordable housing and other incentive programs.
	Community Safety This focus area includes work related to maintaining the current and future safety of Sammamish. Projects may include emergency management, police services, and disaster preparedness.
	Culture and Recreation This focus area includes plans and projects related to the City's parks and open space, such as park facility planning, development and maintenance, land acquisition, as well as cultural and other public events hosted by the City.
	Environmental Health & Protection This focus area includes projects and programs that help protect and enhance the City's natural environment, including stormwater studies and programmatic work, the Urban Forest Management Plan, critical area regulations, and infrastructure preservation and maintenance.
	Financial Sustainability This focus area includes activities related to the City's current and future financial health.
	High Performing Government This focus area includes the functions that help make City Hall run effectively and efficiently, but that the general public may not interact with face-to-face.
	Transportation This focus area includes all planning and building related to the City's transportation system, such as the Transportation Master Plan, capital improvement projects, and infrastructure preservation and maintenance.

2018 City of Sammamish Work Plan

Focus Area: Communication & Engagement

Work Item 1: City Communications				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
	New or Major Items			
C1.1	**WAZE Traffic App - Connected Citizens Program** *Partner with WAZE to complete the initiation process and utilize the traffic application as one more avenue to communicate traffic issues with the public.*	**Public Works; Communications**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →
C1.2	**Communications Strategy Implementation** *Continue to implement the numerous recommendations outlined in the Council-adopted Communications Strategy document. The main focus of 2018 is completion of the website improvements.*	**Communications**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
C1.3	**City Website Improvements** *Using budgeted communications funding, form a plan and carry out actions implementing key website-related recommendations from the Communications Strategy document. This may include improvements to items such as search functionality, navigation, web analytics and more. Implementation will be phased.*	**IT/GIS; Communications**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →
C1.4	**City Wide Branding and Implementation Plan** *Utilizing Port of Seattle grant funding, develop City branding guidelines and an implementation plan to ensure proper presentation of the City's visual identity.*	**Communications; All**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →

Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items				
C1.5	**City Newsletter & E-Newsletter** *Continue producing the printed newsletter while testing the feasibility of a periodic E-Newsletter. This may include reducing the frequency of the printed newsletter.*	**Communications**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
C1.6	**Communications Editorial Calendar** *Collaborate with staff and stakeholders to establish an annual editorial calendar to track and plan for stories and articles from concept to publishing.*	**Communications**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →**
C1.7	**Communications with Police & Fire** *Increase/improve communications between the City and first-responders to better address community concerns during times of crisis and emergencies. Coordinate social media content.*	**Emergency Management; Communications**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
C1.8	**Virtual Town Hall Administration** *Support and facilitate administration of the Virtual Town Hall Program to solicit input from the community on a variety of initiatives.*	**Communications**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
C1.9	**Website Style Guide** *Train and provide general guidelines to staff regarding content and web services. This will be done in concert with the Website Improvement Project described previously.*	**IT/GIS; Communications**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
C1.10	**Website Management & Monitoring** *Add, edit and remove content on websites and monitor analytics, content, media and sitemap.*	**IT/GIS; Communications**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*

Work Item 2: Department Communications				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
New or Major Items				
C2.1	**City Website Traffic Cameras** *Provide Traffic Cameras with real-time traffic condition Information on the City's website for public viewing.*	**Public Works: IT/GIS**		→ Q1 Q2 **Q3 Q4** →
C2.2	**CitySourced Implementation (Citizen Action Requests)** *Implement CitySourced, a new tool for submission of Citywide work orders and maintenance requests, by the end of 2018. This is an internal and an external application that will vastly improve communication and efficiencies related to management of work order requests going forward.*	**Public Works; IT/GIS**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** →
Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items				
C2.3	**Parks Planning - Community Engagement** *Engage the community groups (Sammamish Heritage Society, STEM school, YMCA youth, UWRP, etc.) and Arts Commission with the design and development of park and historical interpretative and educational programs.*	**Parks & Recreation**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** → *(ongoing)*

Work Item 3: Programmatic Work				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
New or Major Items				
C3.1	**Citizen's Academy** *Start a City of Sammamish Citizen's Academy in coordination with Unincorporated King County. Planning to occur in 2018, with implementation anticipated in 2019.*	**City Manager; All**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 **Q4** →
C3.2	**Bike Rodeo** *Partner with local schools to develop, engineer and build a police bike rodeo and teach kids about bike safety.*	**Police**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 **Q4** →

Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items				
C3.3	**Stormwater Education and Outreach Program** *Manage the stormwater outreach and education program to meet the goals of Storm and Surface Water Management Comprehensive Plan.*	**Public Works**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
C3.4	**Stormwater Stakeholder Partnerships** *Partner with Sammamish Stormwater Stewards, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, schools, and other interested parties to educate residents about preventing stormwater pollution and improve the condition of stormwater ponds through planting, weeding, and wetland restoration.*	**Public Works**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
C3.5	**Stormwater Regional Work Group Participation and Adjacent Jurisdiction Coordination** *Support regional work groups such as the Kokanee Work Group and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Coordinators.*	**Public Works**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
C3.6	**Parks & Recreation Partnerships** *Cultivate and manage partnerships with organizations such as YMCA, Boys & Girls Club, Chamber of Commerce, school districts, utility districts, service organizations and non-profit groups to provide community programs and services.*	**Parks & Recreation**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
C3.7	**Human Services Collaboration and Networking** *Connect with community groups, social service providers and other human services agencies to promote information sharing and coordination of community & social service programs.*	**City Manager**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
C3.8	**Citywide GIS Project Support - Mapping, Graphics, Analysis, Applications** *Provide GIS information for projects, communications, permits and other City initiatives. Ensure GIS database is updated with private and public asset construction as-builts.*	**IT/GIS**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*

C3.9	**Police Volunteer Partnerships, Program Coordination, and Feasibility** *Evaluate the potential to implement a Police volunteer program in partnership with the Parks volunteer program; Review standard operating procedures for volunteer coordination and responsibilities; Identify program funding and resources.*	**Police; Parks & Recreation**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
C3.10	**Police Community Outreach and Presentations** *Coordinate cultural diversity, bullying, Safe Place, and immigration concern outreach to community groups, schools, panels, and through the Healthy Community Coalition.*	**Police**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
C3.11	**Drug Enforcement Data** *Gather drug related data among youth and adults for year-end reporting.*	**Police**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
C3.12	**National Night Out (NNO)** *Plan and organize, with the assistance of the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), this nationwide event for the City. Attend all neighborhoods with NNO functions.*	**Police; Emergency Management**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →**
C3.13	**Police Explorer Program** *Recruit and provide learning opportunities for youth volunteers interested in the field of Law Enforcement.*	**Police**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*

2018 City of Sammamish Work Plan

Focus Area: Community Livability

Work Item 1: Planning Projects				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
	New or Major Items			
L1.1	**Housing Strategy Plan Update (Comprehensive Plan Amendment)** *Match the implementation strategies to the Goals and Policies of the Housing Element and ensure that it is consistent with the adopted plan.*	**Community Development**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** →
L1.2	**School Capital Facilities Plans (Comprehensive Plan Amendment)** *Streamline administrative processes with regard to school district facility plans.*	**Community Development**		→ Q1 Q2 **Q3 Q4** →
L1.3	**Code Update – SMC Titles 19A, 20, 21A** *Update zoning and subdivision regulations to refine the technical requirements for division of land, including setbacks, density, lot size, landscaping, open space and more. Adoption anticipated in 2019.*	**Community Development**		→ Q1 Q2 **Q3 Q4** →
L1.4	**Buildable Lands Annual Measurement (2012-current)** *Prepare for the 2019 buildable lands analysis.*	**Community Development**		→ **Q1 Q2** Q3 Q4 →
L1.5	**Sign Code Update** *Complete Planning Commission and City Council review, recommendation and adoption.*	**Community Development**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3** Q4 →
L1.6	**Comprehensive Plan 2019 Docket** *Complete Planning Commission and City Council review, recommendation and adoption.*	**Community Development**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 **Q4** →

L1.7	**Transfer of Development Rights Program Review and Regulation Update** *Finalize regulations and implementation plan for launching in-City TDR program.*	**Community Development**		→ Q1 Q2 **Q3 Q4** →
L1.8	**Health & Human Services Needs Assessment** *Complete the Needs Assessment. The Assessment will study and identify human services needs in Sammamish, identify potential services gaps, develop guiding policies and implement a long-term strategic plan.*	**City Manager; Parks & Recreation**		→ **Q1 Q2** Q3 Q4 →

Work Item 2: Permitting & Development Review				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
	New or Major Items			
L2.1	**East Lake Sammamish Trail (ELST)** *Continue project hearings, review and issue construction permits and perform site inspections. Includes work at Trail 2B (middle segment) and the parking lot at Inglewood Hill Road.*	**Community Development**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** →
L2.2	**Update the Public Works Standards** *Periodic Update to the Public Works Standards in conjunction with the Transportation Master Plan. Adoption expected in Q4 2019.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 Q2 **Q3 Q4** →
L2.3	**Census 2020 Preparation** *Validate current list of parcels and addressed in preparation for the 2020 US Census update.*	**IT/GIS**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** →
L2.4	**Town Center Implementation** *Complete land use review (STCA, Vintage and Liu) and continue permits/inspections (Sky).*	**Community Development**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** → *(ongoing)*
	Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items			
L2.5	**Land Use and Development Permitting** *Conduct ongoing land use and development permitting.*	**Community Development**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** → *(ongoing)*

L2.6	**Post Final Inspection & Follow-up** *Conduct ongoing inspections.*	**Community Development**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
L2.7	**My Building Permit Activities** *Accept and monitor registered plans, fee rewrites and payment processing.*	**Community Development**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
L2.8	**Tree Removal Permits** *Continue to review and process tree removal applications and permits.*	**Community Development**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
L2.9	**Development Engineering Review and Inspection** *Review development permits according to Public Works Standards.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*

Work Item 3: Programmatic Work				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
	Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items			
L3.1	**Human Services Grant Program** *Promote grant program and coordinate application process, working with the Human Services Commission for grant review and rating. Monitor programs being funded. Prepare grant recommendations for the 2019-20 budget process.*	**City Manager**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
L3.2	**Police Coalition Outreach** *Support Healthy Community Coalition (HCC) work, consisting of 20+ community-helping agencies addressing top voted community concerns including: cultural diversity, teen anxiety and suicide, youth drug and alcohol abuse, and healthy domestic teen and adult relations (preventing rape and sex crimes).*	**Police**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
L3.3	**Police Human Services Outreach** *Attend HCC meetings and various other human services outreach meetings. Coordinate homeless care kits for officer distribution.*	**Police**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*

Work Item 4: Other Initiatives, Contracts, & Maintenance				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
New or Major Items				
L4.1	**Title 8 – Public Disturbance Noise Ordinance** *Determine scope of policy change focused on regulation of construction and development noise; policy work to occur in 2019.*	**Community Development; Police**		→ Q1 **Q2** Q3 **Q4** →
L4.2	**Animal Control** *Manage animal control contract; expand social media campaign to license pets.*	**City Clerk**		→ Q1 **Q2** Q3 Q4 →

2018 City of Sammamish Work Plan

Focus Area: Community Safety

Work Item 1: Capital Projects				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
	New or Major Items			
S1.1	**Louis Thompson Hill Road Slide Repair** *Complete replacement of the failing retaining wall and revision of existing stormwater outfall.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →
S1.2	**SE 24th St Trail Improvement** *Build a pedestrian trail on south side of SE 24th St between 200th Ave SE and 204th Ave SE to connect to existing trail between 204th to 212th.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →
S1.3	**East Lake Sammamish Parkway & SE 33rd – Crosswalk** *Provide enhanced midblock pedestrian crosswalk near access to East Lake Sammamish Trail.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →
	Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items			
S1.4	**Neighborhood Projects Program** *Facilitate Citywide school zone improvements and neighborhood spot and safety improvement projects. Project selection to occur in 2018.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
S1.5	**Sidewalk Projects Program** *Present Council with preliminary cost estimates for recommended projects to complete sidewalk gaps. Council will make a selection for design to begin in 2018.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*

Work Item 2: Emergency Management & Police Planning Projects				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
	New orMajor Items			
S2.1	**Police Services Study** *This study will examine the future of policing in Sammamish through the lens of an independent consulting firm that will analyze and review current police organization, staffing, and community engagement strategies. Request for Proposals issued in December 2017.*	**Police**		→ **Q1 Q2** Q3 Q4 →
S2.2	**Local Hazard Mitigation Plan** *Participate in the King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.*	**Emergency Management**		→ Q1 **Q2 Q3 Q4** →
S2.3	**Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)** *Complete a City-wide THIRA including risks specifically targeting vulnerable populations within the City.*	**Emergency Management**		→ **Q1 Q2** Q3 Q4 →
S2.4	**Critical Infrastructure Protection Planning** *Conduct Security Vulnerability Assessments of all critical infrastructure and key resources, and work to incorporate critical infrastructure protection planning into the City-wide capital improvement plan process.*	**Emergency Management**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** →
S2.5	**Disaster Recovery** *Ensure public assistance policies, protocols and administration systems are in place with respective departments and agencies that facilitate disaster recovery.*	**Emergency Management**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** →
S2.6	**Emergency Operations Center Upgrades** *Invest in technology and equipment upgrades to the City's Emergency Operations Center. Train staff on the use of WebEOC.*	**Emergency Management**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** →
	Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items			
S2.7	**Resource Management** *Ensure City resources are properly cataloged and typed to State and Federal standards.*	**Emergency Management**		→ Q1 **Q2 Q3 Q4** → *(ongoing)*

S2.8	**Emergency Preparedness Outreach** *Continue to develop and promote emergency preparedness tools and resources for residents, include outreach programs and participation in citywide emergency planning events.*	**Emergency Management**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
S2.9	**Continuity of Operation/Government Planning** *Ongoing continuity of operations plan testing and exercising with all City departments.*	**Emergency Management**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*

Work Item 3: Programmatic Work				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
		New or Major Items		
S3.1	**Drug Enforcement Funds** *Research feasibility of adding two Special Emphasis Team (SET) Detectives to focus on proactive drug and property crime responses. Analysis included in the Police Services Study,*	**Police**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 **Q4** →
S3.2	**Police Reserve Program** *Fund and administer the Sammamish Police Reserve Program, potentially sending two new reserve recruits through the 2018 Reserve Academy.*	**Police**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3** Q4 →
		Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items		
S3.3	**Neighborhood Traffic Management Program (NTMP) Phase 1** *Work with neighborhood residents, HOAs, schools and police on addressing traffic concerns using NTMP Phase I measures.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
S3.4	**Parks Patrol and Enhanced Community Event Protection** *Increase event safety with enhanced park patrol, making use of Youth Explorer volunteers. Research feasibility of purchasing police electric motorcycle for use on park patrol duties.*	**Police;** **Parks & Recreation**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
S3.5	**Traffic Enforcement** *Conduct and emphasize traffic enforcement.*	**Police**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*

S3.6	**Drug Enforcement Education Programming & Liquor Control** *Emphasize DUI enforcement and education. Participate in drug use and abuse education at the high schools and for the community. Continue to work with Healthy Community Coalition and other community groups fighting teen drug use and abuse.*	**Police**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
S3.7	**School Zone Safety Enhancements** *Coordinate with schools to review safety around school zones and implement solutions.*	**Public Works; Police**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
S3.8	**Street Sign Reflectivity Replacement Program** *Replace street signs currently not meeting retroreflectivity criteria.*	**Public Works**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*

2018 City of Sammamish Work Plan

Focus Area: Culture & Recreation

Work Item 1: Park Development				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
	New or Major Items			
R1.1	**Mystic Lake - Trail Extension** *Design and construct a trail at Mystic Lake through a Developer Agreement.*	**Parks & Recreation**		→ **Q1** Q2 Q3 Q4 →
R1.2	**Beaver Lake Preserve - Phase II Improvements** *Construct street crossing and retrofit to Phase I trail, south of West Beaver Lake Drive SE, for ADA access to phase II amenities.*	**Parks & Recreation**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3** Q4 →
R1.3	**Sammamish Landing Park ADA/Restroom** *Complete work related to the 2017 ADA and restroom improvements at Sammamish Landing Park, including installing interpretative materials, landscape and irrigation.*	**Parks & Recreation**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3** Q4 →
R1.4	**Miscellaneous Projects at Various Parks** *Install warning track at East Sammamish Park baseball fields, replace play chip, resurface tennis court, strip parking lot and paint fire lane, repair stair, bridge and boardwalk, replace restroom partition, renovate skate park and repair ADA accessibility.*	**Parks & Recreation**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3** Q4 →
R1.5	**Trail Repair and Improvements** *Improve Beaver Lake Preserve Phase II trail; repair soft and asphalt trail for Beaver Lake, Pine Lake, Ebright Creek Park, Sammamish Landing, Big Rock Park and Illahee Park.*	**Parks & Recreation**		→ Q1 **Q2 Q3** Q4 →
R1.6	**Community Garden – Identify Location and Development** *Develop a new community garden with 40 to 50 planting beds in a location to be determined.*	**Parks & Recreation**		→ Q1 **Q2 Q3 Q4** →

R1.7	**Beaver Lake Park - Ballfield Drainage** *Complete drainage improvements between fields 1 and 2.*	**Parks & Recreation**		→ Q1 Q2 **Q3** Q4 →
R1.8	**Beaver Lake Park - Lakeside Improvements** *Improve swim beach/shoreline, expand parking lot, construct new playground, construct stormwater improvements, landscape & irrigate. Design project to commence in 2018 and be completed in mid-2020.*	**Parks & Recreation**		→ Q1 Q2 **Q3 Q4** →
R1.9	**Sammamish Commons Trail Connection - Land Acquisition** *Acquire an easement to facilitate a trail connection from the Lower Commons to Big Rock Park.*	**Parks & Recreation**		→ **Q1 Q2** Q3 Q4 →
Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items				
R1.10	**Park Signage Updates** *Install new wayfinding signage and make updates to Park maps, rules and monument signs. Make additional changes to reflect City re-branding project.*	**Parks & Recreation**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** → *(ongoing)*
R1.11	**Park Maintenance Non-Routine and Seasonal Tasks** *Beyond general park and facility maintenance, work includes supporting community events; Spring activities include turning on water, ballfield prep, turf fertilzing and over-seed, pressure washing; Winterizing activities including turning off water, ballfields equipment cleaned and stored etc.*	**Parks & Recreation**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** → *(ongoing)*

Work Item 2: Recreation, Volunteer & Community Events				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
New or Major Items				
R2.1	**Large Community Events - Rig-A-Palooza, Fourth on the Plateau, Sammamish Days, Halloween Happening and Very Merry** *Plan and manage 5 large events, including: promotion; securing sponsors and partners; contracting and managing performers, food vendors, equipment rental and volunteers; and coordinating activities specific to the event (e.g. safety and security).*	**Parks & Recreation**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** →
R2.2	**Community Event Series** *Plan and manage Concerts in the Park (6), KidsFirst! (6), and Shakespeare in the Park (2) including promotion, securing performers, equipment and general event management.*	**Parks & Recreation**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3** Q4 →
R2.3	**Stormwater Steward Internship Program** *Recruit and supervise interns to support the Stormwater Stewards program with work including plantings, watering, volunteer work parties and other related projects.*	**Parks & Recreation**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3** Q4 →
Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items				
R2.4	**Community Garden Program** *Manage plot participants and waitlist and related seasonal activities, maintenance and usage.*	**Parks & Recreation**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** →
R2.5	**Lifeguard Program** *Recruit, hire and train lifeguards to guard Pine Lake park from mid-June to Labor day.*	**Parks & Recreation**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3** Q4 →
R2.6	**Farmers Market Partnership** *Manage partnership contract, provide marketing and maintenance and program staff support for the 18 weekly events during Spring and Summer.*	**Parks & Recreation**		→ Q1 **Q2 Q3** Q4 →

R2.7	**Volunteer Events** *Provide volunteer work parties and events (30) at least two Saturdays per month with opportunities for trail building, planting and invasive removal, Adopt-A-Road (25) and includes coordination of Annual Volunteer Appreciation Dinner and Celebration.*	**Parks & Recreation**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
R2.8	**Facility Scheduling** *Schedule, process and track deposits and payments; provide staff; and coordinate maintenance for athletic fields, picnic shelters and other facility rentals.*	**Parks & Recreation**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*

Work Item 3: Planning Projects				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
	New or Major Items			
R3.1	**Parks PRO Plan (Comprehensive Plan Update)** *Complete the Parks & Recreation Open Space Plan update, which will establish a six-year road map for the improvement and expansion of parks and recreation facilities and community recreation programming.*	**Parks & Recreation; Community Development**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →**
R3.2	**Town Center Green Spine/Plaza Design** *Develop design guidelines for the future green spine and urban plaza in the Town Center.*	**Parks & Recreation**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →**
R3.3	**Lower Commons - Master Plan Update** *Update the Lower Commons master plan to reflect the changes with the Town Center and in coordination with the Town Center/Green Spine Design Projetc,*	**Parks & Recreation**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →**
R3.4	**YMCA Property - Development Plan** *Create a development plan for the YMCA-owned land, leased by the City, per the Recreational Property Ground Lease Agreement. Plan to be completed in mid-2019.*	**Parks & Recreation**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →**

R3.5	**Klahanie Park - Master Plan** *Complete a master plan for Klahanie Park with site analysis and public engagement. Project to be completed in 2020.*	**Parks & Recreation**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 **Q4** →
R3.6	**Big Rock Park Parcel B - Master Plan Update** *Update the Master Plan for parcel B to account for recent improvements. Possibly include parcel C in the Plan to address long-term access and planning continuity of all three parcels. Plan to be completed by the end of 2019.*	**Parks & Recreation**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** →

2018 City of Sammamish Work Plan

Focus Area: Environmental Health & Protection

Work Item 1: Capital Projects				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
	New or Major Items			
E1.1	**Zackuse Creek Fish Passage Project** *Construct fish passable culverts under East Lake Sammamish Parkway and Trail; Restore portions of Zackuse Creek.*	**Public Works**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** →
E1.2	**Sahalee Way Storm Tightline** *Construct stormwater tightline to capture groundwater seepage at top of Sahalee Way slope and convey to existing pipe system.*	**Public Works**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3** Q4 →
E1.3	**George Davis Fish Passage Project** *Construct a fish passable culvert under East Lake Sammamish Parkway and possible sedimentation vault for high flow bypass. Design expected to begin Q4 2018, project completion expected in Q4 2020.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 **Q4** →
E1.4	**NE 21st St/NE 21st Pl Storm System Improvement Project** *Improve stormwater conveyance system to reduce localized flooding by constructing an additional 100 linear feet of culvert in parallel to increase flow capacity. Project completion expected in Q4 2019.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 Q2 **Q3 Q4** →
	Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items			
E1.5	**Neighborhood Drainage Capital Resolutions** *Manage small works projects to reduce localized flooding and erosion based on prioritized list. Locations are still being evaluated.*	**Public Works**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** → *(ongoing)*

Work Item 2: Planning Projects & Studies				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
	New or Major Items			
E2.1	**Urban Forest Management Plan** *Support development of the Urban Forest Management Plan, which will establish the City's priorities for the management, protection, and promotion of the urban forest. Scheduled for adoption in Q1 2019.*	**Community Development; All**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →**
E2.2	**Town Center Regional Stormwater Strategy** *Support development of the Town Center Regional Stormwater Strategy.*	**Community Development; Public Works**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →**
E2.3	**Shoreline Master Plan (SMP) Update** *Review and identify any updates needed to the SMP and forward to Washington State Department of Ecology for State Certification of Compliance with the Shoreline Management Act, per state law.*	**Community Development**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →**
E2.4	**Solid Waste Comprehensive Plan** *Work regionally to update and revise King County Solid Waste Comprehensive Plan.*	**Public Works**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →**
E2.5	**Water Quality Monitoring Strategic Plan** *Develop city-wide comprehensive water quality monitoring plan.*	**Public Works**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →**
E2.6	**Zackuse Basin Plan** *Identify, develop, and prioritize capital and programmatic projects within the Zackuse Basin to reduce flooding and erosion, improve water quality and habitat. Completion in early 2019.*	**Public Works**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →**
E2.7	**Laughing Jacobs Basin Plan** *Identify, develop, and prioritize capital and programmatic projects within the Laughing Jacobs Basin to reduce flooding and erosion, improve water quality and habitat. Completion in late 2020.*	**Public Works**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →**

Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items				
E2.8	**Land Acquisition – General** *Acquire land for future parks and open spaces as opportunities become available.*	**Parks & Recreation; Public Works**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*

Work Item 3: Programmatic Work				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items				
E3.1	**Beaver Lake Management District** *Oversee agreement with King County to provide project management support for vegetation control, water quality monitoring, and public outreach/education at Beaver Lake.*	**Public Works**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
E3.2	**Water Quality Monitoring Programs** *Manage consultant contracts at Ebright creek and other locations for monitoring water quality, flow, turbidity, and temperature.*	**Public Works**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
E3.3	**Ecology NPDES Permit Management** *Manage stormwater programs to meet NPDES Permit requirements.*	**Public Works**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
E3.4	**NPDES Report to Ecology** *Produce annual report to Department of Ecology as part of NDPES Permit requirements.*	**Public Works**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
E3.5	**Single Family Residential LID BMP Inspections** *Track and inspect low impact development on single family residential lots.*	**Public Works**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
E3.6	**Stormwater Facility Inspections** *Track and inspect maintenance needs for more than 600 stormwater facilities annually.*	**Public Works**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*

Work Item 4: Other Initiatives, Contracts, & Maintenance				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
	New or Major Items			
E4.1	**East Lake Sammamish Parkway Ditch Maintenance** *Reditch, clean culverts, and add culvert inlet protection on East Lake Sammamish Parkway from Inglewood Hill Road to southern city-limit.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →
	Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items			
E4.2	**811 Locate Calls** *Respond to 811 Locate requests from contractors to mark public storm assets in the ROW.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
E4.3	**City's Recycling Program** *Oversee program; pilot a Styro-Fest in January and March, planning events with community volunteers in support of community requests for expanded recycling opportunities.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
E4.4	**Solid Waste Services** *Oversee implementation of the contract.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
E4.5	**Street Sweeping** *Manage contract for annual citywide street sweeping to meet NPDES requirements.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
E4.6	**Storm Catch Basin and Facility Vactoring** *Manage contract to clean and maintain 2,500 stormwater facilities to meet NPDES permit requirements.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
E4.7	**Drainage Facility Mowing and Maintenance** *Manage contract for annual vegetation maintenance of stormwater facilities.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*

2018 City of Sammamish Work Plan

Focus Area: Financial Sustainability

Work Item 1: Research, Analysis & Planning Projects				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
	New or Major Items			
F1.1	**Financial Forecast & Modeling** *Prepare a 6-year forecast for Council long-term financial planning discussions. Prepare revenue forecasts for the 2019-2020 budget.*	**Finance**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →
F1.2	**2019-2020 Biennial Budget** *Manage the biennial budget process from initial budget requests through City Council approval. Prepare the budget documents.*	**Finance**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →
F1.3	**2018-2019 Budget Carryforward Process** *Manage the carryforward of 2018 unspent funds to the 2019 budget.*	**Finance**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →
	Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items			
F1.4	**Revenue Analysis & Monitoring** *Analyze monthly sales tax and real estate excise tax amounts and trends. Recommend action when revenues trend out of the normal range.*	**Finance**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
F1.5	**Capital Project Funding** *Identify & forecast funding sources, manage allocation of restricted funds to eligible projects.*	**Finance**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
F1.6	**Debt Issuance Research** *Research debt options to fund transportation, stormwater and other capital projects.*	**Finance**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
F1.7	**Grant Funding Opportunities** *Build relationships with grant agencies and submit applications for projects that match granting programs.*	**All Departments**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*

Work Item 2: Internal Services				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
New or Major Items				
F2.1	**Financial System Maintenance** *Evaluate version upgrade vs. system conversion for Finance application modules.*	**Finance**		→ Q1 **Q2** Q3 Q4 →
Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items				
F2.2	**Fee Updates** *Update fees for inflation & other factors. Prepare agenda bill, resolution, and fee schedule for Council action.*	**Finance; All**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 **Q4** →
F2.3	**Payroll & Benefits Administration Support** *Coordinate routine processing of payroll and related benefits for City employees. Provide support to Human Resources on City benefits paid through payroll.*	**Finance; Human Resources**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
F2.4	**Accounts Payable & Receivable** *Invoice City customers to ensure payment of funds, and coordinate routine payment of vendors for City service provision.*	**Finance**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
F2.5	**Monthly Bank Reconciliation** *Reconcile the City's cash per the general ledger balances to the bank balance.*	**Finance**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
F2.6	**Daily Trakit Reconciliation and Export to Springbrook** *Export daily financial activity from the permit system into the general ledger.*	**Finance**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
F2.7	**Daily Cash Management** *Reconcile bank activity to City records daily. Transfer cash to and from the State Pool to maintain desired bank balance. Aide for cash flow forecasting.*	**Finance**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
F2.8	**Investment Portfolio** *Manage, track and report on the City's investments.*	**Finance**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*

F2.9	**Property Tax Levy** *Prepare Agenda Bill, Ordinance, assessed valuation and levy rate charts for Council action. Track banked capacity. Educate Council and others on how property taxes work in WA State.*	**Finance**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*

Work Item 3: Accountability & Legal Compliance				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
	Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items			
F3.1	**Annual Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)** *Prepare this annual report on the City's finances.*	**Finance**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →
F3.2	**Annual State Audit** *Oversee required annual audit of the City's financial statements and accountability of taxpayer funds.*	**Finance**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →
F3.3	**Annual Financial Statement Preparation** *Prepare State-required annual financial statements. Transmit statements to the State Auditor's Office.*	**Finance**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →
F3.4	**Monthly Financial Management Report** *Prepare State-required monthly comparison of budget to actual revenues and expenditures. Analyze anomalies and communicate with departments on areas of concern.*	**Finance**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
F3.5	**Legislative Analysis** *Analyze effects of federal and state legislation on Sammamish.*	**Finance**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
F3.6	**Process Monthly/Quarterly Taxes** *Prepare federal and state tax reports, primarily related to payroll and revenues.*	**Finance**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*

2018 City of Sammamish Work Plan

Focus Area: High Performing Government

Work Item 1: Organizational Development & Process Improvement				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
	New or Major Items			
G1.1	**Reorganization Strategy** *Evaluate the current staffing structure to address changing organizational needs, opportunities to improve efficiency and to plan for future items, such as retirement. Recommendations to be presented to Council as part of 2019-2020 budget process.*	**City Manager**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →**
G1.2	**Permit Process Improvement Review and Measurement analysis** *Review and measure 2017 permit process improvement (emphasis on financial guarantee and single family residence building permits).*	**Community Development**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →**
G1.3	**Permit Process Improvement** *Undertake a process improvement analysis to increase the efficiency, predictability, accuracy, and speed of reviews of subdivision applications.*	**Community Development**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →**
G1.4	**Development Process and Procedure Manual** *Create an internal guide that establishes Department-wide processes and procedures related to development review.*	**Community Development**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →**
G1.5	**Permit Center Support** *Update forms, checklists, website and improve user guides.*	**Community Development**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →**
G1.6	**Public Works Improvement Project** *Guide and support a Public Works change effort focused on structure, culture, systems, process and external influences; Develop standard processes, procedures and forms for key Public Works functions.*	**Public Works**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →**

G1.7	**GIS Team Integration into IT** *Move GIS supervisor and team function from Public Works to IT.*	**Public Works; IT/GIS**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3** Q4 →
G1.8	**IT Change Management Project** *Guide and support technology change process in partnership with Deputy Directors. This includes completion of a system-wide gap analysis, and development of a strategic plan and technology capital improvement plan.*	**IT/GIS**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3** Q4 →
G1.9	**City Council Electronic Packet Project (CEEP)** *Implement electronic packets for City Council Members followed by the Planning Commission; coordinate agenda bill process update.*	**City Clerk**		→ **Q1 Q2** Q3 Q4 →
G1.10	**Upgrade Public Records Module** *Research and recommend an upgraded public records module for information and document management.*	**City Clerk**		→ Q1 **Q2 Q3 Q4** →
G1.11	**Personnel Policy Update** *Lead a committee to prepare a thorough, understandable and updated personnel policy manual. Ensure that all federal and state employment laws are implemented.*	**City Manager; Human Resources**		→ **Q1 Q2** Q3 Q4 →
G1.12	**Budget Process Improvement** *Work with departments to improve the budget process for staff by streamlining the process and ensuring goals and objectives are made clear. Update submission forms and templates.*	**Finance**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3** Q4 →
G1.13	**Human Resources & Employee Self-Service Modules** *Implement a human resource information system (HRIS) and employee self-service functions, including electronic timesheets. Implementation anticipated Q1 2019.*	**Finance; Human Resources**		→ Q1 **Q2 Q3 Q4** →

Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items				
G1.14	**Citywide Equity Work** *Begin performing research into the City's equity gaps. The goal of this work is to ensure the City is providing culturally responsive opportunities to all residents, with a focus on equity, access and inclusion in all of our operations.*	**City Manager**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
G1.15	**Cyber-Security Training** *Provide ongoing training resources for staff regarding security.*	**IT/GIS**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*

Work Item 2: Internal Services & Programmatic Work				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
New or Major Items				
G2.1	**GIS Aerial Base Layer** *Update the GIS aerial base layer in partnership with several other eastside cities.*	**IT/GIS**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →**
G2.2	**Cityworks Implementation and Administration** *Ensure Cityworks is fully implemented by the end of 2018. Cityworks is a GIS-based platform that helps manage, track, and analyze infrastructure assets.*	**Public Works**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items				
G2.3	**Risk Management** *Ensure risk training, including sexual harassment, active shooter and Maintenance & Operations safety requirements are provided to employees. Ensure all claims are completed in a timely manner.*	**Finance; Human Resources**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
G2.4	**Cable Services** *Monitor, manage, and update contractual obligations, and collect fees to offset cable providers' use of City infrastructure.*	**Community Development**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*

G2.5	**City Council Meetings and Special Events Support** *Prepare packets, set up room, and coordinate videotaping, meals and snacks.*	**City Clerk**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
G2.6	**Email Retention, Records Management and Public Records Requests** *Provide records management training, fulfill public records requests, facilitate off site storage of records, oversee records destruction, provide assistance for archiving of records.*	**City Clerk**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
G2.7	**Hearing Examiner Services** *Schedule hearings, provide room set up, maintain hearing exhibits, audio tapes, liaison between the Hearing Examiner and City Staff.*	**City Clerk**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
G2.8	**Business License Services** *Review/approve city business licenses, issue solicitor licenses.*	**City Clerk**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
G2.9	**Claims Verification** *Verify claims for damages and interface with the Washington Cities Insurance Authority (WCIA).*	**City Clerk**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
G2.10	**Day-to-Day Management of Human Resources Function** *Ongoing management of human resources issues. Includes recruitment, hiring, records management and other functions.*	**Human Resources; City Manager**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
G2.11	**Enterprise GIS - Systems planning, implementation, support, maintenance, application and data development** *Ensure GIS data is current and accessible to various applications (e.g. Cityworks, Trakit, Storm Bandit, Development Activity Map, Sammamish Property Tool). Create applications as needed. Coordinate address and parcel updates with King County.*	**IT/GIS**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*
G2.12	**Financial Guarantees** *Continue to review and process financial guarantees for development projects.*	**Community Development**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*

G2.13	**Code Compliance Program** *Ongoing code compliance activities to maintain and enhance safety and general welfare of residents.*	**Community Development**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
G2.14	**Help Desk/After Hours Support** *Improve helpdesk ticket response time for faster resolution of technology issues.*	**IT/GIS**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*

Work Item 3: Board & Commission Support				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items				
G3.1	**General Council Committee/Commission Support** *Support committees and commissions by noticing/setting up meeting and preparing packets and meeting minutes.*	**City Clerk**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
G3.2	**Human Services Commission** *Facilitate the startup of this new commission by collecting commissioner applications, staffing the meetings and providing resources to the commissioners.*	**City Manager**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*
G3.3	**Non-City Commission/Boards Support** *Provide support to outside commissions and boards, including A Regional Coalition for Housing (ARCH), Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC), Sound Cities Association (SCA) eCityGov Alliance, Eastside Fire & Rescue (EF&R), King County Sheriff's Office and others.*	**City Manager; All**		→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 → *(ongoing)*

Work Item 4: Planning Projects & Studies				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
	New or Major Items			
G4.1	**ADA Transition Plan** *Develop a Federally-required plan describing how the City will ensure its facilities, services, programs and activities are accessible.*	**City Manager**		**Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4**
G4.2	**City Hall Space Planning & Remodel** *Continue planning for an update to the City Hall office layout to provide for permanent work spaces for all City staff. Project includes carpet replacement, plumbing updates and other work. Remodel of Police Department anticipated in 2018, other work expected in 2019 or 2020.*	**Facilities**		**Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4**
G4.3	**City Hall Traffic Management Center** *Evaluate the potential to design and construct a traffic management center within City Hall to ensure traffic is being monitored and issues are addressed quickly.*	**Facilities**		**Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4**
G4.4	**Fire Station Improvement Study** *Assess 3 existing fire stations to determine what improvements are needed to ensure efficient operations and compliance with applicable laws (e.g. ADA and building code).*	**Facilities; City Manager**		**Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4**
G4.5	**MOC & Beaver Lake Shop Improvement Studies** *Assess the MOC and the Beaver Lake Maintenance Shop to determine what improvements are needed to ensure efficient operations and compliance with applicable laws (e.g. ADA and building code).*	**Facilities; City Manager**		**Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4**

G4.6	**Police Services Study** *This study will examine the future of policing in Sammamish through the lens of an independent consulting firm that will analyze and review current police organization, staffing, and community engagement strategies. Request for Proposals issued in December 2017.*	**Police**		**Q1 Q2** Q3 Q4
G4.7	**HR Classification & Compensation Study** *Complete classification and compensation study to maintain a competitive job classification and compensation structure.*	**Human Resources; City Manager**		**Q1 Q2** Q3 Q4
G4.8	**IT Business Continuity Plan** *Complete the plan to ensure that business processes can continue during a time of emergency or disaster.*	**IT/GIS**		**Q1** Q2 Q3 Q4
G4.9	**Technology Risk Assessment** *Conduct a risk assessment of the City's IT systems and provide recommendations for mitigating the risks.*	**IT/GIS**		**Q1** Q2 Q3 Q4

Work Item 5: Other Initiatives, Contracts & Maintenance				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
	New or Major Items			
G5.1	**City Hall Driveway and Parking Lot Improvements** *Repave porous asphalt driveways and parking lots. Improve pedestrian circulation and safety at the upper Sammamish Commons and plaza.*	**Facilities**		**Q1 Q2** Q3 Q4
G5.2	**City Hall New Police Department Entry** *Reconfigure Police entryway to create privacy for citizens who are doing business with PD staff and to improve the use of space at the front office.*	**Facilities**		**Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4**
G5.3	**MOC Repair & Maintenance** *Sealcoat and stripe the parking lot, upgrade HVAC control programming and install a desktop lighting control system.*	**Facilities**		**Q1 Q2 Q3** Q4

G5.4	**Beaver Lake Lodge Repair & Maintenance** *Repair damaged logs, paint exterior of the Lodge and replace furnace, downspouts, and ramp.*	**Facilities**		→ Q1 **Q2 Q3** Q4 →
G5.5	**Big Rock Park Houses Repair & Maintenance (Facilities)** *Replace garage door at house on Lot A. Repair chimney and replace the fascia and gutters at house on Lot B.*	**Facilities**		→ Q1 Q2 **Q3** Q4 →
G5.6	**Office 365 Migration** *Migrate on-premises exchange to office 365.*	**IT/GIS**		→ **Q1 Q2** Q3 Q4 →
G5.7	**Upgrade Video Recording/Editing System** *Upgrade the Castus server/application to improve streaming and delivery of recorded meetings.*	**IT/GIS**		→ **Q1** Q2 Q3 Q4 →
G5.8	**Secure City Wi-Fi Network** *Implement Wi-Fi security to allow internal LAN access.*	**IT/GIS**		→ Q1 Q2 **Q3** Q4 →
G5.9	**Municipal Court** *Negotiate a revised Municipal Court contract based on application of the new civil process case management system.*	**Community Development**		→ **Q1 Q2** Q3 Q4 →
Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items				
G5.10	**Legal Services** *Manage all legal contracts required for municipal courts.*	**Community Development**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** → *(ongoing)*
G5.11	**Maintenance Contracts (Facilities)** *Prepare updated contract documents and bid contracts. Administer 17 ongoing maintenance contracts.*	**Facilities**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** → *(ongoing)*
G5.12	**IT Asset Management** *Inventory and replace aging end user equipment.*	**IT/GIS**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** → *(ongoing)*

2018 City of Sammamish Work Plan

Focus Area: Transportation

Work Item 1: Capital Projects				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
	New or Major Items			
T1.1	**212th Way (Snake Hill) Restoration** *Complete the project, which includes stabilization of the road embankment and full reconstruction of the road.*	**Public Works**		→ **Q1 Q2** Q3 Q4 →
T1.2	**Issaquah-Fall City Road Improvement Project** *Widen Issaquah Fall City Road to four lanes between 242nd Ave SE and Klahanie Dr. SE, with three roundabouts, a bridge, sidewalks, protected bike lanes and project landscaping. Project completion expected in Q1 2020.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 Q2 **Q3 Q4** →
T1.3	**Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) Phase 2** *Design of joint ITS project with WSDOT and King County on north 228th-Sahalee and SR 202. Allows for coordination of traffic signals. Project completion expected in Q4 2019.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 **Q2 Q3 Q4** →
T1.4	**Sahalee Way Roadway Improvements** *Study design alternatives with a focus on driver-experience. This project on hold, awaiting further direction from the City Council.*	**Public Works**		**Timeline Pending**
T1.5	**SE 4th Street Improvements (in Town Center)** *Construct a multi-modal corridor to meet concurrency requirements and provide increased opportunity for access and development within the core mixed-use area. Bid award anticipated in Q1 2018. Project completion expected in Q4 2019.*	**Public Works**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** →
T1.6	**Flashing Yellow Arrow Signals (228th) Project** *Improve signalized intersection operations and driver experience by installing flashing yellow arrow signals where appropriate. Locations are still being evaluated.*	**Public Works**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** →

T1.7	**Issaquah-Pine Lake Road Phase 1 Design** *Design phase 1 from Klahanie Blvd (and new school) to SE 32nd roundabout. Design project completion expected in Q3 2019.*	**Public Works**		**Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4**
T1.8	**228th Corridor Intersection Improvements** *Make minor intersection traffic signal operations adjustments or extend turn pocket lengths to improve driver experience as warranted on the 228th corridor and which can be implemented in a quick timeframe. Locations are still being evaluated. Project completion expected in Q4 2019.*	**Public Works**		**Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4**

Work Item 2: Planning Projects & Studies				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
	New or Major Items			
T2.1	**Transportation Master Plan** *Complete development of the transportation system long-range planning document.*	**Public Works**		**Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4**
T2.2	**Transportation Concurrency and Traffic Impact Fee Update** *Revise concurrency program and traffic impact fee. Revise comprehensive plan and implement new policy.*	**Public Works**		**Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4**
T2.3	**Comprehensive Plan Update - Transportation Element** *Revise Transportation Element and other affected Comprehensive Plan elements for adoption by the end of 2019. Please note, there will be an interim Comprehensive Plan Update to support the work identified in T2.2, which is anticipated for Q3 2018.*	**Public Works; Community Development**		**Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4**
T2.4	**SR 202 & Sahalee Way Work** *Coordinate with multiple agencies to make traffic signal access and channelization improvements. Ongoing coordination with WSDOT on the Washington State funded 202 study.*	**Public Works**		**Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4**

T2.5	**Town Center Design Standards** *Support development of Town Center design standards for public infrastructure in conjunction with private development.*	**Community Development**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** →
Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items				
T2.6	**Traffic Concurrency and Street Impact Fee Program** *Review concurrency applications and traffic model updates.*	**Public Works**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** → *(ongoing)*
T2.7	**Annual Traffic Count Program** *Conduct annual citywide traffic counts for concurrency program and traffic model updates.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 **Q2** Q3 Q4 →
T2.8	**Regional Transportation Planning** *Participate and coordinate area and regional transportation planning and implementation, including transit planning.*	**Public Works**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** → *(ongoing)*
T2.9	**Right of Way Permit Process** *Manage access and work within all City roadway rights of way.*	**Public Works; Community Development**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** → *(ongoing)*

Work Item 3: Other Initiatives, Contracts & Maintenance				
ID	**Description**	**Lead Department**	**Focus Areas**	**Timeline**
Reoccurring/ Ongoing Items				
T3.1	**Roadway Infrastructure Maintenance** *Patch asphalt and repair pavement overlay, concrete sidewalks and ramps.*	**Public Works**		→ **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4** → *(ongoing)*
T3.2	**Annual Citywide Striping, Thermoplastic, RPMs** *Coordinate road striping, thermoplastic, and Raised Pavement Markings (RPMs) work throughout the city.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 **Q2 Q3** Q4 →
T3.3	**Guardrail Repair and Installation** *Install missing guard rail sections throughout the City.*	**Public Works**		→ Q1 Q2 **Q3 Q4** →

T3.4	**Traffic Signal Operations and Maintenance** *Monitor Traffic signal maintenance and operations & ITS traffic; coordinate with Rhythm and InSync operation software.*	**Public Works**		**→ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 →** *(ongoing)*

Major Projects: Three-Year Calendar

Updated: 1/26/18

	2018				2019				2020			
Projects	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Human Services Needs Assessment												
Housing Strategy Plan												
Town Center Planning												
Zoning/Subdivision Code Update												
Parks PRO Plan												
YMCA Property Development Plan												
Klahanie Park Master Plan												
Zackuse Creek Basin Plan												
Laughing Jacobs Creek Basin Plan												
Urban Forestry Management Plan												
Budget Planning												
Capital Planning												
Police Services Study												
Classification & Compensation Study												
Employee Policy Update												
Staff Reorganization Strategy												
ADA Transition Plan												
Transportation Concurrency & Impact Fee Update												
Transportation Master Plan												
Transportation Element (Comp Plan Update)												

Transportation Improvement Plan: Three-Year Calendar

Updated: 1/26/18

	2018				2019				2020			
Projects	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TR-05: Sahalee Way NE												
TR-25: 212th Way (Snake Hill) Improvements												
Louis Thompson Hill Landslide Area: Repair Project												
TR-02: Issaquah-Pine Lake Road Design: Klahanie Blvd to SE 32nd												
TR-01: SE 4th Street												
228th Corridor Intersection Improvements												
TR-07: Issaquah-Fall City Rd: 242nd Avenue SE to Klahanie Dr SE												
Flashing Yellow Arrow Signals (228th) Project												
TR-19: Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) - Phase 2												
TR-20: SE 14th Street Extension: Lawson Park Plat to 248th Ave SE												
TR-08: Issaquah-Fall City Rd: Klahanie Dr SE to Issaquah-Beaver Lk Rd												
TR-34: 228th & SE 8th Intersection												
TR-18/TR-42: Safety and Capacity Analysis												
TR-B: Non-Motorized Program (Projects TBD)	(Ongoing)											
TR-C: Sidewalk Program (Projects TBD)	(Ongoing)											
TR-E: Neighborhood Projects (Projects TBD)	(Ongoing)											
Other Projects: Asphalt Patching, Crack Sealing and Overlay	(Ongoing)											

Planning | Design | Bidding | Construction

Storm CIP: Three-Year Calendar

Updated: 1/26/18

	2018				2019				2020			
Projects	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
SW-06: Sahalee Way Stormwater Tightline												
SW-03: Zackuse Creek Fish Passage Culvert and Stream Restoration (Phase 2)												
SW-01: Town Center Regional Stormwater Plan												
SW-07: Zackuse Creek Basin Plan												
NE 21st St/ NE 21st Pl Storm System Improvement												
SW-09: Laughing Jacobs Creek Basin Plan												
SW-05 George Davis Fish Passage Project												
SW-04: Ebright Creek Fish Passage Culvert Project												
SW-D Major Stormwater Drainage Facility Repairs & Resolutions	(Ongoing)											

Planning **Design** **Bidding** **Construction**

Parks CIP: Three-Year Calendar

Updated: 1/26/18

	2018				2019				2020			
Projects	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
PK-47: Mystic Lake Trail Extension												
PRO Plan Update												
PK-64: Lower Commons to Big Rock Park Trail												
PK-62/63 - Sammamish Landing Park (Irrigation, Planting, Interpretive Signage)												
PK-38: Beaver Lake Preserve - Phase II Improvements												
YMCA Property - Development Plan												
Big Rock Park Parcel B/C - Master Plan Update												
PK-D: Land Acquisition												
PK-C: Community Garden												
PK-13: Beaver Lake Park - Lakeside Improvements												
PK-B: Lower Commons Master Plan Update & Central Plaza Design (Town Center)												
PK-34: Klahanie Park Master Plan												
PK-04: Inglewood Middle School - Synthetic Turf & Field Overlay												
PK-25/26: East Sammamish Park - Playground & Parking Improvements												
Big Rock Park Parcel B - Phase I Improvements/Public Access												
PK-19: Big Rock Park - Site A - Phase II Restroom												

Planning | Design | Bidding | Construction

Agenda Bill

City Council Regular Meeting
February 06, 2018

SUBJECT:	A Resolution to consider revising City Council Rules of Procedure.
DATE SUBMITTED:	January 25, 2018
DEPARTMENT:	City Manager's Office
NEEDED FROM COUNCIL:	☑ Action ☐ Direction ☐ Informational
RECOMMENDATION:	Approve the Resolution revising the Council Rules of Procedure.
EXHIBITS:	1. Exhibit 1 - Resolution: Revised Rules of Procedure
BUDGET:	
Total dollar amount	N/A
Fund(s)	N/A

☐ **Approved in budget**
☐ **Budget reallocation required**
☑ **No budgetary impact**

WORK PLAN FOCUS AREAS:

☐ Transportation
☐ Community Safety
☐ Communication & Engagement
☐ Community Livability
☑ High Performing Government
☐ Culture & Recreation
☐ Environmental Health & Protection
☐ Financial Sustainability

ISSUE BEFORE COUNCIL:

Should the City Council adopt the revised Rules of Procedure as proposed at this year's City Council Retreat?

KEY FACTS AND INFORMATION SUMMARY:

The City Council adopts Rules of Procedure to assist in the orderly conduct of Council business. The attached Resolution (Exhibit 1) takes the existing Rules of Procedure and incorporates the Council-requested changes described below.

At the 2018 City Council Retreat (January 18-20, 2018), the Council agreed to update their Rules of Procedure by making the following four changes:

- **Under Section 2(B)(2).** Change the time of the study session held on the 1st Monday of each month, from 4:30pm - 6:30pm to 6:30pm - 8:30pm.

- **Under Section 2(B)(8).** Clarify that when reviewing agenda priorities or extending a meeting, Councilmembers should “make a motion” rather than “call for a point of order.”
- **Under Section 2(F)(3).** Add a provision allowing ordinances to be passed in one reading while maintaining the ability to hold additional readings when approved by the Council.
- **Under Section 3(A)(2).** Remove the deadline for placing an item on a preliminary agenda for a regular business Council meeting.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

No budgetary impact.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

N/A

RELATED CITY GOALS, POLICIES, AND MASTER PLANS:

N/A

CITY OF SAMMAMISH
WASHINGTON
RESOLUTION NO. R2018-_____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON, REVISING THE RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE CITY COUNCIL

WHEREAS, Chapter 35A.11 RCW gives the City Council of each code city the power to organize and regulate its internal affairs within the provisions of Title 35A RCW; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has adopted rules and procedures to assist in the conduct of City business; and

WHEREAS, the City Council wishes to revise its current Council Rules;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON, DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Framework. The following rules shall constitute the official rules of procedure for the Sammamish City Council and all prior rules are hereby superseded:

A. All Council Meetings shall comply with the requirements of the Open Meetings Act (RCW Chapter 42.30). All Regular Business Meetings, Special Meetings and Regular Study Sessions of the Council shall be open to the public; and

B. In all decisions arising from points of order, the Council shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order (most current edition), a copy of which is maintained in the office of the Sammamish City Clerk.

Section 2. Meetings.

A. Regular Business Meetings Dates, Times. All regular meetings of the City Council shall be held at the times and locations specified by applicable ordinances and resolutions of the Council.

B. Meetings.

1. *Regular Business Meetings.* All regular meetings of the City Council shall be held on the First Tuesday and Third Tuesday of each month beginning at 6:30 pm.

2. *Regular Study Sessions.* Regular study sessions of the City Council shall be held on the First Monday of each month beginning at ~~6~~46:30 p.m. and ending at ~~6~~68:30 p.m., and also on the Second Tuesday of each

month beginning at 6:30 pm. Departmental work program updates should be included on a Study Session agenda on a quarterly basis.

3. Should any meeting date occur on a legal holiday, the meeting shall be held on a day, time and place established by a majority vote of the Council. Regular Study Sessions will normally be informal meetings for the purpose of reviewing: the upcoming Regular Business Meeting preliminary agenda; forthcoming programs and future Council agenda items; progress on current programs or projects; or other information the City Manager feels is appropriate. Under special circumstances, final action may be taken at a Regular Study Session.

4. *Special Meetings.* Special Meetings may be held by the Council subject to notice requirements prescribed by State law. Special Meetings may be called by the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, or any four members of the City Council by written notice delivered to each member of the Council at least twenty-four hours before the time specified for the proposed meeting. The notice of such Special Meetings shall state the subjects to be considered, and no subject other than those specified in the notice shall be considered.

5. *Executive Sessions*. The Council may hold Executive Sessions from which the public may be excluded, for those purposes set forth in RCW 42.30.110. Before convening an Executive Session, the Presiding Officer shall announce the purpose of the Session and the anticipated time when the Session will be concluded. Should the Session require more time, a public announcement shall be made that the Session is being extended.

6. *Meeting Place*. Council Meetings will be held at Sammamish City Hall, located at 801 228th Avenue SE, Sammamish, Washington, 98075, or as otherwise directed by the Council and properly noticed.

7. *Public Notice.* The City shall comply with the provisions of RCW 35A.12.160.

8. *Adjournment.* Council Meetings shall adjourn no later than 10:00 pm. The adjournment time established thereunder may be extended to a later time certain upon approval of a motion by a majority of the Council. Any Councilmember may make a motion ~~call for a "Point of Order"~~ at or about 9:30 p.m. to review agenda priorities or to extend the meeting.

C. Attendance, Excused Absences. Members of the Council may be excused from attending a City Council meeting by contacting the Mayor prior to the meeting and stating the reason for his or her inability to attend. If the member is unable to

contact the Mayor, the member shall contact the City Manager or City Clerk, who shall convey the message to the Mayor. Following roll call, the Presiding Officer shall inform the Council of the member's absence, state the reason for such absence, and inquire if there is a motion to excuse the member. This motion shall be non-debatable. Upon passage of such motion by a majority of members present, the absent member shall be considered excused and the City Clerk will make an appropriate notation in the minutes. Councilmembers who do not follow the above process will be considered unexcused and it shall be so noted in the minutes. As set forth in RCW 35A.13.020 and RCW 35A.12.060, a council position shall become vacant if a Councilmember fails to attend three consecutive regular meetings of the City Council without being excused by the City Council.

D. General Decorum.

1. While the Council is in session, the members must preserve order and decorum, and a member shall neither, by conversation or otherwise, delay or interrupt the proceedings or the peace of the Council, nor disrupt any member while speaking, nor refuse to obey the orders of the Council or the Mayor, except as otherwise provided in these Rules.

2. Any person making disruptive, impertinent, or slanderous remarks or who becomes boisterous while addressing the Council shall be asked to leave by the Presiding Officer and barred from further audience participation before the Council for that meeting.

E. Quorum. At all Council Meetings, a majority of the Council (four members) shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a lesser number may adjourn from time to time and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as may be prescribed by ordinance.

F. Voting. The votes during all Council Meetings shall be conducted as follows:

1. Unless otherwise provided for by statute, ordinance, or resolution, all votes shall be taken by voice, except that at the request of any Councilmember, a random roll call vote shall be taken by the City Clerk or the Presiding Officer may call for a show of hands. In order to maintain an accurate record of all votes of the City Council, the City Clerk shall record by name in the meeting minutes any Councilmember who casts a vote against a motion or other matter.

2. The passage of any ordinance, grant or revocation of franchise or license, and any resolution for the payment of money shall require the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the whole membership of the Council.

~~2.~~3. Unless otherwise provided for by statute or ordinance, the passage of any ordinance shall require only one reading. Additional readings may be held by a majority vote or consensus of the Council.

~~3.~~4. In case of a tie vote on any motion, the motion shall be considered lost.

~~4.~~5. Each Councilmember shall vote on all questions put to the Council, unless a conflict of interest or other disqualifying matter under State law is present. Unless a member of the Council states that he or she is abstaining for the above reasons, his or her silence shall be recorded as an affirmative vote.

Section 3. Order of Business.

A. Agenda and Council Packet Preparation.

1. The City Clerk, under direction of the City Manager, will prepare a preliminary agenda for each Council Meeting specifying the time and place of the meeting and setting forth a brief general description of each item to be considered by the Council. The preliminary agenda is subject to review by the Presiding Officer.

2. An item for a Regular Business Council Meeting may be placed on the preliminary agenda by a majority vote or consensus of the Council, by the Mayor or Deputy Mayor in the absence of the Mayor, by the City Manager, or by any three Councilmembers who so advise the Mayor and City Manager. ~~no later than close of business on the Wednesday preceding such Regular Business Council Meeting.~~

3. An item may be placed on the preliminary agenda for a Regular Business Council Meeting after the preliminary agenda is finalized only if a Councilmember or the City Manager explains the necessity for placing the item on the agenda and receives a majority vote of the Council to do so.

4. Legally required advertised public hearings will have a higher priority over other agenda items scheduled for convenience rather than for statutory or other reasons.

5. Agenda items that are continued from one meeting to another will have preference on the agenda to the extent possible.

6. It is the intent of the City Council that council procedures be periodically reviewed as needed.

B. Consent Calendar.

1. The City Manager, in consultation with the Presiding Officer, shall place matters on the Consent Calendar which (a) have been previously discussed by the Council, or (b) based on the information delivered to members of the

Council, by the administration, can be reviewed by a Councilmember without further explanation, or (c) are so routine or technical in nature that passage is likely.

2. The motion to adopt the Consent Calendar shall be non-debatable and have the effect of moving to adopt all items on the Consent Calendar. Since adoption of any item on the Consent Calendar implies unanimous consent, any member of the Council shall have the right to remove any item from the Consent Calendar. If any matter is withdrawn, the Presiding Officer shall place the item at an appropriate place on the agenda for deliberation at the current or future Council Meeting.

C. Public Comment and Testimony.

The Council will take public comment or testimony as follows:

1. Public comment for a period of 30 minutes will be included near the beginning of the agenda for all Regular Meetings. The presiding officer may choose to extend this public comment period for up to 30 additional minutes. If public comment remains after this one-hour period, the presiding officer will include time for such public comment as the final agenda item which may continue as necessary until 10:00 PM.

2. Public comment for a period of 30 minutes will be included near the beginning of the agenda for the Study Session conducted on the second Tuesday of each month. Public comment at this Study Session shall be limited to items included on the Study Session agenda.

3. In order to best permit the City Council to consider other City business, public comment will not be included on the agenda for the Study Session conducted on the first Monday of each month.

4. Public comment is permitted for up to 3 minutes per person or up to 5 minutes for a recognized community group.

5. The presiding officer will encourage collaboration and will attempt to group the topics by category so that there is continuity of subject matter during the public comment period.

If a person appearing before the Council has more than one matter to bring up before the Council, that person, after speaking on one matter, will be given an opportunity to bring up other matters after other speakers have been given the opportunity to address the City Council.

6. The Presiding Officer may ask the rest of the Councilmembers if they have any questions before being excused. After a citizen (or group of citizens) has

made public comment, the Presiding Officer will respond to the citizen or group with one of the following actions:

a. The commentator will be thanked for his/her input if it is a comment only;

b. Staff will be directed to follow up if an administrative answer or problem resolution is required;

c. The commentator will be requested to provide more information in writing to the City Clerk if further information is needed to clarify or formalize a request. This information will be distributed to the Council before the next Regular Business Meeting or Regular Study Session;

d. The item will be referred by the Presiding Officer to the City Manager for scheduling on a future Regular Study Session Agenda or a Regular Business Meeting Agenda; or

e. The item will be placed on that night's agenda if it is an emergency or is driven by an imminent due date.

The decision as to which alternative to use will be at the discretion of the Presiding Officer. The Presiding Officer will verbalize a reason for his/her choice. After the Presiding Officer's decision, any Councilmember may make a motion to select one of the other alternatives. If the motion is seconded, it will be discussed and voted upon. Should the motion fail, the Presiding Officer may use the previously chosen alternative or may select a different one, again providing a verbal reason.

7. Identification of Speakers. Persons testifying shall identify themselves for the record as to name, address and organization.

8. Instructions for Speakers. An instruction notice for speakers will be available at the meeting. Speakers will be advised by the Presiding Officer that their testimony is being recorded.

D. Rules for Public Testimony during Public Hearings.

The following rules shall be observed during any Public Hearing:

1. Individuals will be allowed three minutes to speak, or five minutes when presenting the official position of a recognized organization, and each organization shall have only one five-minute presentation. If a speaker purports to speak for an organization, club or other so as to lead the Council to believe that a number of persons support a position, then such person shall state how that position was developed by the group.

2. The City Clerk shall be the timekeeper.

Section 4. Duties and Responsibilities for Councilmembers.

A. Councilmember Job Description.

The principal job of a City Councilmember is to make policy. Policy making often takes the form of passing ordinances or resolutions. Councilmembers should base their policy making decisions on many factors after considering input from many sources, including the city staff, citizen's groups, advisory commissions and others. It is the councilmember's responsibility to consider the merits of each idea and then approve, modify, or reject it. Councilmembers should also consider community needs and available resources when making their decisions. It is the job of the City Manager and staff to implement the policies set by the City Council.

B. Public Statements.

Any member of the Council has a right to express personal views and opinions. However, statements representing the views or decisions of the Council must be authorized by a majority or consensus of the Council. Minority views or positions may be conveyed as well.

C. Ethics Laws.

State law provides a specific code of ethics for city officials. RCW 42.23.070 prohibits a municipal official from:

1. Using his position to secure special privileges or exemptions for himself or others.

2. Directly or indirectly, giving or receiving any compensation, gift, gratuity, or reward from any sources, except the employing city, for a matter related to the official's services.

3. Accepting employment or engaging in business that the officer might reasonably expect would require him to disclose confidential information acquired by reason of his position.

4. Disclosing confidential information gained by reason of the officer's position, or use of such information for personal gain.

D. Information Sharing.

It is in the public interest that, to the greatest extent possible, all members of the City Council have an opportunity to be aware of and act upon the information that is available to other members.

The City Council places a high value on conducting the public's business in an open and transparent manner. While Councilmembers are not expected to place on the record all contacts with City residents and other stakeholders on every matter, Councilmembers should place on the record all contacts with City residents and other stakeholders on matters about which a Councilmember reasonably believes the other Councilmembers should be apprised. Examples of such matters would include but not be limited to contacts with opposing parties in litigation involving the City, vendors seeking contracts with the City, and matters of similar sensitivity.

E. Confidentiality and Executive Sessions.

Councilmembers must keep confidential all written materials and verbal information provided to them during Executive Sessions to ensure that the City's position is not compromised. Confidentiality also includes information provided to Councilmembers outside of Executive Sessions when the information is considered to be exempt from disclosure under the Revised Code of Washington.

F. Election of Mayor/Mayor Pro Tem.

1. Swearing in of New Councilmembers. New Councilmembers shall be sworn in by a member of the judiciary or by the City Clerk.

2. Pursuant to RCW 35A.13.030, biennially, at the first meeting of the new council, the council shall choose a chair from among their number. The chair of the council shall have the title of mayor and shall preside at meetings of the council. In addition to the powers conferred upon him or her as mayor, he or she shall continue to have all the rights, privileges, and immunities of a member of the council. The mayor shall be recognized as the head of the city for ceremonial purposes. He or she shall have no regular administrative duties. Pursuant to Resolution 2010-398, the council shall select the deputy mayor on an annual basis, using the procedures of this section.

3. The motion to elect the Mayor will be placed on the agenda of the first regular meeting and the election will occur at said meeting.

4. No one Councilmember may nominate more than one person for a given office until every member wishing to nominate a candidate has an opportunity to do so. Nominations do not require a second vote. The Chair will repeat each nomination until all nominations have been made.

When it appears that no one else wishes to make any further nominations, the Chair will ask again for further nominations and if there are none, the Chair will declare the nominations closed. A motion to close the nominations is not necessary. After nominations have been closed, voting for Mayor shall take place in the order nominations were made. Councilmembers will be asked for a voice vote and a raise of hands. As soon as one of the nominees receives a majority vote (four votes), then the Chair will declare him/her elected. No votes will be taken on the remaining nominees. If none of the nominees receives a majority vote, the Chair will call for nominations again and repeat the process until a single candidate receives a majority vote before the Office of Deputy Mayor is opened for nominations. A tie vote results in a failed nomination.

5. In the temporary absence of the mayor, the deputy mayor shall perform the duties and responsibilities of the mayor with regard to the conduct of meetings and emergency business. In the event that the mayor is unable to serve the remainder of his or her term, a new mayor shall be elected at the first regular meeting following the conclusion of the mayor's term. In the event the deputy mayor is unable to serve the remainder of his or her term, a new deputy mayor shall be elected at the first regular meeting following the conclusion of the deputy mayor's term.

6. A super majority vote (5 councilmembers) shall be required to approve a motion to remove the Mayor or Deputy Mayor from office for serious cause.

G. Duties of Mayor and Deputy Mayor.

1. Presiding Officers. The Mayor, or in his or her absence, the Deputy Mayor, shall be the Presiding Officer of the Council. In the absence of both the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor, the Council shall appoint one of the members of the Council to act as a temporary Presiding Officer.

2. Presiding Officer's Duties. It shall be the duty of the Presiding Officer to:

   A. Call the meeting to order;

   B. Keep the meeting to its order of business;

   C. Control discussion in an orderly manner;

   D. Give every Councilmember who wishes an opportunity to speak when recognized by the chair;

   E. Permit audience participation at the appropriate times;

F. Require all speakers to speak to the question and to observe the rules of order;

G. State each motion before it is discussed and before it is voted upon; and

H. Put motions to a vote and announce the outcome.

3. Presiding Officer, Questions of Order. The Presiding Officer shall decide all questions of order, subject to the right of appeal to the Council by any member.

4. Presiding Officer, Participation. The Presiding Officer may at his or her discretion call the Deputy Mayor or any member to take the chair.

5. Request for Written Motions. Motions shall be reduced to writing when requested by the Presiding Officer of the Council or any member of the Council. All resolutions and ordinances shall be in writing.

Section 5. Advisory Committees and Staff.

A. Appointment to Advisory Bodies.

1. Vacancies may be advertised so that any interested citizen may submit an application. Applicants are urged to be citizens of the City of Sammamish, but applications from residents living outside of the corporate boundaries may be considered if authorized by the resolution or ordinance establishing the advisory body.

2. Appointments to advisory bodies will be made by the City Council during a regularly scheduled meeting.

3. Newly appointed advisory body members will receive a briefing by the commission, committee, or task force chairperson and/or City staff regarding duties and responsibilities of members of the advisory body.

4. Appointees to advisory bodies may be removed prior to the expiration of their term of office by a majority vote of the City Council.

B. Key Staff Duties.

Any City employee shall attend a City Council meeting when requested by the City Manager for clarification or explanation of agenda items.

Section 6. Council Committees/Appointments.

A. Council committees are policy review and discussion arms of the City Council.

Committees may study issues and develop recommendations for consideration by the City Council. Committees may not take binding action on behalf of the City.

B. Council committee structure shall be as determined by the city council and may include:

1. Council Committees – Standing Committees established for special purposes, tasks or time frames (three or fewer Councilmembers);

2. Subcommittees of the City Council – Ad hoc and informal working or study group (three or fewer Councilmembers); and

3. Councilmember Appointments – To task teams or City Advisory Boards, commissions and committees (three or fewer Councilmembers).

D. The Chair of any Council Committee or Subcommittee, and the City's representative to any external Board or Commission (e.g., Eastside Transportation Partnership), shall provide a written report to the City Council within a reasonable time after each meeting of a Committee, Subcommittee, or other External Body.

Section 7. Effect/Waiver of Rules. These rules of procedure are adopted for the sole benefit of the members of the City Council to assist in the orderly conduct of Council business. These rules of procedure do not grant rights or privileges to members of the public or third parties. Failure of the City Council to adhere to these rules shall not result in any liability to the City, its officers, agents, and employees, nor shall failure to adhere to these rules result in invalidation of any Council act. The City Council may, by a majority vote, determine to temporarily waive any of the provisions herein.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON, AT A REGULAR MEETING THEREOF THIS ____ DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2018.

CITY OF SAMMAMISH

_____
Mayor Christie Malchow

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

_____
Melonie Anderson, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Michael R. Kenyon, City Attorney

Filed with the City Clerk:
Passed by the City Council: _____
Resolution No.: R2018-_____

Agenda Bill

City Council Regular Meeting
February 06, 2018

SUBJECT:	Project Acceptance: Sammamish Landing ADA Access Improvements, C2017-190
DATE SUBMITTED:	January 26, 2018
DEPARTMENT:	Parks & Recreation
NEEDED FROM COUNCIL:	☑ Action ☐ Direction ☐ Informational
RECOMMENDATION:	Approve a Resolution accepting the construction of the Sammamish Landing ADA Access Improvements project by WS Contractors, LLC. as complete.
EXHIBITS:	1. Exhibit 1 - Resolution of Project Acceptance

BUDGET:

Total dollar amount	$1,091,767.49	☑ **Approved in budget**
Fund(s)	302-366-594-76-63-00 302-358-594-76-63-00 302-336-594-76-63-00 302-337-594-76-67-01	☐ **Budget reallocation required** ☐ **No budgetary impact**

WORK PLAN FOCUS AREAS:

☐ Transportation	☐ Community Safety
☐ Communication & Engagement	☑ Community Livability
☐ High Performing Government	☑ Culture & Recreation
☐ Environmental Health & Protection	☐ Financial Sustainability

ISSUE BEFORE COUNCIL:

Shall City Council accept the ADA Access Improvements at Sammamish Landing with WS Contractors, LLC as complete?

KEY FACTS AND INFORMATION SUMMARY:

On May 16, 2017, the construction contract for the Sammamish Landing ADA Access Improvements project was awarded to WS Contractors, LLC in the amount of $1,044,676.89 plus Washington State Sales tax in the amount of $21,503.48 and with a 10% construction contingency to be administered by the City Manager for a total authorization amount of $1,172,798.41.

All work for the Sammamish Landing ADA Access Improvements project has been successfully completed; a final inspection has been held and the contractor has completed the final list of deficiencies. There were no contractor claims filed against the City and no liquidated damages were assessed against the contractor.

The pre-fabricated restroom building at Sammamish Landing was included under a separate contract for the ADA Access Improvements and was accepted as complete by City Council on December 5, 2017.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

The completed improvements were constructed within the project budget. A summary of the actual construction expenditures is listed below.

Construction Costs, C2017-190:	
Total City Council Authorization	$1,172,798.41
Total Construction Expenditures	$1,091,767.49
Balance/Unspent Funds	**$81,030.92**

Construction Expenditures Breakdown:	
Original Contract Amount	$1,066,180.37
Change Order	$25,587.12
City Expenditures	$1,091,767.49

Planting and irrigation were not included in the contractor's scope of work. This will be completed internally by the City's maintenance crew. There are adequate funds available in the project budget to complete this work

OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

No alternatives. The project has been deemed complete and final authorization is needed to complete close-out paperwork.

RELATED CITY GOALS, POLICIES, AND MASTER PLANS:

Work under this contract is outlined in the Sammamish Landing Master Plan, adopted by City Council on July 20, 2010.

CITY OF SAMMAMISH
WASHINGTON
RESOLUTION NO. R2018-XXX

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON, ACCEPTING THE SAMMAMISH LANDING ADA ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT AS COMPLETE.

WHEREAS, at the Council meeting of May 16, 2017 the City Council authorized award of the construction contract for the Sammamish Landing ADA Access Improvements Project; and

WHEREAS, the City Manager entered into Contract C2017-190 for construction of the Sammamish Landing ADA Access Improvements Project with WS Contractors, LLC on May 16, 2017; and

WHEREAS, the project was substantially completed by the contractor on October 11, 2017; and

WHEREAS, the project was completed within the authorized construction contract plus contingencies amount;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON, DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Project Acceptance. The City of Sammamish hereby accepts the Sammamish Landing ADA Access Improvements Project as complete.

Section 2. Authorization of Contract Closeout Process. The City of Sammamish Director of Parks and Recreation and City Clerk are hereby authorized to complete the contract closure process upon receiving appropriate clearances from the Department of Revenue, and the Department of Employment Security.

Section 3. Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect immediately upon signing.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AT A REGULAR MEETING THEREOF ON THE 6th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2018.

CITY OF SAMMAMISH

_____
Christie Malchow, Mayor

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

_____
Melonie Anderson, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Mike Kenyon, City Attorney

Filed with the City Clerk:	January 26, 2018
Passed by the City Council:	February 6, 2018
Resolution No.:	R20**18-XXX**

Agenda Bill

City Council Regular Meeting
February 06, 2018

SUBJECT:	Aerial Mapping Contract
DATE SUBMITTED:	January 24, 2018
DEPARTMENT:	GIS
NEEDED FROM COUNCIL:	☑ Action ☐ Direction ☐ Informational
RECOMMENDATION:	Move to enter into Professional Services Contract for Aerial Mapping with vendor.
EXHIBITS:	1. Attachment A - 2018 Aerial Mapping Contract

BUDGET:

Total dollar amount	$67,970.55	☐ **Approved in budget**
Fund(s)	General Fund	☑ **Budget reallocation required**
		☐ **No budgetary impact**

WORK PLAN FOCUS AREAS:

☑ Transportation	☐ Community Safety
☑ Communication & Engagement	☐ Community Livability
☑ High Performing Government	☐ Culture & Recreation
☐ Environmental Health & Protection	☐ Financial Sustainability

ISSUE BEFORE COUNCIL:

Shall the City of Sammamish enter into a professional services agreement with GeoTerra, Inc., to provide acquisition of color aerial imagery and production of orthophotography and other mapping products?

KEY FACTS AND INFORMATION SUMMARY:

SUMMARY

The 2018 Aerial Mapping Contract is to obtain color orthophotography, topographic and impervious data. These products are used daily in City business processes and support many work groups with aerial imagery, contours and impervious surfaces such as building rooflines and pavement edges.

Sammamish, Bothell and Kenmore have joined with the City of Kirkland to share costs, preparation and project management efforts utilizing Kirkland's recent competitive process for such work in early 2018.

The Kirkland RFP for aerial mapping services, to which ten firms responded, was evaluated and scored by staff - resulting in the selection of GeoTerra Inc. as the best qualified vendor.

BACKGROUND

A primary data set in the City's GIS library consists of those layers derived from aerial mapping techniques: color orthophotography, detailed topographic contours and elevation data, and impervious feature mapping (rooflines, sidewalks, driveways, street/parking lot pavement edges, etc.). All of these provide valuable reference information for visual displays, spatial analysis, special studies, and improved decision making.

The City last obtained color orthophotography in a cooperative King County project in 2015; topographic and impervious data have not been updated since 2012. Approximately 5% of the City is estimated to have undergone changes each year, which results in increasingly outdated GIS data sets. This project will update both orthophotos and supplementary data sets, and will be delivered in its entirety by the end of 2018. Of particular interest is the impervious data layer, which may be highly useful in evaluating and possibly revising the City's surface water fee structure, should that become a priority.

It is possible that initiatives similar to the King County 2015 project will happen in the future. At present no such collaborative projects are on the planning horizon. This 2018 project will provide a bridge to whatever regional aerial mapping programs emerge in the future.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

The contract amount of $67,970.55 is a fixed fee amount proposed by the vendor. The source of funding for this project is general fund operating contingency.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

The City may consider the following alternatives:

1. Wait until future years to update aerial maps. It is possible that another regional aerial mapping program will emerge. Possible impacts include risks related to the use of outdated data and the increasing backlog of unmapped feature changes.
2. Seek a contract for aerial mapping as part of an individual effort (rather than partnering with Kirkland and other cities). This would provide the City with more control over project deadlines, but would significantly increase overhead costs.

RELATED CITY GOALS, POLICIES, AND MASTER PLANS:

Updated data allows for better customer service and more interactive capabilities. This project aligns to City focus areas in the following ways:

- Transportation: Planning and building with current imagery for visualization and basemaps of capital projects, infrastructure data capture and quality control, field maintenance work order assignments and contours utilized in pre-engineering of Capital Improvement Projects.
- Communication and Engagement: Better communication in location based graphics and maps, includes recent housing and commercial developments, no large gaps of missing or redevelopment areas.

- High Performing Government: Provides staff with updated view of changes, helps in workflows and data maintenance of core GIS data sets such as addresses and streets. Documents a visual history for use in Code Compliance investigations.

CITY OF SAMMAMISH
AGREEMENT FOR SERVICES

Consultant: GeoTerra, Inc.

This Agreement is entered into by and between the City of Sammamish, Washington, a municipal corporation, hereinafter referred to as the "City," and GeoTerra, Inc., hereinafter referred to as the "Consultant."

WHEREAS, the City desires to have certain services performed for its citizens; and

WHEREAS, the City has selected the Consultant to perform such services pursuant to certain terms and conditions;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual benefits and conditions set forth below, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. **Scope of Services to be Performed by Consultant**. The Consultant shall perform those services described in Exhibit "A" of this agreement. In performing such services, the Consultant shall comply with all federal, state, and local laws and regulations applicable to the performance of such services. The Consultant shall perform services diligently and completely and in accordance with professional standards of conduct and performance.

2. **Compensation and Method of Payment**. The Consultant shall submit invoices for work performed using the form set forth in Exhibit B.

The City shall pay Consultant:

[Check applicable method of payment]

___ According to the rates set forth in Exhibit "_ "

___ A sum not to exceed $

x Other (describe): per Exhibit B-1, Schedule of Charges

The Consultant shall complete and return to the City Exhibit "C," Taxpayer Identification Number, prior to or along with the first invoice submittal. The City shall pay the Consultant for services rendered within ten days after City Council approval.

3. **Duration of Agreement**. This Agreement shall be in full force and effect for a period commencing upon execution and ending December 3, 2022, unless sooner terminated under the provisions of the Agreement. Time is of the essence of this Agreement in each and all of its provisions in which performance is required.

4. **Ownership and Use of Documents**. Any records, files, documents, drawings, specifications, data or information, regardless of form or format, and all other materials produced by the Consultant in connection with the services provided to the City, shall be the property of the City whether the project for which they were created is executed or not

5. **Independent Contractor**. The Consultant and the City agree that the Consultant is an independent contractor with respect to the services provided pursuant to this Agreement. The Consultant will solely be responsible for its acts and for the acts of its agents, employees, subconsultants, or representatives during the performance of this Agreement. Nothing in this Agreement shall be considered to create the relationship of employer and employee between the parties hereto.

6. **Indemnification**. Consultant shall defend, indemnify and hold the City, its officers, officials, employees and volunteers harmless from any and all claims, injuries, damages, losses or suits including attorney fees, arising out of or resulting from the acts, errors or omissions of the Consultant in performance of this Agreement, except for injuries and damages caused by the sole negligence of the City. Should a court of competent jurisdiction determine that this Agreement is subject to RCW 4.24.115, then, in the event of liability for damages arising out of bodily injury to persons or damages to property caused by or resulting from the concurrent negligence of the Consultant

and the City, its officers, officials, employees, and volunteers, the Consultant's liability, including the duty and cost to defend, hereunder shall be only to the extent of the Consultant's negligence. It is further specifically and expressly understood that the indemnification provided herein constitutes the Consultant's waiver of immunity under Industrial Insurance, Title 51 RCW, solely for the purposes of this indemnification. This waiver has been mutually negotiated by the parties. The provisions of this section shall survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement.

Furthermore, should subcontracting be agreed to by the parties, the Consultant shall cause each and every Subcontractor to provide insurance coverage that complies with all applicable requirements of the Consultant-provided insurance as set forth herein, except the Consultant shall have sole responsibility for determining the limits of coverage required to be obtained by Subcontractors. The Consultant shall ensure that the City is an additional insured on each and every Subcontractor's Commercial General liability insurance policy using an endorsement at least as broad as the Insurance Services Office Additional Insured endorsement CG 20 38 04 13.

7. Insurance.

A. The Consultant shall procure and maintain for the duration of the Agreement, insurance against claims for injuries to persons or damage to property which may arise from or in connection with the performance of the work hereunder by the Consultant, its agents, representatives, or employees.

B. Should a court of competent jurisdiction determine that this Agreement is subject to RCW 4.24.115, then, in the event of liability for damages arising out of such services, or bodily injury to persons or damages to property, caused by or resulting from the concurrent negligence of the Consultant and the City, its officers, officials, employees, and volunteers, the Consultant's liability hereunder shall be only to the extent of the Consultant's negligence.

Minimum Scope of Insurance

Consultant shall obtain insurance of the types described below:

1. Automobile Liability insurance covering all owned, non-owned, hired and leased vehicles. Coverage shall be written on Insurance Services Office (ISO) form CA 00 01 or a substitute form providing equivalent liability coverage. If necessary, the policy shall be endorsed to provide contractual liability coverage.

2. Commercial General Liability insurance shall be written on ISO occurrence form CG 00 01 and shall cover liability arising from premises, operations, independent contractors and personal injury and advertising injury. The City shall be named as an additional insured under the Contractor's Commercial General Liability insurance policy with respect to the work performed for the City.

3. Workers' Compensation coverage as required by the Industrial Insurance laws of the State of Washington.

4. Professional Liability insurance appropriate to the Consultant's profession.

Minimum Amounts of Insurance

Consultant shall maintain the following insurance limits:

1. Automobile Liability insurance with a minimum combined single limit for bodily injury and property damage of $1,000,000 per accident.

2. Commercial General Liability insurance shall be written with limits no less than $1,000,000 each occurrence, $2,000,000 general aggregate.

3. Professional Liability insurance shall be written with limits no less than $1,000,000 per claim and $1,000,000 policy aggregate limit.

Other Insurance Provisions

The insurance policies are to contain, or be endorsed to contain, the following provisions for Automobile Liability, Professional Liability and Commercial General Liability insurance:

1. The Consultant's insurance shall not be cancelled by either party except after thirty (30) days prior written notice has been given to the City

Verification of Coverage

Consultant shall furnish the City with original certificates and a copy of the amendatory endorsements, including but not necessarily limited to the additional insured endorsement, evidencing the insurance requirements of the Consultant before commencement of the work.

8. Record Keeping and Reporting.

A. The Consultant shall maintain accounts and records, including personnel, property, financial, and programmatic records, which sufficiently and properly reflect all direct and indirect costs of any nature expended and services performed pursuant to this Agreement. The Consultant shall also maintain such other records as may be deemed necessary by the City to ensure proper accounting of all funds contributed by the City to the performance of this Agreement.

B. The foregoing records shall be maintained for a period of seven years after termination of this Agreement unless permission to destroy them is granted by the Office of the Archivist in accordance with RCW Chapter 40.14 and by the City.

9. Audits and Inspections. The records and documents with respect to all matters covered by this Agreement shall be subject at all times to inspection, review, or audit by the City during the performance of this Agreement.

10. Termination.

A. This City reserves the right to terminate or suspend this Agreement at any time, with or without cause, upon seven days prior written notice. In the event of termination or suspension, all finished or unfinished documents, data, studies, worksheets, models, reports or other materials prepared by the Consultant pursuant to this Agreement shall promptly be submitted to the City

B. In the event this Agreement is terminated or suspended, the Consultant shall be entitled to payment for all services performed and reimbursable expenses incurred to the date of termination.

C. This Agreement may be cancelled immediately if the Consultant's insurance coverage is canceled for any reason, or if the Consultant is unable to perform the services called for by this Agreement.

D. The Consultant reserves the right to terminate this Agreement with not less than fourteen days written notice, or in the event that outstanding invoices are not paid within sixty days.

E. This provision shall not prevent the City from seeking any legal remedies it may otherwise have for the violation or nonperformance of any provisions of this Agreement.

11. Discrimination Prohibited. The Consultant shall not discriminate against any employee, applicant for employment, or any person seeking the services of the Consultant under this Agreement, on the basis of race, color, religion, creed, sex, age, national origin, marital status, or presence of any sensory, mental, or physical handicap.

12. Assignment and Subcontract. The Consultant shall not assign or subcontract any portion of the services contemplated by this Agreement without the prior written consent of the City.

13. Conflict of Interest. The City insists on the highest level of professional ethics from its consultants. Consultant warrants that it has performed a due diligence conflicts check, and that there are no professional conflicts with the City. Consultant warrants that none of its officers, agents or employees is now working on a project for any entity engaged in litigation with the City. Consultant will not disclose any information obtained through the course of their work for the City to any third party, without written consent of the "City". It is the Consultant's duty and obligation to constantly update its due diligence with respect to conflicts, and not the City's obligation to inquire as to potential conflicts. This provision shall survive termination of this Agreement.

14. **Confidentiality.** All information regarding the City obtained by the Consultant in performance of this Agreement shall be considered confidential. Breach of confidentiality by the Consultant shall be grounds for immediate termination.

15. **Non-appropriation of funds.** If sufficient funds are not appropriated or allocated for payment under this Agreement for any future fiscal period, the City will so notify the Consultant and shall not be obligated to make payments for services or amounts incurred after the end of the current fiscal period. This Agreement will terminate upon the completion of all remaining services for which funds are allocated. No penalty or expense shall accrue to the City in the event that the terms of the provision are effectuated.

16. **Entire Agreement**. This Agreement contains the entire agreement between the parties, and no other agreements, oral or otherwise, regarding the subject matter of this Agreement shall be deemed to exist or bind either of the parties. Either party may request changes to the Agreement. Changes which are mutually agreed upon shall be incorporated by written amendments to this Agreement.

17. **Notices**. Notices to the City of Sammamish shall be sent to the following address:

City of Sammamish
801 228th Avenue SE
Sammamish, WA 98075
Phone number: (425) 295-0500

Notices to the Consultant shall be sent to the following address:

Company Name	GeoTerra, Inc.
Contact Name	Bret Hazell, President
Street Address	860 McKinley Street
City, State Zip	Eugene, OR 97402
Phone Number	(541) 343-8877
Email	BHazell@geoterra.us

18. **Applicable Law; Venue; Attorneys' Fees.** This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Washington. In the event any suit, arbitration, or other proceeding is instituted to enforce any term of this Agreement, the parties specifically understand and agree that venue shall be exclusively in King County, Washington. The prevailing party in any such action shall be entitled to its attorneys' fees and costs of suit, which shall be fixed by the judge hearing the case and such fee, shall be included in the judgment.

The Consultant will be required to obtain a City of Sammamish business license prior to performing any services and maintain the business license in good standing throughout the term of its agreement with the City. A city business license application can be found at: http://www.bls.dor.wa.gov/cities/sammamish.aspx."

19. **Severability.** Any provision or part of this Agreement held to be void or unenforceable under any law or regulation shall be deemed stricken and all remaining provisions shall continue to be valid and binding upon the City and the Consultant, who agree that the Agreement shall be reformed to replace such stricken provision or part with a valid and enforceable provision that comes as close as reasonably possible to expressing the intent of the stricken provision.

CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON	CONSULTANT
By:_____	By:_____
Print Name: __ _____	Print Name: _____
Title:_____	Title:_____
Date:_____	Date:_____
Attest/Authenticated:	Approved As To Form:
_____	_____
City Clerk	City Attorney

Revised 6/2016

EXHIBIT A – SCOPE OF SERVICES

2018 Kirkland Aerial Mapping Partnership
SCOPE OF WORK

1. Introduction

The 2018 Kirkland Aerial Mapping Partnership will commence with the spring acquisition of high-quality, digital, 3-band imagery. The new stereo photos will be used to produce new ortho imagery and optionally, to update existing impervious surface features terrain data for 2'contours. The area of new orthoimagery is approximately 106 square miles in size and includes the cities of Kirkland, Bothell, Kenmore, and Sammamish ("Partner Cities"), as shown in *Figure 1*.

The 2018 project will involve all photogrammetric processes necessary to create high quality color (RGB) orthophotography, as well as other aerial mapping products as identified. The project scope will be described here as a sequence of tasks, each with deliverables and specifications. Effective project management by GeoTerra will be a key, overarching task that will receive significant emphasis during the project. The Partner Cities will apply extensive quality control reviews and approvals at key milestones, upon which authorization for subsequent tasks will depend. The primary deliverables for this project are shown below in *Table 1*.

PRODUCT	EXTENT	FORMAT
1. RGB Orthophotography at 0.25' pixel resolution	~106 mi² of 3,000' x 3,000' tiles	.TIFF, GeoTIFF, MrSID
2. New or updated Digital Terrain Model (DTM)	Sammamish only	DTM points in LAS format with 3D breaklines in Esri ArcMap Geodatabase (v. 10.x) format
3. New 2' contour lines	Sammamish only	Esri ArcMap Geodatabase (v. 10.x)
4. New or updated impervious features (building rooflines, pavement edge, sidewalks, etc.	35.76 mi², (Bothell and Sammamish project areas)	Esri ArcMap Geodatabase (v. 10.x)

Table 1. Primary Project Deliverables

Notes:

- *DTM points will be provided in LAS format to allow use of a dense grid of existing 2016 Lidar data. Data will be updated with the addition of new breaklines and points where needed to create satisfactory contours, TINs, etc.*
- *Data deliverables will include metadata.*

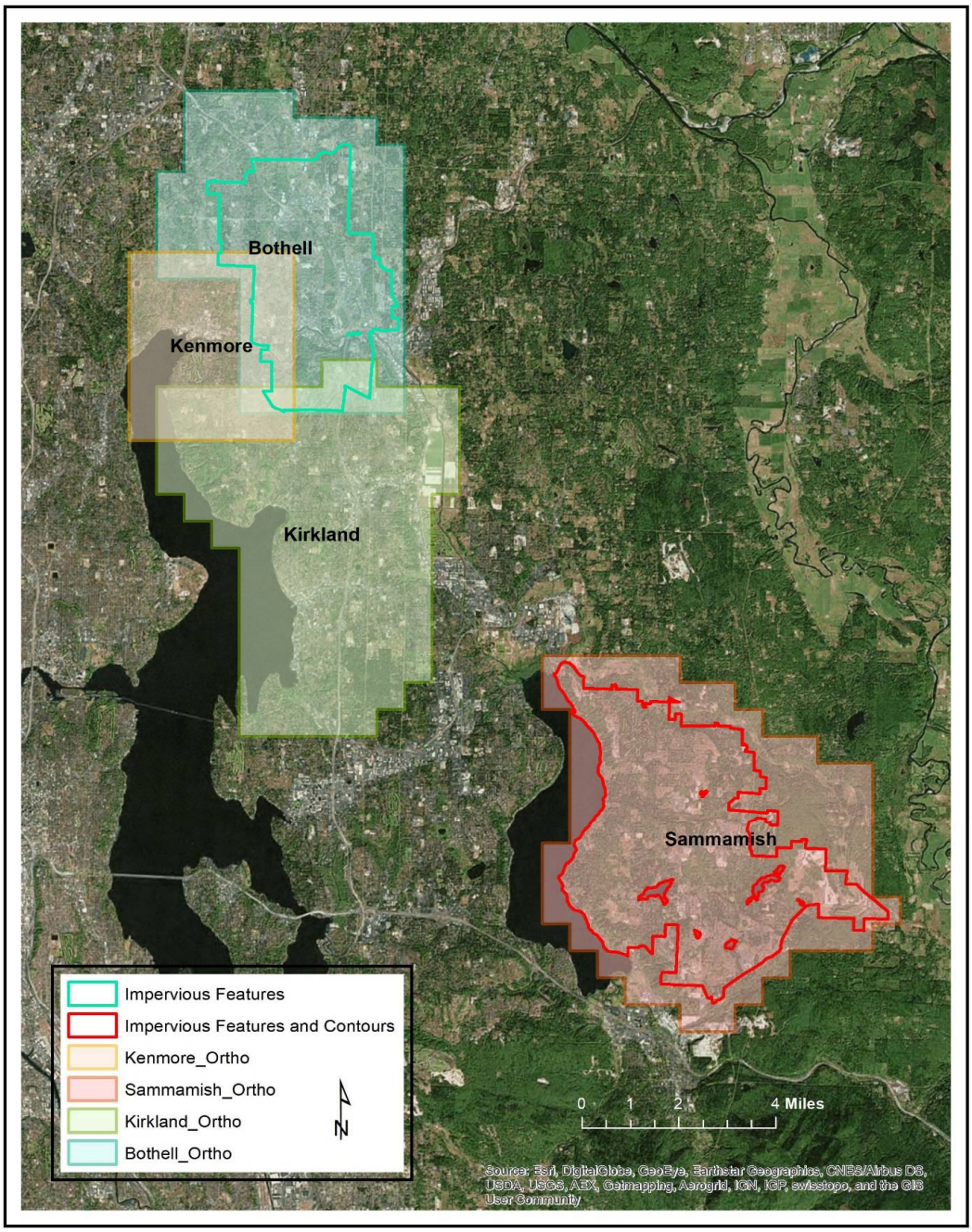

Figure 1. 2018 Kirkland Aerial Mapping Partnership Project Extents

2. Project Management

GeoTerra will abide by the following minimum requirements:

- A collaborative Project Team approach
- Bi-weekly status reports or other progress tracking mechanism
- Progress billing based on actual work accomplished
- Accurate, complete documentation
- Strict adherence to agreed-upon budget and schedule
- Use of photogrammetric industry best practices for large-scale, urban mapping products
- Specific, timely issue/resolution summaries as needed

GeoTerra Project Management Team

The GeoTerra Responsible Person-in-charge for this project is Bret Hazell, Senior Project Manager and President of GeoTerra. He will be supported by Leanne Mitchell (CP) as the Project Manager. Leanne managed many aspects of the 2015 Western Washington Regional Update as well as the 2017 Kirkland Regional project and is familiar with the area and tasks directly related to this work. The Production Manager will be Brad Hille (CPT), a key person managing the overall work flow at the production level. Both Leanne and Brad have worked extensively and successfully with our subconsultant partner, Intraspatial and their Project Manager, Ankur Kohli. Managing GIS work is Molly Jackson (GISP), an exceptional GIS technical asset. The GeoTerra Orthophoto Team Leader is Sara-Kristen Engel. Finally, the GeoTerra Land Surveyor, Shelby Griggs, will assist with reviewing existing survey data, processing AGPS/IMU aerial data streams, and compiling the final survey control report. Changes in key members of the project team, if any, will be reported to the Partner Cities along with the assigned replacement.

The Partner Cities have assigned Karl Johansen, Port Madison GIS, Inc., as Project Coordinator ("City Project Coordinator") to be their point of contact on all project logistics, including schedule, assisting with the deliverable review process, and invoicing.

3. Task 1 – Project Planning and Ramp-up

In this task, GeoTerra will attend a kickoff meeting with the Partner Cities to review the vendor project plan. At this juncture, it is expected that the contracted scope of work will be detailed and complete, with few exceptions. This meeting will be an opportunity to clarify any remaining questions or issues about the project and how it is to proceed. The goal is to finalize the entire body of work to be completed, roles and responsibilities, timeline, and critical quality metrics. Specifically, the City Project Coordinator, GeoTerra Project Manager, and City staff will review:

- Contracted Scope of Work
- Project area map
- Imagery acquisition: weather opportunities and contingency plans
- Survey control
- Imagery quality parameters
- Accuracy requirements
- Selection of pilot area(s)
- Production sequence
- Quality control procedures and milestones
- Acceptance criteria: orthophotography and vector data
- Schedule

- Budget and invoicing
- Communication plan
- Vendor resource commitment (project management, staff, equipment, etc.)

After this task is completed, the City Project Coordinator will summarize the kickoff meeting addressing all open issues and critical path items. The City Project Coordinator will circulate this summary to the Partner Cities and authorize Task 2 to begin.

GT Deliverables: City/Vendor meeting, project plan

City Deliverables: City/Vendor meeting, meeting notes

4. Task 2 – Flight Planning

The foundation for the project is the acquisition of aerial imagery suitable for production of high quality digital elevation data, high-resolution color orthophotography, and map compilation for the project area. Based on the project extent for ortho delivery (~ 106 mi²), GeoTerra has developed a preliminary flight plan for collecting digital imagery for the project, as shown below in *Figure 2*. The 2018 Project ortho boundary was imported into *TrackAir* flight planning software and utilized an existing Digital Elevation Model (DEM) to efficiently plan a total of 43 lines and 3,706 images for an UltraCam *Xp* or *Falcon Prime* digital mapping camera.

Parallel flight lines are designed in a north-south direction, except for additional spot shots and flight lines taken over major bridge overpasses. All imagery will be acquired at a maximum GSD of 7cm (≤ 0.229 foot). Forward overlap within a line will be maintained at a minimum of 80% for all lines. Side overlap between lines will be a minimum of 40% for all lines. Additional "spot shots" and lines will be flown directly over significant bridges to ensure minimal distortion of elevated structures.

The optimal leaf-free flight window in the Puget Sound area is very short due to sun angle and unpredictable spring weather conditions. GeoTerra will commit to perform the aerial mission in its entirety at the first opportunity after March 19, 2018 to meet required aerial photography mission requirements. The City Project Coordinator and GeoTerra will start to review the timing of acquisition around March 3, 2018.

The GeoTerra flight plan addresses the following factors:

- Coverage to the full extent of project area tiles regardless of land/water boundary.
- Type of aircraft, camera and airborne GPS configuration.
- Image overlap including sufficient coverage at project edge.
- Additional images over freeway interchanges to minimize "lean" on elevated structures.
- Minimum sun angle requirements for reduced shadows.
- Coordination with Sea-Tac ATC.
- Contingency options for weather, aircraft, and/or equipment issues

GT Deliverables: Vendor flight plan

City Deliverables: Vendor flight plan review and approval

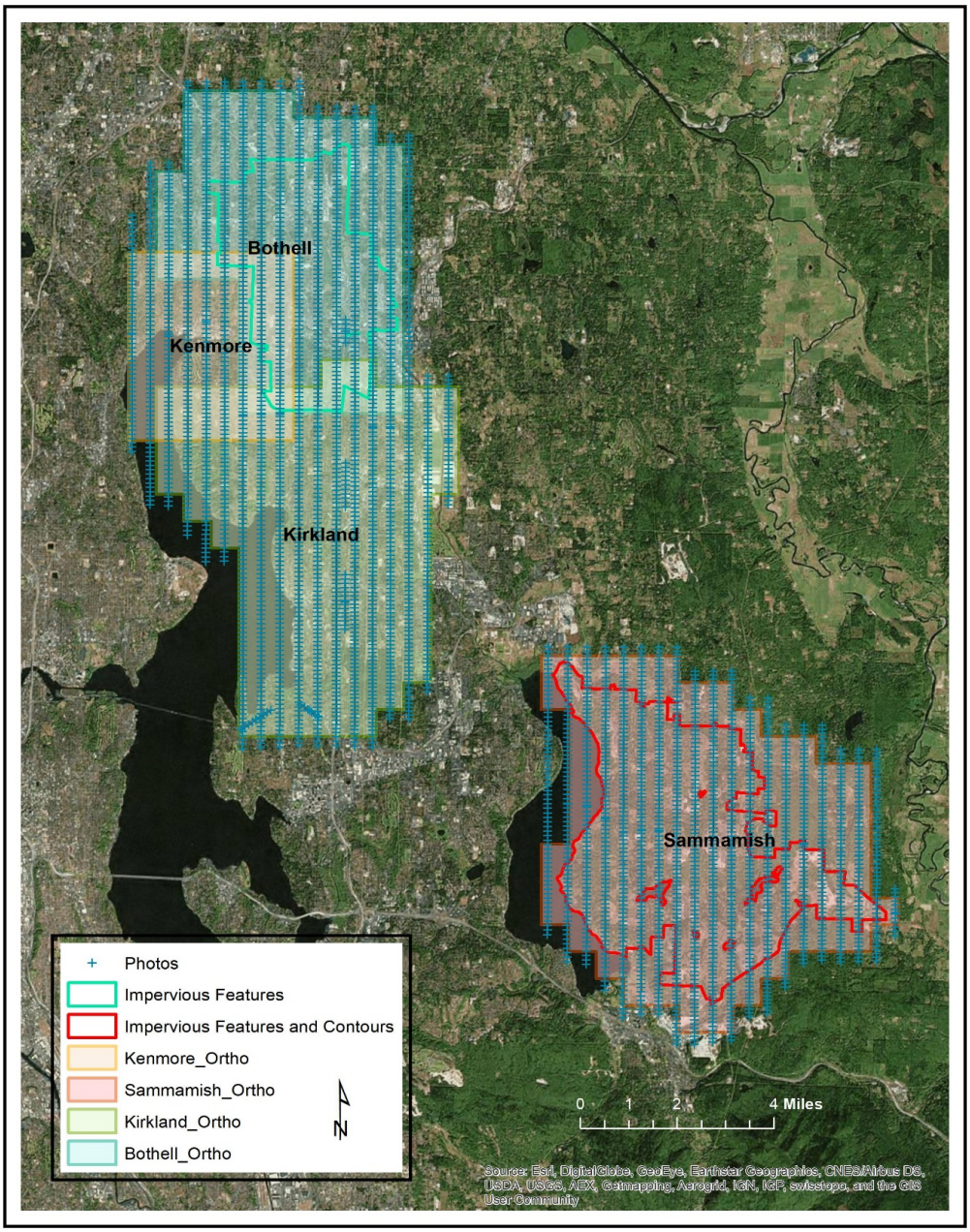

Figure 2. Proposed Flight Plan.

5. Task 3 – Survey Control Plan

GeoTerra will assess all existing ground control for project suitability. If required, additional ground control will be surveyed to adequately extend over the project area to meet accuracy requirements for 0.25' orthos and 2-foot contours. Preliminary analysis shows adequate control exists to produce the intended mapping products per specification. GeoTerra has a wealth of information covering this area to include existing survey control points, controlled 2015 0.25' imagery, 2016 Lidar and various WSDOT projects that meander through the project area. Each of these resources can be used to support the control solution with the goal of seamlessly matching to the existing map base and orthophotography, along with the 2016 Lidar data set.

Coordinates will be provided as follows:

Horizontal: NAD83(91) Washington State Plane North
Vertical: NAVD88
Mapping units: US Survey Feet

The survey control plan will also use Airborne GPS (AGPS) and IMU collected by the aircraft during acquisition. The AGPS provides accurate sensor location at time of exposure. The IMU collects the sensor orientation at time of exposure. AGPS and IMU will supplement existing ground control, photogrammetric tie-points, and Lidar data to provide the final adjusted fit for the aerial triangulation.

GT Deliverables: Control plan; additional survey control points (if needed)

City Deliverables: Review of control plan and summary

Task 4 – Flight(s); Imagery Collection

GeoTerra will conduct the aerial imagery acquisition as set out in the Task 2 Flight Plan. GeoTerra will schedule and execute the aerial mission(s) per the approved plan, utilizing the first opportunity on or after March 19, 2018 to meet basic aerial imagery requirements (satisfactory weather, sun angle, etc.). Imagery will not be collected when the ground is obscured by haze, snow, smoke, dust, floodwaters or other environmental factors that may hide ground detail. Clouds and/or shadows of clouds will not appear in the imagery. To minimize ground object shadows, the sun angle/altitude will not be less than **35°** above the horizon when the imagery is collected.

During acquisition, GeoTerra's Project Manager will communicate daily with the City Project Coordinator with status information and specific information regarding which areas have been completed, problems (if any) encountered, and estimated time of task completion. Within two weeks of completion of the aerial imagery flight(s), GeoTerra will process and quality check the imagery, and provide a report of the results. This report will include:

- Tabular listing and digital map (compatible with Flight Plan map) of final AGPS photo centers
- Dates and times of flights (by flight line)
- Summary of imagery quality (density, defects, consistency, etc.)
- Equipment and procedures used in evaluating imagery geometry and quality
- Description and location of re-flights if needed.

GT Deliverables: Imagery files; summary report (document); adjusted AGPS photo center positions with standard deviations (map and MS Excel spreadsheet)

City Deliverables: Review and summary

6. Task 5 – Imagery Review

As flight(s) are completed and aerial imagery is available, GeoTerra will proceed to review the imagery in accordance with the agreed upon specifications. The imagery will support the production of high quality orthophotography and other deliverables listed earlier. The goal of this task is to identify unacceptable imagery, if any, so that re-flights can be scheduled with all due haste. GeoTerra will utilize the production environment, equipment, procedures, trained staff, and specifications agreed to in the Task 1 kickoff meeting. If specifications must be adjusted, GeoTerra will fully disclose and obtain concurrence from the City Project Coordinator before proceeding. Of importance are any quality issues pertaining to radiometry, geometry and usability for aerial triangulation (AT) as well as orthophotography production. Rework will be identified and scheduled as necessary. The imagery collection task will be substantially completed before AT begins.

Raw camera imagery will be processed in *UltraMap* software and exported to RGB, 8-bit TIFF images for production of deliverables. Images will be reviewed ASAP to identify specific issues requiring re-flight, such as: the presence of small clouds, cloud shadows, and image anomalies. All errors and issues will be noted, and a re-flight will be performed immediately (subject to weather constraints). Rejected photos will be removed from further production. Re-flights will include at least one additional image captured before and after replacement images within a flight line. Re-flights will occur as close as possible to the acquisition time of surrounding imagery to ensure best match of sun and shadows. Final imagery will be radiometrically balanced to remove sun spots, and a project-wide color adjustment will be applied to provide a similar color and histogram range to all images. Final delivery will include TIFF images georeferenced to ABGPS photo centers and a QC Report.

GT Deliverables: Raw image files (georeferenced to ABGPS photo center coordinates), quality control reports

City Deliverables: Review of results and summary.

7. Task 6 – Aerial Triangulation (AT)

GeoTerra will utilize the reviewed/accepted imagery, survey control, airborne GPS (photo center positions), and state of the art software solutions to complete this task. At the conclusion of this task, the GeoTerra Project Manager will brief the City Project Coordinator on the task outcome, including the incidence of errant, discarded, or anomalous network points, and the resolution of these gaps.

Final imagery will be imported into INPHO *MatchAT* on a stereo workstation using processed AGPS photo centers and IMU data to geo-reference all photos to their correct location and rotation. Thousands of automatic tie points will be calculated within all areas of image overlap. Graphical display of points allows review of errors and distribution; tie points with high residual errors will be automatically removed. A minimum 3-fold connection will be maintained along a flight line and 6-fold connection between lines. Tie points will be manually added in areas where automatic generation is too sparse (ex: in areas of dense trees) or where large water bodies prevent good automatic placement of points. Ground control (in NAD83/91, the project datum) will be measured in all images, and a slightly heavier weight will be applied in the software to adjust the AGPS photos centers to the project datum, a shift of about -0.3 foot (X and Y) in this area. Final tie points will have a sigma naught ≤ 1.0 – 1.5. AGPS and control will be statistically reviewed for fit and accuracy to ensure RMS values are less than 1 – 1.5 pixels.

Results of the AT will meet ASPRS (Dec/2014) guidelines for 2D and 3D digital data per the specifications required for this project. Horizontal accuracy will meet requirements for 0.25' orthos, while 3D data will meet accuracy for 2-foot contours. Per *Table 2* below, the horizontal accuracy class is

0.5 foot and the vertical accuracy class is 1.0 foot per ASPRS standards. Final delivery will include an AT Report with a QC Summary and Final Block Adjustment Results (EO format).

The mapping specifications to be used in this and all subsequent production are:

Projection/Coordinate system: Washington State Plane Coordinates (North Zone)
Datum/Units: NAD83 (1991) - Horizontal Datum
NAVD88 - Vertical Datum (GEOID 12B)
U.S. Survey Feet

GT Deliverables: AAT Report, AAT solution (electronic format), quality control summary

City Deliverables: Historic AAT data; if requested

Accuracy per Current ASPRS Standards (Dec/2014) Project 2D and 3D Data					
Ortho Pixel Size (ft)	Horizontal Accuracy Class (ft)	Vertical Accuracy Class (ft)	Non-Veg Vertical Absolute Accuracy for 3D Data (ft)	AT Accuracy for Orthos and 2ft Contour Data (ft)	
	RMSExy,	RMSEz	95% CL (<1.96*Z)	RMSExy	RMSEz
0.25	0.50	1.00	1.96	0.25	0.50

Table 2. Project Accuracy

8. Task 7 – Pilot Test

GeoTerra will conduct a limited pilot test with actual orthophoto production to demonstrate the quality that will be achieved throughout the project area. To expedite this task, the Partner Cities will choose one test area for which suitable surface elevation data already exists, crossing at least two tiles and multiple image frames. The City participants, the City Project Coordinator, and the GeoTerra Project Manager will review the pilot and jointly develop the acceptance criteria that will be utilized in the review and acceptance of all remaining orthophotography deliverables. GeoTerra will note that treatment of seams, color balance, image sharpness, detail in shadow and highlight areas, and elevated structure "lean" are all criteria that the Partner Cities will examine closely (Please see Task 12 - Deliverables Review and Acceptance).

Two contiguous pilot tiles will be delivered to the Partner Cities for review, created using updated DEM data, as an example of the final delivery. Other delivery items include: seamlines (Geodatabase format), GeoTIFF tiles, and DEM used.

GT Deliverables: Orthophoto sample, seamlines and 3D breaklines in Geodatabase format, and DEM used in LAS (points) format

City Deliverables: Review and summary

9. Task 8 – Ortho DEM Update

In this task, GeoTerra will update the existing ortho digital elevation model (DEM), revising elevation (mass) points and breaklines for the project area as shown on *Figure 1*. Existing orthos will be compared with new images to identify areas of change. New DEM will be collected in stereo for areas of change that will affect accuracy during image rectification. Preliminary orthos will be reviewed to identify issues caused by DEM errors such as gaps and anomalies. Due to use of dense Lidar data, updated ortho DEM

will be delivered in LAS format for DEM points and 3D breaklines (Geodatabase format). *Note*: The Task 8 DEM update is minimal and only for orthorectification quality. GeoTerra believes it is important to provide final orthos to users as early as possible without delays caused by contour-quality update. (See Task 10 for discussion of the DTM update for 2-foot-contours).

GT Deliverables: New or updated project-wide DEM; Area of Change polygons in Geodatabase format; quality control reports

City Deliverables: Existing Project area DEM and Lidar data

10. Task 8a – Impervious Change Review

In this task, GeoTerra will utilize preliminary orthophotography and existing impervious GIS data sets from the Partner Cities opting for this deliverable, to do a detailed review of areas of change within *impervious* project extents as shown in *Figure 1*. The goal is to quickly delineate a reasonably complete overview of areas of impervious feature change. GeoTerra's price quotation assumes 5% of the specified *impervious* project area will require updates. This task will help refine what percentage of a particular city's impervious project area will require updates, and how that relates to both the price quotation and the available budget.

GT Deliverables: Area of Change polygons in Geodatabase format; summary

City Deliverables: City impervious data sets; review and summary

11. Task 9 – Orthophoto Production

In this task, the orthophotography production will occur for the ortho areas shown in *Figure 1*, including rectification, mosaicking, graphic editing, and clipping of final tiles. The Partner Cities are seeking the highest image quality reasonably attainable through current photogrammetric industry best practices. This includes such parameters as image sharpness, color balance, detail visibility in shadow and highlight areas, treatment of buildings and elevated structures, attention to defects and blemishes, geometry (including edge-matching between adjacent images), and treatment of seam lines. Regardless of the somewhat subjective nature of orthophotography quality control, the Partner Cities expect GeoTerra will implement and achieve a uniformly high standard of orthophoto quality on this project. The City Project Coordinator will work closely with GeoTerra at the beginning of the project to establish clear product acceptance criteria. The GeoTerra Project Manager will ensure that the production sequence agreed upon in the Task 1 kickoff meeting is followed and will provide advance notification of product delivery to the City Project Coordinator.

GeoTerra will utilize INPHO *OrthoMaster* and *OrthoVista* software for all ortho production. Images will be imported into the software using final AT results. Immediately, a preliminary set of orthos will be produced using the existing DEM (no updates) and auto-generated seamlines. Prelims will be provided to the City in a SID/SDW format (40:1 compression) for interim use by the Partner Cities until completion of final orthos.

The optimal center portion from each original image will be used in the final production process by creating "seamlines" using a mixture of automatic and manual methods. Existing building polygons will assist in the best auto-seamline placement. The most nadir portion of each image will be identified while also considering the most logical location to transition to a new image. If possible, seamlines will not be placed down the middle of a road with tall conifers on either side to reduce tall trees from obscuring the road corridor. Final seamlines will be exported to a project-wide shapefile for use in QC Review.

The updated DEM will be used to rectify each new photo. After rectification, mosaicking and cutting the mosaics to the project tile scheme, orthos will undergo an internal QC review. Subsequent corrections will occur prior to delivery to the Partner Cities. GeoTerra's internal review will identify and correct the following issues: building and bridge distortions; building lean issues; visibility of features in shadows and highlights, including any issues with excessive dodging and tonal balance; edge matching along seamlines and tile edges; hot spots; blurred imagery; and zero-value pixels (missing data). Finally, data will be provided to the Partner Cities for QC.

Upon completion of client review, each Partner City will provide a Geodatabase identifying all corrections to be made. GeoTerra and the Partner Cities will have agreed, during Task 7 – Pilot Test, upon methodology for final QC review and acceptance criteria, including possible use of an online QC portal managed by GeoTerra for ortho review. Final delivery will include: 8-bit RGB ortho tiles in GeoTIFF and SID/SDW format; seamlines in Geodatabase format; and a QC Report.

GT Deliverables: Orthophotography, mosaic seamline data, quality control reports

City Deliverables: Deliverable reviews

11. Task 10 – Contour Production

Updated 2-foot contours will be provided as an option for those agencies desiring this deliverable, for the areas shown in *Figure 1*. GeoTerra will utilize the 2016 PSLC Lidar data as it is the most recent and detailed terrain surface available. Existing Lidar will be imported into our Lidar classification software to improve upon the inherent classification errors in the existing data. Ground classified points will be exported into a dense grid of data and supplemented with breaklines along water features (for hydro-flattening), as well as retaining walls and other sharp-edged features using the current stereo imagery. Areas of change since the Lidar was collected will be revised with new points and breaklines using the new stereo imagery. Two-foot contours will be generated from the resulting updated DTM.

GeoTerra will utilize topology checks and other automated techniques to ensure that contour lines do not intersect with others or themselves, do not contain gaps, and if closed are longer than the minimum agreed upon distance at the beginning of the project. The City Project Coordinator will provide size/length specifications for closed contour inclusion. Contours will be delivered for each city in an ESRI ArcMap Geodatabase (v.10.x) with metadata. The DTM used to generate contours will be delivered in .LAS or .LAZ format for points (due to density of data) and 3D breaklines and waterbodies as a Geodatabase.

GT Deliverables: 3D breaklines and contours in ESRI ArcMap Geodatabase format (v.10.x); DTM in .LAS format for points

City Deliverables: Deliverable review; minimum contour length specifications

12. Task 11 – Impervious Feature Mapping

This task involves creating new or updated impervious features for a total of 35.76 mi², as shown in *Figure 1*. Features to be updated include the following:

- Building Rooflines with attributed elevations (for new or changed buildings).
- Paved Driveways
- Paved Streets and Roads
- Public–use Sidewalks
- Paved Parking Lots
- Bridges
- Other features (decks, patios, street islands, miscellaneous walkways)

GeoTerra will collect new features (or update existing ones) in stereo, and seamlessly match to existing data where appropriate. Spot elevations will also be collected at the highest point on all new or revised buildings, and a height will be added to the building feature attributes.

GeoTerra will ensure that all new or revised polygons are closed, can be clearly differentiated in donut (courtyard) situations, and do not overlap themselves or adjacent outlines. Topology checks will be performed on all final polygonal features to identify and correct for erroneous overlaps and gaps. Features will be delivered in an ESRI ArcMap Geodatabase (v.10.x), following each Partner City's format, with the following data: buildings, driveways, sidewalks, paved streets and roads, paved parking lots, bridges, and miscellaneous features. Metadata will be added and a Geodatabase of update polygons will be provided. Expected positional accuracy of final data is 1" - 100' map scale (the original scale for most existing data). Features 100 square feet in size or larger are to be mapped.

GeoTerra will match new features to existing data in accordance with business rules discussed and agreed upon in the project kickoff meeting.

GT Deliverables: ESRI ArcMap Geodatabase (v.10.x) following the Partner Cities' provided format

City Deliverables: Existing impervious feature data; parcel permit activity Geodatabase (if available); and deliverable review.

13. Task 12 – Deliverables Review and Acceptance

This task extends throughout the project and involves the systematic quality checking by Partner City staff of all GeoTerra deliverables; the notification by the City Project Coordinator of product shortcomings, if any; the timely reworking/redelivery of rejected GeoTerra deliverables, as necessary; and the final Partner City acceptance of each deliverable. GeoTerra deliverables are of three types:

1. Meetings, plan documents, communications: These are typical of any major project and are primarily for progress tracking and overall project documentation purposes. The City Project Coordinator will review these promptly, notify and distribute to Partner City participants, contact the GeoTerra Project Manager as necessary for clarifications or corrections, accept, and archive.

2. Interim data products: These include digital components of the production process that are used in creating the final products. Examples are the raw imagery, photo center GPS coordinates, the AT solution/report, and mosaic seamlines. The Partner Cities require these as project deliverables for their internal QC efforts, as well as for potential use in future work. The City Project Coordinator will review these promptly, notify and distribute to Partner City participants, contact the GeoTerra Project Manager as necessary for clarifications or corrections, accept on behalf of the Partner Cities, and archive.

3. Final data products: Final delivery includes items noted in *Table 1* at the beginning of this document. The following acceptance criteria, plus any other criteria established after review of the Pilot Area, will be used:

   - Deliverables without correct identification or spatial extents will be immediately returned for GeoTerra rework.
   - Deliverables will undergo a random (spot) check, and if this review reveals 10% or more incidence of defects, the products will be returned to GeoTerra without further review.
   - Deliverables passing the spot check will undergo a thorough check, and if this review reveals 10% or more incidence of defects, the products will be returned to GeoTerra for correction

without further review. The City Project Coordinator and Partner City staff may reduce the amount of quality checks if the overall quality of deliverables appears to be high.

GeoTerra will provide interim delivery of data and reports throughout the project to assist with Partner City assessment of quality and progress. Consistent and clear communication is key to a successful project, and weekly or bi-weekly status reports will be provided to include current concerns. Issues or shortcomings identified by the Partner Cities throughout the project will be addressed and corrected as soon as possible. Delivery of interim data will include: Flight index, AGPS/IMU, georeferenced raw imagery, AT Report and block adjustment results, and mosaic seamlines.

GT Deliverables: Table 1 items

City Deliverables: Deliverable reviews, QC documentation

14. Task 13 – Project Closeout

In this task, GeoTerra and the City Project Coordinator will meet to resolve any remaining project issues. Once all issues are resolved, GeoTerra will submit the final project invoices. The Partner Cities will complete all final product reviews and expedite final payment to GeoTerra.

GT Deliverables: Project materials, City/GeoTerra meeting

City Deliverables: Deliverable reviews, contract closeout, City/GeoTerra meeting, meeting notes

15. Expected Project Schedule

Task 1	Project Planning and Ramp-up	January 2018
	Project Kickoff Meeting, Kirkland	January 2018
Task 2	Flight Planning – Final Version	January 2018
Task 3	Survey Control Plan – Final Version	February 2018
Task 4	Flight(s); Imagery Collection	3/19/18 to 4/7/18 (Est)
Task 5	Imagery Review	4/3/18 to 4/23/18
Task 6	Aerial Triangulation (AT)	4/24/18 to 5/7/18
Task 7	Pilot Test	5/30/18
Task 8	Ortho DEM Update	5/8/18 to 6/30/18
Task 8a	Impervious Change Review	6/15/18 to 7/01/18
Task 9	Orthophoto Production	5/22/18 to 8/16/18
	Final orthophotography after review, est. delivery	**9/21/18**
Task 10	Contour Production	7/5/18 to 10/16/18

	Final contours / DTM after review	**11/15/18**
Task 11	Impervious Feature Mapping	7/5/18 to 9/17/18
	Bothell Impervious Delivery	10/1/18
	Final Impervious Feature Delivery	**10/31/18**
Task 12	Deliverables Review and Acceptance	Throughout – 10/31/17
	Project Completion	**12/15/18**
Task 13	**Project Closeout**	**12/31/18**

EXHIBIT B

REQUEST FOR CONSULTANT PAYMENT

To: City of Sammamish
801 228th Avenue SE
Sammamish, WA 98075
Phone: (425) 295-0500
FAX: (425) 295-0600

Invoice Number: _____ Date of Invoice: _____

Consultant: _____

Mailing Address: _____

_____

Telephone: _____

Email Address: _____

Contract Period: _____ Reporting Period: _____

Amount requested this invoice: $_____

Specific Program:_____

_____
Authorized signature

ATTACH ITEMIZED DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES PROVIDED

For Department Use Only

Total contract amount	
Previous payments	
Current request	
Balance remaining	

Authorization to Consultant: $
Account Number:
Date:

Approved for Payment by: _____ Date: _____

Finance Dept.

*Check #*_____ *Check Date:*_____

Revised 6/2016

EXHIBIT B-1 – SCHEDULE OF CHARGES

Expected Project Schedule/Invoicing:

Task 1	Project Planning and Ramp-up	January 2018
	Project Kickoff Meeting, Kirkland	January 2018
Task 2	Flight Planning – Final Version	January 2018
Task 3	Survey Control Plan – Final Version	February 2018
Task 4	Flight(s); Imagery Collection	3/19/18 to 4/7/18 (est.)

[INVOICE #1 – ASSUMES ALL COLLECTION IS COMPLETE]

Task 5	Imagery Review	4/3/18 to 4/23/18
Task 6	Aerial Triangulation (AT)	4/24/18 to 5/7/18
Task 7	Pilot Test	5/30/18
Task 8	Ortho DEM Update	5/8/18 to 6/30/18
Task 8a	Impervious Change Review	6/15/18 to 7/01/18

[INVOICE #2 – TASKS 5 THROUGH 8A ARE COMPLETE]

Task 9	Orthophoto Production	5/22/18 to 8/16/18
	Final orthophotography after review, est. delivery	**9/21/18**

[INVOICE #3 – ORTHOPHOTO PRODUCTION AND BOTHELL IMPERVIOUS TASKS ARE COMPLETE.]

Task 10	Contour Production	7/5/18 to 10/16/18
	Final contours / DTM after review	**11/15/18**
Task 11	Impervious Feature Mapping	6/7/18 to 9/17/18
	Bothell Impervious Delivery	10/1/18
	Final Impervious Feature Delivery	**10/31/18**
Task 12	Deliverables Review and Acceptance	Throughout – 10/31/17
	Project Completion	**12/15/18**
Task 13	**Project Closeout**	**12/31/18**

[INVOICE #4 – FINAL BILLING]

Deliverables/charges:

PRODUCT	TASK(S)	FEE
1. RGB Orthophotography at 0.25' pixel resolution	1 – 8, 9	$24,266.25
2. DTM update and 2-foot contour production	10	6,612.00
3. New or updated impervious features	8a, 11	$37,092.30
Total:		$67,970.55

EXHIBIT C

TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

In order for you to receive payment from the City of Sammamish, you must have either a Tax Identification Number or a Social Security Number. The Internal Revenue Service Code requires a Form 1099 for payments to every person or organization other than a corporation for services performed in the course of trade or business. Further, the law requires the City to withhold 20% on reportable amounts paid to unincorporated persons who have not supplied us with their correct Tax Identification Number or Social Security Number.

Please complete the following information request form and return it to the City of Sammamish prior to or along with the submittal of the first billing invoice.

Please check the appropriate category:

_____ Corporation _____ Partnership _____ Government Consultant

_____ Individual/Proprietor _____ Other (explain)

TIN No.: _____

Social Security No.: _____

Print Name: _____

Title: _____

Business Name: _____

Business Address: _____

Business Phone: _____

_____ _____

Date Authorized Signature (Required)

COUNCIL MINUTES

Special Meeting
November 28, 2017

Mayor Bob Keller called the special meeting of the Sammamish City Council to order at 9:00 am.

Councilmembers present:
Mayor Bob Keller
Deputy Mayor Christie Malchow
Councilmember Don Gerend
Councilmember Tom Hornish
Councilmember Kathy Huckabay
Councilmember Tom Odell
Councilmember Ramiro Valderrama

Staff present:
Lyman Howard, City Manager
Aaron Antin, Finance/IT Director
Chris Gianini, Deputy Finance Director
Steve Leniszewski, Public Works Director
David Linehan, City Attorney
Melonie Anderson, City Clerk

Roll Call/Pledge of Allegiance

Roll was called. City Clerk Melonie Anderson led the pledge.

Approval of Agenda

MOTION: Councilmember Valderrama moved to approve the agenda. Councilmember Gerend seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

Public Comment

Paul Stickney, 405 SE 228th Avenue SE, spoke the need to develop a balanced housing master plan (submitted written comments available upon request of the City Clerk at manderson@sammamish.us).

Mary Wictor, 408 208th Avenue Ave NE, spoke regarding the need to increase staff for stormwater as well as the need for affordable housing. She feels the City should have money in the budget to perform a housing and transit needs assessment.

Public Hearing - None

Unfinished Business

Ordinance: Second Reading; Amending Ordinance No. 02017-439, The 2017-2018 City Biennial Budget, For The Purpose Of Revising The 2017-2018 Biennial Budget.

Aaron Anton, Finance Director and Chris Gianini, Deputy Finance Director gave the staff report and showed a PowerPoint presentation (available on the City's website at www.sammamish.us)

Budget Adjustment	Amount	Vote	Results
Communications Funding	($200,000)	7-0	all in favor
Art Sculpture	($50,000)	6-1	Odell dissent
Housing Balance Study (2018)	($200,000)	2-5	(Gerend Huckabay)
Freeze on New Hires/Reduced LOS		1-6	(Valderrama)
Freeze Replacement Hires		1-6	(Valderrama)
Council Medical Benefits	($75,000)	7-0	refer to Finance
Pine Lake Road Project	($1,000,000)	7-0	all in favor
Intersection Improvements	($750,000)	7-0	all in favor
SR202 Coordination Project	($200,000)	7-0	all in favor
Revenue Options			
Utility Tax		0-7	all dissent
Transportation Benefit Tax		1-6	
Property Tax Increase	1%		
Bonding Capacity			

Council recessed from 10:54 am to 11:00 am.

Ordinance: Second Reading; Relating To The Levying Of Regular Property Taxes And Establishing The Amount To Be Levied In 2018 On The Assessed Valuation Of The Property Within The City.

MOTION: Councilmember Hornish moved to adopt an ordinance setting the 2018 Assessed valuation of the property within the City and not increasing the tax by 1% but instead banking the 1% property tax for future use. Deputy Mayor Malchow seconded. Motion carried 4-3 with Councilmembers Huckabay, Odell and Gerend Dissenting

Councilmember Odell feels we should include a 1% tax increase as we approach the financial cross-over point and funding needed for future projects.
Councilmember Gerend feels we should take the 1% tax increase as the City has not adjusted for inflation for many years.

DRAFT

Councilmember Huckabay agrees that a 1% tax increase is needed at this time.

MOTION: Councilmember Valderrama moved to approve the Ordinance for 2017-2018 City Biennial Budget as amended. Deputy Mayor Malchow seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

New Business - None

Executive Session – Evaluate the Performance of an Employee pursuant to RCW 42.30.110(g)

Council retired to Executive Session at 12:05 pm and returned at 12:19 pm with no action.

Meeting adjourned at 12:19 pm.

_____ _____

Melonie Anderson, City Clerk Bob Keller, Mayor

DRAFT

City Council Joint Study Session with the Planning Commission Notes

December 4, 2017

Mayor Keller opened the study session of the Sammamish City Council at 4:30 p.m.

Topics

Discussion: 2018 Comprehensive Plan Amendments – Docket Requests

Adjournment 6:30 pm

COUNCIL MINUTES

Regular Meeting
December 5, 2017

Mayor Bob Keller called the regular meeting of the Sammamish City Council to order at 6:30 pm.

Councilmembers present:
Mayor Bob Keller
Deputy Mayor Christie Malchow
Councilmember Don Gerend
Councilmember Tom Hornish
Councilmember Kathy Huckabay
Councilmember Tom Odell (arrived at 6:50 pm)
Councilmember Ramiro Valderrama

Staff present:
Lyman Howard, City Manager
Jessi Bon, Deputy City Manager
Jeff Thomas, Community Development Director
Mike Sugg, Management Analyst
Aaron Antin, Finance/IT Director
Angie Feser, Parks & Recreation Director
Steve Leniszewski, Public Works Director
Mike Kenyon, City Attorney
Melonie Anderson, City Clerk

Roll Call/Pledge of Allegiance

Roll was called. Councilmember Gerend led the pledge.

Approval of Agenda

Councilmember Hornish requested the addition of Item 25A to discuss the moratorium.

MOTION: Councilmember Valderrama moved to approve the agenda as amended. Deputy Mayor Malchow seconded. Motion carried unanimously 6-0.

Public Comment

Deb Sogge, Sammamish Chamber of Commerce, urged support of local businesses during the holiday shopping season.

Martha DeAmicis, 8305 213th Place NE, spoke about the Lake Washington School District (LWSD) bond measures.

John Galvin, 432 228th Avenue SE, spoke regarding the Town Center.

Molly Helpin, 21416 86th St, Redmond, spoke on behalf of the LWSD bond.

Natalie Price 14510 SE 60th Street, representing STCA, spoke regarding the moratorium.

Curtis Koger, Associated Earth Sciences, he spoke regarding the regional stormwater system being planned by STCA for the town center.

Wally Pereyra, 148 E. Lake Sammamish Parkway SE, spoke regarding the Comprehensive Plan Docket.

Sharon Steinbis, 24933 SE 14th Street/Jan Bird, 3310 221st Avenue SE, spoke regarding the stormwater regulations (showed a video which is available upon request of the City Clerk at manderson@sammamish.us).

Karen Lee, 582 240th Avenue SE, spoke regarding plans for Providence Heights campus.

Susan Hass, 19524 SE 24th Place, spoke regarding plans for Providence Heights campus.

Paula Christiansen, 23416 SE 17th Place, spoke regarding plans for Providence Heights campus.

Executive Session – Potential Litigation pursuant to RCW 42.30.110(i)

Council recessed from 7:31 pm and returned at 8:31 pm.

Consent Agenda

Payroll for period ending November 15, 2017 for pay date November 20, 2017 in the amount of $394,515.41

Approval: Claims For Period Ending December 5, 2017 In The Amount Of $2,864,165.87 For Check No. 49034 Through 49143

Resolution: Accepting The Skyline Community Field Synthetic Turf Replacement Project As Complete (R2017-758)

Resolution: Adopting And Supporting The City's Communications Strategy (R2017-759)

Resolution: Accepting The Prefabricated Restroom Building At Sammamish Landing Park As Complete (R2017-760)

Interlocal Amendment: Human Service Grant Portal/Wizehive

Amendment: SE 4th Street Construction Management/Perteet

Interlocal: eCityGov Alliance

Contract: Park Landscape Maintenance/Badgley's Landscape

Contract: ROW Landscape Maintenance/Badgley's Landscape

Contract: ROW Slope Mowing/Plantscapes

Contract: Street & Park Sweeping/Best Parking Lot

Contract: Tree Services/Monarch Landscaping

Contract: Fence Repair/Industrial Solutions

Contract: Land Acquisition Services/ Long Bay Enterprises

Contract: Geo-Tech Services/Kleinfelder (Parks)

Contract: Arborist Services/Tree Solutions

Contract Amendment: Custodial Services for City Parks & Facilities/Patriot

Contract: Park Planning Support Services/Hough Beck and Baird Inc.

Contract: Recycling Events/Olympic Environmental

Contract: Stormwater Cleaning/Pro Vac

Agreement: SE 4th Street/PSE Schedule 74 for Construction

Supplemental Agreement: Beaver Lake Management District Support Services/King County

MOTION: Councilmember Valderrama moved to approve the Consent Agenda. Deputy Mayor Malchow seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

Public Hearing

Ordinance: Second Reading, Amending Chapters 13.10, 13.15, 13.20
And 13.30 Of Sammamish Municipal Code (SMC)Title 13, Related To Surface Water Management; Amending Sammamish Municipal Code 21a.15.255 Relating To Critical Drainage Areas; Amending The Sammamish Addendum To The 2016 King County Surface Water Design Manual; Providing For Severability; And Establishing An Effective Date

Cheryl Paston, Deputy Public Works Director and Tawni Dalziel, Senior Stormwater Program Manager, gave the staff report and handed out answers to questions that Council had regarding the codes.

Public Hearing Opened at 8:37 pm

Public Comment

Tom Keogh, 231 211th Place NE, stated the code is too restrictive regarding discharge to streams as well as the size limit of the developable area.

Scott Sanford, 2112 227th Avenue NE, purchased property before he found out that his lot is subject to the 1,000 square foot limit for tight-lining.

Wally Pereyra, spoke previously, spoke against stormwater injection techniques for stormwater elimination. Injection also bypasses the normal drainage processes.

Frank Santoni, 22828 SE 6th Place, requested Council consider exceptions to these regulations.

Karen Herring, 23684 SE 32nd Place, stormwater should be carefully managed to protect environmentally sensitive areas.

Mary Wictor, 408 208th Avenue NE, offered many suggested edits to the stormwater code and gave a PowerPoint presentation (available upon request of the City Clerk at www.sammamish.us).

Cliff Bechtel 3533 262nd Avenue SE, glad to see Sammamish change their regulations to be closer to what King County has in place. He is supportive of the regulations that are being proposed tonight.

Public Hearing was closed at 9:03 pm.

Ms. Dalziel answered specific questions on Section 13.30. Councilmember Hornish requested additional language that would allow for the water & sewer districts to weigh in on the use of injection and infiltration methods. Mr. Howard said that staff would look for a place to codify this practice. Councilmember Hornish requested a change that would eliminate the use of injection. Ms. Dalziel suggested that language be added that would include review of injection by both the water & sewer districts and Department of Ecology, as well as notification of downstream landowners. Council was happy with No. 3 of 13.30.

Deputy Director Paston explained that the changes to 13.15 were the results of moving the system development charge out of the municipal code and adding the fees to the City's fee schedule.

MOTION: Councilmember Odell moved to extend consideration of the other sections of the ordinance to December 12, 2017. Deputy Mayor Malchow seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

Resolution: Related To Setting The 2018 Comprehensive Plan Amendment Docket

Community Development Director Jeff Thomas introduced Doug McIntyre, Senior Planner and David Goodman, Management Analyst, gave the staff report and showed a PowerPoint presentation (presentation available on the City's website at www.sammamish.us). Six of the proposals are City initiated and 5 are being requested by the public.

Public Hearing opened at 9:44 pm

Public Comment

Jim Bachesta, 1207 212th Avenue SE, spoke regarding the Bachesta/Romeo project *(showed a presentation available upon request of the City Clerk at www.sammamish.us).*

Steve Eckert, Representing Broadmoor Estates HOA, feels clustering of homes in R-1 zoning does not serve the City's needs.

Ann Romero, 1111 212th Avenue SE, changing the zoning of their property will allow for the building of more affordable homes.

Steven Hoffman, 24022 NE 30th Place, spoke against any rezoning on 244th Avenue NE.

Stark Shelby, 2856 244th Avenue NE, spoke regarding development along 244th Avenue NE

MOTION: Deputy Mayor Malchow moved to extend to 11:00 pm. Councilmember Huckabay seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

Jolie Imperatori, PO Box 2604, Issaquah, explained that their rezone request was not in the steep slope areas. She suggested that the City and the County put in a roundabout at Sahalee Way and SR202.

Paul Stickney, 504 228th Avenue SE, spoke regarding internal and long-range affordable housing.

Maureen Santoni, 22828 SE 6th Place, spoke in favor of their docket request.

Frank Santoni, 22828 SE 6th Place, spoke in favor of their docket request.

Mary Wictor, spoke previously, advocated the use of an errata sheet to make corrections to land use regulations.

Mike Patterson, 23018 SE 8th Street, spoke against up-zoning of their property. If and when they want to sell their home, they can come back to the City Council and ask for an up-zone.

Ray Mason,24034 NE 29th Street, urged the City to work with County to improve the streets in Sammamish and the County

Delia Santos, 23810 SE 33rd Street, encouraged Council to improve the infrastructure in the City as well as coordinating development.

Muthabatulla Kiran, 24035 NE 30th Place, development infrastructure is not in place to facilitate the traffic needs in the city.

Public Hearing closed at 10:30 pm.

Council recessed from 10:30 pm to 10:40 pm

Mr. Goodman explained that no decisions will be made on these docket requests. Approval of any item will only mean that they will be studied next year.

DRAFT

Docket Request #1 Change future land use designation of Recreation Center property from R-12/18 to CB

MOTION: Councilmember Odell moved to approve the docket request. Councilmember Huckabay seconded. Motion carried 5-2 with Councilmember Valderrama and Deputy Mayor Malchow dissenting.

Councilmember Hornish is concerned about the amount of time that staff has to work on this, plus the lease on the buildings does not run out for two years. Councilmember Valderrama is concerned with the up-zone of this property as it would result in the expansion of the Town Center. Deputy Mayor Malchow doesn't feel it is necessary this year.

Docket Request #2 Update to the Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PRO) Plan

MOTION: Deputy Mayor Malchow moved to approve the docket request. Councilmember Valderrama seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0

Docket Request#3 Fix for School Impact Fees and Capital Facilities Plans

MOTION: Councilmember Huckabay moved to approve the docket request. Councilmember Valderrama seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0

Docket Request #4 Update to Housing Strategy Plan

MOTION: Deputy Mayor Malchow moved to approve the docket request. Councilmember Valderrama seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0

Docket Request #5 Update to Traffic Impact Fee, Update 20-year CIP

MOTION: Councilmember Huckabay moved to approve the docket request. Deputy Mayor Malchow seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

Docket Request #6 Placeholder for potential changes in concurrency metrics and LOS standards

MOTION: Councilmember Valderrama moved to approve the docket request. Deputy Mayor Malchow seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

MOTION: Councilmember Odell moved to extend the meeting to 12:00 am. Deputy Mayor Malchow seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

Docket Request #7 Eliminate story limits in TC-A Zone

MOTION: Councilmember Gerend moved to approve the docket request. Councilmember Huckabay seconded. Motion failed 2-5 with Councilmembers Hornish, Odell, Valderrama, Deputy Mayor Malchow and Mayor Keller dissenting.

Mayor Keller said the City should stay true to the original vision for the Town Center. Councilmember Odell does not think this is what people in Sammamish are asking for. Councilmember Valderrama is concerned with changing the plan without public input.

Docket Request #8 Change future land use designation of parcels 0524069071, 0524069096, 0524069047 from R-1 to R-4

MOTION: Councilmember Huckabay moved to approve the docket request. Councilmember Gerend seconded. Motion failed 1-6 with Councilmembers Hornish, Valderrama, Odell, Huckabay, Deputy Mayor Malchow and Mayor Keller dissenting.

Deputy Mayor Malchow feels that this up-zone would impact Ebright Creek. She is concerned staff does not have the time for this work.

Docket Request #9 Change future land use designation of parcel 0224069017 from R-4 to NB

MOTION: Councilmember Gerend moved to deny the docket request. Deputy Mayor Malchow seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

Docket Request #10 Change future land use designation of parcel 1241100042 from TC-E to TC-A

MOTION: Councilmember Gerend moved to approve the docket request as written. Deputy Mayor Malchow seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0

MOTION: Councilmember Hornish moved to add the other five parcels in the TC-E zone be studied with the docket request. Councilmember Odell seconded. Motion failed 2-5 with Councilmembers Valderrama, Gerend, Huckabay, Deputy Mayor Malchow and Mayor Keller dissenting.

Docket Request #11 Change future land use designation of parcels 2325069039, 2325069083, 2325069024, 2325062024, 2325069040 from R-1 to R-4

MOTION: Councilmember Huckabay moved to deny the docket request. Deputy Mayor Malchow seconded. Motion carried 6-1 with Councilmember Gerend dissenting.

Councilmember Gerend feels the City should do a comprehensive zoning study.

MOTION: Deputy Mayor Malchow moved to approve the resolution as amended, setting the 2018 Comprehensive Plan Amendment Docket. Councilmember Hornish seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0 (R2017-761)

Unfinished Business

Resolution: Amending Resolution R2017-753 The City's Master Fee Schedule
(This resolution was moved to December 12, 2017)

Council recessed from 11:50 pm to 11:56 pm

Councilmember Odell moved to extend the meeting to 1:00 am. Deputy Mayor Malchow seconded. Motion carried 6-1 with Councilmember Valderrama dissenting.

Discussion and Possible Action Regarding Exemptions in the Moratorium Ordinance O2017-445A

MOTION: Councilmember Valderrama moved to reconsider amendments to Ordinance O2017-445-A. Councilmember Malchow seconded. Motion carried 4-3 with Keller, Huckabay and Gerend dissenting.

MOTION: Councilmember Hornish moved to amend the ordinance to eliminate Section I – Permits and approvals for development in any Town Center zoning District. Councilmember Odell seconded. Motion carried 4-3 with Councilmembers Keller, Gerend and Huckabay dissenting.

Councilmember Gerend opposed the motion as he feels it is just delaying the development of the town center.

MOTION: Deputy Mayor Malchow moved to remove Section K - Permits and approvals of any type submitted on or before the date of adoption of this Ordinance, including those for which a pre-application meeting was completed with the City to the satisfaction of the Community Development Director and/or designee; from the exemptions. Councilmember Odell seconded.

AMENDMENT: Councilmember Hornish moved to amend Section K to limit it to any properties outside Town center zones and pre apps outside the town center zone that happened on or before October 3, 2017 will remain an exemption. Councilmember Valderrama seconded. Motion carried 4-3 with Keller, Huckabay and Gerend dissenting.

MAIN MOTION: Councilmember Hornish moved to approve the ordinance as amended. Deputy Mayor Malchow seconded. Motion carried 4-3 with Keller, Huckabay and Gerend dissenting (O2017-445B).

Councilmember Gerend feels that we should allow the town center to move forward. Mayor Keller agreed with Councilmember Gerend.

Resolution: Support for the Town Center.

MOTION: Councilmember Odell moved to extend the meeting to 1:30 pm. Deputy Mayor Malchow seconded. Motion carried 6-1 with Councilmember Valderrama dissenting.

MOTION: Councilmember Hornish moved to adopt the resolution. Deputy Mayor Malchow seconded. Motion 4-3 with Keller, Huckabay and Gerend dissenting (R2017-762).

New Business

Contract Amendment: 212th Way SE Project/JR Hayes

Public Works Director Steve L. gave the staff report.

MOTION: Councilmember Odell moved to authorize an increase to the 212th Way SE Improvements project construction contingency amount administered by the City Manager of an additional $1,700,000 and authorize the use of funds from the 001 (General), 101 (Street Operations) and 340 (Streets Capital) funds as presented. Councilmember Gerend seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0

Council Reports/Committee Reports

Emergency Medical Services Task Force representative will be Councilmember Hornish.

City Manager Report

Reminder that next week's meeting starts at 5:30 pm.

Meeting adjourned at 1:15 pm

_____ _____

Melonie Anderson, City Clerk Bob Keller, Mayor

DRAFT

COUNCIL MINUTES

Special Meeting

December 12, 2017

Special Recognition:

- **Reception:** Honoring Outgoing City Council Members from 5:30 pm - 6:30 pm.
  - Mayor Bob Keller
  - Councilmember Don Gerend
  - Councilmember Kathy Huckabay
  - Councilmember Tom Odell

Deputy Mayor Christie Malchow opened the special Council Reception with a recognition video. (available on YOU-TUBE @ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FF7j_wp1v5Y)
City Manager Lyman Howard presented gifts to each departing Councilmember and speeches were given by each.

Mayor Bob Keller called the regular meeting of the Sammamish City Council to order at 6:30 pm.

Councilmembers present:
Mayor Bob Keller
Deputy Mayor Christie Malchow
Councilmember Don Gerend
Councilmember Tom Hornish
Councilmember Kathy Huckabay
Councilmember Tom Odell

Excused Absence - Councilmember Ramiro Valderrama

Staff present:
Lyman Howard, City Manager
Jessi Bon, Deputy City Manager
Jeff Thomas, Community Development Director
Mike Sugg, Management Analyst
Aaron Antin, Finance/IT Director
Angie Feser, Parks & Recreation Director
Steve Leniszewski, Public Works Director
Cheryl Paston, Public Works Deputy Director
Tawni Dalziel, Sr. Stormwater Program Manager
Andrew Zagars, City Engineer
Mike Kenyon, City Attorney
Lita Hachey, Deputy City Clerk

DRAFT

Roll Call/Pledge of Allegiance

Roll was called. Deputy Mayor Malchow led the pledge.

Approval of Agenda

MOTION: Councilmember Odell moved to approve the agenda as amended. Councilmember Huckabay seconded. Motion carried unanimously 6-0.

Councilmember Malchow requested to remove Item# 1 and Item# 2 from the Consent Calendar and be placed under Unfinished Business on the Agenda as Item #8a and Item #8b.

Mayor Keller requested that the Executive session will be moved to before the Council/Committee Reports

Public Comment

Wally Pereyra, 148 E Lake Sammamish Pkwy SE, thanked departing Councilmembers for their years of service and preserving our environment. Presented them with home-grown honey.

Jay Krauss, 1510 228th Ave SE, Sammamish Plateau Water (SPW), congratulated Council on their years of service and spoke about the code amendment of the surface water management.

Karen Herring, 23684 SE 32nd Way, spoke regarding the stormwater code amendments.

Consent Agenda

Payroll for period ending November 30, 2017 for pay date December 5, 2017 in the amount of $398,890.81
~~**Ordinance:** Amending Chapters 13.15 And 13.30 Of the Sammamish Municipal Code Title 13, Related To Surface Water Management; Providing For Severability; And Establishing An Effective Date~~
~~**Resolution:** Amending Resolution R2017-753 The City's Master Fee Schedule~~
Resolution: Extending The Term Of The Health & Human Services Task Force Created Through Passage Of Resolution R2016-686 Until February 28, 2018 (R2017-764)
Contract: Branding Services for City of Sammamish/North Star
Approval: 2017 Pavement Program – Patching/Watson Asphalt Paving Co. Inc.
Contract: SE 24th Street Trail Project/Trimaxx

MOTION: Councilmember Hornish moved to approve the Consent Agenda as amended. Councilmember Gerend seconded. Motion carried unanimously 6-0.

Presentations/Proclamations

Presentation/Discussion: Transportation Concurrency Policy Options and Transportation Management Plan Next Steps

Cheryl Paston, Deputy Public Works Director and Director and Kendra Breiland, Fehr & Peers gave a staff

update and showed a presentation. Victor Saleman added additional comments to the Council's questions. *(Presentation is available on the City website at www.sammamish.us or click here)*

Ms. Paston reviewed the proposed Transportation Management schedule for the next 12 months.

Public Hearing - None

Unfinished Business

Contract Amendment: Development of Traffic Concurrency AM Peak Model/TSI

Steve Leniszewski gave a staff update on the proposed amendment to the contract with Transportation Solutions, Inc.

MOTION: Councilmember Odell moved to direct the City Manager to execute a contract amendment with Transportation Solutions, Inc. to revise the City's concurrency program and develop an AM peak traffic model, not to exceed $100,000. Deputy Mayor Malchow seconded. Motion carried unanimously 6-0.

City Council recessed for 5 minutes at 8:29 pm

8a Ordinance: Amending Chapters 13.15 And 13.30 Of the Sammamish Municipal Code (SMC) Title 13, Related To Surface Water Management; Providing For Severability; And Establishing An Effective Date

Cheryl Paston, Public Works Deputy Director and Tawni Dalziel, Senior Stormwater Project Manager, responded to Council's questions with regards to the amendments to Chapters 13.15 and 13.30 of the SMC Title 13. *(Presentation available on the City website at www.sammamish.us or click here)*

Public Comments opened at 9:00pm and closed at 9:15 pm

Jay Krauss, General Manager Sammamish Plateau Water (SPW), stated there is no franchise agreement between the SPW and the City of Sammamish. He also spoke regarding stormwater injection wells. He stated that the Board of Commissioners' primary issues this year were stormwater infiltration, reclaimed water use in the community and PFC contamination.

Lloyd Warren, SPW Commissioner, spoke about the Sammamish Plateau Water District and the need for better communication with the cities in their jurisdiction.

Tom Harmon, SPW Commissioner, 2369 239 Ave SE, Klahanie, spoke about water quality and clean water in Sammamish.

Mary Wictor, 408 208th Ave NE, spoke regarding the changes in the Surface Water Management *(presentation available upon request to the City Clerk, manderson@sammamish.us)*

MOTION: Councilmember Hornish moved to direct the City Manager to adopt the ordinance amending SMC Chapter 13.15 and exclude SMC Chapter 13.30 to come back at a later date. Councilmember Huckabay seconded. Motion carried unanimously 6-0.

Lyman Howard, City Manager would like to gather all of the Council's questions and defer this decision until next year.
Council agreed to postpone the decision on SMC Chapter 13.30 until a meeting in January, to be determined.

8b Resolution: Amending Resolution R2017-753 The City's Master Fee Schedule

MOTION: Deputy Mayor Malchow moved to approve the resolution updating the Master Fee Schedule for 2018. Councilmember Odell seconded. Motion carried unanimously 6-0.

Ordinance: Amending Chapters 13.10 And 13.20 Of the Sammamish Municipal Code Title 13, Related To Surface Water Management; Amending Sammamish Municipal Code 21a.15.255 Relating To Critical Drainage Areas; Amending The Sammamish Addendum To The 2016 King County Surface Water Design Manual; Providing For Severability; And Establishing An Effective Date.

Cheryl Paston and Tawni Dalziel, Sr. Stormwater Program Manager gave a staff update on the Stormwater Critical Drainage areas and gave a presentation (available on the City website at www.sammamish.us)

MOTION: Councilmember Hornish moved to defer this Ordinance until a future date in January. Councilmember Odell seconded. Motion carried unanimously 5-1 with Councilmember Gerend dissenting.

New Business – None

City Manager Report

Mr. Howard spoke about a Surface Transportation Board petition request emailed to Council that is related to the East Lake Sammamish Trail actions. He requested that Council have a motion on this petition.

MOTION: Councilmember Huckabay moved have City Council file a petition with the Surface Transportation Board regarding the East Lake Sammamish Trail. Councilmember Hornish seconded. Motion carried unanimously 6-0.

Mr. Howard spoke regarding a memorandum on Variances, Variations and Deviations Summary. *(available on the City website at www.sammamish.us or click here)*

City Manager Howard proposed cancelling the last City Council meeting of the year on December 19th.

MOTION: Councilmember Huckabay moved to cancel the regular City Council meeting on Tuesday, December 19, 2017. Deputy Mayor Malchow seconded. Motion carried unanimously voted 6-0.

MOTION: Councilmember Hornish moved to extend the meeting until 10:30 pm. Deputy Mayor Malchow seconded. Motion carried unanimously 6-0.

Executive Session: Potential Property Acquisition pursuant to RCW 42.30.110(c) and to Evaluate the Performance of an Employee pursuant to RCW 42.30.110(g)

Mayor Keller returned at 10:29 pm to extend the meeting until 11:00 pm.

City Manager Lyman Howard returned to extend the meeting until 12:00 pm.

City Council retired to an executive session at 9:30 pm and returned at 11:30 pm with the following action:

MOTION: Councilmember Odell moved to authorize the Mayor and City Council to execute an amended contract with the City Manager, with a 5% increase including 2.1% COLA to $197,185.00. Councilmember Huckabay seconded. Motion was carried unanimously 6-0.

Councilmember Gerend stated that it has been a sheer delight working with Mr. Howard, the rest of Council and staff. Councilmember Tom Odell also thanked the City Manager Howard for the years he has been working with him and to all the city staff for their great efforts.
Councilmember Kathy Huckabay thanked the City Manager for all the assistance over the years and respect towards the Council. Many thanks to all the City Staff.
Mayor Bob Keller also thanked Mr. Howard for his outstanding work, together with City Staff.

Council Reports/Committee Reports

Councilmember Don Gerend attended the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) final executive board meeting.

Deputy Mayor Christie Malchow will be attending the Public Issues Committee (PIC) meeting this week and an Eastside Fire and Rescue (EF&R) meeting on Thursday.

Mayor Bob Keller attended a mayors meeting. Medic One will be having a levy next year. King County will be reviewing all rural services. He stated that there is a new homeless project called One Table. He will also be attending the Eastside Fire and Rescue meeting on Thursday.

Councilmember Tom Odell attended the Christmas Tree Lighting Ceremony, last Friday, here at City Hall. He attended the Public Issues Committee (PIC) meeting.

Councilmember Kathy Huckabay spoke about the Transit Committee Report, a METRO Efficiency report and a Health Report (available upon request to the City Clerk, manderson@sammamish.us). She stated that many businesses within Sammamish will be affected by the latest tax bill.

MOTION: Councilmember Gerend moved to adjourn the Council Meeting. Councilmember Odell seconded. Motion carried unanimously 6-0.

Meeting adjourned at 11:48 pm

_____ _____

Lita Hachey, Deputy City Clerk Bob Keller, Mayor

Draft

MINUTES
City Council Regular Meeting

6:30 PM - January 2, 2018
Council Chambers, Sammamish, WA

Mayor Christie Malchow called the regular meeting of the Sammamish City Council to order at 6:30 pm.

Councilmembers Present:
Mayor Christie Malchow
Deputy Mayor Tom Hornish
Councilmember Ramiro Valderrama
Councilmember Chris Ross
Councilmember Karen Moran
Councilmember Pam Stuart
Councilmember Jason Ritchie

Staff Present
City Manager Lyman Howard
Deputy City Manager Jessi Bon
Director of Community Development Jeff Thomas
City Manager's Office Management Analyst Mike Sugg
Director of Finance & IT and Assistant City Manager Aaron Antin
Director of Parks & Recreation Angie Feser
Director of Public Works Steve Leniszewski
City Attorney Mike Kenyon
City Clerk Melonie Anderson

ROLL CALL

Roll was called.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Councilmember Valderrama led the pledge.

OATH OF OFFICE

City Clerk Melonie Anderson administered the Oath of Office to the following Councilmembers:

- Jason Ritchie Councilmember Position 1
- Karen Moran Councilmember Position 3
- Chris Ross Councilmember Position 5
- Pamela Stuart Councilmember Position 7

Draft

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

MOTION: Councilmember Ramiro Valderrama moved to to approve the agenda. Deputy Mayor Tom Hornish seconded. Motion carried. unanimously 7-0.

PRESENTATIONS/ PROCLAMATIONS

- Election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor

  Election of Mayor

  Councilmember Hornish nominated Councilmember Malchow for Mayor. There were no other nominations. Councilmember Malchow was unanimously elected to the position of Mayor by a vote of 7-0.

  Election of Deputy Mayor

  Councilmember Moran nominated Councilmember Hornish for Deputy Mayor. There were no other nominations. Councilmember Hornish was unanimously elected to the position of Deputy Mayor by a vote of 7-0.

  Council recessed at 6:45 pm and returned at 7:03 pm.

PUBLIC COMMENT

- **Raylene Canby,** 4818 192nd Drive NE, spoke about a pothole (picture of pothole is available upon request of the City Clerk at manderson@sammamish.us) near her home.
- **Karen Herring,** 23684 SE 32nd Street, spoke regarding stormwater runoff (showed a PowerPoint presentation available upon request of the City Clerk at manderson@sammamish.us).
- **Paul Stickney,** 504 228th Avenue SE, spoke regarding achieving housing balance in Sammamish (showed a PowerPoint presentation available upon request of the City Clerk at manderson@sammamish.us).

CONSENT CALENDAR

Payroll for period ending December 15, 2017 for pay date December 20, 2017 in the amount of $416,622.56.

Approval: Claims For Period Ending December 19, 2017 In The Amount Of $3,291,233.20 For Check No. 49144 Through 49274

Approval: Claims For Period Ending January 2, 2018 In The Amount Of $337,289.45 For Check No. 49275 Through 49356

Resolution: Accepting the 212th Avenue SE Non-Motorized Improvements as Complete (R2018-765)

Resolution: Accepting the E Beaver Lake Drive/Way SE Neighborhood Traffic Management Program Project as Complete (
R2018-766

Approval: Authorize the City Manager to purchase the vehicles and equipment

MOTION: Councilmember Ramiro Valderrama moved to approve the consent agenda. Deputy Mayor Tom Hornish seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

Draft

PUBLIC HEARINGS

Resolution: Declaring vehicles and equipment as surplus (R2018-767)

Public Works Director Steve Leniszewski, gave the staff report. He read a list of the vehicles to be surplussed.

Public Hearing opened 7:17 pm and closed with no public comment.

MOTION: Deputy Mayor Tom Hornish moved to approve the resolution. Councilmember Pam Stuart seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS - NONE

NEW BUSINESS - NONE

COUNCIL REPORTS/ COUNCIL COMMITTEE REPORTS

Report: Councilmember Malchow
Mayor Malchow reported on the Neighborhood Meeting Procedures Committee. She asked if there were any additional Councilmembers who would like to be on this committee. Councilmembers Moran and Stuart volunteered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Potential Property Acquisition pursuant to RCW 42.30.110(1)(c) and Potential Litigation pursuant to RCW 42.30.110(1) (i)

Council retired to Executive Session at 7:35 pm and returned at 8:10 pm. They took no action.

CITY MANAGER REPORT

Appointment: Eastside Transportation Partnership Representatives

Councilmember Richie was appointed to represent Sammamish for the Eastside Transportation Partnership (ETP), and will also represent the City at the Regional Transportation System Initiative. Councilmember Ross will be the alternate.

Council agreed to interview all Commission applicants that got their application in by the day of the deadline.

Angie Feser, Parks and Recreation Director passed out draft versions of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan.

Council agreed to have a Special Study Session after the Joint Meeting with the LWSD. The meeting will be held at City Hall from 7:30 pm to 9:00 pm to discuss surface water code amendments.

Mr. Howard explained the City will not be hiring a new Administrative Services Director. The staff and duties in that department will be reassigned to other departments.

Draft

ADJOURNMENT

Meeting adjourned at 8:16 pm

Melonie Anderson, City Clerk

Christie Malchow, Mayor

Draft

NOTES
City Council Special Joint Study Session with Lake Washington School District

5:00 PM - January 8, 2018
City Hall Council Chambers, Sammamish, WA

JOINT MEETING WITH LAKE WASHINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT AT 5:00 P.M.

Held at:
L.E. Scarr Resource Center
16250 NE 74th Street
Redmond, WA

View Joint Study Session Minutes (provided by LWSD)

TRAVEL TIME BACK TO SAMMAMISH CITY HALL 7:00 P.M.

SAMMAMISH SPECIAL STUDY SESSION CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Christie Malchow opened the special study session of the Sammamish City Council at 7:30 p.m.

TOPICS

> **Discussion:** Stormwater Code Amendments Briefing

Cheryl Paston, Deputy City Clerk and Tawni Dalziel, Senior Stormwater Program Manager gave a briefing of the Stormwater Code Amendments and showed a PowerPoint presentation. (Presentation available at https://sammamishwa.civicweb.net/filepro/documents/9443)

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 8:20 p.m.

Draft

NOTES
City Council Study Session

6:30 PM - January 9, 2018
Council Chambers, Sammamish, WA

Mayor Christie Malchow opened the study session of the Sammamish City Council at 6:30 p.m.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Mary Wictor, 408 208th Ave NE, spoke regarding the Stormwater Code Amendments
(presentation available upon request to the City Clerk, manderson@sammamish.us)

TOPICS

> **Interviews**: Commission applicants

Council interviewed candidates for the Arts Commission, Planning Commission, Parks Commission and the Human Services Commission.

> **Discussion:** Legislative Priorities for 2018

City Manager Lyman Howard led discussions with Council on the Legislative Priorities for 2018 and showed a presentation.
(available on the Civic Web Portal at https://sammamishwa.civicweb.net/filepro/documents/9518)

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 10:05 p.m.

Draft

MINUTES
City Council Regular Meeting - Jan. 16, 2018

6:30 PM - City Hall Council Chambers, Sammamish, WA

Mayor Christie Malchow called the regular meeting of the Sammamish City Council to order at 6:30 pm.

Councilmembers Present:
Mayor Christie Malchow
Deputy Mayor Tom Hornish
Councilmember Ramiro Valderrama
Councilmember Chris Ross
Councilmember Karen Moran
Councilmember Pam Stuart
Councilmember Jason Ritchie

Councilmembers Absent:

Staff Present
Lyman Howard, City Manager
Jessi Bon, Deputy City Manager
Jeff Thomas, Director of Community Development
Doug McIntyre, Senior Planner
Mike Sugg, City Manager's Office Management Analyst
Aaron Antin, Director of Finance & IT and Assistant City Manager
Chris Gianini, Deputy Director of Finance & IT
Angie Feser, Director of Parks & Recreation
Anjali Myer, Deputy Director of Parks & Recreation
Steve Leniszewski, Director of Public Works
Andrew Zagars, City Engineer
Cheryl Paston, Deputy Director of Public Works
Tawni Dalziel, Senior Stormwater Program Manager
Mike Kenyon, City Attorney
Lita Hachey, Deputy Clerk

ROLL CALL

Roll was called.

Draft

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Deputy Mayor Hornish led the pledge.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

MOTION: Councilmember Ramiro Valderrama moved to approve the Agenda as amended. Deputy Mayor Tom Hornish seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

MOTION: Councilmember Pam Stuart moved to request that Item # 12 – Appointing Two Members to the Sammamish Planning Commission be moved from item # 12 and place at the top of the Commission selections as Item # 9. Deputy Mayor Tom Hornish seconded. Motion carried 6-1 with Councilmember Karen Moran dissenting.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Jaeden Kapur, 3631 211 Pl SE, spoke regarding the Lake Washington School District Quest program and their Bond and Levy.
Erika Kapur, 3631 211 Pl SE, spoke regarding classroom size and portables and the need for the Lake Washington School District Bond and Levy.
Mary Wictor, 408 208 Ave NE, commented on the Stormwater Code Amendments *(presentation available upon request to the City Clerk, manderson@sammamish.us)*
Jay Krauss, 1510 228 Ave SE, Sammamish Plateau Water, commented on the stormwater code amendments. *(Written comments available upon request to the City Clerk, manderson@sammamish.us)*
Karen Herring, 23684 SE 32 Way, spoke regarding the stormwater run-off along Ebright Creek.
Maanav Sikaria, 1575 236 Ct NE, spoke regarding the Lake Washington School District bond and levy.
Aarna Chowdhasy, 103 265 Pl SE, spoke regarding the Lake Washington School District bond and levy.
Toby Coenen, 20940 NE 44 St - spoke regarding stormwater code amendments and how it affects his property in Timberline.
Harlan Gallinger, 1316 235 Pl SE, spoke regarding the Issaquah School District bond and levy.

CONSENT CALENDAR

Payroll for period ending December 31, 2017 for pay date January 5, 2018 in the amount of $398,981.75

Approval: Claims For Period Ending January 16, 2018 In The Amount Of $ 2,004,401.13 For Check No. 49357 Through 49518

Approval: Notes for the November 6, 2017 Study Session

Approval: Minutes for the November 7, 2017 Special Meeting

Approval: Notes for the November 13, 2017 Study Session

Approval: Minutes for the November 21, 2017 Regular Meeting

Resolution: Accepting the East Lake Sammamish Parkway (Phase I North Segment) and Louis Thompson Road Ditch and Culvert Maintenance Project as Complete: Contract #C2017-232 (R2018-768)

MOTION: Deputy Mayor Tom Hornish moved to approve the Consent agenda. Councilmember Karen Moran seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

Draft

PRESENTATIONS / PROCLAMATIONS

Presentation: Parks, Recreation & Open Space (PRO) Plan Update

Angie Feser, Director of Parks and Recreation and Steve Duh, consultant with Conservation Technix Inc., gave a presentation on the Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PRO) plan. *(Presentation is available https://sammamishwa.civicweb.net/filepro/documents)*

Parks Commissioner, Hank Klein spoke regarding the commission's recommendations and amendments to the PRO plan.
Doug McIntyre, Senior planner with Community Development spoke regarding the Park Element – Volume I – Parks goals and Policies Volume II – Background Information

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Executive Session – Evaluate Qualifications of Candidates Pursuant to RCW 42.10.110(1)(g)
City Council retired to an executive session at 7:52 pm and returned at 8:30 pm with the following action.

PUBLIC HEARINGS - NONE

UNFINISHED BUSINESS - NONE

Resolution: Appointing Three Members to the Sammamish Arts Commission (R2018-769)

Mark Baughman	Position #6	Term Expires January 31, 2022
Rituja Indapure	Position #7	Term Expires January 31, 2022

**MOTION: Deputy Mayor Tom Hornish moved to approve the resolution appointing Mark Baughman (Position 6) and Rituja Indpure (Position 7) to the Sammamish Planning Commission.
Councilmember Ramiro Valderrama seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.**

Resolution: Appointing Two Members to the Sammamish Parks and Recreation Commission (R2018-770)

Barbara Jirsa	Position 1	Term Expires January 31, 2021
Lou Gopal	Position 3	Term Expires January 31, 2022
Margaret Rosenow	Position 4	Term Expires January 31, 2022

MOTION: Deputy Mayor Tom Hornish moved to approve the resolution appointing Barbara Jirsa (Position 1), Lou Gopal (Position 3), and Margaret Rosenow (Position 4) to the Sammamish Arts Commission. Councilmember Ramiro Valderrama seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

Resolution: Appointing Two Members to the Sammamish Planning Commission (R2018-772)

Sara Houpis	Position 4	Term Expires January 31, 2022
Sid Gupta	Position 5	Term Expires January 31, 2022

MOTION: Deputy Mayor Tom Hornish moved to approve the resolution appointing Sara Houpis (Position 4) and Sid Gupta (Position 5) to the Sammamish Parks and Recreation Commission. Councilmember Ramiro Valderrama seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

Resolution: Appointing Seven Members to the Sammamish Human Services Commission (R2018-771)

Draft

Jodi Nishioka	Position #1	Term Expires January 31, 2019
Nushina Mir	Position #2	Term Expires January 31, 2019
Stanley Gunno	Position #3	Term Expires January 31, 2020
Larry Wright	Position #4	Term Expires January 31, 2020
CJ Kahler	Position #5	Term Expires January 31, 2021
Tom Ehlers	Position #6	Term Expires January 31, 2021
Joyce Bottenberg	Position #7	Term Expires January 31, 2022

MOTION: Deputy Mayor Tom Hornish moved to approve the resolution appointing Jodi Nishioka (Position 1), Nushina Mir (Position 2), Stanley Gunno (Position 3), Larry Wright (Position 4), CJ Kahler (Position 5), Tom Ehlers (Position 6), and Joyce Bottenberg (Position 7) to the Sammamish Human Services Commission. Councilmember Ramiro Valderrama seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

Ordinance: Amending Chapters 13.10, 13.20 and 13.30 of Sammamish Municipal Code Title 13, Related to Surface Water Management; Amending Sammamish Municipal Code 21A.15.255 Relating to Critical Drainage Areas; Amending the Sammamish Addendum to the 2016 King County Surface Water Design Manual; Repealing Ordinance 2015-389; Providing for Severability; and Establishing an Effective Date

Deputy Director of Public Works, Cheryl Paston and Tawni Dalziel, Senior Stormwater Program Manager gave a staff update and showed a presentation *(available in the Document Center at https://sammamishwa.civicweb.net/filepro/documents)*

MOTION: Deputy Mayor Tom Hornish moved to adopt the Ordinance (O2018-456) amending Chapter 13.30 of Sammamish Municipal Code Title 13, Related to Surface Water Management; Amending Sammamish Municipal Code 21A.15.255 Relating to Critical Drainage Areas; Amending the Sammamish Addendum to the 2016 King County Surface Water Design Manual; Repealing Ordinance 2015-389. Councilmember Ramiro Valderrama seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

Update: Transportation Master Plan and Concurrency Policy

Deputy Director of Public Works, Cheryl Paston, Consultant Kendra Breiland from Fehr & Peers, and Andrew Bratlin, with Transportation Solutions Inc., gave a PowerPoint presentation *(available in the Document Center at https://sammamishwa.civicweb.net/filepro/documents)*

Councilmember Karen Moran requested the traffic count data for the last years available.

MOTION: Councilmember Ramiro Valderrama moved to extend the Council meeting until 10:45 pm. Councilmember Karen Moran seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

NEW BUSINESS - NONE

COUNCIL REPORTS/ COUNCIL COMMITTEE REPORTS

Mayor Christie Malchow submitted a written report. *(available in the Document Center at https://sammamishwa.civicweb.net/filepro/documents)*

Deputy Mayor Tom Hornish has been on the advanced life support committee levy has expired at the end of 2018. Meeting this Thursday at noon in Tukwila.

Draft

Councilmember Ramiro Valderrama attended the Eastside Fire and Rescue (EF&R) meeting along with Deputy Mayor Hornish. Summer program for foreign students from Macaw, China coming to Sammamish.

CITY MANAGER REPORT

Resolution: Adopting Legislative Priorities for 2018 (R2018-773)

City Manager, Lyman Howard and Mike Sugg, Management Analysist discussed the legislative priorities described in "Attachment A": City of Sammamish Legislative Priorities for 2018. The City Manager will provide these priorities to legislators in Legislative Districts 41 and 45 prior to the start of the 2018 session and to other interested parties upon request.

- **S**almon Passage Culvert Improvement Grants
- **A**nnexation of Park District Area – End Double Tax
- **M**etro Monopoly Lifted

MOTION: Councilmember Jason Ritchie moved to approve the resolution adopting the 2018 Legislative Priorities. Councilmember Ramiro Valderrama seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Executive Session – Potential Litigation Pursuant to RCW42.10.110(i) and Property Acquisition pursuant to RCW 42.10.110(b)
Council retired to an executive session at 10:42 pm and returned at 10:59 pm with the following action.

ADJOURNMENT

MOTION: Deputy Mayor Tom Hornish moved to moved to adjourn. Councilmember Ramiro Valderrama seconded. Motion carried unanimously 7-0.

Meeting adjourned at 11:00 pm.

Lita Hachey, Deputy City Clerk

Christie Malchow, Mayor

Agenda Bill

City Council Regular Meeting
February 06, 2018

SUBJECT:	A Public Hearing to consider an Ordinance amending Sammamish Municipal Code (SMC) 19A.08.190 to prohibit the circumvention of zoning density with the division of land.
DATE SUBMITTED:	January 31, 2018
DEPARTMENT:	Community Development
NEEDED FROM COUNCIL:	☑ Action ☐ Direction ☐ Informational
RECOMMENDATION:	Complete Public Hearing and First Reading of Ordinance.
EXHIBITS:	1. Exhibit 1 - Ordinance O2017-442 2. Exhibit 2 - Planning Commission Recommendation 3. Exhibit 3 - Draft Ordinance
BUDGET:	
Total dollar amount	☐ **Approved in budget**
Fund(s)	☐ **Budget reallocation required**
	☑ **No budgetary impact**

WORK PLAN FOCUS AREAS:

☐ Transportation	☐ Community Safety
☐ Communication & Engagement	☑ Community Livability
☐ High Performing Government	☐ Culture & Recreation
☑ Environmental Health & Protection	☐ Financial Sustainability

ISSUE BEFORE COUNCIL:

Does the City Council want to ensure the City of Sammamish continues to consistently develop to net density?

KEY FACTS AND INFORMATION SUMMARY:

SUMMARY STATEMENT

On September 5, 2017, City Council declared an emergency related to prohibiting the circumvention of zoning density with the division of land and adopted Ordinance O2017-442 (Exhibit 1). Specifically, Sammamish Municipal Code (SMC) 19A.08.190 was amended to include language that this section

applies to further division of all land so that current zoning densities in the City would apply in all appropriate instances.

This emergency Ordinance is valid for a period of 6 months. City Council directed staff and the Planning Commission to conduct a complete legislative review of the amendments to SMC 19A.08.190 during this period. Three options were considered in this legislative review:

1. Revert to the original code language of SMC 19A.08.190 prior to the emergency Ordinance.
2. Permanent adoption of the amendments to SMC 19A.08.190 contained in the emergency Ordinance.
3. Permanent adoption of the amendments to SMC 19A.08.190 contained in the emergency Ordinance with additional amendments.

The Planning Commission completed a work session on October 19, 2017, and held a Public Hearing on November 2, 2017, before deliberating on a recommendation to City Council. On November 2, by a vote of 5 - 1 the Planning Commission recommended amendments to SMC 19A.08.190 as presented in Option (3.) and detailed in the Planning Commission Recommendation (Exhibit 2).

A draft Ordinance to adopt Option (3.) as a permanent development regulation is included for City Council consideration (Exhibit 3).

BACKGROUND

In 2005, the City Council adopted Ordinance O2005-174 requiring density to be calculated on a net basis, as opposed to a gross basis, as previously done under the jurisdiction of King County. Calculating density on a net basis in Sammamish removes environmentally sensitive areas and associated buffers as well as road areas and associated improvements from the gross amount of land available for a development.

In 2010, the City Council adopted Ordinance O2010-284 replacing SMC Title 19, Subdivisions with SMC Title 19A, Land Division. The intent of this Ordinance was to improve clarity and completeness and make appropriate revisions to the provisions governing land division in the City. SMC 19A.08.190 was included in this Ordinance. Subsequently, the City has received requests regarding the potential division of tracts into buildable lots. The City's response has been to apply SMC 19A.08.190 equally to both "lots" and "tracts" to prohibit the circumvention of zoning density with the division of land. It has been the understanding of staff this was the intent when City Council adopted the 2010 Ordinance in order that net densities be observed.

One such request occurred in 2015 for a tract in "The Laurels" subdivision. In this case, the subdivision was submitted prior to City incorporation and density was calculated using the gross density basis under King County code. The gross density yield was 117 lots. In The Laurels, a total of 107 lots were built out over a period of years. Under state subdivision statute, the vesting for The Laurels expired in early 2013, thereby requiring any new application for subdivision to conform with the net density basis under the City of Sammamish code. The core problem for this tract in The Laurels is the net density yield for the original subdivision boundaries is 88 lots – far less than what has already been built.

When informed of how the City applied SMC 19A.08.190 to tracts and that the net density had already been exceeded, a formal request for a Director's Code Interpretation was made in March 2016 ("Interpretation"). The City issued an Interpretation in August 2016 consistent with its historic application of SMC 19A.08.190, which was subsequently appealed to the Hearing Examiner. In November 2016, the Hearing Examiner affirmed the Interpretation, which was subsequently appealed to Superior Court. Finally, in September 2017 a Court Order was issued, in summary stating that tracts are not lots for the purposes of application for SMC 19A.08.190 and therefore tracts may be divided without regard for the density previously used.

The key amendment contained in the emergency Ordinance to amend SMC 19A.08.190 to address this Court Order was the addition of a specific reference to the further division "or alteration of a future development tract/reserve tract" as the SMC defines the terms "lot" and "tract" exclusive of one another. This amendment allows the City to continue to apply SMC 19A.08.190 equally to both "lots" and "tracts" to prohibit the circumvention of zoning density with the division of land as it has done through interpretation since 2010.

Since the adoption of the emergency Ordinance, planning staff, legal staff and the Planning Commission have completed additional analysis of the language in SMC 19A.08.190. This analysis concluded that the words "future development tract/reserve" when removed from the amendment allows SMC 19A.080.190 to apply to all tracts which is reflected in the additional amendments of Option (3.) as follows:

> **19A.08.190 Circumvention of zoning density prohibited.**
> A ~~legal~~ lot, which has been created through a legally recognized process and is of sufficient land area to be subdivided at the density applicable to the lot, may be further subdivided. Provided, ~~H~~however, ~~such~~ further division of a lot or alteration of a ~~future development tract/reserve~~ tract shall ~~not~~ only be permitted ~~if~~ to the extent that the total number of lots contained within the external boundaries of the original short subdivision, subdivision or binding site plan does not exceed~~s~~ the density allowed under current zoning.

The definition of tract in SMC 19A.04.340 explains a tract can be used for a multitude of purposes including, but not limited to reserve, recreation, open space, critical areas, stormwater facilities, utility facilities and access. The amendments in the emergency Ordinance unnecessarily restricted tracts intended for "future development/reserve" purposes, hence the staff recommendation to remove this specificity.

CONCLUSION

In consideration for City Council making a final decision in its legislative review to amend SMC 19A.08.190, the fundamental question to ask is, "Does the City Council want to ensure the City of Sammamish continues to consistently develop to net density?"

Given the substantial legislative history – through policy and regulations the City of Sammamish has developed, including Ordinance O2005-174 requiring density to be calculated on a net basis as opposed to a gross basis, the language in Option (3.) represents the most comprehensive solution to amending SMC 19A.080.190.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

N/A

OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

As highlighted in the Summary Statement, 3 options were considered for the amendments to SMC 19A.08.190 in this legislative review as follows:

1. Revert to the original code language of SMC 19A.08.190 prior to the emergency Ordinance.
   19A.08.190 Circumvention of zoning density prohibited.
   A legal lot, which has been created through a legally recognized process and is of sufficient land area to be subdivided at the density applicable to the lot, may be further subdivided. However, such further division of a lot shall not be permitted if the total number of lots contained within the external boundaries of the original short subdivision, subdivision or binding site plan exceeds the density allowed under current zoning.

2. Permanent adoption of the amendments to SMC 19A.08.190 contained in the emergency Ordinance.

   19A.08.190 Circumvention of zoning density prohibited.
   A ~~legal~~ lot, which has been created through a legally recognized process and is of sufficient land area to be subdivided at the density applicable to the lot, may be further subdivided. Provided, ~~H~~however, ~~such~~ further division of a lot or alteration of a future development tract/reserve tract shall ~~not~~ only be permitted ~~if~~ to the extent that the total number of lots contained within the external boundaries of the original short subdivision, subdivision or binding site plan does not exceed~~s~~ the density allowed under current zoning.

3. Permanent adoption of the amendments to SMC 19A.08.190 contained in the emergency Ordinance with additional amendments.

   19A.08.190 Circumvention of zoning density prohibited.
   A ~~legal~~ lot, which has been created through a legally recognized process and is of sufficient land area to be subdivided at the density applicable to the lot, may be further subdivided. Provided, ~~H~~however, ~~such~~ further division of a lot or alteration of a ~~future development tract/reserve~~ tract shall ~~not~~ only be permitted ~~if~~ to the extent that the total number of lots contained within the external boundaries of the original short subdivision, subdivision or binding site plan does not exceed~~s~~ the density allowed under current zoning.

RELATED CITY GOALS, POLICIES, AND MASTER PLANS:

Emergency Ordinance 02017-442

CITY OF SAMMAMISH
WASHINGTON

ORDINANCE NO. O2017- 442

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING INTERIM DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS AS AUTHORIZED BY THE GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT RELATING TO TITLE 19A AND PROHIBITING THE CIRCUMVENTION OF ZONING DENSITY; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY

WHEREAS, within the express terms of the Growth Management Act, the Washington State Legislature has specifically conferred upon the governing bodies of Washington cities the right to establish and adopt interim development regulations; and

WHEREAS, in 2010, to promote the public health, safety, aesthetics, and welfare, the City of Sammamish ("City") adopted section 19A.08.190, Circumvention of zoning density prohibited, of the Sammamish Municipal Code ("SMC") to prevent further subdivision of land that had been previously divided when the new division of land would exceed the density allowed under current City zoning; and

WHEREAS, it was the City Council's intent that section 19A.08.190 SMC would apply to further division of all land so that current zoning densities in the City would apply rather than prior King County zoning densities or former City zoning densities; and

WHEREAS, applications for division of land will be reviewed to determine what density was already used within the original plat and only if there is unused density under current zoning may further division of land be allowed, or may a tract be altered to become a lot and therefore buildable in accord with the definition of tract in section 19A.04.340 SMC.

WHEREAS, the City has determined that an interim development regulation adopted under the provisions of RCW 36.70A.390 is necessary in order to allow adequate time for the City to effectively analyze and determine if the current code language is sufficient to prevent the circumvention of the City's zoning densities; and

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

Section 1. Findings of Fact. The recitals set forth above are hereby adopted as the City Council's initial findings of fact in support of the interim development regulation adopted herein. The City Council may, in its discretion, adopt additional findings after the public hearing referenced in Section 4 of this Ordinance.

Section 2. Adoption of Interim Development Regulations. The City Council hereby adopts the following interim development regulation amending section 19A.08.190 of the Sammamish Municipal Code:

19A.08.190 Circumvention of zoning density prohibited.

A lot, which has been created through a legally recognized process and is of sufficient land area to be subdivided at the density applicable to the lot, may be further subdivided. Provided, however, further division of a lot or alteration of a future development tract/reserve tract shall only be permitted to the extent that the total number of lots contained within the external boundaries of the original short subdivision, subdivision or binding site plan does not exceed the density allowed under current zoning.

Section 3. Effective Duration of Interim Development Regulations. The interim development regulations set forth in this Ordinance shall be in effect for a period of six (6) months from the effective date of this Ordinance and shall automatically expire at the conclusion of that six-month period unless sooner repealed.

Section 4. Public Hearing. The City Council will hold a public hearing at the City Council's regular meeting beginning at 6:30 p.m. on October 3, 2017, or as soon thereafter as the business of the City Council shall permit, in order to take public testimony and to consider adopting further findings of fact.

Section 5. Referral to the City Manager. The City Council requests that the City Manager and his staff work diligently with the City Council to formulate and adopt permanent regulations.

Section 6. Severability. Should any section, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance, or its application to any person or circumstance, be declared unconstitutional or otherwise invalid for any reason, or should any portion of this Ordinance be pre-empted by state or federal law or regulation, such decision or pre-emption shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance or its application to other persons or circumstances.

Section 7. Effective Date. This Ordinance, as a public emergency ordinance necessary for the protection of the public health, public safety, public property, and public peace, shall take effect and be in full force on its adoption. Pursuant to Matson v. Clark County Board of Commissioners, 79 Wn. App. 641, 904 P.2d 317 (1995), non-exhaustive underlying facts necessary to support this emergency declaration are included in the "WHEREAS" clauses above, all of which are adopted by reference as findings of fact as if fully set forth herein.

ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AT A REGULAR MEETING THEREOF ON THE 5TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 2017.

CITY OF SAMMAMISH

Bob Keller, Mayor

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

L.E. Hachey for

Melonie Anderson, City Clerk

Approved as to Form:

Michael R. Kenyon, City Attorney

Filed with the City Clerk:	August 31, 2017
First Reading:	September 5, 2017
Passed by the City Council:	September 5, 2017
Date of Publication:	September 8, 2017
Effective Date:	September 5, 2017

City of Sammamish Washington

801 228th Avenue SE ■ Sammamish, WA 98075 ■ phone: 425-295-0500 ■ fax: 295-295-0600 ■ web: www.sammamish.us

Memorandum

Date: January 4, 2018

To: City Council

From: Shanna Collins, Planning Commission Chair
Larry Crandall, Planning Commission Vice Chair

Re: Summary of the Planning Commission Recommendation on amending SMC 19A.08.190

On behalf of the Planning Commission, we are pleased to forward to the City Council this recommendation to approve amendments to Sammamish Municipal Code (SMC) 19A.08.190 prohibiting the circumvention of zoning density with the division of land.

Project Scope

The Department of Community Development proposed amending SMC 19A.08.190 contained in the emergency Ordinance O2017-442 with additional amendments to specifically remove reference to "future development tract/reserve". Staff made this recommendation after completing additional analysis and found when removed, the words "future development tract/reserve" allows 19A.080.190 to apply to all tracts.

Furthermore, staff provided the Commission with a definition of tracts as referenced in SMC 19A.04.340 which explains that a tract can be used for a multitude of purposes including, but not limited to reserve, recreation, open space, critical areas, stormwater facilities, utility facilities and access. The amendments in the emergency Ordinance unnecessarily restricted tracts intended for "future development/reserve" purposes, hence the staff recommendation to remove this specificity.

Project History

Staff and the Planning Commission have been working on this issue since October 2017. Below is a summary of the public meetings that have been held for this effort.

1. On October 19, 2017, staff presented to the Planning Commission background information regarding the emergency related to prohibiting the circumvention of zoning density with the division of land and adopted Ordinance O2017-442 as well as options to be considered for legislative review
2. On November 2, 2017, the Planning Commission opened and closed the Public Hearing, deliberated on the proposed code amendments and voted 5-1 to recommend amending SMC 19A.08.190.

Planning Commission Recommendation Summary

On November 2, 2017 the Planning Commission held a public hearing, deliberated on, and recommended to the City Council to permanently adopt amendments to SMC 19A.08.190 contained in the emergency Ordinance O2017-442 with additional amendments to remove specific reference to "future development tract/reserve" from the code section and as provided in the following redlined version of the code section.

19A.08.190 Circumvention of zoning density prohibited.

A ~~legal~~ lot, which has been created through a legally recognized process and is of sufficient land area to be subdivided at the density applicable to the lot, may be further subdivided. Provided, ~~H~~however, ~~such~~ further

division of a lot or alteration of a ~~future development tract/reserve~~ tract shall ~~not~~ only be permitted ~~if~~ to the extent that the total number of lots contained within the external boundaries of the original short subdivision, subdivision or binding site plan does not exceed~~s~~ the density allowed under current zoning.

Thank you,

Shanna Collins
Chair, City of Sammamish Planning Commission

1-4-2018
Date

Larry Crandall
Vice Chair, City of Sammamish Planning Commission

1/4/2018
Date

CITY OF SAMMAMISH
WASHINGTON
ORDINANCE NO. O2018-_____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON, AMENDING SECTION 19A.08.190 OF THE SAMMAMISH MUNICIPAL CODE (SMC) TO PROHIBIT THE CIRCUMVENTION OF ZONING DENSITY

WHEREAS, in 2010, to promote the public health, safety, aesthetics, and welfare, the City of Sammamish ("City") adopted section 19A.08.190, Circumvention of zoning density prohibited, of the Sammamish Municipal Code ("SMC") to prevent further subdivision of land that had been previously divided when the new division of land would exceed the density allowed under current City zoning; and

WHEREAS, it was the City Council's intent that section SMC 19A.08.190 would apply to further division of all land so that current zoning densities in the City would apply rather than prior King County zoning densities or former City zoning densities; and

WHEREAS, a request for Director's Interpretation on SMC 19A.08.190 was submitted in March 2016; and

WHEREAS, the City issued a Director's Interpretation consistent with its historic application of SMC 19A.08.190, which was appealed to the Hearing Examiner; and

WHEREAS, the Hearing Examiner affirmed the Director's Interpretation, which was then appealed to Superior Court; and

WHEREAS, the issued Court Order stated that tracts are not lots for the purposes of application for SMC 19A.08.190 and therefore tracts may be divided without regard for the density previously used; and

WHEREAS, to address the Court Order, the City Council declared an emergency and adopted emergency ordinance O2017-442 on September 5, 2017 to add a specific reference to SMC 19A.08.190 to address further division "or alteration of a future development tract/reserve tract." on an interim basis; and

WHEREAS, the City determined that the interim development regulation adopted under the provisions of RCW 36.70A.390 was necessary in order to allow adequate time to effectively analyze and determine if the current code language is sufficient to prevent the circumvention of the City's zoning densities; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with RCW 36.70A.390, the City Council held a public hearing on October 3, 2017 in order to take public testimony; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission considered proposed permanent amendments to SMC 19A.08.190 during a work session held on October 19, 2017; and

WHEREAS, on November 2, 2017, the Planning Commission held a public hearing on the proposed code amendments, considered public comment, and made a recommendation of approval to the City Council; and

WHEREAS, on October 20, 2017, the City submitted the proposed code amendments to the Washington State Department of Commerce, in accordance with RCW 36.70A.106, and requested 10-day expedited review; and

WHEREAS, an environmental review of the proposed code amendments was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), including review of a complete SEPA checklist; and

WHEREAS, on January 19, 2018, a non-project SEPA threshold determination of non-significance (DNS) was issued for the proposed code amendments; and

WHEREAS, the City Council was presented with the proposed amendments to SMC 19A.08.190 during a work session held on February 5, 2018; and

WHEREAS, on February 6, 2018, the City Council held a public hearing on the proposed code amendments in order to provide further opportunity for public comment and to consider such amendments; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has determined that the proposed code amendment is necessary to prohibit the circumvention of zoning density; and

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

Section 1. Findings of Fact. The recitals set forth above are hereby adopted as the City Council's findings of fact in support of the development regulation adopted herein.

Section 2. SMC 19A.08.190 Amended. The City Council hereby adopts the following development regulation amending section 19A.08.190 of the Sammamish Municipal Code:

19A.08.190 Circumvention of zoning density prohibited.
A lot, which has been created through a legally recognized process and is of sufficient land area to be subdivided at the density applicable to the lot, may be further subdivided. Provided, however, further division of a lot or alteration of a tract shall only be permitted to the extent that the total number of lots contained within the external boundaries of the original short subdivision, subdivision or binding site plan does not exceed the density allowed under current zoning.

Section 3. Severability. Should any section, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance, or its application to any person or circumstance, be declared unconstitutional or otherwise invalid for any reason, or should any portion of this Ordinance be pre-empted by state or federal law or regulation, such decision or pre-emption shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance or its application to other persons or circumstances.

Section 4. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall be published in the official newspaper of the City and shall take effect and be in full force five (5) days after the date of publication.

ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AT A REGULAR MEETING THEREOF ON THE ___ DAY OF _____ 2018.

CITY OF SAMMAMISH

_____
Christie Malchow, Mayor

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

_____
Melonie Anderson, City Clerk
Approved as to Form:

_____
Michael R. Kenyon, City Attorney

Filed with the City Clerk: _____
First Reading: _____
Passed by the City Council: _____
Date of Publication: _____
Effective Date: _____

Agenda Bill

City Council Regular Meeting
February 06, 2018

SUBJECT:	A Public Hearing to consider a Resolution approving the 2018 Parks, Recreation & Open Space (PRO) Plan update.
DATE SUBMITTED:	January 29, 2018
DEPARTMENT:	Parks & Recreation
NEEDED FROM COUNCIL:	☐ Action ☑ Direction ☐ Informational
RECOMMENDATION:	Complete Public Hearing, review Council Comments-Staff Responses Matrix resulting from the January 23, 2018 work session meeting and provide any necessary direction to staff.
EXHIBITS:	1. Exhibit 1 - Draft Resolution 2. Exhibit 2 - Council Comments-Staff Responses Matrix 3. Exhibit 3 - Approaches to Level of Service 4. Exhibit 4 - PRO Plan Parks CIP 5. Exhibit 5 - 2018 Final Draft Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PRO) Plan 6. Exhibit 6 - Parks & Recreation Commission Final Draft & Amendments Recommendation Memo 7. Exhibit 7 - Planning Commission Recommendation Memo 8. Exhibit 8 - Comprehensive Plan Amendment Redlines to Parks Element

BUDGET:

Total dollar amount	$178,890	☑ **Approved in budget**
Fund(s)	001-076-576-95-41-00 Parks & Recreation - Planning & Development - Professional Services	☐ **Budget reallocation required** ☐ **No budgetary impact**

WORK PLAN FOCUS AREAS:

☐ Transportation	☐ Community Safety
☑ Communication & Engagement	☑ Community Livability
☐ High Performing Government	☑ Culture & Recreation
☑ Environmental Health & Protection	☐ Financial Sustainability

ISSUE BEFORE COUNCIL:

What additional revisions to the 2018 PRO Plan update are necessary to approve the Resolution?

KEY FACTS AND INFORMATION SUMMARY:

On January 23rd , the 2018 PRO Plan was handed off from the Parks & Recreation Commission to the City Council for review and adoption. A variety of written and verbal comments and questions were provided by the Council as a result. Those comments were processed by staff and the results are embodied in the attached **Exhibit 2 - Council Comments-Staff Responses Matrix**. The matrix contains the original comments and questions provided by Council, staff responses providing additional information, a staff recommendation, if applicable, and any call to action requested of the Council.

The draft **PRO Plan Parks CIP(Exhibit 4)** recommended by staff is included. It has been revised since the January 23rd review to reflect prioritization of parks planning, development and other related capital projects. Due to the scope of the Parks CIP, staff is requesting Council consider a full discussion related to the Parks CIP during the February 13th Study Session.

Both the Parks & Recreation Commission and Planning Commission were significantly involved in the development of this Plan update. Their recommendations are attached as **Parks Recreation Commission Final Draft Amendments Recommendation Memo (Exhibit 6)** and **Planning Commission Recommendation Memo (Exhibit 7)**, respectively. The Parks & Recreation Commission unanimously recommended approval of the 2018 PRO Plan update with several amendments (which are also included in the Matrix). The Planning Commission recommended approval of the 2018 PRO Plan and its associated Comprehensive Plan Amendment.

The City has also docketed a 2018 Comprehensive Plan Amendment to amend the Parks Element for consistency with the updated PRO Plan. The City Council is scheduled to hold a Public Hearing on March 20, 2018 for this amendment to the Comprehensive Plan. This amendment ensures the updated PRO Plan is appropriately referenced and incorporated into the Comprehensive Plan **Comprehensive Plan Amendment Redlines to Parks Element (Exhibit 8).**

Next Steps

In conjunction with conducting the Public Hearing for consideration of adoption of the 2018 PRO Plan, the staff is asking Council to complete a review of the Council Comments-Staff Responses Matrix. Due to the scope of the material to review (72 matrix items), staff is suggesting Council approach the work by focusing on items where a Councilmember would like clarification or may not support the staff recommendation. The remaining undiscussed items will be simply implemented as noted. Within the Matrix, there are four options of possible action and each matrix item has one associated with it. These include -

1. No action listed (blank). Typically, the matrix item is a question and the requested information is provided to answer the question and no additional action is needed.

2. No action required. Generally, a comment or item that does not require action.

3. Revision to be completed. The staff recommendation provided adequate responses to the revision suggested and is simple enough that the change can be made without additional Council attention.

4. Council considerations and possible staff direction. These items are significant enough, it is suggested the topic be considered for discussion by the entire council and an agreement by the majority should happen to provide staff direction.

Staff will incorporate these revisions as directed by Council and, if requested, provide additional information for any item. Staff is also recommending Council consider reviewing and discussing the proposed Parks CIP associated with the PRO Plan during the scheduled February 13th Study Session. All of these PRO Plan revisions directed by the Council will be incorporated into the Final PRO Plan which is scheduled for presentation and adoption on February 27, 2018.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

1. On February 7, 2017 the Council authorized the allocation of $178,890 for consulting services to complete the PRO Plan Update.
2. The Parks CIP (a component of the PRO Plan) is not a budget document, but will be used for planning purposes. It is anticipated that projects identified in the Parks CIP will be used to develop the 2019-20 budget.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

An alternative is to not adopt the 2018 PRO Plan update and losing eligibility for State of Washington and Federal grant funding application until 2020 as well as not providing updated and more current planning direction for Sammamish's parks, recreation and open space program.

RELATED CITY GOALS, POLICIES, AND MASTER PLANS:

This Plan reflects an update of the adopted 2012 Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PRO) Plan.
The PRO Plan is part of the City's Comprehensive Plan (reference document in Volume I and Volume II of the Parks Element) and is consistent with the guidelines established by the Growth Management Act.

CITY OF SAMMAMISH
WASHINGTON
Resolution No. R2018-___

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON RELATED TO ADOPTION OF THE 2018 PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE (PRO) PLAN FOR PURPOSES OF MEETING THE WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

WHEREAS, the City of Sammamish adopted an updated PRO Plan in May 2012 as part of the City's Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the PRO Plan must be updated every six years for Sammamish to retain eligibility for state grants through the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), which administers a variety of outdoor recreation and conservation grant programs; and

WHEREAS, the 2018 PRO Plan replaces the 2012 PRO Plan and allows Sammamish to maintain state grant eligibility from the Washington State RCO; and

WHEREAS, the 2018 PRO Plan contains an updated parks and recreation system inventory, a level of service review, a current and future needs assessment, and a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) along with identified costs and potential funding sources; and

WHEREAS, the 2018 PRO Plan guides decision-making regarding planning, acquiring, developing or implementing parks, open space or recreational facilities and programs; and

WHEREAS, the public process for the 2018 PRO Plan provided for early and continuous public participation via a variety of engagement opportunities throughout the plan development process, including three community workshops, a community survey, a Virtual Town Hall, three stakeholder group discussions, social media content, and project emails; and

WHEREAS, joint public meetings were held between the Parks and Recreation Commission and the Planning Commission on April 6, 2017, May 9, 2017, and September 6, 2017; and

WHEREAS, a work session was held by the Planning Commission on December 7, 2017, followed by a public hearing on January 4, 2018; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission voted to recommend that the City Council adopt the 2018 PRO Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Parks and Recreation Commission unanimously endorsed the 2018 PRO Plan with several recommended amendments; and

WHEREAS, an environmental review of the 2018 PRO Plan was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), including review of a complete SEPA checklist; and

WHEREAS, on December 14, 2017, a non-project SEPA threshold determination of non-significance (DNS) was issued for the 2018 PRO Plan and no appeals were filed; and

WHEREAS, the City of Sammamish plans under Chapter 36.70A RCW, the Washington State Growth Management Act ("GMA"), which requires cities to adopt a comprehensive plan that is consistent with the GMA; and

WHEREAS, the City of Sammamish City Council adopted an updated Comprehensive Plan on October 13, 2015 by Ordinance O2015-396, in accordance with RCW 36.70A.130; and

WHEREAS, the 2012 PRO Plan is part of the adopted 2015 Comprehensive Plan in Volume II of the Parks Element; and

WHEREAS, the GMA requires internal consistency among comprehensive plan elements and applicable plans; and

WHEREAS, to ensure that comprehensive plans remain relevant and up to date, the GMA requires each jurisdiction to establish procedures whereby amendments to the Plan are considered by the City Council (RCW 36.70A.130[2]), and limits adoption of these amendments to once each year unless an emergency exists; and

WHEREAS, the City of Sammamish has established a procedure for amending the Comprehensive Plan in Chapters 24.15 and 24.25 of the Sammamish Municipal Code (SMC), which limits adoption of amendments to the Comprehensive Plan to no more than once each year; and

WHEREAS, the City Council adopted Resolution R2017-761 on December 5, 2017 identifying the 2018 docketed Annual Comprehensive Plan Amendments, including an amendment to the Parks Element of the 2015 Comprehensive Plan for consistency with the updated 2018 PRO Plan; and

WHEREAS, the adoption of a consolidated ordinance adopting the 2018 docketed Annual Comprehensive Plan Amendments will occur in late 2018 for consistency with RCW 36.70A.130(2); and

WHEREAS, the consolidated ordinance adopting the 2018 docketed Annual Comprehensive Plan Amendments will include an amendment to the Parks Element of the 2015 Comprehensive Plan, formally adopting the 2018 PRO Plan; and

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON, DO RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. PRO Plan Adoption. The City Council of the City of Sammamish hereby approves the 2018 PRO Plan Update, as included in Attachment 1, for purposes of meeting the Washington State RCO submittal requirements. The City Council intends to adopt the 2018 PRO Plan as part of the consolidated ordinance adopting the 2018 docketed Annual Comprehensive Plan Amendments referenced above.

Section 2. Effective Date. This Resolution shall take effect and be in force upon passage and signatures thereon.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AT A REGULAR MEETING THEREOF ON THE ___ DAY OF _____ 2018.

CITY OF SAMMAMISH

_____
Mayor, Christie Malchow

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

_____
Melonie Anderson, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Michael R. Kenyon, City Attorney

Filed with the City Clerk:
Passed by the City Council:

Publication Date:
Resolution No.

Attachment 1

CITY OF SAMMAMISH

2018 PRO plan

PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE PLAN

DRAFT | December 2017

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

City Council

Christie Malchow, Deputy Mayor
Tom Hornish, Council Member
Karen Moran, Council Member
Jason Ritchie, Council Member
Chris Ross, Council Member
Pam Stuart, Council Member
Ramiro Valderrama, Council Member

Parks & Recreation Commission

Loreen Leo, Position 1
Katherine Low, Position 2
Cheryl Wagner, Position 3
Sid Gupta, Position 4
Doug Eglington, Position 5
Stephanie Hibner, Position 6
Sheila Sappington, Position 7
Nancy Way, Position 8
Hank Klein, Position 9

City Staff

Lyman Howard, City Manager
Angela Feser, Parks & Recreation Director
Anjali Myer, Parks & Recreation Deputy Director

Consultant Team

CONSERVATION TECHNIX
S&A COMMUNICATIONS
BALLARD*KING & ASSOCIATES LTD
ELWAY RESEARCH, INC.

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1 | INTRODUCTION

This Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan is a six-year guide and strategic plan for managing and enhancing park and recreation services in Sammamish. It establishes a path forward for providing high quality, community-driven parks, trails, open spaces and recreational opportunities.

PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

This citywide Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan, or PRO Plan for short, is an update to the 2012 PRO Plan, builds on the recreation planning foundation provided in that plan and incorporates the diverse feedback from the extensive community engagement program conducted for this plan update. This Plan creates a vision for an innovative, inclusive and interconnected system of parks, trails and open spaces that promotes recreation, health and environmental conservation as integral elements of a thriving, livable Sammamish. The Plan will establish a path forward to guide the City's efforts to provide high-quality, community-driven parks, trails, natural areas and recreation programs across and throughout Sammamish.

Sammamish has experienced significant changes since the adoption of the 2012 PRO Plan, and this Plan update has been revised to reflect current community interests and opportunities related to a strong demand for locally-provided recreation services and to plan for an expansion of the park system in response to continued residential and commercial development in the city.

The PRO Plan is a document that will guide City elected and appointed officials, management and staff when making decisions or taking actions regarding planning, acquiring, developing or implementing parks, open space or recreational facilities and programs. The PRO Plan is part of the City's broader Comprehensive Plan and is consistent with the guidelines established by the Growth Management Act (GMA). The PRO Plan must be updated every six years for Sammamish to retain eligibility for state grants through the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), which administers are variety of outdoor recreation and conservation grant programs.

This 2018 PRO Plan considers the park and recreation needs of residents citywide. It provides updated inventories, demographic conditions, needs analysis, management considerations and capital project phasing. The Plan establishes specific goals, objectives, recommendations and actions for developing, conserving and maintaining high-quality parks, trails, facilities and programs across the City.

PLANNING PROCESS OVERVIEW

This citywide Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan is a reflection of the community's interests and needs for parks, recreation programs, facilities and trails. The planning process was aimed to encourage and enable public engagement in the choices, priorities and future direction of the City's park and recreation system. The Plan project team conducted a variety of public outreach activities to solicit feedback and comments, in concert with a review of the recreation system inventory, level of service review and the current and future needs assessment.

Efforts to update the Sammamish PRO Plan began in spring 2017. Current community interests surfaced through a series of public outreach efforts that included a mail-based survey, open house meetings, stakeholder discussions, online engagement, website content and Parks and Recreation Commission meetings. An assessment of the park inventory became the basis for determining the current performance of the system. An overarching needs analysis was conducted for recreation programs and facilities, parks, trails and open space to assess current demands and project future demand to account for population growth and expanding cultural demographics.

To guide the implementation of the goals of the Plan, a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) was developed with a set of strategies that identified costs and potential funding sources. Together, this process is represented in this planning document, which will be reviewed by the public, Parks and Recreation Commission, Planning Commission and City Council. Once adopted, the Plan can become a component of the City's Comprehensive Plan and direct park system and recreation program service delivery for the next 5 to 10 years.

PLAN CONTEXT: CURRENT CHALLENGES

As with any citywide strategic planning effort, current community challenges provide a context for developing and assessing strategies for the future. The following represents an abbreviated overview of current community concerns that may affect planning for parks and recreation services and amenities in Sammamish.

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Growth & Development

The Sammamish community has witnessed tremendous growth in recent years. The population of the City has risen over 70% between 2000 and 2017, and a portion of that growth is tied to the annexation of Klahanie in 2016. With a strong uptick in new development, existing residents have voiced concern over the pace of growth and its impacts on the community, such as traffic and tree loss, among others. The City has undertaken an aggressive suite of strategic planning efforts to guide its future growth, and the concerns over the pace of growth caused the City Council to enact a development moratorium during the preparation of this Plan. The intent of the moratorium is to halt most new development and allow city leaders additional time to consider amendments to the City's planning documents and development regulations.

Open Space Preservation

Linked with the concerns about rapid residential growth, local residents have voiced interest in preserving some of the City's remaining open space. Concurrent with the development of this Plan, the City also prepared a targeted land acquisition strategy and implementation plan to guide near-term and long-term acquisition activities. The efforts toward open space preservation will focus on capturing the environmental benefits of preserving natural resources, wildlife habitat and tree canopy, in addition to accommodating new parks and trails. The 2017-2022 Parks Capital Improvement Plan, adopted by City Council in July 2016, identified land acquisition as a high priority and allocated a total of $13 million for land acquisition over a six year period.

Connectivity & Walkability

Much of the development on the plateau has occurred prior to Sammamish becoming a city in 1999. Prior to incorporation, local development was guided by King County land use, standards and plans. As the City continues to mature, residents are interested in safe walking routes to community destinations and improved non-motorized connectivity. Sidewalk and recreational connectivity was one of the core aspects of the Town Center Plan, and trail improvements and the relationships to complete streets, sidewalks and bike lanes have been cited in other Sammamish plans.

Recreation Facilities & Programs

The development of the Community & Aquatic Center has been a significant boon for indoor recreation in Sammamish and has provided access to a pool, gymnasiums and fitness space. Recent conversations with community members suggest a strong interest in expanding, or having access to additional, recreation program offerings, especially for youth, teens and seniors. At the present, there is limited availability of functional indoor facilities to accommodate growth in recreation programming.

PARKS & RECREATION SYSTEM OVERVIEW

With a rapidly growing population and a relatively high proportion of families with children, Sammamish has promoted a strong sense of identity and consistently strives to promote community pride and inclusion through a wide range of festivals, events and activities. With the development of the Community & Aquatic Center, residents have a new venue for indoor fitness through a partnership arrangement with the YMCA. The pending development of the Town Center will create a focal point in the community and bring additional amenities to the park system.

While the City is young, its residents are proud of what has been accomplished in its growing park system, but they also are interested in certain facility and program enhancements. This Plan documents those interests and provides a framework for addressing capital improvements and funding in the near-term.

Vision

The public outreach efforts during the comprehensive park planning process provided feedback from a variety of residents regarding their vision, needs and preferences for parks and recreation opportunities. Building upon the vision statement noted in the City's Comprehensive Plan for parks, trails and open space and through the outreach efforts for this Plan, an updated vision for the future emerged:

> *Sammamish's Parks and Recreation system is an integral part of our healthy and sustainable community by connecting people to nature, play and culture.*

This vision provided the foundation for the goals, objectives, recommendations and guidelines in the following chapters within this Plan.

Department Overview

The Parks and Recreation Department is responsible for the administration, planning, marketing, managing and maintaining parks, trails, open space, programs, and facilities as well as overseeing land acquisition, grant preparation, park development, culture and arts, and park policies.

Mission

> *Sammamish's Parks and Recreation system contributes to the quality of life for the community by creating a legacy of diverse and quality parks, exceptional recreation programs and protected natural resources.*

Shortly after its 1999 incorporation, the City received three parks via transfer from King County (Pine Lake Park, East Sammamish Park and NE Sammamish Park) and hired a recreation manager to oversee these parks and to perform other recreation duties. Facing rapid growth, the Department grew quickly to include the recreation manager, recreation

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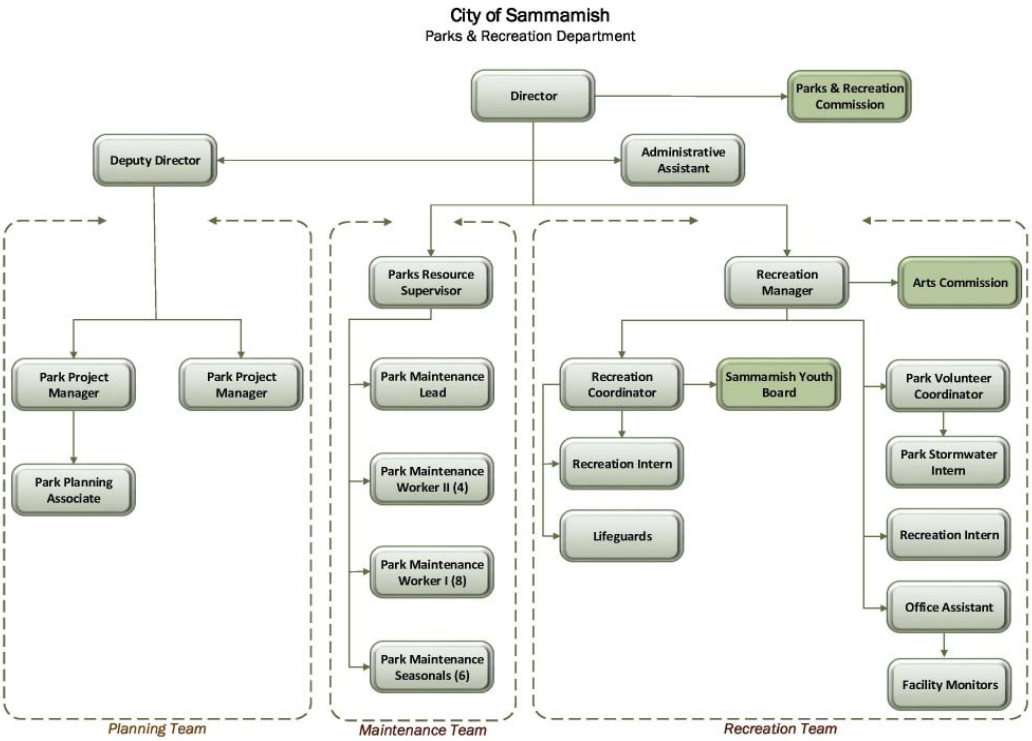
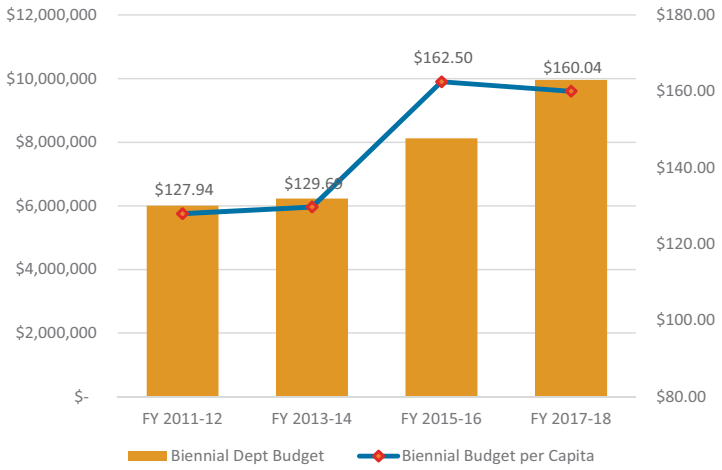
coordinator, maintenance supervisor with a crew of two full-time staff and two seasonal employees in 2002. In the following years, more park land was added to the system and interlocal agreements for shared use of facilities, and sports fields were developed with the Issaquah and Lake Washington School Districts. In 2012, the Department included 15 full-time staff members, two interns, 12 seasonal park maintenance staff, four seasonal facility staff and 12 summer lifeguards. In 2017, the Parks & Recreation Department includes three divisions; Parks Planning, Parks Maintenance and Recreation supported by 24.5 full-time staff members, four interns, four seasonal park maintenance staff, four part time facility staff and 18 summer lifeguards.

Figure 2. Sammamish Parks & Recreation Department Organizational Chart



The Department began with responsibility for 43.5 acres of parkland and currently manages over 600 acres of developed parks, preserves, natural areas and special facilities. With additional open spaces and community events, the Parks and Recreation Department has grown with increasing responsibilities for facilities and programming. The park and recreation allocation from the city General Fund budget has also increased to meet the growing needs for the provision of park and recreation services. The following chart illustrates the growth of the departmental budget. Since the previous 2012 PRO Plan, the Department's biennial budget has grown from $3 million to almost $10 million. Relative to the City's overall General Fund budget by department, Parks and Recreation share of the overall city budget has increased from 9% in the 2015-2016 budget to 11% in the 2017-2018 budget.

Figure 3. Sammamish Parks & Recreation Department General Fund (Biennial) Budget and Budget per Capita



Sammamish Parks and Recreation have been actively developing park facilities during the five years with its capital improvement program for design and construction of new amenities across the system. The CIP Fund increased significantly from 2013-2014 at $12 million to 2015-2016 at approximately $30 million primarily due to the Community and Aquatic Center project. The Capital Improvement Program continues to move forward on building the park system and its facilities with its current 2017-2018 budget of $17.6 million.

Additionally, the efforts of the Department are guided by the Parks and Recreation Commission, the Arts Commission and the Sammamish Youth Board.

- The Parks and Recreation Commission, a nine-member advisory group to the City Council, meets monthly to provide guidance and give recommendations on issues relating to the delivery of parks and recreation services. The Commissioners are appointed by the City Council for four year terms that are staggered.
- The Arts Commission, a seven-member advisory group, provides guidance on policies and matters promoting public art. Commissioners meet monthly to discuss policies and plan the rotating art displays in City Hall.
- The Sammamish Youth Board, an advisory group composed of high school and middle school students appointed by City Council, provides advice on policy relating to youth and oversees community service projects throughout the year.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE 2012

The 2012 PRO Plan was a strong guide for City officials, management and staff in making decisions about planning, acquiring, developing and implementing parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities. Highlighted projects from the Sammamish Parks Capital Improvement Program include master planning parks, design and permitting for new facilities and improvements, construction of new facilities, existing park upgrades and major repairs, trail expansion and ADA access projects. The following represents a short list of the major accomplishments realized following the adoption of the previous plan.

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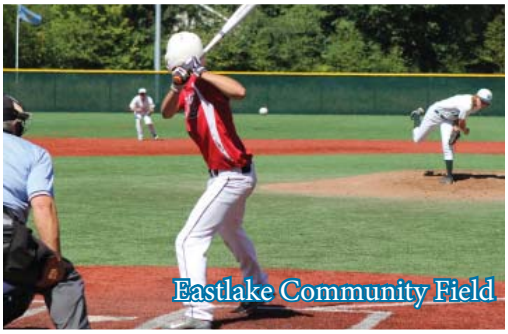
Community & Aquatic Center


Eastlake Community Field

Sammamish Landing Park

Fourth on the Plateau

Big Rock Park

- Constructed and opened the $33 million Community & Aquatic Center
- Celebrated 15 years of free concerts at Pine Lake Park
- Offered free Shakespeare in the Park plays
- Produced the 10th annual Fourth on the Plateau
- Partnered with Chamber of Commerce to offer weekly Farmer's Market
- Hosted TeenFest in partnership with the Boys & Girls Club
- Replaced Eastlake High School and Skyline Community Field turf
- Upgraded Klahanie Park grounds following annexation
- Upgraded Sammamish Landing Park to include waterfront access, docks, restroom & beaches
- Trail development by WTA at Beaver Lake Preserve
- Completed the Master Plan for Big Rock Park and constructed the first phase of improvements
- Replaced the equestrian bridge at Beaver Lake Park
- Adopted the Land Acquisition Strategy and Implementation Plan to guide parkland and conservation acquisitions
- Installed play equipment at the Upper Commons in the location of the climbing wall

PLAN CONTENTS

The remainder of the Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan is organized as follows:

- Chapter 2: Community Profile – provides an overview of the City of Sammamish and its demographics.
- Chapter 3: Community Listening – highlights the methods used to engage the Sammamish community in the development of the Plan.
- Chapter 4: Park System Inventory – describes the various classifications for parks, trails and open space and highlights information about the current inventory of parks.
- Chapters 5 - 7: Needs Assessment & Recommendations – discusses survey results, community feedback and other recreation trend data and provides context to the identification of potential park, recreation program and trail enhancements.
- Chapter 8: Goals & Objectives – provides a policy framework for the parks and recreation system grouped by major functional or program area.
- Chapter 9: Projects & Implementation Strategies – describes a range of strategies to consider in the implementation of the Plan and details a 10-year program for addressing park and facility enhancement or expansion projects.
- Appendices: Provides technical or supporting information to the planning effort and includes a summary of the community survey, stakeholder notes, funding options, among others.

BENEFITS OF PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE

A number of organizations and non-profits have documented the overall health and wellness benefits provided by parks, open space and trails. The Trust for Public Land published a report in 2005 called The Benefits of Parks: Why America Needs More City Parks and Open Space. This report makes the following observations about the health, economic, environmental and social benefits of parks and open space:

- Physical activity makes people healthier.
- Physical activity increases with access to parks.
- Contact with the natural world improves physical and physiological health.
- Value is added to community and economic development sustainability.
- Benefits of tourism are enhanced.
- Trees are effective in improving air quality and assisting with stormwater control.
- Recreational opportunities for all ages are provided.

Physical Activity Benefits

Residents in communities with increased access to parks, recreation, natural areas and trails have more opportunities for physical activity, both through recreation and active transportation. By participating in physical activity, residents can reduce their risk of being or becoming overweight or obese, decrease their likelihood of suffering from chronic diseases, such as heart disease and type-2 diabetes, and improve their levels of stress and anxiety. Nearby access to parks has been shown to increase levels of physical activity. According to studies cited in a 2010 report by the National Park and Recreation Association, the majority of people of all ages who visit parks are physically active during their visit. Also, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that greater access to parks leads to 25% more people exercising three or more days per week.

Social & Community Benefits

Park and recreation facilities provide opportunities to engage with family, friends, and neighbors, thereby increasing social capital and community cohesion, which can improve residents' mental health and overall well-being. People who feel that they are connected to their community and those who participate in recreational, community and other activities are more likely to have better mental and physical health and to live longer lives. Access to parks and recreational facilities has also been linked to reductions in crime, particularly juvenile delinquency.

Economic Benefits

Parks and recreation facilities can bring positive economic impacts through increased property values, increased attractiveness for businesses and workers (quality of life), and through direct increases in employment opportunities.

In Washington, outdoor recreation generates $26.2 billion in consumer spending annually, $7.6 billion in wages and salaries and $2.3 billion in state and local tax revenue. Preserving access to outdoor recreation protects the economy, the businesses, the communities and the people who depend on the ability to play outside. According to the Outdoor Recreation Economy Report published by the Outdoor Industry Association, outdoor recreation can grow jobs and drive the economy through management and investment in parks, waters and trails as an interconnected system designed to sustain economic dividends for citizens.

2 | COMMUNITY PROFILE

Sammamish is a vibrant, growing city and a community of families. In 2012, Sammamish was ranked as "America's Friendliest City" by Forbes magazine. Residents are actively involved in the decisions that shape this bedroom community and ensure a special sense of place. The following profile includes a description of the planning area, natural features, climate, vegetation and demographics.

LOCATION & PLANNING AREA

The City of Sammamish is located west of the Cascade Mountains in the Puget Sound region, about 20 miles east-southeast of Seattle. The city is bordered by Lake Sammamish to the west and the Snoqualmie Valley to the east. Nearby cities, including those across the lake, are Carnation, Snoqualmie, Fall City, Issaquah, Lakemont, Bellevue and Redmond. To the north, Sammamish is adjacent to an unincorporated area of King County referred to as Union Hill-Novelty Hill (a census-designated place). Covering over 24 square miles, the city is situated on a plateau and contains Beaver Lake and Pine Lake as its two biggest interior lakes.

King County Metro provides limited service via three bus routes along SE 228th Avenue through the center of the city, which connect to regional destinations Issaquah, Renton and Seattle. While Sammamish does not have freeways within its city limits, SR 520 is accessed to the north via Redmond, and I-90 is accessed to the south via Issaquah.

The planning area for this Plan includes land within Sammamish city limits, plus the unincorporated land within the City's urban growth area (UGA).

HISTORY

Native American people, including the Duwamish and Snoqualmie tribes, were settled along the shores of Lake Sammamish for at least 13,000 years. Part of the Lushootseed-speaking peoples, these early residents were some of the many tribes in the Puget Sound watershed, including the Tulalip, Skagit, Sauk-Syiattle, Skykomish, Suquamish, Muckleshoot, Puyallup, Nisqually and Sahewamish.

The tribes were able to take advantage of an abundance of resource and deliberately managed the landscape to produce clothing, shelter, food and medicines, while keeping the forest ecosystem intact. Salmon were harvested from Lake Sammamish, and the western red cedar was a key resource. The wood provided the building material for canoes. Fibers from the bark was made into rope and baskets. Oils from the tree's wood provided insect repellent. Cedar needles were used for medicinal and other purposes.

The first white settlers arrived in the late 19th century - engaging in logging and agriculture, with the later establishment of a trio of resorts by the 1930s. The Sammamish Plateau, as part of unincorporated King County, remained mostly rural until the 1970s and 1980s when residential development, along with its associated shopping centers and schools, were built.

To establish its governance independent of King County, Sammamish was officially incorporated on August 31, 1999. Sammamish annexed Klahanie on January 1, 2016, increasing the city population at that time 20% to approximately 61,000.

NATURAL RESOURCES

General Characteristics

Sammamish is characterized by a wide range of natural habitats, including coniferous forests, shoreline habitats, wetlands and upland corridors supported by a wet, temperate climate. A variety of wildlife exist between the lakeshore and the Cascade foothills, including deer, coyote, black bear, bobcat, beaver, mountain beaver and many varieties of birds and fish. A total of 11.8 miles of shoreline lies within city limits, which presents opportunities for water-related recreational pursuits, as well as a need for conservation efforts. The shoreline areas of Lake Sammamish, Beaver Lake and Pine Lake play a key role for water-based outdoor recreation in Sammamish's park and recreation system.

Lake Sammamish

Lake Sammamish defines the city's western edge extending for 7 miles in length but is not readily accessible within city limits. The City owns 2,750 feet of waterfront property on the lake at Sammamish Landing where water access and swimming are available. This park was opened to the public in 2012.

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Beaver Lake

Beaver Lake covers 79 acres and is a part of a chain of three lakes: Long Lake, Beaver Lake and Little Beaver Lake. Two city-owned parks lie on the lake's western shore: Beaver Lake Park and Beaver Lake Preserve. Beaver Lake Park provides public access to the lake for swimming and non-motorized boating. The Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife operates a public boat launch on the eastern shore of Beaver Lake.

Pine Lake

Pine Lake offers the only designated swimming beach within Sammamish, with lifeguard services provided by the City. Covering 85 acres, the lake is a popular spot for recreation and fishing.

Watershed, Hydrology & Critical Areas

The Sammamish watershed includes portions of the cities of Sammamish, Everett, Lynnwood, Kenmore, Brier, Mill Creek, Bothell, Woodinville, Redmond, Bellevue and Issaquah, as well as unincorporated areas of King and Snohomish counties. The watershed includes two major river systems, the Cedar and Sammamish, as well as Lake Sammamish, Lake Washington, Lake Union and numerous tributaries to each. Six major stream systems, totaling 42 river miles, exist within the city: Laughing Jacobs Creek, Zackuse Creek, Ebright Creek, George Davis Creek, Kamin Creek and Pine Lake Creek. These systems support vast biodiversity and significant wetland habitats.

Farmland and Forests

The Sammamish landscape contained a mix of forest, orchards and dairy or chicken farms for many generations. Much that rural land has been transformed into a more urban environment and has become developed to accommodate a growing population. The Plateau still contains forested areas, including large stands of cedar and fir, along with a mix of deciduous and coniferous trees. Other vegetation in the area is typical of the Pacific Northwest, including lush undergrowth.

2018 PRO plan

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population

A review of local demographic information helps paint a picture of the Sammamish community and provides a basis for facility and program considerations. The City of Sammamish is home to approximately 62,240 residents. The City has experienced steady growth since incorporation, increasing by over 27% from 2000 to 2010. In 2016, the population of Sammamish grew an additional 20% with the annexation of the Klahanie area that expanded the city's southeastern boundaries.

Sammamish's population is expected to continue to grow with an additional 13,000 residents in the coming years. To be consistent with the VISION 2040 and King County planning policies for growth targets, the Sammamish 2015-2035 Housing Target is 4,640 additional housing units by 2035. The City's Comprehensive Plan cites adequate residential capacity to meet the expected future growth.

Figure 3. Population Characteristics: Sammamish, King County, Washington

Demographics	Sammamish	King County	Washington
Population Characteristics			
Population (2017)	62,240	2,153,700	7,310,300
Population (2010)	45,780	1,931,249	7,183,700
Population (2000)	35,995	1,737,034	5,894,121
Percent Change (2000-16)	72.9%	24.0%	24.0%
Persons w/ Disabilities under age 65	3.1%	5.7%	7.7%
Household Characteristics (2011-15)			
Households	16,201	819,651	2,668,912
Percent with children	54.5%	29.2%	31.2%
Median Household Income	$147,349	$75,302	$61,062
Average Household Size	3.09	2.45	2.56
Average Family Size	3.30	3.09	3.13
Owner Occupancy Rate	87.1%	57.4%	62.5%
Age Groups (2010)			
Median Age	38.1	37.2	37.4
Population < 5 years of age	6.8%	6.2%	6.4%
Population < 18 years of age	32.2%	21.0%	22.9%
Population 18 - 64 years of age	60.9%	67.2%	63.5%
Population > 65 years of age	6.9%	11.8%	13.6%

Sources: Washington Office of Financial Management Population Estimates, 2017
U.S. Census, 2010 Census, 2000 Census, 2011-2015 American Community Survey

Sammamish is steadily becoming more diverse and has maintained a large youth population.

Sammamish has a higher percent of youth than King County and the state.

Households with children are an important component of the City's makeup, representing more than half (54.5%) of the City's households.

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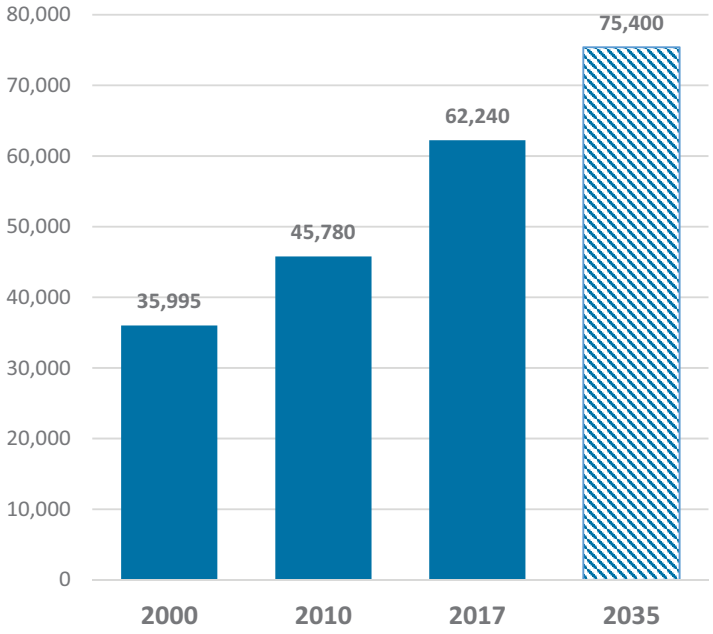
Figure 4. Population Change - 2000 - 2015, plus Projected for 2035, City of Sammamish



Age Group Distribution

The average Sammamish resident is 38.1 years old, which is similar to that of the average resident in King County (37.2) and Washington (37.4); however, the City's population has aged slightly since 2000 when the median age was 35.3. More notably, the age distribution of City residents differs from that of the county and the state – approximately 32% of the Sammamish population is under 18 years of age and 54% of households have children. King County and state age distributions are more similar to each other with populations under age 18 at 21% and 23%, respectively. Sammamish has a higher percent of youth and a lower percentage of residents over 65 years old.

The distribution of ages will have an influence on how the City should best provide needed types of facilities for parks and recreation programming services. Even with Sammamish's rapid population growth over the past 17 years, the population has remained relatively consistent with regard to the distribution of age groups. The community has larger percentages of youth (ages 5 to 14) and adults (ages 35 to 54) than other age groups, see Figure 5. The City's largest "20-year" population group is comprised of 35 to 54 year-olds, representing 38% of the population in 2010.

The following breakdown is used to separate the population into age-sensitive user groups.

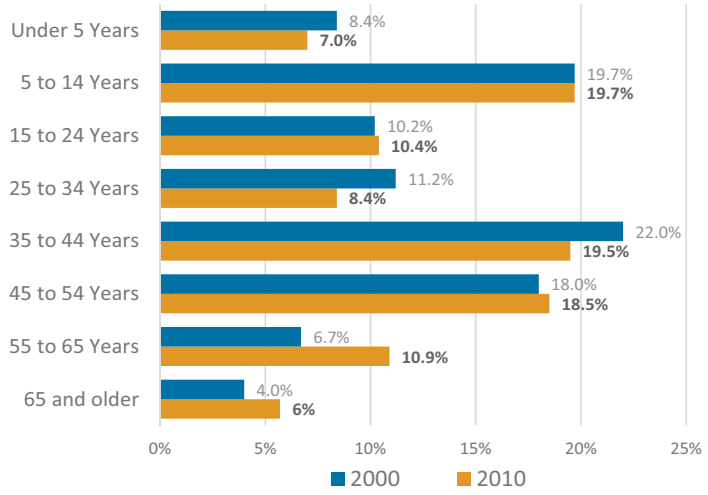
- Under 5 years: This group represents users of preschool and tot programs and facilities, and as trails and open space users, are often in strollers. These individuals are the future participants in youth activities.
- 5 to 14 years: This group represents current youth program participants.
- 15 to 24 years: This group represents teen/young adult program participants moving out of the youth programs and into adult programs. Members of this age

group are often seasonal employment seekers.

- 25 to 34 years: This group represents involvement in adult programming with characteristics of beginning long-term relationships and establishing families.
- 35 to 54 years: This group represents users of a wide range of adult programming and park facilities. Their characteristics extend from having children using preschool and youth programs to becoming empty nesters.
- 55 years plus: This group represents users of older adult programming exhibiting the characteristics of approaching retirement or already retired and typically enjoying grandchildren. This group generally also ranges from very healthy, active seniors to more physically inactive seniors.

Figure 5 illustrates the age distribution characteristics of these cohorts and provides a comparison between the 2000 and 2010 Census data.

Figure 5. Age Group Distributions: 2000 & 2010 Census



Race and Ethnicity

In 2010, over 74% of Sammamish residents identified as White. According to the same census, the city was 19.3% Asian, 3.9% Hispanic, 1% African American, and less than 1% Native American, or Pacific Islander. The city has become more racially and ethnically diverse since 2000 when 87.8% of residents were identified as White, 7.9% were Asian and 2.5% were Hispanic.

Over 25% of Sammamish residents were born in a foreign country, a slightly higher rate than in King County (21.2%) and much higher than the Washington population (13.4%). Of foreign-born population, 61.3% originated in Asia, 19.5% came from Europe, 9.4% originated in North America and 6.1% were born in Latin America. Among the Sammamish population over 5 years old, 27% can speak a language other than English. These languages range from Asian (13.5%), Indo-European (10%) to Spanish (3%) in comparative order. Of the population born outside the United States, 82% entered the country before the 2010 census. The majority (56.5%) of the 12,578 foreign-born residents in Sammamish have not yet attained U.S. citizenship status.

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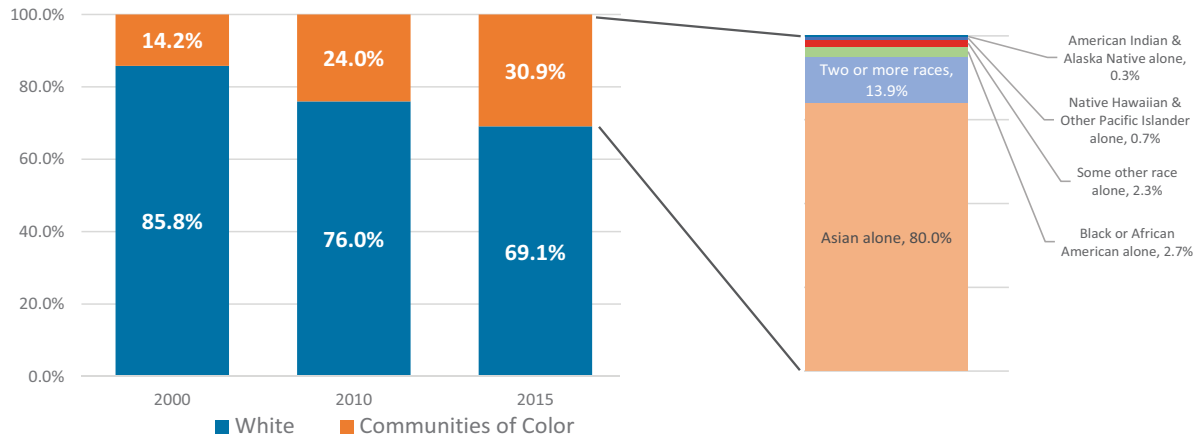
Figure 6. Changes in Racial Composition - 2000 - 2015



Household Characteristics

In 2015, the average Sammamish household included 3.09 people, which was larger than the average household in King County (2.45), Washington (2.56) and the nation (2.51). Average household size has remained relatively stable since 2000, when it was 3.06 people. The average family size in the city is larger, at 3.3 people, higher than King County (3.09) and Washington (3.13). Of the 16,201 households in the city, over one-half (54.5%) have children under 18, again larger than the average household with children in King County (29.2%) and Washington (31.2%). A similar pattern is reflected in the housing tenure in Sammamish with 87.1% owner-occupied housing units a much higher rate compared to King County (57.4%) and Washington (62.5%).

Income and Poverty

The Puget Sound Business Journal recently ranked Sammamish (specifically, zip code 97074) as the third wealthiest zip code in the Puget Sound area.

According to the 2015 American Community Survey, the median household income in Sammamish is $147,349 with almost three out of four households making more than $100,000 annually. The median household income is higher than King County at $75,302 and Washington at $61,062. Approximately 74% of Sammamish households earn over $100,000 per year, a rate that is higher than King County (37.5%), Washington State (26.9%) and national (22%) figures.

At the lower end of the household income scale, a small number (4.7%) of city households earn less than $25,000 annually, which compares favorably to 15.5% of households in King County and 19% across the State of Washington. Median home values in Sammamish have a relatively high value even compared to neighboring communities.

Employment & Education

The City is a strong bedroom community with a relatively high percentage of residents who work from home. Sammamish residents who commute to work often drive alone. A number of the Sammamish workforce commutes to Redmond (27%) and Seattle (22%)

with Bellevue (14%), Issaquah (6%) and Kirkland (4%) work locations exceeding the Sammamish residents who work in the community (3%). The city has an educated, unique workforce that is heavily employed in the region's thriving technology sector. The City of Sammamish is expected to add more than 3,000 residents and 2,000 jobs, forecasting a future balanced growth. From a recent study compiled by CAI for the City of Sammamish, a few points regarding local employment stand out.

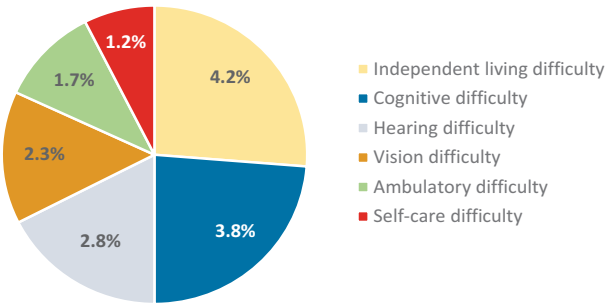
- The City's workforce commutes from throughout the region to fill jobs in the City
- Most people commute to work via a single car
- A higher percentage of residents work from home than found regionally
- Sammamish has an even mix of employment across all sectors.

Educational attainment is higher in Sammamish with 44.6% of residents over 25 years with a bachelor's degree and 28.3% of individuals over 25 with a graduate or professional degree, which is significantly higher than King County (18.3%) and Washington (12%). For median earnings in the past 12 months, Sammamish individuals 25 years and over with a bachelor's degree earned $98,032 and those with a graduate or professional degree earned $120,977, providing further explanation for the higher incomes characterized with the city population.

Persons with Disabilities

The 2015 American Community Survey reported 4.7% (2,343 persons) of Sammamish residents have a disability that interferes with life activities. This is lower than the King County average (9.6%) and much lower than the state average (12.6%). Among residents 65 and older, the percentage of people with disabilities rises to 22.9%, or 797 persons, which is 11% lower than rates found in the general senior population of King County (33.8%).

Figure 7. Percentage of Population with Disabilities that Interfere with Life Activities (selection of multiple disabilities accommodated)



Community Health

Overall, Sammamish residents enjoy comparatively good health. By most health metrics reported by Seattle & King County Public Health, Sammamish is as healthy as or healthier than King County and the State of Washington as a whole. Comparing favorably to the 25 King County cities, Sammamish can expect positive health outcomes based on its education, incomes levels, life expectancy, cause of death, risk factors and chronic disease.

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3 | COMMUNITY LISTENING

Sammamish is expected to continue rapid growth in the coming decade, and greater diversity and density will come with that growth. Recognizing and understanding the community's needs and interests will guide the delivery of the right balance and mix of recreational services. This planning process leaned on direct community outreach, stakeholder meetings, surveys and extensive inventorying to provide a baseline of local demand and need.

Over 1,100 community members participated in the PRO Plan process.

Community engagement and input played a crucial role in revealing the current interests in and needs for the provision of park and recreation opportunities, as well as establishing the future recreational framework that reflects community priorities. Public outreach methods were varied and extensive, including:

- Three community workshops
- Community survey
- Virtual Town Hall and online content
- Three stakeholder group discussions
- Parks & Recreation Commission and Planning Commission meetings
- Social media content & emails

Throughout this process, the public provided information and expressed opinions about their needs and priorities for parks, trails, recreation facilities and programs in Sammamish. Residents seemed to care deeply about the future of Sammamish's parks and recreation system and appreciated the opportunity to offer feedback in the development of this Plan. Their input helped refine local recreational needs, update policy statements and prioritize the Capital Improvements Plan project list contained within this Plan.

2018 PRO plan

OPEN HOUSE MEETINGS / WORKSHOPS

The project team sought feedback from local residents and program users at three public meetings, which were held at either Sammamish City Hall or the Sammamish Community & Aquatic Center / YMCA. Meeting display boards, City Newsletter articles, social media and email announcements publicized the events and encouraged participation. Summary responses from each of the meetings are provided in Appendix C.

Community Workshop #1

On May 23, 2017, the City of Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department hosted a public meeting from 6 to 8 p.m. at Sammamish City Hall to kick off the planning process. The purpose of the meeting was to inform the community about the Plan, provide opportunities for the public to give input and respond to questions about the project.

Participants were provided with multiple ways to provide their feedback, including asking the project team questions, writing on flip charts during small group sessions, and writing on comment forms. For the small group table discussions, participants were divided into two groups to complete the exercises. The following summary highlights the feedback provided by participants during the small group session portion of the meeting and in their individual comment forms.

The two groups identified different priorities about what was most important to them; Group 1 ranked land acquisition and ballfields most highly, while Group 2 prioritized protecting the tree canopy, increasing trail connectivity, and fostering community art in nature/ parks. Both groups identified trails as important.

There were a number of commonalities on the two groups' lists of issues and ideas that need to be addressed in the plan. Both groups think the plan should address:

- Making parks and facilities more multi-purpose/use
- Protecting existing natural areas
- Acquiring more land for parks and open space
- Expanding programs and activities (e.g., after school programs, mentoring programs, winter activities, nature-based activities and community gardens)

The groups also identified a number of things they think are missing or would like to see more of. Both groups said it was important to provide:

- Some form of transit to parks and programs
- More ballfields
- Programs/camps (e.g., young kids' programs, summer camps)

Figure 8. Top Priorities from the Public Meeting

Participants also said they would like to see more ballfields and programs/camps in the future

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Community Workshop #2

On September 20, 2017, the City of Sammamish hosted a public open house from 4 to 8 p.m. in Sammamish City Hall to inform the community about progress on the PRO Plan and to gather feedback about what is important to the community regarding Parks and Natural Areas, Programs, Trails and Preservation. Participants were greeted at a sign-in table and encouraged to pick up a project fact sheet and a comment form. Approximately 60 people attended. Participants were encouraged to visit project boards placed throughout the room For the duration of the event, the project team was available to answer questions, and participants were invited to take part in an exercise to identify community project priorities and to take part in an allocation exercise to identify how they would earmark resources for recreation programming.

Community Workshop #3

A third community meeting was held on November 13, 2017 to offer residents an overview of the preliminary project recommendations from the PRO Plan update. The meeting included a 30-minute presentation that highlighted the public process, major comments from the public and preliminary recommendations. Displays included content on parks and recreation facilities, trail connections and potential acquisition areas to consider. Participants were invited to ask questions of the project team and leave comments on the display boards or comment forms.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

The City of Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department contracted for the administration of a community survey, which was conducted during March 2017. The purpose of the survey was to gather input to help determine park, trail, land acquisition and recreation priorities of the community. In collaboration with staff, the project team designed a 19-question survey to assess residents' recreational needs, preferences and priorities. This allowed the survey to be tailored to issues of strategic importance to effectively plan the future of the parks and recreation system.

The survey was designed to obtain statistically valid results from households throughout the City of Sammamish. The five-page print survey was sent to 4,000 randomized addresses in the city. It was administered as a mixed-method survey, and survey respondents had the option to return the print version or take the survey online. A total of 856 surveys were completed: 598 responses as paper surveys and an additional 258 responses online. The response rate of 22% was an exceptional showing for the community and above average from typical mail-based survey response rates. The sample size was sufficient to assess community opinions generally and allowed for a review by multiple subgroups including age, gender and other demographics.

Major survey findings are noted below, and a more detailed discussion of results can be found in the Needs Assessment chapters of this Plan. The survey and a summary of the response data are provided in Appendix A.

2018 PRO plan

Major Findings

- Although almost half (46%) think that there are enough parks and recreation activities to meet the needs of the community, another two-fifths (40%) think that there are not.
- More than three-quarters (78%) think the city should acquire more land for parks, recreation, open spaces, and other public uses.
- The top three desired increases in active use/recreation infrastructure are playgrounds (58%), athletic fields (57%), and waterfront recreation (55%).
- Sammamish parks were visited by most (94%) of Sammamish households in the last year.
- About half (51%) reported that someone from their household visited a Sammamish city park about once a week or more during the last spring and summer seasons.
- Many live fairly close to city parks, but three-fifths (61%) live more than 10 minutes walking distance to their closest park.
- The top priorities for future park and recreation services included walking and hiking trails (43%), restrooms in parks (33%), and new lands for access to Lake Sammamish (30%).
- Three parks stood out as the most frequently visited in the last year:

Pine Lake Park

Beaver Lake Park

Sammamish Commons

VIRTUAL TOWN HALL

The City also promoted and utilized a Virtual Town Hall as an online forum for civic engagement for the PRO Plan update. The Virtual Town Hall (VTH) was open for comment between May 24th and June 27th. In all, 397 visitors went to the site, and 142 responses were recorded. The VTH used some of the same questions from the statistically-valid community survey. Although respondents to the VTH were self-selected, the responses to questions were very similar to the community survey results. Overall, respondents who participated in the VTH represented a geographic spread of the community and lived in every area of the city; however, respondents were generally older (47% were 50 or older) than those who participated in the community survey.

When asked to rank a list of 5 "big picture" priorities, 38% of the VTH participants said that buying land for future parks and open space was most important, and they ranked priorities as follows:

1. Buy land for future parks and open space
2. Maintain existing facilities
3. Improve existing parks
4. Develop new parks and facilities
5. Offer more programs

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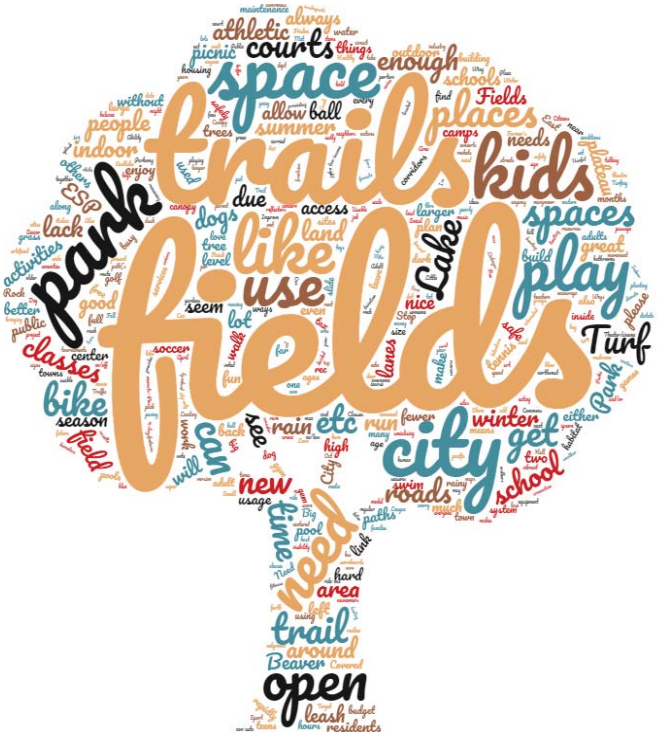
When asked to rank a list of 12 existing opportunities (i.e., parks, programs, facilities, trails and open space) they would like to see more of in the future, 25% of the participants said that more trails were most important. The following list represents the top five enhancements for the future:

1. Trails
2. Open space
3. Waterfront recreation
4. Wildlife viewing
5. Picnic areas (shelters, tables, etc.)

VTH respondents were also asked to list up to three things they think are missing regarding existing programs, parks, trails and open space. The following word cloud was built based on word frequency from all of the open-ended responses, and the larger the word appears, the more frequently it was noted by respondents.

Figure 9. Word Cloud of Words for Missing Elements of the Existing Park & Recreation System



STAKEHOLDER DISCUSSIONS

Interviews with external stakeholders were conducted to more broadly assess the opportunities for site enhancements, partnerships and coordination. Stakeholders were identified by City staff based on their past coordination with the City and their involvement or interest in the future of Sammamish's park, recreation or trail facilities and programs. Stakeholder sessions were organized around three core areas of interest, and the stakeholder meetings were held in May 2017. The following organizations provided insight to the Plan:

- Environmental Group: Friends of Lake Sammamish State Park, Issaquah Alps Trails Club, Sammamish Friends, Sammamish Heritage Society, Save Sammamish
- Athletic Group: Eastlake Little League, Sammamish Cricket Club, Sammamish Little League
- Programming Group: Boys and Girls Club, India Association of Western WA, Kiwanis, Parents of sports players, Rotary, YMCA

Stakeholder comments were often specific to the particular perspective or interest of the stakeholder group. While each of the three groups had different responses to many of the questions, there were several themes that ran through the three groups. These are summarized below:

- All three of the groups commended the Parks & Recreation Department for fostering positive working relationships. Parks' staff were cited as very collaborative and the City was given high marks for maintaining and building partnerships with other organizations and creating a culture of community.
- The Programming and Environmental groups both said that Parks could improve their communication to raise awareness about programs and educate the community about the environment. Specific suggestions included developing a City recreation app and a mobile-friendly website.
- The Athletics and Programming groups both cited a shortage of fields and said that existing fields need to be improved. They also said that converting fields to artificial turf would help overcome the weather-related challenges currently being experienced on grass fields.
- All groups cited the challenges being faced by the city as a result of its growth and evolving demographics and encouraged Parks to understand and account for those challenges in the PRO Plan.
- All groups mentioned the need for a balanced approach, with Programming and Environmental participants indicating concern about the trend toward sports specialization. They advocated more opportunities for kids to engage in informal, unstructured and unscheduled play activities, both on fields and in parks.

Figure 10. Top Priorities of Each of Three Stakeholder Groups

Environmental	Athletic	Programming
Preserving existing open space and natural areas	Developing new fields	Providing more programs for seniors
Acquiring more land for preservation	Improving the quality of existing fields	Increasing the diversity of programs *(water-based, gardening, alternative sports, etc.)*

Specific suggestions are discussed further and incorporated in the Needs Assessment chapters of this Plan, and the stakeholder discussion summary is provided in Appendix D.

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COMMISSION MEETINGS

The Parks & Recreation and the Planning Commissions provided feedback on the Plan during multiple public sessions throughout the 12-month planning process. Early in the project, the Commissions held a joint session and heard an overview of the project scope and timeline, and they offered comments regarding current issues and challenges. The Parks & Recreation Commission also received periodic project updates from staff regarding public process, survey results and needs assessment. The Commissions also separately reviewed and discussed the draft Plan that included an overview of community input, key themes and preliminary recommendations for parks, recreation programs and trail opportunities. The Planning Commission conducted a public hearing on the Plan as well.

OTHER OUTREACH & PROMOTIONS

In addition to the direct outreach opportunities noted above, the Sammamish community was informed about the planning process through a variety of media platforms. The following methods were used to inform residents about the project and about opportunities to participate and offer their comments:

- City website home page
- Project website & online comment form
- City Newsletters
- Email blasts
- Facebook / Twitter

Project Website

A unique webpage was created for the PRO Plan on the City's website. The website includes a brief overview of the planning project including public outreach event dates, links to the virtual town hall, online comment form and a sign-up form to get updated information and announcements on the project. Interim project documents, such as public meeting summary notes and display boards, were posted as well.

Email Blasts

Email blasts were sent to the project's interested parties list, key stakeholder groups and other community organizations. The emails informed the public about public open house meetings and what to expect and provided the opportunity to provide feedback online.

City Newsletters

The Sammamish City Newsletter featured articles in the May, June, September and November issues about the PRO Plan including information about what the Plan will do, why the project is happening now and how it will guide future improvements. The articles also informed the public about community open house meetings and ways to participate online.

Social Media

Facebook posts were used to generate and maintain ongoing interest in the project, drive traffic to the project website and inform the public about upcoming engagement activities for the PRO Plan. Notifications were posted on both the City's Facebook page and Twitter feeds frequently leading up to open house meetings and other project milestones.

Figure 11. Screenshot of Project Webpage

Figure 12. Screenshot of Facebook Posting for Open House Meeting

Figure 13. Example of City Newsletter Article

CITY OF SAMMAMISH

ADA access ramp finishing up at Sammamish Landing

If you've wondered what all that construction near Sammamish Landing Park is all about, take a look at the picture below. It's the new "ADA Access Improvement Project," moving methodically and briskly towards completion.

The project includes the American's with Disabilities Act ramp, which will ease the way for people in wheelchairs, and others with mobility challenges.

The city's lone waterfront park, located along East Lake Sammamish Parkway near the northern city limits, will also be equipped with a brand new set of restrooms and an outdoor shower.

The park remains open as the construction continues. Residents can use the parking lot on the eastern side of the Parkway, make their way to the other side of the road on a crosswalk equipped with flashing lights, and then access the park via a temporary wooden staircase at the north end of the project.

The improvements are expected to finish up this fall.

ADA access ramp and new restroom under construction.

Community invited to provide input on the future of Parks & Recreation

The city of Sammamish Parks & Recreation Department will be asking for community input on options for the future of parks and recreation programming at the Sept. 20 Farmers Market.

The input will help the city ensure that the update of its Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PRO) Plan incorporates the needs, priorities and values of Sammamish residents.

This is the second opportunity for the community to get involved in the PRO Plan. The city already conducted extensive outreach this spring to capture "big picture" ideas, identify existing opportunities, and pinpoint top priorities for the future.

"We've worked hard to develop options that reflect what the community wants and needs," said Parks and Recreation Director Angie Feser. "We look forward to sharing them on Sept. 20, and and gathering input so we can take the first step toward achieving a common vision for the future of our parks."

Since the PRO Plan was adopted in 2012, the city has experienced rapid growth, much of it the result of the Klahanie-area annexation. The PRO Plan will ensure that the city is keeping pace with growth and properly reflecting the community's evolving priorities for parks, open space, and recreational facilities and programs.

A third major opportunity for public input on the draft PRO Plan will come around in November when a third public meeting will be held. Then, in early 2018, The PRO plan will be submitted to the City Council for its review and approval.

For more information about the PRO Plan, and the best ways to get involved in the public input process, go to **www.sammamish.us/proplan**.

2018 PRO plan

Share your input on the

PRO Plan

(Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan)

at the Farmers Market, City Hall Plaza, 801 228th Ave. S.E.

Wednesday, Sept. 20, 4-8 p.m.

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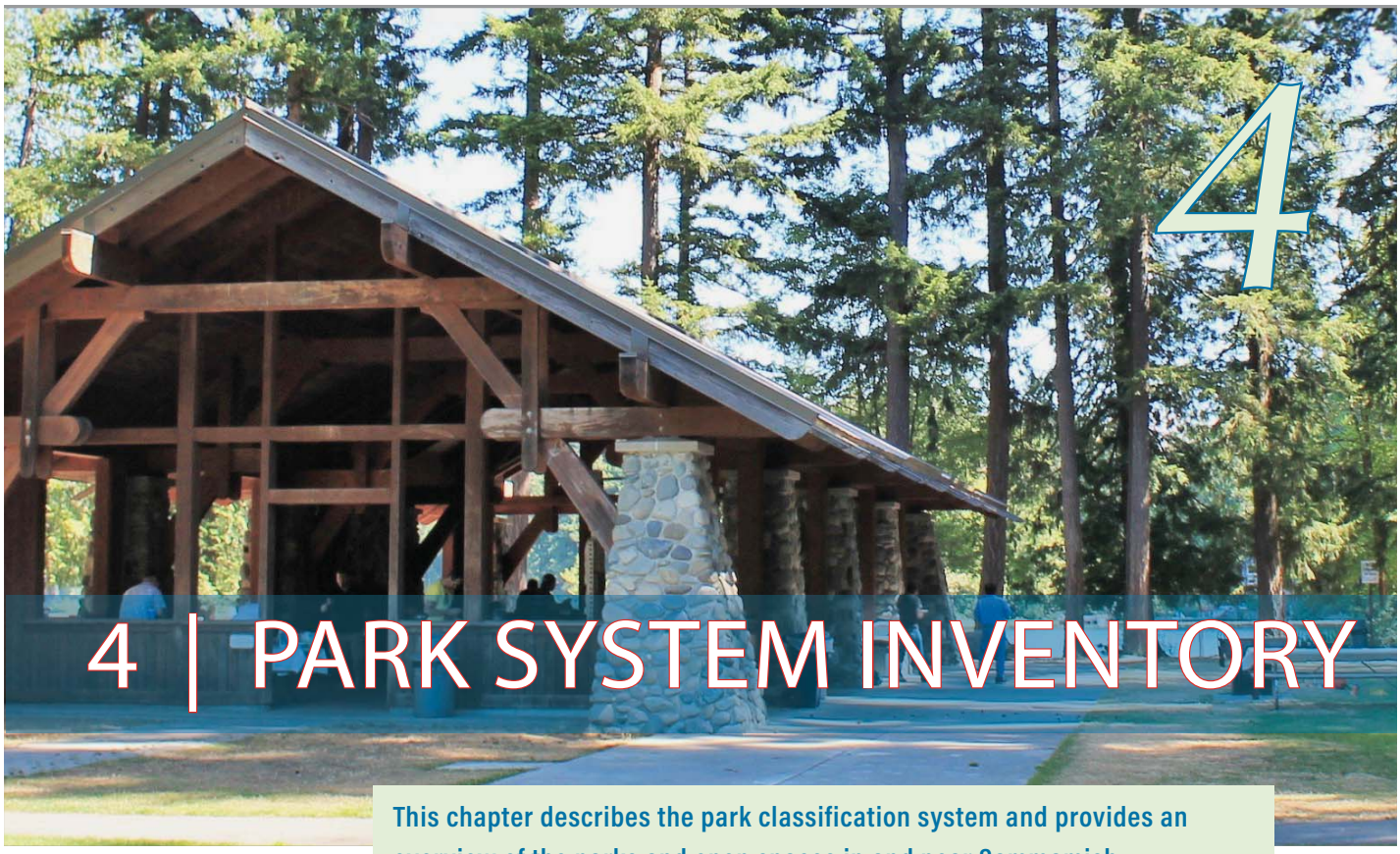

4 | PARK SYSTEM INVENTORY

This chapter describes the park classification system and provides an overview of the parks and open spaces in and near Sammamish.

PARK CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Parkland is classified to assist in planning for the community's recreational needs. The classifications also reflect standards that inform development decisions during site master planning and design. The Sammamish park system is composed of a hierarchy of various park types, each offering recreational and/or natural area opportunities. Separately, each park type may serve only one function, but collectively the system will serve the full range of community needs. Classifying parkland by function allows the City to evaluate its needs and to plan for an efficient, cost effective and usable park system that minimizes conflicts between park users and adjacent uses. Several factors are considered when classifying parks:

- Specific needs in neighborhood, service area or community
- Suitability of a site for a particular use
- Cost and effort of development
- Possibility for public-private partnerships
- Operating and maintenance costs

The classification characteristics are meant as general guidelines addressing the intended size and use of each park type. The following seven classifications are in effect in Sammamish and are defined as follows.

Community Park

Often the most-visited type of park in the City's system, a community park is typically 15 to 60 acres in size and serves larger geographic areas, typically within a two- to five-mile travel distance from the park. Many visitors drive to these parks, and parking is provided. In areas without neighborhood parks, community parks can also serve as local neighborhood parks. Community parks offer programmed activities, as well as passive, unstructured recreation. Amenities may include athletic fields, skate parks, play courts, spray parks, swimming beaches, fishing piers, children's play areas, off-leash dog areas, individual and group picnic shelters, trails, natural areas and community gardens. Athletic fields may be natural, synthetic turf, or a combination of surfaces, with or without field lighting. Because of the variety of recreation opportunities and the large number of people served, community parks require support facilities such as restrooms, parking lots and maintenance facilities.

Neighborhood Park

A neighborhood park is typically 5 to 15 acres in size, depending on a variety of factors including neighborhood need, physical location and opportunity. Neighborhood parks are intended to serve residential areas within close proximity (up to ½-mile walking or biking distance) of the park and should be geographically distributed throughout the community. Topography and population density can influence the location of a neighborhood park. Access to neighborhood parks is mostly pedestrian, and park sites should be located such that people living within the service area can reach the park safely and conveniently. Connecting and frontage streets should include sidewalks or other safe pedestrian access. Neighborhood parks should be located along road frontages to improve visual access and community awareness of the sites. Additionally, street plans should encourage maximum connectivity and public access to park sites. These parks offer both active and passive recreation on a limited scale, but they are used primarily for unstructured recreational activities. Amenities may include children's playgrounds, open space, trails, picnic areas, small facilities for active recreation, open lawn areas and gathering spaces. Support facilities may include restrooms and off-street parking.

Mini Park

Also called pocket parks, mini parks are small parks on public or private land that offer green space, outdoor seating areas, small playgrounds (such as a tot lot) and sometimes artwork. Currently, the City does not have any mini parks. Because of their small size and limited recreational opportunities, mini parks are not feasible for the City to develop at this time. However, many private subdivisions have developed private mini parks, tot lots and small recreational spaces, typically ranging from 0.5 to 5 acres in size.

Special Use Park

Special use facilities include single-purpose recreational areas or stand-alone sites designed to support a specific, specialized use. This classification may include boat ramps, golf courses, sites of historical or cultural significance, such as museums, historical landmarks and structures, and public plazas in or near commercial centers. Specialized

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facilities may also be provided within a park of another classification. No standards exist or are proposed concerning special facilities, since facility size is a function of the specific use.

School / City Partnership Park

A school / city partnership park combines school and city resources to provide recreational amenities that benefit both the broader community and the school. Size and service area vary with each site. In general, elementary and middle schools provide resources similar to those of a neighborhood park, while high schools provide resources similar to those of a community park.

Preserves / Open Space

Preserves are natural areas intended for urban tree and habitat preservation, while allowing public access and limited passive use. Sites typically contain sensitive areas such as wetlands, streams and steep slopes, which also provide habitat for wildlife. These sites may serve as trail corridors, and low-impact or passive activities, such as walking and nature observation may be allowed, where appropriate, along with limited support facilities, such as parking and restrooms. Open space is land set aside to protect natural resources and/or create breaks from development. Open space is not developed and not geared toward recreational use. Size varies with each property for preserves and open spaces.

Trails

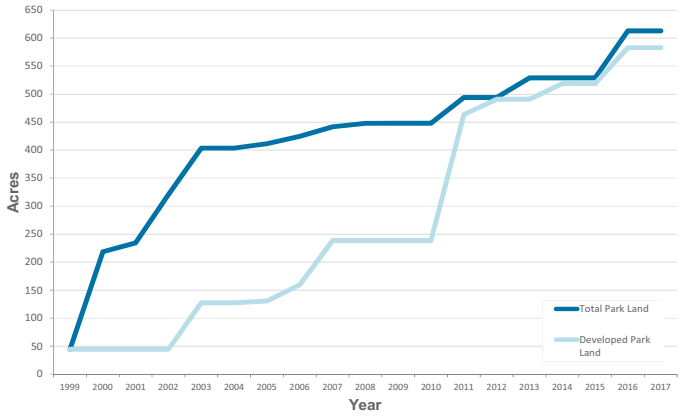
This Plan details recreational trails. Trail corridors that include sidewalks and bicycle lanes or those within the right-of-way are addressed separately in the Transportation Master Plan. Chapter 7 provides more detail on the system for recreational trails in Sammamish.

FACILITY INVENTORY

The City of Sammamish provides and maintains a growing system of parks that supports a range of active and passive experiences. The park and open space inventory identifies the recreational assets within the city.

Sammamish's park system has 14 parks, preserves and facilities totaling 611 acres of parkland. Since incorporation, the City has cared for and improved the parks transferred from King County, as well as expanded the parks system significantly. The growth of the parks system since incorporation has been tremendous, increasing from just 44 acres in 1999 to 490 acres in 2012 (see Figure 14).

Figure 14. Sammamish Park Acreage Since Incorporation



Park system growth has come through land transfers and acquisitions. King County transferred Pine Lake Park, East Sammamish Park, NE Sammamish Park, Beaver Lake Park and Thirty Acres Park to Sammamish. Also, the City of Redmond transferred five parcels of Sammamish Landing to the city. Targeted land purchases were made outright with city funds or with the aid of grants through Conservation Futures and the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office. More significantly, generous private donations allowed the City to acquire a portion of Beaver Lake Preserve, Big Rock Park and Illahee Trail Park. Also, partnerships with school districts led to the development of community sports fields at Eastlake High School and Skyline High School.

The following table summarizes the current land inventory in Sammamish. The map on the following page shows the location of existing parks and open spaces within the City.

Figure 15. Existing Inventory of City-owned Parks & Open Spaces

Park Type / Name	Classification	Acreage
Community Parks		
Beaver Lake Park	Community	79.2
Big Rock Park	Community	36.3
East Sammamish Park	Community	18.8
Klahanie Park	Community	64.1
Pine Lake Park	Community	19.0
Sammamish Commons	Community	39.1
Sammamish Landing Park	Community	7.8
Neighborhood Parks		
Ebright Creek Park	Neighborhood	12.3
NE Sammamish Park	Neighborhood	5.7
Preserve / Natural Areas		
Illahee Trail Park	Natural Area	12.7
30 Acres Park	Natural Area	29.9
Beaver Lake Preserve	Preserve	55.7
Evans Creek Preserve	Preserve	213.2
Steven & Rosina Kipper Preserve	Preserve	17.1
	Total	**611.0**

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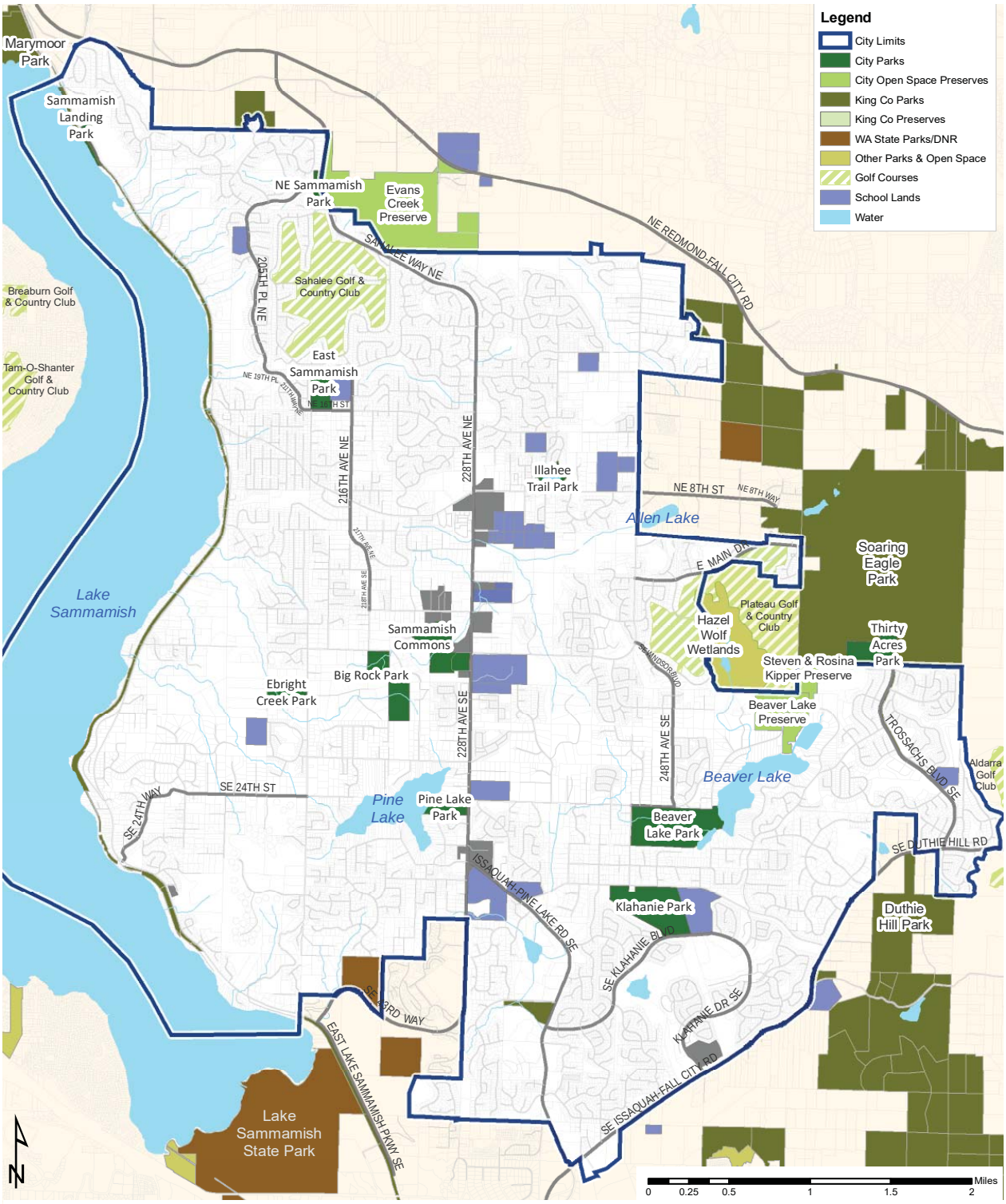
Map 1. Existing Parks & Open Spaces



2018 PRO plan

BEAVER LAKE PARK

Community Park

79.2 acres; 25101 SE 24th Street

Amenities

- Parking
- Lakefront access
- Picnic shelter
- Barbecue grills
- Play structures
- Restrooms
- Trails
- Sport fields: baseball, soccer (modified), softball
- Shore launch
- Picnic tables
- Benches
- Drinking fountains
- Off-leash areas: for small and "all" dogs
- Trash and recycling receptacles
- Dog waste bag dispensers
- Rental facilities - Lodge and Pavilion
- Totem poles

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Design Opportunities

- Sign placement for park identification does not allow easy visibility for arriving vehicles. At north park entry the sign only faces eastbound arrivals. At west entry, the sign is perpendicular to arriving traffic from either direction.
- The incorporation of a "wayfinding" signage system using small brown park signs within road right of way could identify the approach of all park entrances, similar to what is used for Pine Lake Park.
- At west park area, the 'bosque' of purple leaf plum trees in the central plaza near the ball fields is failing. When/if master plan moves forward with redesign of this area, ensure future tree plantings a better chance of success with more soil space for roots and selection of hardier and longer living tree species.

Management Considerations

- Entrance drive at north park area needs fresh marking paint application for directional arrows and crosswalks.
- Signs for handicapped parking are mounted below the 60" minimum recommended height.
- Tactile warning strips should be added to crossing areas and where walkways intersect with parking or entry driveway for ADA compliance.
- Within picnic shelters with multiple picnic tables, at least half of those tables should be ADA compliant by providing space for a wheelchair.
- Park benches are often offset from the trail and located on concrete pads that are not even with trail surfacing. These benches are not ADA compliant.
- Picnic tables are located in lawn areas (off trail pavement) and lack seating for wheelchairs. At least 50% of picnic tables within each park should be ADA compliant.
- Consider programming options to more fully utilize the Lodge at Beaver Lake.

2018 PRO plan

BIG ROCK PARK

Community Park

36.31 acres (includes parcels A & B); 21805 SE 8th Street

Amenities

- On-street parking (18 spaces incl. handicapped)
- Hill slide with climbing slope
- Zipline and log steps play area
- Nature play elements
- Earth mound tunnel
- Portable toilet
- Trails
- Interpretive signs
- Picnic area (non-ADA compliant)
- Trash and recycling receptacles

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Design Opportunities

- Hard trail surfacing should be added to connect to picnic areas to provide universal access to some of the tables.

Management Considerations

- Oak tree in overlook is dying with greater than 50% foliage loss.
- Oak trees near zipline are dying with greater than 70% canopy loss.
- Small barriers are created where gravel paths meet ramp and bridge/boardwalk pavements, triggering non-compliant ADA access.
- Handicapped signs are mounted on fence, not at minimum 60” height ADA recommendation.
- Handicapped access to parking space lacks tactile warning strip.

2018 PRO plan

EAST SAMMAMISH PARK

Community Park

18.83 acres; 21300 NE 16th Street

Amenities

- Parking (100 spaces incl 2 handicapped)
- Barbecue grills
- Picnic shelter
- Play structures
- Restroom facility
- Trails
- Picnic tables
- Sport fields: baseball, lacrosse, soccer, softball
- Tennis courts
- Benches
- Trash and recycling receptacles

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Design Opportunities

- Add paved trail to tennis courts to provide ADA compliance.
- Add deciduous shade/canopy trees to parking lot to fill gaps in existing shade for parking surfaces.

Management Considerations

- One tennis court has surface cracks that will eventually affect level of play. Plan for resurfacing within next 4-5 years.
- Handicapped signs are mounted too low. Raise to 60” minimum recommended height to meet ADA guidelines.
- Concrete ramp into swing set area does not go deep enough into wood chips. Add more chips or shave end of ramp to reduce barrier.
- When/if park gets crowded and parking is inadequate, consider another location for the two (2) dumpsters that currently occupy two parking spaces at the far end of the lot.
- Some park benches are located off trail in grass resulting in lack of universal access. Conduct an inventory of all benches to ensure that 50% or more are ADA-compliant.

2018 PRO plan

KLAHANIE PARK

Community Park

64.13 acres; 25000 SE Klahanie Blvd

Amenities

- Parking (28 spaces incl. 2 handicapped)
- Play structures
- Restroom facility
- Drinking fountain
- Trails
- Aligned with East Plateau (King County) Trail
- Sport fields: baseball, cricket, lacrosse, soccer, softball
- Queen's Bog natural area
- Trash and recycling receptacles
- Dog waste bag dispensers

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Design Opportunities

- Park needs master plan to capture the potential of adding more amenities and to address more ADA compliant access to existing amenities. Batting cages for baseball, softball and cricket could enhance the park's use.

Management Considerations

- Restroom needs ADA compliant signs. Handicapped signs should be added for parking space designations.
- Asphalt path has settled at playground ramp resulting in non-ADA complaint access to playground.
- Existing bleachers are not compliant with International Building Code that dictates safety rails on any bleachers with more than two tiers. Consider adding safety side and back rails or replacing bleachers.

2018 PRO plan

PINE LAKE PARK

Community Park

18.99 acres; 2401 228th Avenue SE

Amenities

- Parking (>70 spaces with 2 handicapped)
- Lower parking for handicapped
- Barbecue grills (at shelters)
- "Beach"
- Picnic shelters
- Play structures
- Climbing rocks
- Swing set (2 tot & 2 strap seats)
- Restroom facility with concession windows
- Bike rack
- Picnic tables
- Drinking fountains
- Benches
- Trails
- Basketball court
- Sport field: baseball/lacrosse/soccer/softball
- Trash and recycling receptacles
- Shore launch - for canoes and kayaks
- Dock for swimming & fishing
- Natural area (Certified Wildlife Habitat)

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Design Opportunities

- None noted

Management Considerations

- Three-tiered bleachers should have safety rails added or be replaced with International Building Code compliant bleachers.
- Crosswalks on loop drive down to shore launch need repainting.
- Shore launch area has two drain outlets that could be a tripping hazard for watercraft activities. Consider how best to reduce hazard and improve safety.

2018 PRO plan

SAMMAMISH COMMONS

Community Park

39.07 acres; 801 228th Avenue SE

Amenities

- Parking (upper & lower lots)
- Lighting in parking areas
- Barbecue grills
- Picnic shelters (1 large & 2 small)
- Play structures (upper & lower)
- Restroom facility (Upper)
- Portable restroom (Lower)
- Picnic tables
- Benches
- Trails
- Basketball ½ court (upper)
- Community garden (lower)
- Skate park (upper)
- Spray park (lower)
- Swing set (lower)
- Trash and recycling receptacles
- Certified Wildlife Habitat
- Stormwater BMPs (at lower parking lot & Sammamish Community & Aquatic Center / YMCA)

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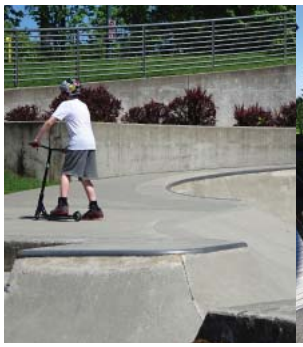

Design Opportunities

- The stormwater management treatment for the lower parking lot could be interpreted to educate visitors about the value and importance of treated runoff for protecting water quality.
- Consider installing a permanent restroom.
- Depending on potential site impacts to the Lower Commons from the future development of the Town Center, re-assess the location of the spray park as appropriate.

Management Considerations

- Handicapped signs should be re-mounted to meet ADA guidelines.
- Hole in asphalt trail midway between upper and lower park areas should be repaired.

2018 PRO plan

SAMMAMISH LANDING PARK

Community Park

7.84 acres; 4607 East Lake Sammamish Parkway NE

Amenities

- Parking (35 spaces across street and 2 handicapped on-street)
- Barbecue grills (2)
- Lakefront access
- Picnic shelters (2)
- Portable toilet
- Outdoor shower
- Picnic tables (4)
- Bike rack
- Benches (3)
- Trails
- Regional King County trail
- Shore launches
- Docks
- Dog waste bag dispenser
- Trash and recycling receptacles

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Design Opportunities

- During the time of the site assessment, park improvements were in progress.
- Park identification sign and parking shade trees still needed to be added to ADA access improvements.

Management Considerations

- None noted

2018 PRO plan

EBRIGHT CREEK PARK

Neighborhood Park

12.34 acres; 1317 212th Avenue SE

Amenities

- Parking (43 space incl. 2 handicapped)
- Barbecue grills
- Picnic shelter
- Play structures
- Spring toys
- Swing set – 2 tot and 2 sling
- Restroom facility
- Drinking fountain
- Trails
- Picnic tables
- Benches
- Bike rack
- Boardwalk
- Trash and recycling receptacles
- Dog waste bag dispensers
- Sports court: basketball, soccer, tennis
- Natural areas (Certified Wildlife Habitat)

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Design Opportunities

- The stormwater management best practice at the parking lot could provide an opportunity to interpret the need for capturing and directing rainfall for protecting water quality.
- Consider incorporating some signage and perhaps pavement markers to illustrate how water is channeled safely into the creek and wetland.

Management Considerations

- Boardwalk across wetland needs a reapplication of stain to provide protection of the wood decking and railing.
- Gravel is needed at the edges of paved surfaces at the playground and shelter to reduce the tripping hazard and provide ADA access.
- Some park benches are located off trail in grass resulting in lack of universal access. Conduct an inventory of all benches to ensure that 50% or more are ADA-compliant.

2018 PRO plan

NE SAMMAMISH PARK

Neighborhood Park

5.73 acres; 21210 NE 36th Street

Amenities

- Parking (3 spaces incl. handicapped) & on-street
- Basketball ½ court
- Play structures
- Portable restroom
- Picnic tables
- Drinking fountain
- Tennis courts (2)
- Bike rack
- Benches
- Dog waste bag dispenser
- Trash and recycling receptacles
- Trails
- Natural area

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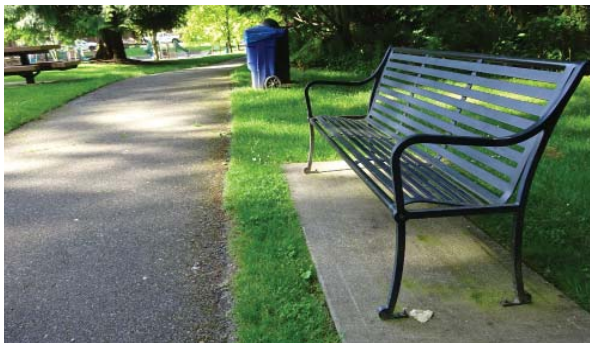


Design Opportunities

- The addition of a park identification sign at the base of the 37th Street steps would help with wayfinding to the park.

Management Considerations

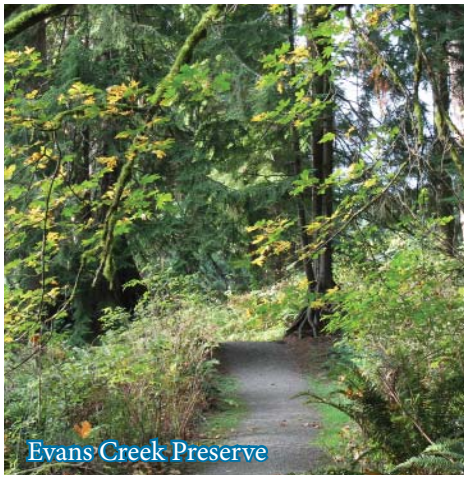
- ADA ramps into both play areas have concrete-asphalt barriers due to settling and/or poor alignment.
- Pressure-treated steps leading into tennis courts are showing signs of wear and should be planned for replacement. Base of steps have pavement gaps and cracks.
- Tennis courts contain numerous cracks that will soon affect level/quality of play. Plan for resurfacing soon.
- The wood and gravel steps leading from natural area to 37th Street could benefit from more gravel infill in many of the steps.

2018 PRO plan

CITY OPEN SPACE PRESERVES

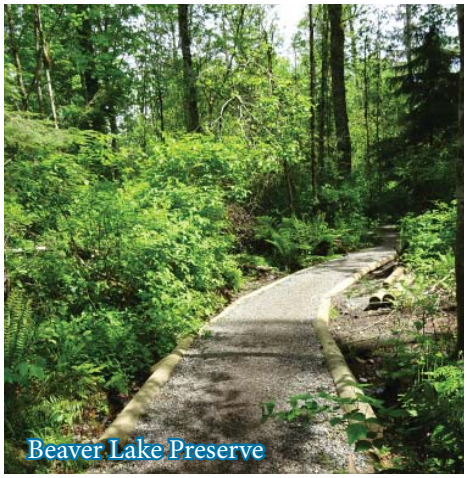
Evans Creek Preserve

The 179-acre Evans Creek Preserve offers wildflower meadows, wetlands, wildlife, forested uplands, 3.5 miles of pedestrian-only loop trails. This property was purchased in 2000 and named in 2002. Phase I construction was completed in September 2011 and included the 10-stall lower parking lot, restrooms and over 2 miles of trails. Phase II includes an upper parking lot and an additional mile of trail connecting this parking lot to the existing trail system. The majority of the trails were built by volunteers under the supervision and support of the Washington Trails Association. During Phase I alone, volunteers contributed over 6,500 hours with 46 work parties to build trails, puncheons, turnpikes and enhanced wetland and stream corridors.


Evans Creek Preserve

Beaver Lake Preserve

Beaver Lake Preserve, a 76-acre site located northeast of Beaver Lake Park, was purchased in 2002 through a Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office grant. The property is divided by West Beaver Lake Drive SE. With the addition of the Steven & Rosina Kipper Preserve property, Beaver Lake Preserve now connects to Soaring Eagle Park, and the acquisition of this property was critical to ensure connectivity between existing natural resources. The Beaver Lake Preserve Master Plan envisioned park improvements to occur in three phases. Phase I was completed in 2008 and included the first set of trails (approximately 1.35 miles), a ten car gravel parking lot and other amenities such as a trailhead kiosk, a portable restroom with enclosure and park signage. Phase II improvements were completed in 2017 and consisted of additional trails (approximately .75 miles) to the north of Beaver Lake Drive SE to close an existing trail loop as well as a trail extension to Beaver Lake. Other improvements consisted of restoration to the picnic meadow, two picnic tables, viewing overlooks, habitat enhancement and park signage.


Beaver Lake Preserve

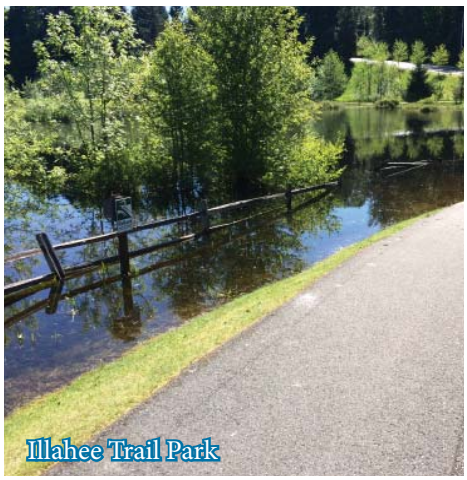
Steven & Rosina Kipper Preserve

The 17-acre Steven and Rosina Kipper Preserve was purchased by the City in 2007 to connect Beaver Lake Preserve to Soaring Eagle Park. In the summer of 2012, a new bridge was built across a small stream that runs perpendicular to existing trails.

CITY NATURAL AREAS

Thirty Acres Park

In 2008, King County transferred this 30-acre parcel to the City. The wooded site is located in the south-central area and is surrounded on three sides by King County's Soaring Eagle Park.


Illahee Trail Park

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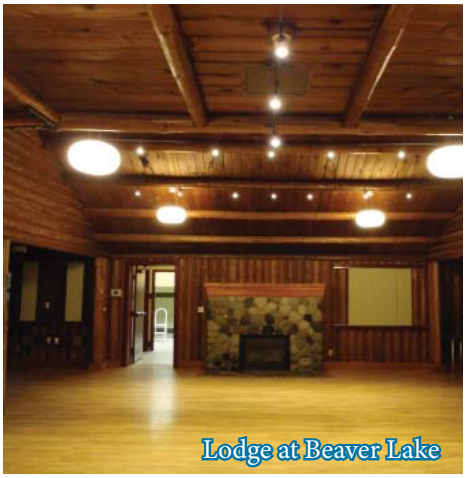
Community & Aquatic Center


Lodge at Beaver Lake

Teen & Recreation Center

Illahee Trail Park

This 8-acre property offers a half-mile, wheelchair- and stroller-accessible, loop trail that skirts around a pond known to locals as Llama Lake. Historically, this area was an open meadow, which was used by grazing llamas. With increasing development, the depression filled with water and is now a year-round pond.

CITY FACILITIES

Sammamish Community & Aquatic Center

The new Community & Aquatic Center opened in 2016 as a partnership project between the City and the YMCA. It is the largest within the YMCA of Greater Seattle Association. The Center has a 6-lane, 25-yard lap pool, a 3,300 square foot leisure pool, a spa, two gymnasiums, a jogging track, fitness space, group fitness rooms, a break room, a family center room, meeting spaces, child watch areas, administration offices and service areas. The YMCA operates a variety of classes and programs from this site.

The Lodge at Beaver Lake

Located in the park, this rustic log cabin-styled facility is surrounded by open grass areas and large evergreen trees, while overlooking the lake. The lodge has a 1,850 square foot main room that accommodates 150 people seated and has a gas fireplace. The kitchen includes a convection oven, stove top/oven and double-size refrigerator. The lodge is available for short- and long-term rentals.

Beaver Lake Pavilion

This 2,500 square foot, open-air facility boasts high ceilings, a lake view and a large, stone fireplace. Six picnic tables (moveable) and a barbecue grill are available. The pavilion can be reserved and rented, and it accommodates up to 100 guests.

Sammamish Teen & Recreation Center

The center is housed in the old King County Sammamish library, at the corner of 228th and NE 8th Street. It is operated by the Boys and Girls Club and open to members in grades six to twelve. It also provides rental rooms and space.

OTHER RECREATION & OPEN SPACE LANDS

School Grounds

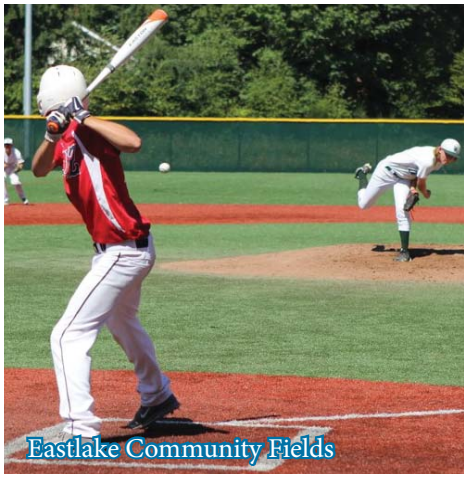
Sammamish is served by three public school districts: the Lake Washington School District, the Snoqualmie School District and the Issaquah School District. Taken together, there are 13 schools within Sammamish city limits and another four just outside city limits. Eastside Catholic, a private school, is also inside city boundaries.

Most elementary schools have outdoor playground equipment, small grass or dirt play fields, basketball hoops and markings for playground games, such as hopscotch. These amenities are similar to those offered by a neighborhood park. Middle and high schools have the same kind of programmed sport fields common in community parks. The City has partnered with the Lake Washington and Issaquah School Districts to upgrade athletic fields with synthetic turf and lights at the two high schools.

Skyline Community Fields

Skyline Community Fields

Skyline Community Fields 1 and 2 were completed in 2007 with a turf replacement in 2017. An interlocal agreement between the City and the Issaquah School District allowed for the City to upgrade existing natural turf fields to artificial turf and add lighting. This change allowed for multiple sports to be played on the fields year round, as well as securing field time for community use during weekday evenings, weekends and the summer.


Eastlake Community Fields

Eastlake Community Fields

Eastlake Community Fields 1 and 2 were completed in January 2006. New turf was installed on these fields during the summer of 2016. Field 3 was converted to artificial turf in 2013. An interlocal agreement between the City and the Lake Washington School District allowed for the City to upgrade existing natural turf fields to artificial turf and add lighting. As with the Skyline Community Fields, this change allowed for multiple sports to be played on the fields year round, while securing field time for community use.

Soaring Eagle Park

Private HOA Parks & Open Space Tracts

Private homeowner associations (HOAs) parks contribute to the City's total park acreage, providing small-scale recreation opportunities for certain subdivisions. Private HOA parks provide another 107 small parks across the city, totaling 86.9 acres. Private HOAs also provide an additional 1,126.8 acres of open space tracts.

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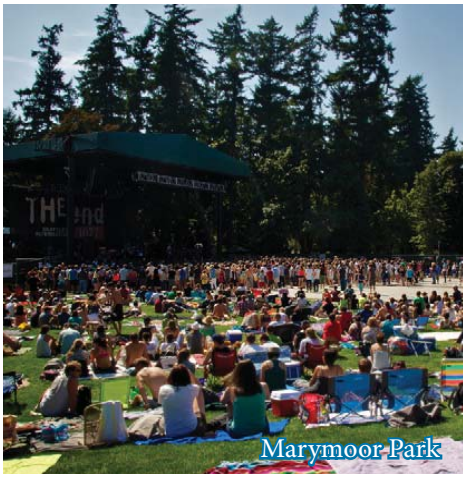
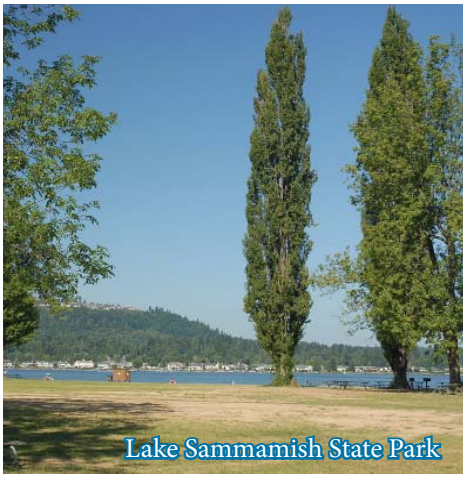
Duthie Hill Park


Marymoor Park


Lake Sammamish State Park

Although these private parks are not open to the general public, they are still considered an important element of the parks system. The City should remain committed to providing neighborhood parks, especially for those residents not affiliated with private, homeowner association amenities and resources.

County Parks

Soaring Eagle Park

Soaring Eagle Regional Park is 600 acres of mature forests, wetlands and wildlife habitat. Soaring Eagle sits above Patterson Creek on the edge of the Sammamish Plateau along the western flank of the Snoqualmie River Valley. Soaring Eagle Regional Park features 12 miles of trails that are regularly used by hikers, mountain bikers and equestrians.

Duthie Hill Park

Duthie Hill Park is 120 acres of dense evergreen forest located on the Sammamish Plateau and southeast of Sammamish city limits. It is connected to more than 2,000 acres of public open space that includes Grand Ridge Park, Mitchell Hill Forest and Preston Ridge Park. A 6-mile network of rolling cross country singletrack trails forms a four-leaf clover shape around the park, with a 2.5-acre central clearing serving as the hub.

Marymoor Park

Marymoor Park is located on the north end of Lake Sammamish in Redmond and is King County's largest, oldest and most popular park. More than 3 million visitors experience the park's 640 acres annually. Recreational activities include sports facilities, rock climbing, a 40-acre off-leash dog park and a velodrome. This park is also one end of the Sammamish River Trail, a paved regional biking and walking trail.

State Parks

Lake Sammamish State Park

Lake Sammamish State Park is a 510-acre day-use park with 6,858 feet of waterfront on Lake Sammamish. The park offers paved walking paths, compacted dirt and gravel multi-use bicycle/hiking trails. Kayak and stand-up paddleboard rentals are available in the summer through Issaquah Paddle Sports. There are also boat ramps to the lake, a bathhouse with dressing rooms, sand volleyball courts, two children's play areas, horseshoe pits, baseball / softball fields, soccer fields and wildlife viewing opportunities.

2018 PRO plan

Nearby City Parks & Open Spaces

City of Redmond

To the north, the City of Redmond has an extensive park and trail system throughout the city and within portions of King County. The system includes 47 parks comprising 1,351 acres of land in a variety of neighborhood, community and resource parks. There are 59 miles of public trails in Redmond, of which 39 miles are owned and operated by the City. The City also provides a wide range of recreation programs and operates several facilities. These include a community center, teen center, senior center and pool.

City of Issaquah

To the south, the City of Issaquah Parks and Recreation Department offers year round cultural and recreational activities at the Issaquah Community Center; swimming programs at the Julius Boehm Pool; active recreational opportunities and programs at Tibbetts Valley, Central and Veterans' Memorial Parks; neighborhood parks with children's playgrounds; and special community facilities such as the Tibbetts Creek Manor and the Pickering Barn. The City operates over 1,600 acres of parks (29 park sites) and open space lands and over 24 miles of recreational trails.

City of Renton

The City of Renton maintains 29 developed public parks, 13 miles of trails, 813 acres of public open space, an 18-hole public golf course, two lake-front beaches and a public boat launch. The City also offers a wide variety of leisure and recreation programming for area residents, including arts & craft classes, general interest programs, and fitness and wellness activities.

City of Bellevue

Bellevue Parks & Community Services maintains over 2,700 acres of parks and open space land, over 80 miles of trails, and provides recreation programs for over 10,000 participants each year. The City has five community centers and a number of community recreation facilities, including rental facilities within parks.

Other Open Spaces

Hazel Wolf Wetlands Preserve (Forterra)

This 116-acre preserve is owned and managed by Forterra, the largest regional land trust and conservation organization. The forested site includes the headwaters for Evans Creek and Laughing Jacobs Creek. The property has equestrian and pedestrian trails, along with an interpretive deck, information kiosk and boardwalk. The Preserve is used for recreation and as a field lab by local high school students.

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Golf Courses

Sahalee Country Club

Sahalee is a private member owned country club. Sahalee was designed by noted golf course architect Ted Robinson, with later renovations by Rees Jones. It has been consistently ranked in the top 100 courses in America by Golf Digest for over 30 years. The all-weather, year-round course is tree lined with narrow fairways. Sahalee's 27-holes consist of three 9-hole courses of equal caliber (the North, South and East course); any two of which can be combined to a standard 18-hole course. In 2001, the clubhouse was replaced with a new 43,000 square foot facility including expanded dining and locker room facilities. Sahalee hosts private events such as weddings, receptions, fundraisers, birthday parties, meetings, etc. in the ballroom that seats up to 250 guests.

The Plateau Club

Opened in 1997, the Plateau Club is a private, membership-based country club with an 18-hole championship golf course. It has a two-story, 37,500 square foot clubhouse with a variety of dining and recreational amenities. A fully-equipped recreation center with a competition-sized swimming pool, tennis courts and fitness center are available to members. The recreation facility offers many amenities including a fitness room, fitness studio with low-impact floors for group classes and other activities, a childcare center, massage rooms, and men's and women's locker rooms each with their own steam room. Seasonal programs include competitive swim team, lessons, lap sessions, parties and special events for all age groups. Two outdoor tennis courts include practice walls and ball machines for year-round play, in addition to enabling seasonal programs such as junior camps, tennis mixers, family tournaments and ladies' nights.

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5 NEEDS: PARKS & OPEN SPACE

Parks and open spaces are the foundation of the City's outdoor recreation system. Sammamish's parks provide residents with a variety of active and passive recreational amenities. They offer places where people can spend time with friends and family, exercise, play and relax, and explore the City's landscape, wildlife and natural history.

By improving existing parks and providing new parks as Sammamish grows, the City can actively support the mental and physical health of residents and ensure its park and recreation system meets the needs of the whole community. This chapter identifies current trends in outdoor recreation, community interests in parks and open spaces, an assessment of levels of service and recommendations for system improvements.

CURRENT TRENDS & PERSPECTIVES

The following summaries from recognized park and recreation resources provide background on national, state and local trends that may reflect potential recreational activities and facilities for future consideration in Sammamish's park system. Examining current recreation trends can help inform potential park and recreation improvements and opportunities that may enhance the community and create a more vibrant parks system as it moves into the future.

National and Regional Trends

National Recreation and Parks Database Analysis

In 2015, the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) released its Field Report examining the past 50 years of data from park and recreation agencies regarding roles, duties and trends. The report's newer data from 2010 through 2014 reveals that agencies are preforming more roles in serving their communities by providing leadership as public health advocates, programming as recreational experts, care and maintenance as public facilities stewards, and conservation and education as naturalist and managers of public lands. The need to uphold standards of social equity and equal access to public resources has become more critical.

In its sixth year, NRPA continues to provide its benchmarking database Park and Recreation Operating Ratio and Geographic Information System (PRORAGIS) to establish and compare industry trends. The system provides data on municipal, county and state park systems across the United States and allows any agency to compare its own operations and offerings to other agencies of similar size and population.

The PRORAGIS report indicated a general upward trend in jurisdiction operating budgets since 2010 demonstrating growing budgets for jurisdictions of every size - an indicator of the continuing gradual economic recovery. Jurisdictional capital budgets have also risen since 2011. The 2015 NRPA Field Report also provided data on a set of national benchmarking standards for comparison relative to population size. Agencies can compare operating expenditures per acre of parkland and per capita to consider if their funding is adequate compared to communities with similar population densities. For reference, the City of Sammamish falls in the "Over 2,500" category for population density, with a current estimate of 2,585 people per square mile, and in the current budget the City is allocating approximately $80 per capita for departmental operating expenses.

Figure 16. NRPA Operating Expenditures per Capita

The field report indicated recent trends in staffing and volunteers for park and recreation agencies showing that numbers of authorized full-time positions have steadily rebounded

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since 2011. The data indicates that agencies of all sizes are prioritizing full-time hires more than at any time in the past four years. Smaller agencies with limited resources are having a harder time than large agencies in carrying out that priority, but all are shifting resources away from part-time and seasonal hires to re-establish strong cores of professional full-time staffers.

The field report compares the number of acres that are maintained by each full-time equivalent (FTE = 2,080 hours per year) and indicates that the acres maintained per FTE metric is generally trending higher. As illustrated in Figure 17, the range of acreage varies widely in relationship to the amount of parkland within a community.

Figure 17. Number of Acres Maintained per FTE

	Lower Quartile		Median		Upper Quartile	
Number of Acres	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**
250 or fewer	2.7	3.7	5	5.7	9.8	16.6
251 to 1,000	6	5.4	8.7	12.8	19.6	24.1
1,001 to 3,500	9	12.2	21.6	18.3	54.7	39.4
More than 3,500	18.4	16.4	32.8	46.1	66.3	139.3

The 2015 NRPA Field Report also shared five trends that will impact the future of parks and recreation.

- Trend 1. Programs are the key to great park attendance.
- Trend 2. The perceived value of distributed services results in restructuring of departments and shifting roles; however, operations are most effective when a single department carries out all the park and recreation responsibilities.
- Trend 3. Agencies are pioneering new funding methods.
- Trend 4. The infrastructure deficit means parks will have to fight harder for public dollars.
- Trend 5. Walkable cities draw millennials, fueling a suburban exodus.

Outdoor Participation Report

According to 2017 Outdoor Participation Report, published by the Outdoor Foundation, more than 144.4 million Americans (48.8%) participated in an outdoor activity at least once in 2016. These outdoor participants went on a total of 11.0 billion outdoor outings in 2016, a decrease from 11.7 billion in 2015. Participation in outdoor recreation, team sports and indoor fitness activities vary by an individual's age. Recent trend highlights include the following.

- Twenty-one percent of outdoor enthusiasts participated in outdoor activities at least twice per week.
- Running was the most popular outdoor activity for all ethnic groups.
- Running, including jogging and trail running, was the most popular activity among Americans when measured by number of participants and by number of total annual outings.
- Walking for fitness is the most popular crossover activity between different demographic groups.
- The biggest motivator for outdoor participation was getting exercise.
- For youth, ages 6-17, biking (road, mountain and BMX) was the most popular activity by participation rate (25%). Running (trail running, running and jogging) was the favorite outdoor activity by frequency of participation (70 average outings per runner).

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment

The National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE) is a comprehensive survey that has been collecting data and producing reports about the recreation activities, environmental attitudes and natural resource values of Americans since the 1980s. The NSRE core focus is on outdoor activity participation and personal demographics. The most recent 2012 NSRE reports the total number of people participating in outdoor activities between 2000 and 2007 grew by 4.4% while the number of days of participation increased by approximately 25 percent. Walking for pleasure grew by 14% and continues to lead as the top favorite outdoor activity.

Nature-based activities, those associated with wildlife and natural settings, showed a discernible growth in the number of people (an increase in 3.1% participation rate) and the number of days of participation. American's participation in nature-based outdoor recreation is increasing with viewing, photographing, or otherwise observing nature clearly measured as the fastest growing type of nature-based recreation activity.

State Trends

Washington State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)

The SCORP is a five-year statewide recreation plan published by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office. The Washington Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning (SCORP) document guides decision-makers in better understanding statewide recreation issues and is required to help maintain Washington's eligibility for federal Land and Water Conservation Fund dollars. The SCORP is designed to determine outdoor recreation issues and opportunities and helps explore local park and recreation planning strategies. It includes valuable data on current trends in recreation participation and demand in Washington. Findings from the SCORP are evaluated to help inform planning and funding considerations for future park and recreational facilities.

The 2018-2022 Washington SCORP is currently in draft form for public review. The draft SCORP includes five priority areas to meet the needs of Washington State residents. Listed below with their accompanying recommendations, these priorities seek to address current needs and plan for future demands for recreation and conservation.

Sustain and Grow the Legacy of Parks, Trails and Conservation Lands

- Renovate facilities to meet today's recreation needs
- Pursue regional solutions to recreation and conservation
- Build partnerships to leverage better results
- Coordinate recreation needs with planning for growth
- Maintain residents' level of satisfaction in recreation opportunities

Improve Equity in Parks, Trails and Conservation Lands

- Locate and build recreation facilities for underserved populations
- Connect more people to popular activities
- Provide experiences where people go most
- Enhance Community Health and Safety

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Meet the Needs of Youth

- Provide a variety of activities for youth
- Build and renovate athletic facilities for youth
- Support programs for youth

Plan for Culturally Relevant Parks and Trails to Meet Changing Demographics

- Create new and diverse opportunities
- Accommodate the active senior population

Position the Outdoor Recreation Economy

- Promote the outdoor recreation industry
- Promote the benefits of outdoor recreation and conservation
- Improve communications tools
- Maintain mapped inventory
- Maintain funding and identify funding gaps

The draft 2018 Washington SCORP confirmed that outdoor recreation is still an integral part of life for most Washington residents, and 90% participate in the most popular category of activities, which includes walking and hiking, demonstrating the pervasiveness of outdoor recreation in Washington's culture. Significant increases in rates of participation in outdoor recreation activities since 2006 indicate the importance of the state and local communities to continue their investment in outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities.

Outdoor recreation at parks, trails and conservation lands contributes $21.6 billion to the state economy each year. The natural beauty of Washington State is one of the key factors that attract businesses based on the quality of life here. Investing in parks, trails, and conservation lands to keep pace with growth is essential to keeping our economic prospects high. From the draft 2018 SCORP, the broadest recommendation for all areas across Washington is to continue the investment in outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities as the foundation for fulfilling the needs and expectations for the benefit of both residents and the natural environment.

Local Feedback & Interests

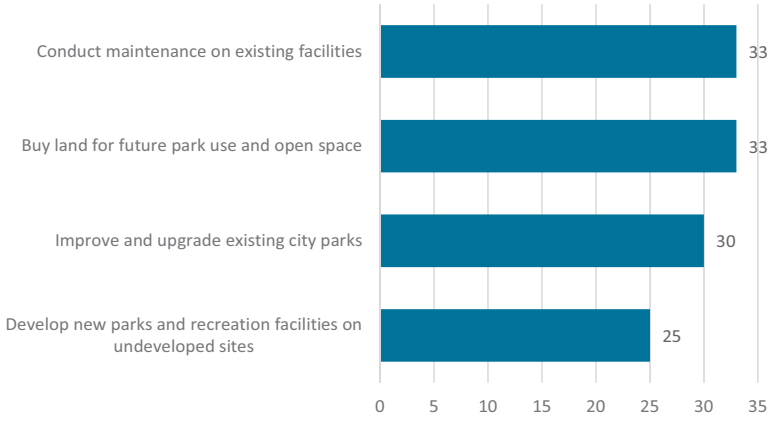
Community Survey

A community survey was conducted in March 2017 and was designed to measure the level of satisfaction with existing parks and recreation opportunities in Sammamish and the priorities for future improvements and services.

When it comes to meeting the needs of the community, almost half (46%) of survey respondents think that there are enough parks and recreation activities to meet the needs of the community, although another two-fifths (40%) think that there are not enough opportunities. Only about a tenth (9%) think that there are more than enough parks and recreation activities to meet the needs of the community, and the remaining 5% said they didn't know.

Four potential priorities for the Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department were given consideration by survey respondents. The two higher priorities identified were buying land for future park use and open space and conducting maintenance on existing facilities. All four priorities received between 25 and 33 priority points out of 100, indicating a fairly even split across the four priorities.

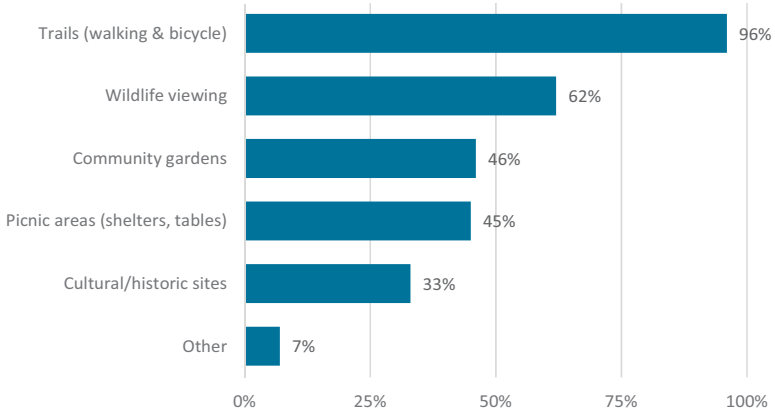
Figure 18. Priorities for Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department



More than three-quarters (78%) of survey respondents think the city should acquire more land for parks, recreation, open spaces and other public uses. Two-thirds or more of residents think that the two major foci for land acquisition should be passive use areas, such as walking trails, wildlife viewing, etc. (78%) and preserving open space areas (69%).

When asked what active use or recreation increases are desired, the top three desired increases in active use/recreation infrastructure are playgrounds (58%), athletic fields (57%) and waterfront recreation (55%). Sports courts were favored at 47% and indoor recreation followed at 43% as a desired active use/recreation increase. When asked about the desired increases in infrastructure that supports passive use, increased trails for walking and biking were rated with the highest level of importance. Wildlife viewing was also an important passive use with 62% of respondents desiring increased wildlife viewing opportunities.

Figure 19. Desired Infrastructure for Increased Passive Uses



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84%

SAID THAT THEY VISIT PARKS AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH; 51% VISIT PARKS ONCE A WEEK OR MORE

63%

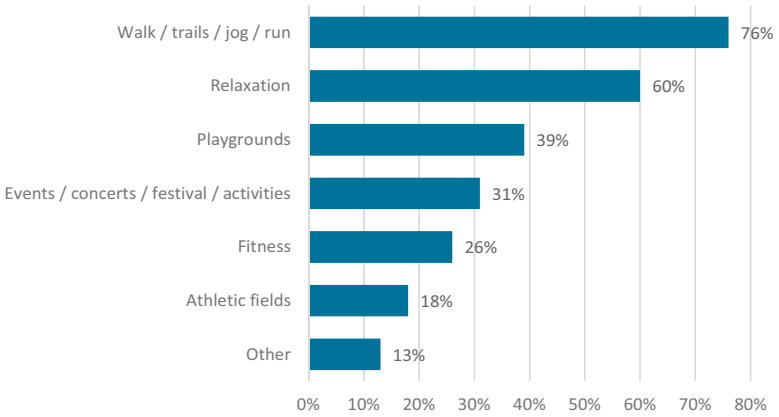
RATED THE CITY HIGHLY ON THE QUALITY OF PARKS - AS 8 OR BETTER ON A 0 - 10 SCALE

Based on survey respondents, the top three desired increase for land preservation are preserving the tree canopy (89%), wetlands and sensitive areas with ecological benefits (80%) and linking streams and fish/wildlife corridors (78%).

Exploring which parks were visited most frequently in the last year, the survey results revealed that Sammamish parks were visited by most (94%) of Sammamish households in the last year. Three parks that stood out as the most frequently visited were Pine Lake Park (75%), Beaver Lake Park (69%) and Sammamish Commons (55%).

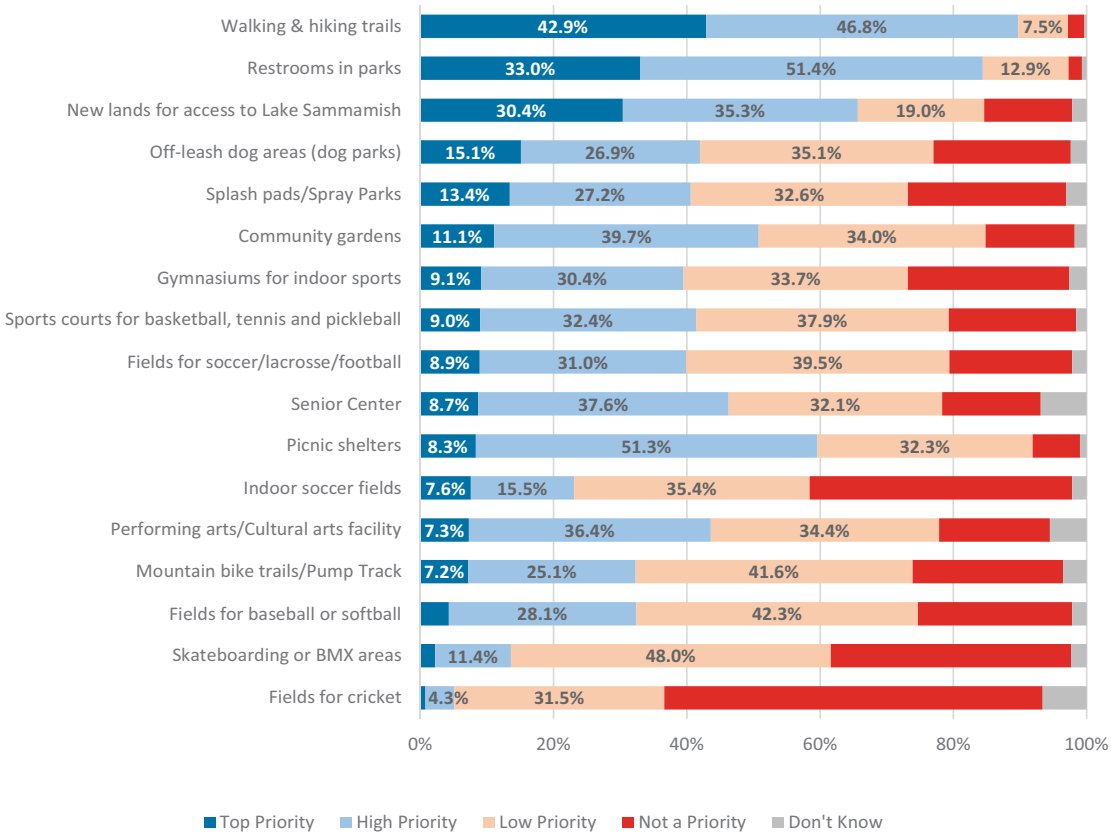
The survey also explored the main reasons for visiting local parks in the last year. The highest response was walking using trails, jogging and/or running (76%). In general, those who used parks more frequently used them for all of the reasons except for events/concerts/festivals/activities.

Figure 20. Main Reasons for Visiting Local Parks



The survey also inquired about the top priorities for future park and recreation services. The top priorities included walking and hiking trails (43%) restrooms in parks (33%) and new lands for access to Lake Sammamish (30%). In addition, when asked what other future park and recreation priorities were important to them as part of an open-ended 'other' category, more than half (28) of the 50 responses mentioned an ice rink.

Figure 21. Top Priorities for Future Park and Recreation Services



The survey also solicited additional comments from respondents regarding parks, recreation and open space. Summarizing the categories of comments reveals that most comments were focused on the challenges of urban development (57%) and preserving nature/open spaces (57%).

Stakeholder Sessions

In May 2017, the City and consultant team convened three stakeholder groups representing park and recreation interest groups — environmental, athletic and programming — and conducted focused discussions with each group. More than a dozen organizations in each category were invited to attend the discussions. Representatives from these organizations, as well as interested individuals, helped identify the current and future needs for the parks system and its offerings. Out of those invited, those groups that attended are listed below.

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Figure 22. Representation of Participating Stakeholders

Environmental	Programming	Athletic
Friends of Lake Sammamish State Park	Boys & Girls Club	Eastlake Little League
Issaquah Alps Trails Club	India Association of Western WA	Sammamish Cricket Club
Sammamish Friends	Kiwanis	Sammamish Little League
Sammamish Heritage Society	Parents of sports players	
Save Sammamish	Rotary	
	YMCA	

The feedback offered by the three different groups was summarized to reflect some general impressions and concerns about the City's existing park facilities and recreation programs followed by suggestions for improvements and considerations for future implementation. While a summary on all three meetings is covered in more depth in Appendix C, the figure below offers a quick summary of the key results from the participating stakeholders.

Figure 23. Summary of Stakeholders' Feedback for Parks & Recreation Needs

Partnering Stakeholder Comments
Parks' staff are very collaborative and get high marks for maintaining and building partnerships with other organizations, helping create a culture of community.
A shortage of sports fields was noted with need to improve existing field conditions.
The need for a balanced approach was stressed to offset the trend toward sports specialization.
More opportunities are needed for kids to engage in informal, unstructured and unscheduled play activities, both on fields and in parks.
Preserving existing open space and natural areas and acquiring more land for preservation were among top environmental priorities.
Suggested Improvements
Improve Parks & Rec communication to do a better job raising awareness about programs and educating the community about the environment.
Develop a City recreation app and a mobile-friendly website.
More programs for seniors and increasing the diversity of programs were two top programming priorities.
Future Considerations
Convert more fields to turf to help overcome the weather-related challenges currently being experienced on natural grass fields.
Water activities (canoe, kayak rentals)
ADA activities
Gardening
Alternative sports and activities (frisbee, geocaching, parkour, night hikes, art, wildlife, etc.)
Diversify the mix of parks, programs, and activities within parks.

Virtual Town Hall Input

The City also promoted and utilized a Virtual Town Hall as an online forum for civic engagement for the PRO Plan update. The Virtual Town Hall (VTH) provided an online forum for engagement and was available between late May and late June. When asked to rank a list of 5 "big picture" priorities, 38% of the VTH participants said that buying land for future parks and open space was most important, and they ranked priorities as follows:

1. Buy land for future parks and open space
2. Maintain existing facilities
3. Improve existing parks
4. Develop new parks and facilities
5. Offer more programs

When asked to rank a list of 12 existing opportunities (i.e., parks, programs, facilities, trails and open space) they would like to see more of in the future, 25% of the participants said that more trails were most important. The following list shows the list by rank and average score.

Item	Rank	Average Score
Trails	1	3.31
Open space	2	4.43
Waterfront recreation	3	4.68
Athletic Fields	4	5.56
Picnic areas (shelters, tables, etc.)	5	5.59
Wildlife viewing	6	5.77
Playgrounds	7	6.12
Sports courts (tennis, basketball, etc.)	8	6.51
Indoor recreation	9	6.73
Community Gardens	10	6.83
Programs	11	7.53
Cultural / historic sites	12	7.73

Appendix B contains summary information from the VTH, along with a compilation of all the write-in and open-ended responses gathered from the online forum.

Public Open House Input

In May, 2017, the Parks and Recreation Department hosted a public open house to provide opportunities for public input. As part of the open house activities, small group discussions brainstormed about elements within parks and recreation that are important and need to be added or expanded in the provision of parks facilities and recreation programming. Five topic areas surfaced as the highest priority considerations across the two small groups' discussions: trail connectivity, land acquisition, sports fields, nature play and tree canopy protection. The groups shared their reasoning for these top priorities, highlighted below.

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Figure 24. Rationale for Top Priorities Identified for Sammamish Parks and Recreation

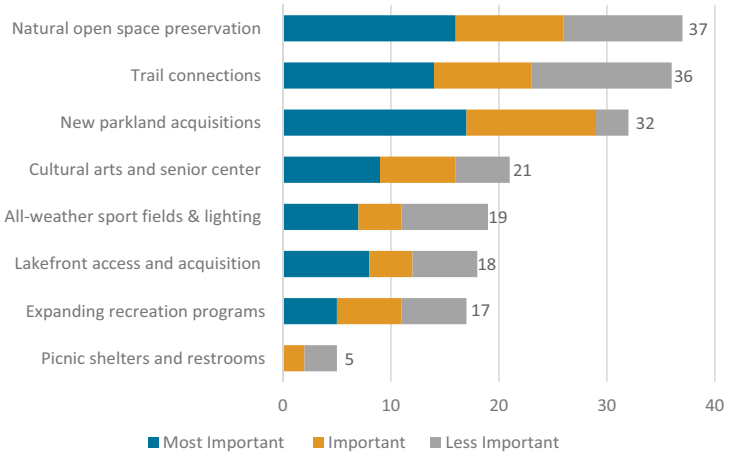
Trails / Connectivity	Land Acquisition	Sports Fields (baseball)	Nature Play	Tree Canopy Protection
Less traffic	Limit overdevelopment	Quality & Quantity	Opportunity to appreciate nature	Protect character of Sammamish
Less pollution	Wildlife habitat	Restrooms	Environmental education	Air quality
Physical and mental health	Tree canopy	Lights	Variety in park amenities	Storm water management
Sustainability	Community soul	Concession	Encourage creative/fun play	Aesthetic value
Increase sense of community	Bond - raise money for acquisition	Covered batting cages	Water play year-round	Wildlife habitat
More park & trail connections		Community building	Work with the rain	
Communicate trail information		Artificial turf		
Signage system		Seating area		

Both groups think the parks plan should address creating parks and facilities that are more multi-purpose/use, protecting existing natural areas, acquiring more land for parks and open space, and expanding programs and activities (e.g., after school programs, mentoring programs, winter activities, nature-based activities, and community gardens). Regarding missing elements from the Sammamish parks and recreation system, both groups said it was important to provide some form of transit to parks and programs, more ballfields, and programs/camps (e.g., young kids' programs, summer camps).

In September 2017, the City conducted a second public open house to solicit feedback on potential plan recommendations. Participants could provide their feedback in multiple ways, including talking with the project team, writing comments directly on project boards, post-it notes, and comment forms, and participating in tactile exercises to help identify community priorities.

Participants were invited to identify park project priorities. Participants ranked projects using dot stickers on a display board that included 8 different projects listed vertically and three categories (Most Important, Important and Less Important) listed horizontally. The figure below displays the distribution of dots placed on the board in their different categories.

Figure 25. Ranking Results from Open House Park & Recreation Future Priorities



Upon compiling the priorities based on number of placed dots, participants thought that new parkland acquisitions, natural open space preservation and trail connections were the most important projects for the City to pursue.

Adopted Community Plans

The PRO Plan update follows on a series of adopted plans directing the future of the City of Sammamish, and the City has clearly recognized the importance of its parks, recreation and open space system for the sustainable and healthy future of the community. The role of these adopted plans is emphasized as part of the local trend for parks, recreation and open space in Sammamish. To highlight the importance of specific plans, statements from the Town Center Plan, the Comprehensive Plan and the Sustainability Strategy are repeated below.

- City of Sammamish Sustainability Strategy (2011): The City seeks to become an environmentally and economically sustainable community and to make the community an even better place to live, work and play.
- Sammamish Town Center (2008) and Infrastructure Plan (2009): The core mixed use area centers on outdoor spaces that are defined by buildings and their proportion to streets and openings with walkability as a key component and "green spine" concept that connects a public open space system to adjacent neighborhoods.
- Sammamish Comprehensive Plan (2015): The overarching goal in the parks element of the comprehensive plan is to provide a network of parks, trails, athletic fields, and open spaces that deliver a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities to the Sammamish community.
- Land Acquisition Strategy & Implementation Program (2017): The goal of the Strategy is to develop a tool to assist with the initial screening of potential properties and to provide consistency in the process by which properties are considered for acquisition.

Local, regional and national trends in parks, recreation and the conservation of open space continue to reinforce the values and benefits of investing in a community's local system of parks and recreation facilities.

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PARK CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

The City of Sammamish has a diverse mix of parks, natural areas, preserves and special facilities. Approximately 600 acres of green space and outdoor recreational amenities offer Sammamish residents opportunities for water play, active sports, access to nature, family gathering and trails for walking, biking and equestrians.

During the spring and summer of 2017, each individual park facility was assessed by the consultant landscape architect to determine its current conditions and identify any significant maintenance or amenity needs. These individual assessments were part of the inventory for the park system and serve as a guide for prioritizing future improvements. The matrix on the following page indicates the types of amenities within each park facility and their current condition from good to poor, using a scale of 1-3.

- In general, amenities in GOOD condition (rated with a "1") offer full functionality and do not need repairs. GOOD facilities have playable sports surfaces and equipment, working fixtures, and fully intact safety features (railings, fences, etc.). GOOD facilities may have minor cosmetic defects. GOOD facilities encourage area residents to use the park.
- In general, amenities in FAIR condition (rated with a "2") are largely functional but need minor or moderate repairs. FAIR facilities have play surfaces, equipment, fixtures, and safety features that are operational and allow play, but have deficiencies or time periods where they are unusable. FAIR facilities remain important amenities for the neighborhood but may slightly discourage use of the park by residents.
- In general, amenities in POOR condition (rated with a "3") are largely or completely unusable. They need major repairs to be functional. POOR facilities are park features that have deteriorated to the point where they are barely usable. Fields are too uneven for ball games, safety features are irreparably broken, buildings need structural retrofitting, etc. POOR facilities discourage residents from using the park.

Overall, the Sammamish park system was in good condition. The notable exceptions where ratings where poor occurred in Illahee Trail Park due to seasonal flooding having inundated much of the trail making it impassable and the ADA compliance limitations existing at Klahanie Park.

In addition to the individual park site assessments, some common themes arose across the Sammamish park system that should be noted. Limited wayfinding and orientation for the first time visitor, both to find the park then to explore the various opportunities within each park, was a potential barrier for welcoming new park users to each park's unique offerings. Ensuring that all visitors have equal opportunity for accessing the amenities within each park may require additional navigation techniques and in some cases, the removal of any physical barriers.

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Sammamish, WA

Park & Facility Condition Assessment Matrix

			Recreation Amenities								Site Amenities					Park Structures				Vegetation				ADA
	General Infrastructure Condition	Open Lawn/Turf Areas	Playgrounds	Paved Courts: Basketball	Paved Courts: Tennis	Soccer Fields / Court	Baseball / Softball Fields	Pathways/Trails	Skate Park / Spray Park	Other Rec Element	Site Furnishings	Lighting	Signage	Parking Areas	Public Art	Restrooms	Picnic Shelters	Amphitheater/Stage	Concession Building	Turf	Park Trees	Landscaped Beds	Natural Areas	Compliance
PARKS																								
Beaver Lake Park	1	1	1				1	1		1				1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1
Big Rock Park	1	1	1					1						1							3		1	2
East Sammamish Park	1	1	1		1	1	1	1			1			1		1	1			1	1	1		2
Eastlake HS Community Fields	1					1	1					1	1	1										
Ebright Creek Park	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			1		1	1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1
Sammamish Commons	1	1	1	1				1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1
Illahee Trail Park*	3							3			1		1								1		1	1
Klahanie Park	1	1	1			2	2	1			1			1		1				2	1		1	3
NE Sammamish Park	1	1	1	1	1.5			1			1		1	1		1				1	1	1	1	2
Pine Lake Park	1	1	1	1		1	1	1			1		1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
Sammamish Landing Park	1	1						1			1		1	1			1			1	1	1	1	1
Skyline Community Fields	1											1		1										
Beaver Lake Preserve	1							1						1									1	1
Evans Creek Preserve	1							1			1			1		1					2		1	2
Average:	1.14	1	1	1	1.17	1.2	1.2	1.17	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	1	1	NA	1	1.13	1.27	1	1	1.58

* NOTE: 1/2 of loop trail was underwater at the time of the site assessment

2018 PRO plan

Park & Facility Condition Assessment

RATING SCALE

Playgrounds:

1	In good condition: no drainage issues; 0-10% material deterioration safety surfacing with a border at the site.
2	In fair condition: drainage issues; 10-25% material deterioration; some small compliance issues that could be spot fixed.
3	In poor condition: drainage issues; 25% or greater material deterioration; needs repair or replacement (but workable).

Pathways / Trails:

1	In good condition: surface generally smooth and even; proper width and material for type of pathway; proper clearances; minimal drainage issues.
2	In fair condition: uneven surfaces in places; some drainage issues; some cracking; narrow widths in some places.
3	In poor condition: uneven surfaces; inadequate width; significant cracking or heaving; clearance issues.

Paved Courts:

1	In good condition: no cracks in surfacing; fencing is functional, free of protrusions, and free of holes/passages; painting and striping are appropriately located, whole, and uniform in color.
2	In fair condition: hairline cracks to ¼", surfacing required; fencing has minor protrusions, or holes/passages that do not affect game play; painting and striping have flaking or color fading.
3	In poor condition: horizontal cracks more than ½" wide, surfacing required; fencing has large protrusions, holes/passages or defects; painting and striping are patchy and color has faded dramatically.

Skate Park:

1	In good condition: little to no signs of cracking; little or no erosion; elements target a diversity of age groups.
2	In fair condition: some cracking, but still usable; furnishings (i.e. - metal rails) might need spot fixes.
3	In poor condition: parts of the structure are damaged or deteriorated, chipped off or broken; edges of the structure are eroded possibly causing safety issues; elements target a specific / narrow age range.

Spray Park:

1	In good condition: spray pad has little or no cracking; spray furnishings have little or no damage; no vandalism; good drainage.
2	In fair condition: spray pad has some cracking; spray furnishings have signs of wear, but are in working condition; color fading.
3	In poor condition: drainage issues with clogging or sinking pad; large cracks; spray furnishings broken.

Site Furnishings:

1	In good condition; not damaged; free of peeling or chipped paint; consistent throughout park. Trash receptacles, drinking fountain, picnic tables, benches on paved surface.
2	In fair condition; 0-20% furnishings are damaged and require replacing parts; some peeling or chipped paint; furnishings are not consistent, but are operational.
3	In poor condition; 20% or more are damaged and require replacing parts; significant peeling or chipped paint; multiple styles within park site require different maintenance.

Signage:

1	In good condition: a signage system for the site, appropriate signs, no damaged signs.
2	In fair condition; multiple signage system within one site, a few damaged signs (0-10%), need maintenance.
3	In poor condition; multiple signage systems within one site, signs that are not legible from a reasonable distance, some damaged signs (10-25%), old logos, deteriorated materials, no signage.

Parking Areas:

1	In good condition: paving and drainage do not need repair; pavement markings clear; pathway connection provided to facility; proper layout.
2	In fair condition: paving needs patching or has some drainage problems; has wheel stops and curbs.
3	In poor condition: surfaces (gravel, asphalt, or concrete) needs repair; uneven grading; limited signage; no delineation for vehicles.

Public Art:

1	In good condition: no vandalism; no signs of weathering.
2	In fair condition: minor signs of weathering or wear.
3	In poor condition: metal leaching/concrete efflorescence/paint peeling/wood chipped or carved into or warping; vandalized.

Natural Areas:

1	In good condition: barely noticeable invasives, high species diversity, healthy plants.
2	In fair conditions: Noticeable invasives, fewer species but still healthy.
3	In poor condition: Invasives have taken over, low diversity, unhealthy plants.

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Park Structures (Restrooms, Picnic Shelters, Concession Building):

1	In good condition: roof has no leaks; floor shows little sign of wear; finishes are fresh with no graffiti or vandalism; all elements are in working order.
2	In fair condition: roof shows signs of wear but is structurally sound; floor shows some wear; finishes show some wear with some marks or blemishes.
3	In poor condition: roof leaks or otherwise needs repair; floor show significant wear and is difficult to maintain; finishes are dull or discolored, have graffiti, or are not easily maintained; some elements not working or in need of repair (e.g., non-functioning sink).

Park Trees:

1	In good condition: trees overall have good form and spacing; no topping; free of disease or pest infestation; no vandalism; no hazard trees.
2	In fair condition; some crowding may exist but overall health is good; less than 5% of trees show signs of topping, disease or pest infestation; vandalism has not impacted tree health (graffiti, not girdling).
3	In poor condition; Form or spacing issues may exist; evidence of disease or pests; vandalism affecting tree health; some hazard trees or trees in danger of becoming hazard trees.

ADA Compliance:

1	Appears to comply with ADA standards.
2	Some items appear to not comply, but could be fixed by replacing with relative ease.
3	A number of park assets appear not to comply, including large-scale items like regrading.

Sports Fields:

1	In good condition: thick grass with few bare spots; few depressions; no noticeable drainage issues, proper slope and layout; fencing if present is functional, free of protrusions, and free of holes.
2	In fair condition: grass with bare turf areas in high-use locations, some drainage issues in overuse areas, slope is within one percent of proper field slope, infields have grading problems (bump) at transition to grass and have no additive, may not have proper layout and/or orientation, fencing if present has minor protrusions, or holes/passages that do not affect game play.
3	In poor condition: bare areas throughout the year, uneven playing surface that holds water in certain places, drainage issues, slopes not uniform and/or more than one percent from proper field slope, improper layout and/or orientation; fencing has large protrusions, holes/passages or defects.

Amphitheater/Stage:

1	In good condition: paving, stage and stair materials have little to no cracking or peeling; vegetation that is present is healthy; seating and other furnishings show modest signs of wear; views to stage from all seating vantage points.
2	In fair condition: paving, stage and stair materials have some cracking or peeling; vegetation that is present is healthy, but some soil compaction might be present; seating and other furnishings show signs of wear, but are still usable; stage orientation not be ideal for all viewers.
3	In poor condition: paving, stage and stair materials have significant cracking or peeling; vegetation is unhealthy (pests, disease, topped trees), compacted soil; seating and other furnishings need repair or replacement; redesign of space is needed for proper viewing and access.

Landscaped Beds:

1	In good condition: few weeds; no bare or worn areas; plants appear healthy with no signs of pest or disease infestation.
2	In fair condition: some weeds present; some bare or worn spots; plants are still generally healthy.
3	In poor condition: many weeds present; large bare or worn areas; plants show signs of pests or disease; compacted soils.

Turf:

1	In good condition: lush and full, few weeds, no drainage problems.
2	In fair condition: some bare spots, some drainage problems.
3	In poor condition: irrigation problems, bare spots, weeds, soil compacted.

Certified Wildlife Habitats

Natural areas in many parks are signed with "certified wildlife habitat" signs indicating values promoted by the National Wildlife Federation. The park system could take further advantage of this status on its website, programming and potential partnerships (such as a local Audubon Society chapter). Parks with Certified Wildlife Habitat signs include:

- Beaver Lake Park
- Beaver Lake Preserve
- Ebright Creek Park
- Pine Lake Park
- Sammamish Commons

These sites also could include more interpretive signage to help park visitors understand the function and values of the natural areas they are enjoying.

Park Directional and Identification Signs

For first time visitors and new residents, many parks are easy to miss while driving past their entrances. Park identification signs are not all easily visible from the road or face approaching traffic. As new park entrance signs are installed, their placement should consider how approaching vehicles from either direction can see the sign with time to make a safe turn into the park.

The use of small brown "park" signs along roadways to indicate upcoming park locations has been only partially implemented. These directional signs are helpful navigation tools for providing navigation aids to interested park visitors.

The Sammamish park system has two different park identification signs at park entrances: bright blue metal signs on posts and pale green signs mounted on stone bases. Eventually, the park system should use one type of park identification sign type for consistency.

ADA Compliance

Title II of the American's with Disabilities Act (ADA) requires a public entity such as the City of Sammamish's park system to reasonably avoid discrimination against people with disabilities. While the ADA is a civil rights law not a building code, architectural barriers may trigger non-compliance with this law and should be avoided or modified to allow for equal opportunities for people with disabilities to participate. This park inventory assessment is not intended to provide a complete ADA assessment, but it does make note of the more obvious existing non-compliant characteristics within the physical infrastructure of park sites. Many of the potential physical barriers are associated with park and trail facilities that have accessible features, such as designated handicapped parking, access ramps, play areas, picnic areas, restrooms and pathways.

The guidelines recommend that handicapped parking stalls be signed with universal symbols mounted at least 60" above ground level. Throughout the park system, handicapped parking stall are designated with signs that are mounted at a variety of non-compliant heights that commonly fall under the 60" minimum height guidelines.

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Many park benches located along trails are installed on concrete pads, but the pads are not aligned with or adjacent to the trail pavement or surface levels, which creates a barrier for universal access. At least 50% of park benches should be accessible to meet ADA guidelines.

Throughout the park system, many picnic tables are located in lawn areas (off trail pavement) and lack seating for wheelchairs. According to ADA guidelines, at least 50% of picnic tables within each park should be ADA compliant with hard stable surfaces for access and provide room for a wheelchair at the table space.

At the intersection of park pathways and parking or vehicular traffic, detectible warning strips on the ground surface were often lacking. Particularly notable in older facilities, the lack of detectible warning strips occurs in parking lot entrances where pathways lead into park amenities.

Many of Sammamish's park playgrounds did provide access ramps into the play area, but some of the ramps have abrupt endings where the wood chip safety surface is too low or raked away from the ramp creating a physical drop of more than the accessible measurement of one inch.

PARK DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENTS

Sport Fields

The City of Sammamish currently provides sports fields in a number of their parks appropriate for a variety of sports, including fields suitable for soccer, lacrosse, cricket, baseball and softball. Additional fields have been developed in collaboration with Eastlake High School (Lake Washington School District) and Skyline Community Fields (Issaquah School District) as community sports fields used to support both school and community sports team programs.

Sammamish's existing and popular sport programs often exceed the capacity of current fields. With projected future population growth and growing participation in team sports, the City, local sport leagues and field providers will need to properly maintain existing field resources, use existing sites more effectively and acquire and develop additional field space to meet demands. Such actions will depend on continued active partnerships between the City, school districts, sports organizations and other recreation providers.

Athletic sports team stakeholders have identified the need for more fields and suggest that conversion to all-weather turf play surfaces would help meet that growing need for expanded field inventory. New parkland acquisitions should consider developable areas that could support sports fields with all-weather turf and field lighting to meet the growing need for athletic facilities.

The City should plan for at least an additional 2 baseball fields and 3 soccer fields to meet the community's future needs. If the City were able to secure a future site for a sports complex that could contain four ball fields and/or four soccer fields, the increased capacity could meet field needs as well as support tournament play that boosts the local economy and provision of recreational programming.

Few parks in the Pacific Northwest offer cricket fields. Klahanie Park's cricket field is appreciated by its local users but has minimal supportive amenities and could benefit from expansion when the park undergoes a master plan. As Sammamish acquires more parkland suitable for developed sports fields, consideration for the need and value of adding more cricket fields could provide a unique recreational identity within the system.

Some of Sammamish's sport fields could benefit from adding field lighting to extend hours of play. The sports fields at Beaver Lake Park, Pine Lake Park, East Sammamish Park and Klahanie Park do not currently have lighting. The potential for adding field lighting should be coordinated with the need to also add lighting to parking areas and support facilities, improvements in field conditions to allow for extended play and any needs to mitigate for impacts to adjacent residential neighborhood that could be affected by sports field lighting. If any park is being considered for the addition of all-weather turf and field lighting, an overall examination (or master plan) of the park facilities may be warranted to ensure a smooth transition to safely supporting evening activities.

Local sport leagues have benefited from the cooperative relationships formed between the City and both the Lake Washington School District (for Eastlake High School Community Fields) and the Issaquah School District (for Skyline High School Community Fields). These partnerships have been a crucial component of meeting field sport needs within the city. Going forward, the City should work closely with the school districts to actively explore opportunities for greater joint use and development of facilities. Agreements between the agencies should identify opportunities and define responsibilities regarding field planning, acquisition, development, improvement, maintenance and operations; as well as clarify scheduling, decision-making and revenue sharing objectives.

The City also should participate in periodic meetings with the various leagues and field providers within Sammamish to assist in field space planning and address other concerns related to inter-league coordination, field maintenance and protocols for addressing field issues. The City should continue to monitor the condition, investment needs and usage rates of its field facilities to best plan for long-term maintenance and capital needs. Field usage policies should be reassessed on a regular basis to ensure they continue to meet the needs of the City, user groups and neighbors. Field usage fees should also be updated periodically – and when significant field improvements are made - to address cost recovery and equity objectives. Such policies and fees should also address field scheduling for alternative uses, such as festivals, concerts and other community events.

Sport Courts

Sammamish currently provides courts for basketball and tennis and a skatepark. The City has two outdoor tennis courts at East Sammamish Park, one outdoor tennis court at Ebright Creek Park and two tennis courts at NE Sammamish Park. A total of five outdoor basketball courts (mostly half courts) can be found at Ebright Creek Park, NE Sammamish Park, Sammamish Commons and one modified full court at Pine Lake Park. The inclusion of additional basketball and tennis, as well as future volleyball and pickleball, courts should be considered in the planning and development of future community parks. Half-court basketball courts, sports courts that contain funnel ball or a similar feature, or skate spots with one or two skate features, may be appropriate for inclusion in neighborhood parks, particularly in underserved areas or where there is expressed neighborhood interest. The growing popularity of pickleball could warrant a grouping of courts in a future park development to support the typical group activities associated with pickleball play.

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Water Play or Splash Pads

Spray grounds are water play features that are very popular and provide a means of integrating aquatics into parks at a relatively low cost. The expressed desire for more public waterfront access indicates the recreational need for water play during the warm summer months. Waterfront property is very difficult to acquire, and many communities incorporate splash pads and interactive fountains to help meet the need for water play. The popularity around the Sammamish Commons spray park demonstrates the community interest in such facilities. Sammamish should consider at least two more spray grounds to accommodate the local need and locate them in areas of the city that lack waterfront parks or existing water play features. Depending on the design and functionality, these amenities can draw significant numbers of visitors to the park; therefore, the siting of such a facility should consider access to parking and public restrooms.

Nature Play

Another significant, recent trend is that of the relationship between child development and access to nature or nature play. Stemming from Richard Louv's book *Last Child in the Woods*, a relative network of organizations and agencies have come together to discuss the impacts of nature play and seek funding and partnerships to facilitate ways to connect kids to their local environment. Recent studies show that children are smarter, more cooperative, happier and healthier when they have frequent and varied opportunities for free and unstructured play in the out-of-doors, according to the Children & Nature Network, a national non-profit organization working to reconnect children with nature and co-founded by Louv. In the development of future park sites, the City should consider the incorporation of nature play features, such as in Big Rock Park, and look for ways to optimize nature play opportunities with the unique characteristics of future park sites.

Water Access

Lake Sammamish is a defining feature of the City, yet public access to the lake is severely limited within Sammamish city limits. Access is challenging due to topography, private development and the road network. The City should aggressively capitalize on any remaining opportunities and explore ways to partner with King County, Forterra, local developers and land owners to enable and secure water access to and along Lake Sammamish.

Community Gardens

Gardening is a popular recreational activity, and community gardens provide common space for residents to grow fruits, vegetables and flowers. Gardens have been shown to increase healthy food consumption, while providing opportunities for active living, social connections and lifelong learning. Gardens are also popular with a diverse range of residents, and community input for this Plan suggested a need for garden facilities. The siting of additional community garden plots could be considered in the design and development of future neighborhood and community parks.

Wayfinding, Identity & Signage

A good wayfinding system can provide a consistent identity and display effective and accessible information to orient the user. This guidance system ensures efficient use of the trail, park or other public space and conveys safety to the user by translating the environment into a known geography. Signs, symbols, mapping, color, standardized site amenities combined with good design of the physical environment (i.e., trail or park) helps the user navigate the space and stay comfortably oriented.

The conditions assessment conducted as part of this Plan indicated that Sammamish parklands need clearer, more prominent identification and signs located at multiple entry points. Such signage should identify the City of Sammamish as the provider, to be distinguished from school or private property, and offer methods for accessing additional information (e.g., contacts, volunteering, other facilities, etc.) to inform park users and visitors.

Sammamish should pursue a comprehensive wayfinding program that includes both visual graphic standards and site furnishing standards. The use of consistent graphics and a coordinated hierarchy of sign types and sizes can provide park and trail users with wayfinding information to enhance their access and knowledge of the recreational system available for their enjoyment. Part of a good wayfinding system applies the "simpler is better" concept.

The City should consider a wayfinding and signage system that integrates all its parks and trails with similar 'branding' to help all park and trail users understand where they are, what they might need to know, how to get more information and who the provider is. An effective wayfinding system not only provides directional and locational information to the trail user. The combination of materials, color, specific sign types for conveying different information, unified font designs, and matching site furnishings (i.e., benches, bollards, drinking fountains, etc.) can all contribute to creating strong identifiers and that unique sense of place for Sammamish's park system.

Off-Leash Dog Area

Walking with a dog is a very popular recreational activity, and off-leash areas have become desired amenities for dog owners living in urban environments who may otherwise have limited opportunities to exercise their pets. The City of Sammamish currently has an official off-leash dog area at Beaver Lake Park. Recreational trends and community input indicate a need for an additional off-leash area. It is recommended that the City provide an additional minimum, 2-acre site for this use within the next five years.

Appropriate sites should be safe, not isolated, and noise impacts on neighbors should be considered. Ideally, a dog park would be a component to a larger (future) community park, where infrastructure (e.g., parking, restrooms and garbage collection) exists and supports multiple activities.

The City also should continue and enhance signage and the enforcement of leash laws in parks or natural areas where only on-leash activities are allowed. Additionally, communities throughout the Northwest have relied on grassroots or non-profit organizations for the on-going operations and maintenance of such facilities.

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Environmental Education

Natural areas in many parks are signed with "certified wildlife habitat" signs indicating values promoted by the National Wildlife Federation. The City could celebrate these preserved environmental resources with a more proactive and engaged environmental education program. Interpretive signage added along the edges of those valued habitats could explain their qualities and ecosystem functions. Additional parks, like Big Rock Park could be added to the National Wildlife Federation certification program or incorporated into an Audubon bird habitat. Park and recreation providers often partner with local chapters of Audubon, land trusts, and/or watershed conservancies to provide environmental education programming that further enhances the understanding and appreciation of parkland conservation and its community value.

Asset Management

To continue to maintain a high level of public satisfaction in park and recreation facilities, Sammamish must continue to place a high priority on proactive maintenance and the renovation of park amenities. The Sammamish community has made a significant public investment in the park system over time, and this investment requires proper stewardship to ensure the park system continues to provide desired services for decades to come. To manage its recreation assets, the City should link lifecycle planning of park amenities and site design and development with ongoing operations.

Lifecycle Planning

The foundation of a holistic asset management program is a comprehensive inventory and assessment of existing facilities and unmet needs. The City should continue to maintain standardized and systematic inventory documentation of park system infrastructure, including quantity, location and condition. By tracking installation and the expected useful life of assets, the City can plan for proactive maintenance and replacement of assets in the future. This planning should be further supplemented by ongoing condition assessments of assets – particularly those with a high consequence of failure. Such assessments can highlight urgent repair needs and can help the City fine-tune maintenance practices for Sammamish's weather, wear and usage patterns. Such information can aid in future budgeting for capital repairs and overall asset management, as well as for predicting staffing requirements.

Site Design and Development

Site master plans and individual development projects should address long-term maintenance and operation costs. Where possible, site design and facility choices should consider the impacts to and affects on on-going operations and maintenance budgeting. Park design standards can provide continuity in furnishings and construction materials, thereby providing consistency in the methods used to maintain, repair and replace them as they become worn or are damaged. This consistency can make the system more efficient to maintain and may improve aesthetic appeal and safety. The City also can make intentional choices in the design of parks to reduce energy and water use and lower the intensity of maintenance required. Both high- and low-tech strategies, ranging from high-efficiency machinery and equipment to planting native plants and reducing lawn areas, can help reduce long-term maintenance and operating expenses.

PARK DISTRIBUTION – GAP ANALYSIS

Sammamish residents are fortunate to have access to great parks and trails; however, Sammamish's continued and projected growth will place further pressure on access to new recreational lands. Understanding the known gaps in the park system and evaluating the City's existing levels of service for parks will provide a foundation for strategic planning to ensure that tomorrow's residents have equitable access to a balanced distribution of parks, trails and recreation amenities to stay healthy and active.

To better understand where acquisition efforts should be directed, a gap analysis of the park system was conducted to examine and assess the current distribution of parks throughout the city. The analysis reviewed the locations and types of existing facilities, land use classifications, transportation/access barriers and other factors as a means to identify preliminary acquisition target areas. In reviewing parkland distribution and assessing opportunities to fill identified gaps, residentially zoned lands were isolated, since neighborhood and community parks primarily serve these areas. Additionally, walksheds were defined for neighborhood parks using a ¼-mile primary and ½-mile secondary service area with travel distances calculated along the road network starting from known and accessible access points at each park. Walksheds for community parks were derived using ¼-mile, ½-mile, 1-mile and 2-mile travel distances to acknowledge that community parks serve a wider array of users and driving to such sites is typical.

Maps 2 through 6 illustrate the application of the distribution criteria from existing parks. Areas in white do not have a public park within reasonable walking distance of their home. The illustrated 'walkshed' for each existing Sammamish park highlights that certain areas within the city do not have the desired proximity to a local park.

Striving to provide a neighborhood or community park within a reasonable walking distance (e.g., ½-mile) may require acquiring new park properties in currently under-served locations, improving multi-modal transportation connections to allow local residents to safely and conveniently reach their local park and evaluating the potential use of school sites as proxies for local neighborhood parks. As Sammamish develops and acquisition opportunities diminish, the City will need to be prepared to take advantage of acquisition opportunities in strategic locations to better serve City residents. In concert with the search for developable park land, the City should continue to coordinate with proposed residential land development projects to consider when and how a public park could be incorporated into the planning of new residential communities.

Resulting from this assessment, potential acquisition areas are identified for future parks (Map 7) and are noted in the Capital Improvements Plan chapter of this Plan. The mapping targeted up to eight sites for future neighborhood parks and one general location vicinity for a new community park. An aggressive acquisition program should be actively pursued in Sammamish to capture opportunities that will be continually diminishing as residential growth continues to consume developable land.

While the targeted acquisition areas do not identify a specific parcel(s) for consideration, the area encompasses a broader region in which an acquisition would be ideally suited. These acquisition targets represent a long-term vision for improving parkland distribution throughout Sammamish.

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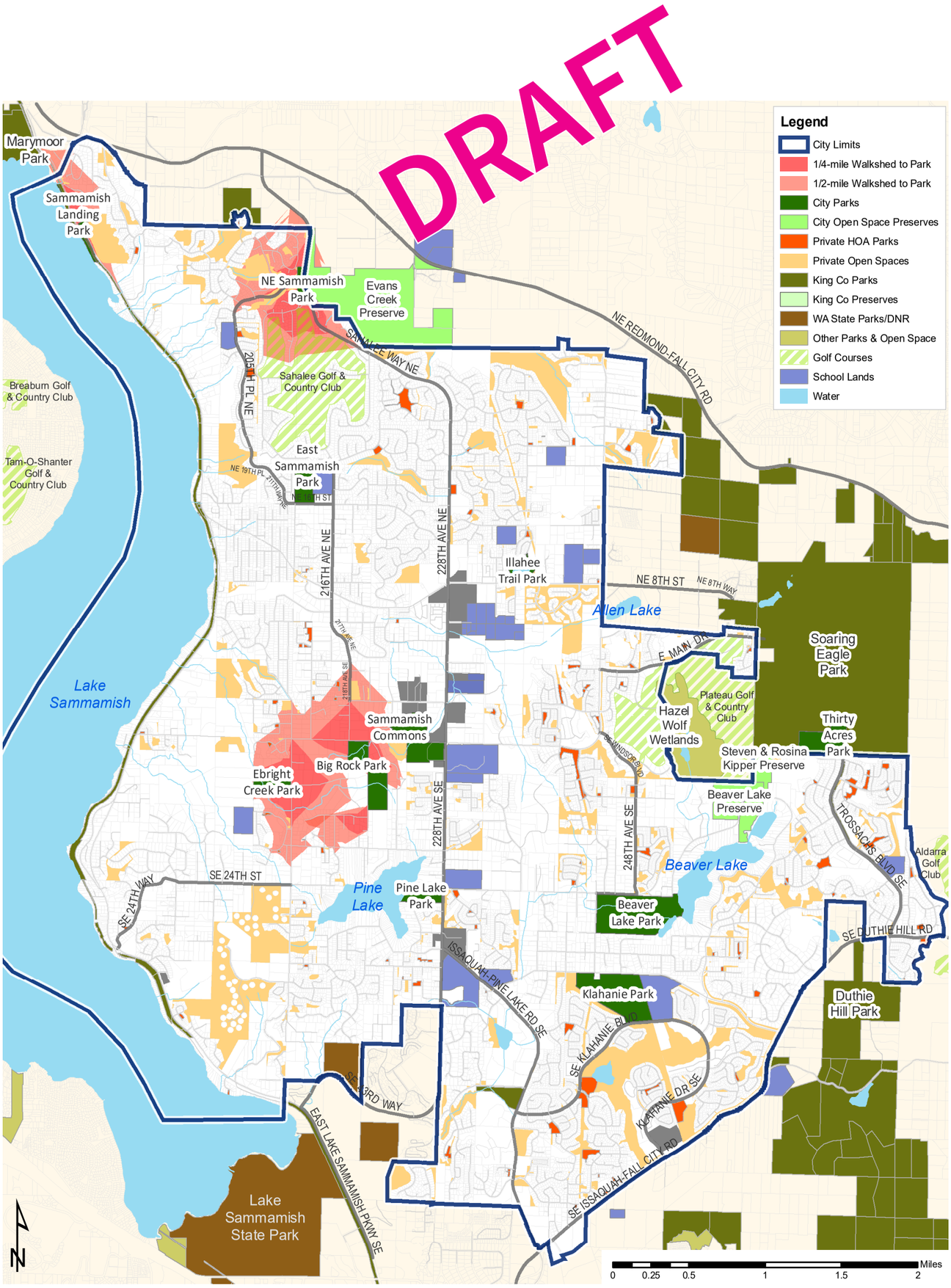

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Map 2: Park Walkshed Map (Neighborhood Parks)

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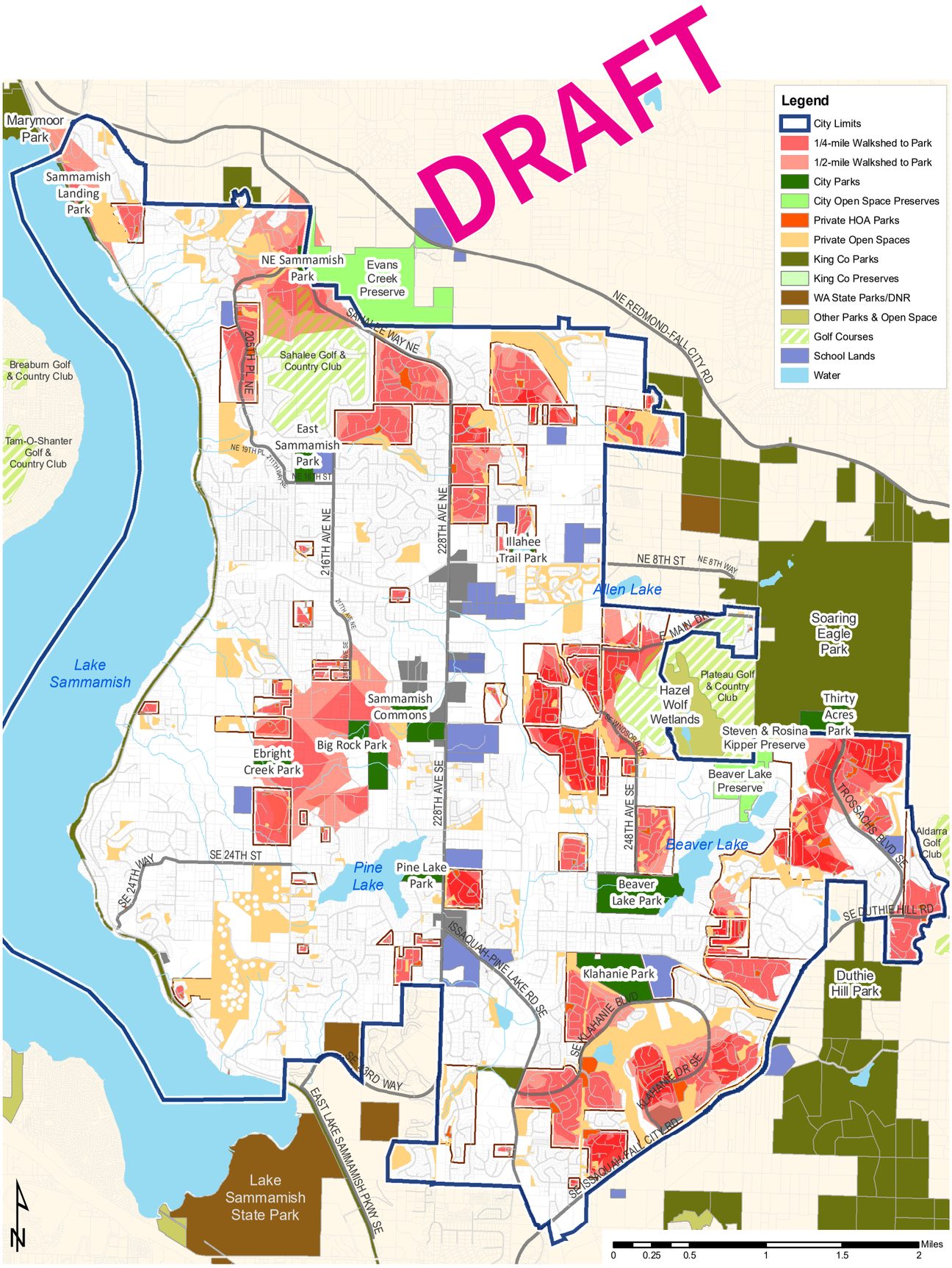

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Map 3: Park Walkshed Map (Neighborhood & HOA Parks)

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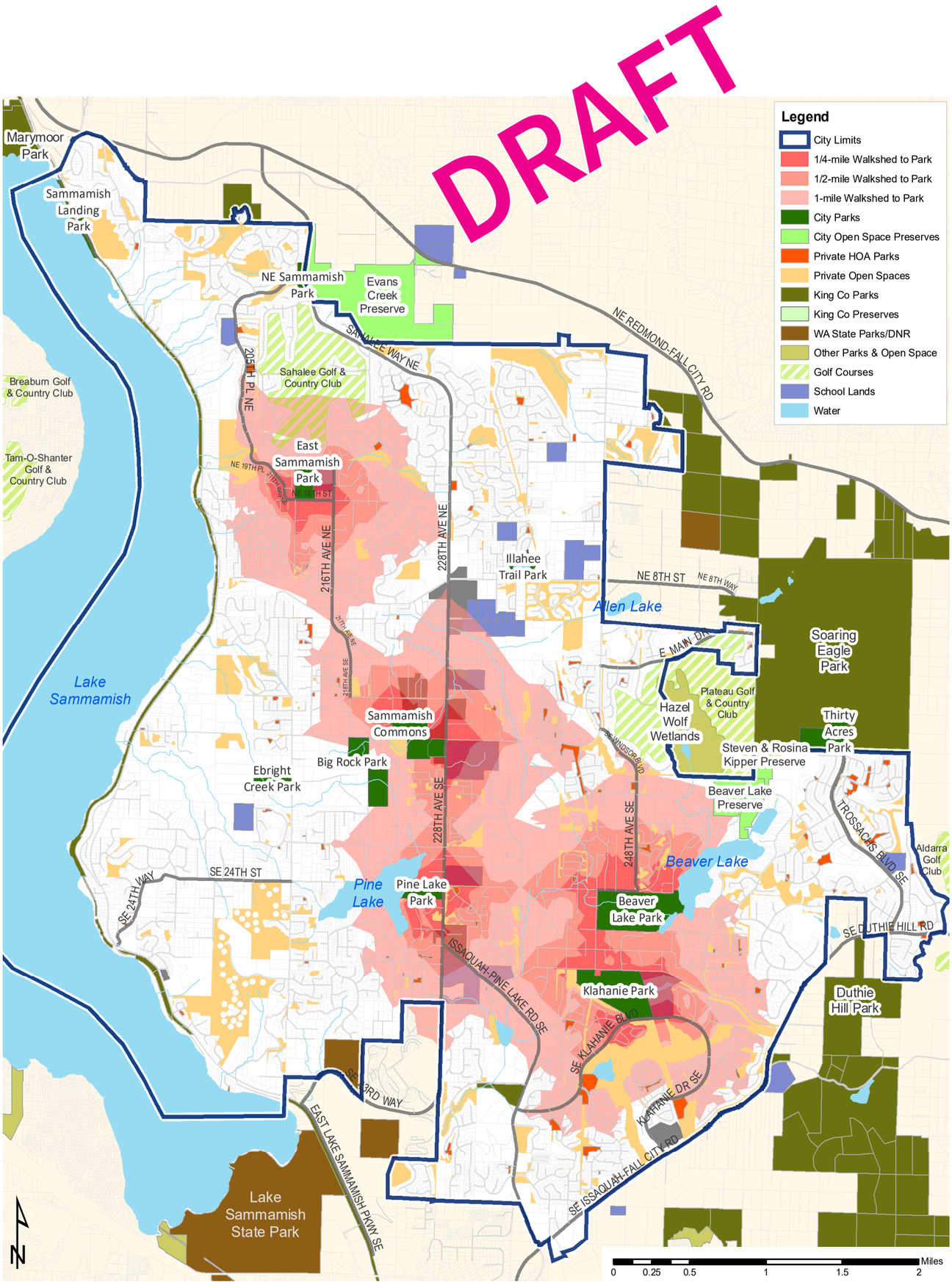

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Map 4: Park Walkshed Map (Community Parks only)

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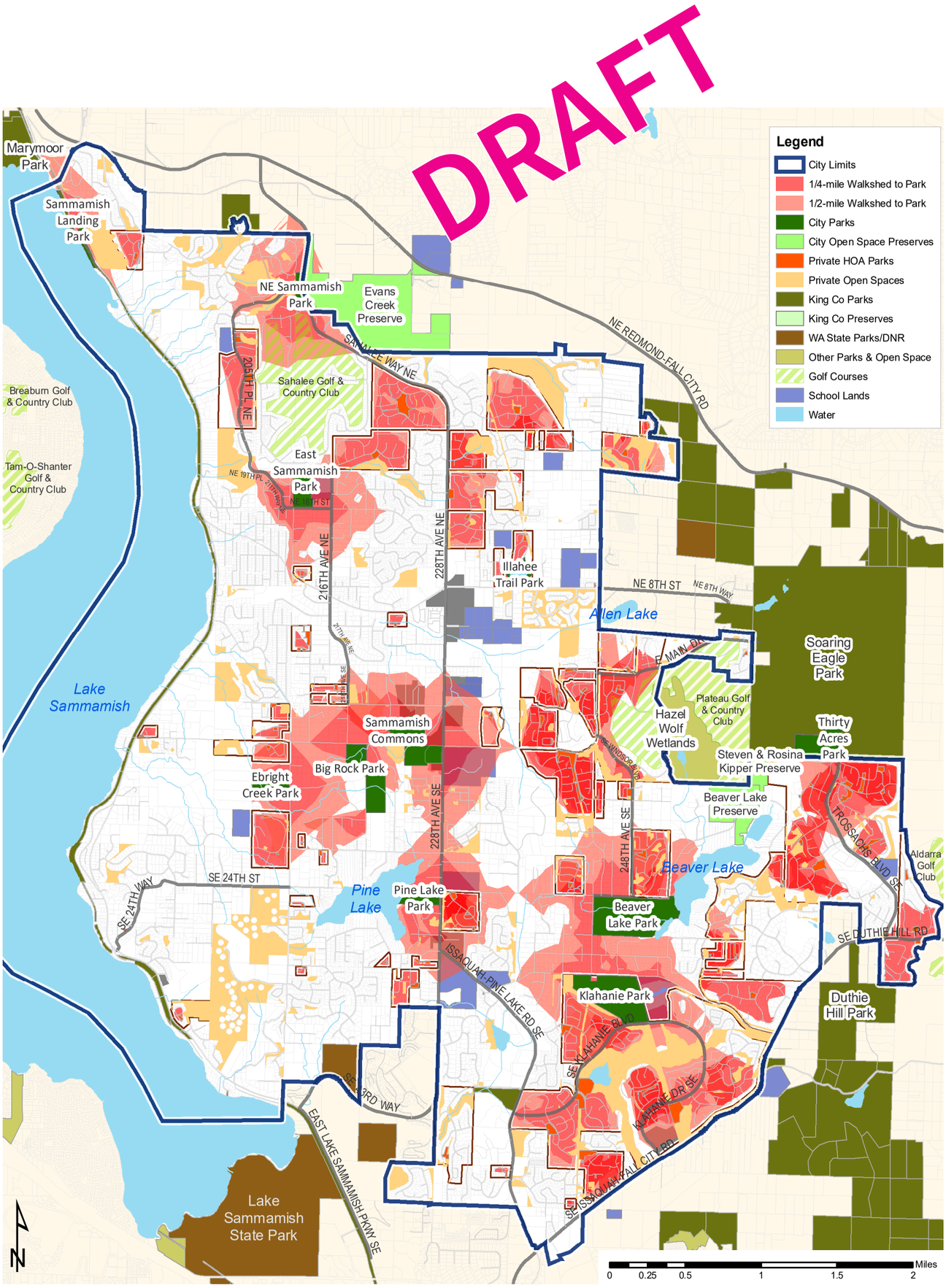

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Map 5: Park Walkshed Map (All Parks at ½-mile)

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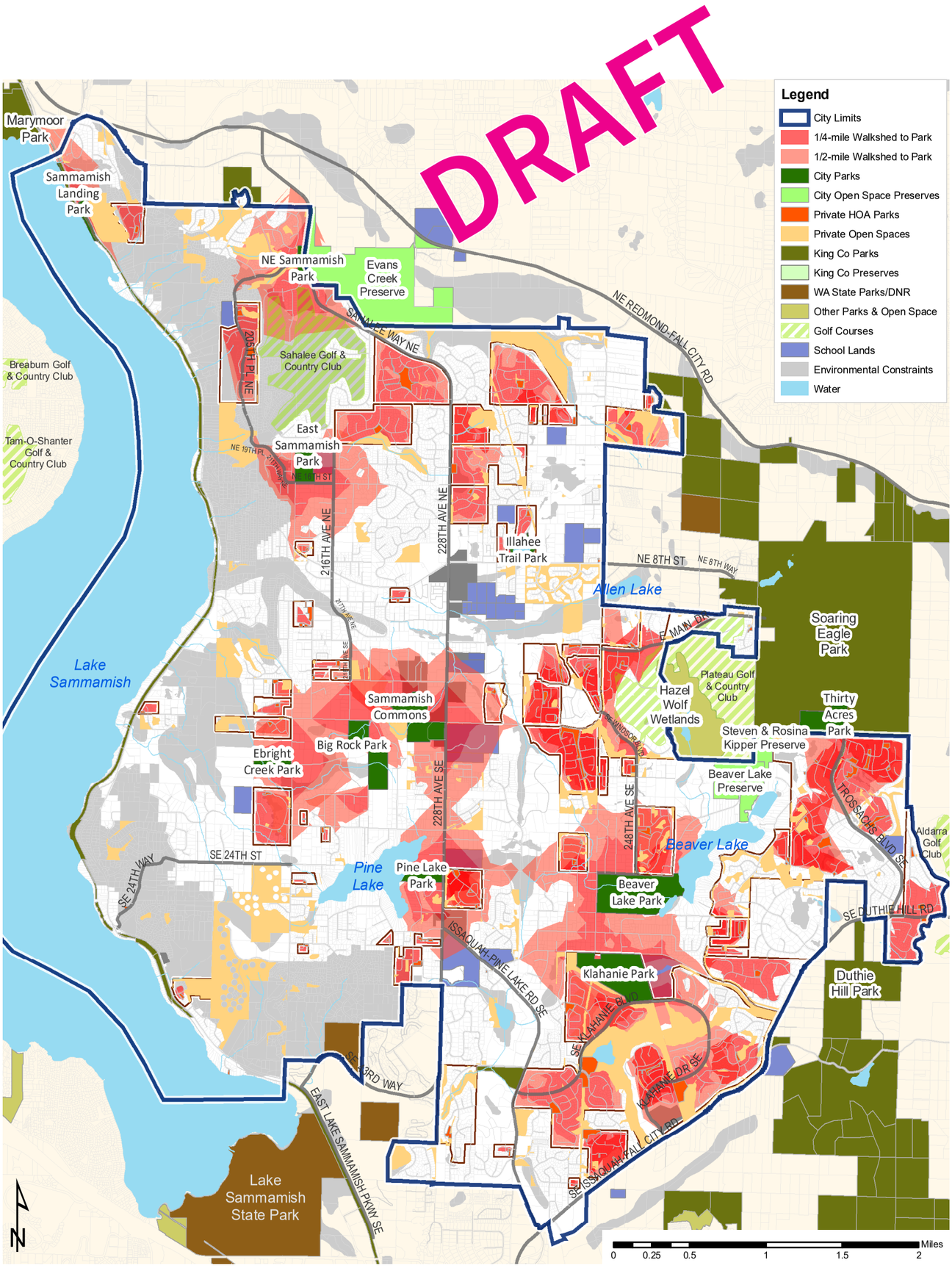

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Map 6: Park Walkshed Map (All Parks at ½-mile) with Environmental Constraints

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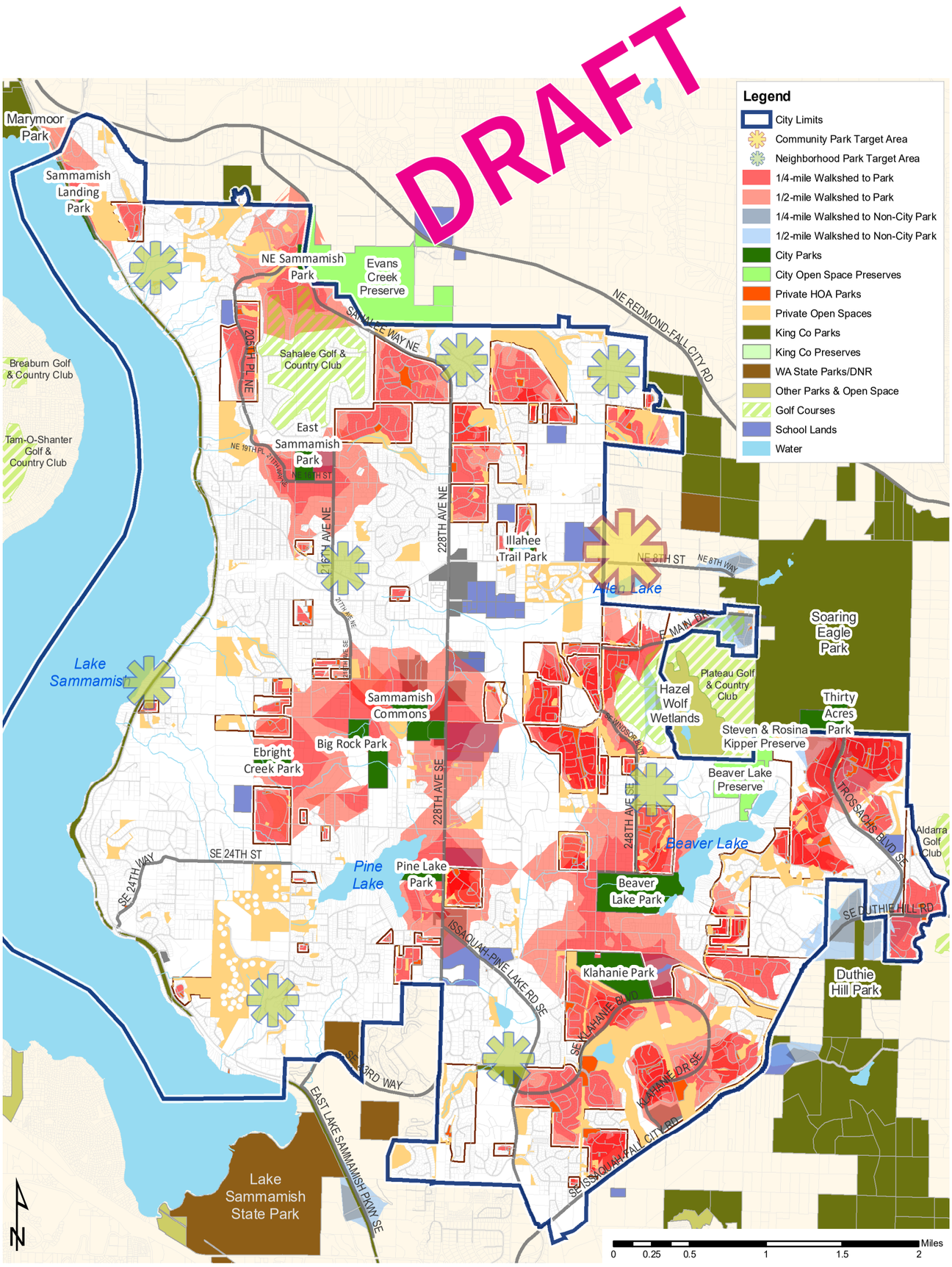

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Map 7: Target Acquisition Areas

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LEVELS OF SERVICE & STANDARDS

Service standards are the adopted guidelines or benchmarks the City is trying to attain with their parks system; the level of service is a snapshot in time of how well the City is meeting its adopted standards. As a measure of adequate provision of parks and recreation, a level of service (LOS) review was conducted to further understand the distribution and acreage needs for parkland to assess how well the community can access parks and open space.

Traditionally, the application of numeric standards for the provision of parks has applied an acreage of parkland per thousand residents as a target measurement for adopted benchmark standards. This evaluation can illustrate how the City and its park system measures up to park systems across the country with comparable population sizes, population densities and parkland acreages.

Historically, many park and recreation providers used the National Recreation and Park Association's (NRPA) published park standards that primarily framed as parkland acres per capita. Today, many communities are developing guidelines that are customized to their unique, and often changing, park and recreation demands and needs. The use and application of standards continues to evolve and develop diverse approaches. This Plan evaluates the City's current parkland level of service through a variety of metrics.

Acreage-based Approach

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) prepared a report in 2015 using their Park and Recreation Operating Ratio and Geographic Information System (PRORAGIS) database that reflected the levels of service of park agencies across the country based on population density per square mile. The table below indicates the range of acres per 1,000 population from jurisdictions with less than 500 residents per square mile up to urban communities with over 2,500 persons per square mile. Based on the current estimated population of 62,240 residents, Sammamish's population density is 2,585 persons per square mile for its 24.1 square miles of land area.

Figure 26. NRPA Population Density and Parkland Acreage per 1,000 Population

		Population Density per square mile			
	All Agencies	Less than 500	500 to 1,500	1,501 to 2,500	Over 2,500
Lower Quartile	**4.5 ac/1000**	4.8 ac/1000	6.3 ac/1000	7.5 ac/1000	3.3 ac/1000
Median	**9.9 ac/1000**	9.9 ac/1000	12.1 ac/1000	12.9 ac/1000	6.4 ac/1000
Upper Quartile	**17.5 ac/1000**	17.3 ac/1000	19.9 ac/1000	20.6 ac/1000	13.5 ac/1000

Note: The term 'ac/1000' represents 'acres per 1,000 population'

In reviewing the PRORAGIS data, Sammamish's level of service would be above the median (in the upper quartile) for urban communities with 9.8 acres of total parkland per 1,000 population. It should be noted that diverse approaches are used to classify park lands when applied to meeting a level of service standard. Since the PRORAGIS database relies on self-reporting by municipalities, some agencies only include developed, active parks while others include natural lands with limited or no improvements, amenities or access. The comparative standards in the table below should be weighed with this variability in mind. Sammamish parklands, including open space sites and wetlands, were used in the above comparative park acreages total.

Sammamish's current level of service is examined using the population data and existing park acreage. The combined acreage for community and neighborhood parks is 282.4 acres. The City is currently providing approximately 4.5 acres per 1,000 population for active-use community and neighborhood parks.

Considering the continued and future growth of Sammamish, additional park acreage may be needed to accommodate the estimated 2035 population of 75,400 residents (extrapolated from forecasted growth in housing units). If this current level of service for city-owned parks is maintained into the future, the resulting demand for additional active-use parklands will translate into the need for approximately 60 acres of community and neighborhood parks. The inclusion of private homeowner association (HOA) parks into the calculation upwardly adjusts the current level of service to 5.9 acres per 1,000 population. If this combined current level of service is held constant and applied to the projected population, the City would need to add approximately 78 acres of active-use parkland to its system to maintain today's service levels.

Figure 27. Current Level of Service & Project Acreage Need

Metric	Measurement			
2017 Population (OFM)	62,240 residents			
2035 Population Forecast (King Co.)	75,400 residents			
Parkland Acreage (Active-Use Parks Only)	**City Only**		**City + HOA**	
City-owned & maintained	282.4 acres		282.4 acres	
Private HOA Neighborhood & Pocket Parks	acres		86.9 acres	
Total	*282.4 acres*		*369.3 acres*	
Level of Service	**2017**	**2035**	**2017**	**2035**
Effective Level of Service based on total acreage *(acres/1,000 residents)*	4.54	3.75	5.93	4.90
Acreage surplus (deficit) - at today's LOS		(59.92)		(77.82)

Investment-based Approach

The City of Sammamish currently uses a level of service standard that measures the overall park investment person (valuation-based model) as the basis for its park impact fee methodology and rate. The valuation based model is used in conjunction with projected population growth, population density, availability of non-city parks and open spaces and maintenance and operating costs as additional considerations in the measure of service needs. The average annual per capita cost for Parks, Recreation and Culture is $81.31 per resident (as reported in the City of Sammamish Operating and Capital Budget).

The NRPA PRORAGIS data offers a comparison of park and recreation agencies and their operating expenditures per capita based on the population densities of the different jurisdictions. For communities with population densities greater than 2,500 people per square mile, similar to Sammamish, the median expenditure is $85.97 per resident, which is only slightly higher than that budgeted by the City.

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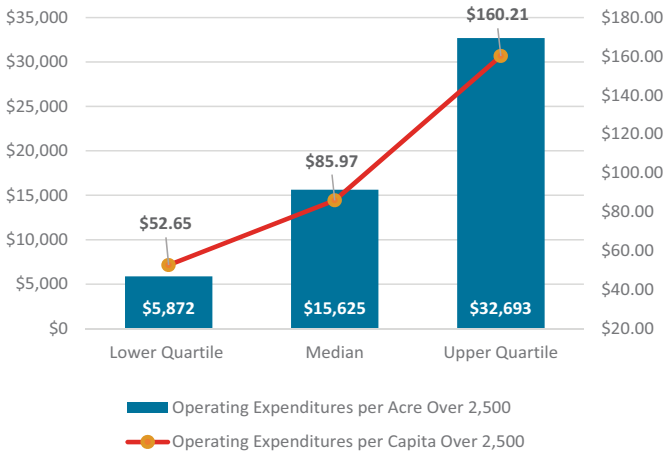
Figure 28. NRPA Operating Expenditures per Acre and per Capita from PRORAGIS



The PRORAGIS data also offers a comparison of park investment applying operating expenditures per parkland acreage. The range for communities with similar density to Sammamish expends from $5,572 in the lower quartile to $32,693 in the upper quartile. Using the total of 611 acres for the Sammamish park system and the current annual park operating ($4,980,310) results in an approximate $8,151 expenditure per acre. Sammamish park land expenditures per acre fall between the lower and the median of other park agencies in similar population densities across the country.

Going Beyond Acreage Standards

Using a service standard for park acreage tied to a community's population provides a common measure for guiding the amount of desired parkland. However, the acreage of parkland per capita method and the investment per capita methods provide only a limited measure of the value of recreational access and park amenities in demand for public uses. As the Sammamish park system matures with increasing residential density, other assessment techniques should be considered going forward to gauge the community's need for additional lands, facilities and amenities.

Park Pressure

Park pressure refers to the potential demand on a park. One method of exploration examines the proximity of residential populations to a park and assumes that the residents in a 'parkshed' use the park closest to them and that people visit their closest park more often than those farther away. Using GIS, the 'parkshed' is defined by a polygon or a park service area containing all households having the given park as their closest park. The population within this park service area can then calculated, providing an estimate of the number of nearby potential park users. The acreage of the subject park is then used to calculate the number of park acres available per 1,000 people within the parkshed. This measure of probable park use and population pressure identifies the adequacy of the park land (in acres per 1,000 residents) rather than simply the location and 'walkability' determined by the park accessibility metric. Depending on the amenities and attractions within the park, the higher the population within a parkshed will result in greater the use and potential increased maintenance and wear and tear.

Park Amenity Mix

Providing unique outdoor experiences, while working to fulfill basic recreational park amenities, will result in parks with a variety of amenities. The variety and location of amenities available within a community's parks and recreational facilities will create a range of different preferences and levels of park usage by residents. Park systems should ensure an equitable distribution and quantity of the most common amenities like playgrounds, picnic shelters, restrooms, sports courts, sports field and trails to help distribute the potential usage of load on individual parks. Park planners should also consider that many park users, particularly families, look for a variety of amenities in a park that will provide a range of outdoor recreation activities for every visit.

Park Amenity Condition

In addition to understanding the quantity of park amenities, communities must also assess the condition of each park's general infrastructure and amenities. The condition or quality of park amenities is a key measure of park adequacy and a required assurance of public safety. General park infrastructure may include walkways, parking lots, restrooms, drainage and irrigation, lighting systems and vegetation. Amenities can include picnic shelters, play equipment, site furnishings, sports courts, sports fields and other recreational assets. Deferred maintenance over a long time period can result in unusable amenities when perceived as unsafe or undesirable by park patrons. Compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) guidelines can also provide a measure of acceptable condition.

In general, the amenities in Sammamish parks are in good condition. Some improvements in providing universal access, removing architectural barriers and ensuring compliance with ADA guidelines should be considered as upgrades and capital repairs are scheduled in older parks and facilities.

OPEN SPACE & NATURAL AREAS

Existing Significant Natural Areas

Natural parks and open space areas are acquired to preserve the special natural and unspoiled character of a particular location, which are often important as local habitat conservation areas. Natural area protection in Sammamish commonly includes wetlands and wooded areas. Passive recreation uses are appropriate for these sites, such as walking, bird-watching, interpretive educational signage and non-motorized trail systems.

Sammamish parklands contain five preserves and natural lands totaling 328.6 acres as part of its public park system. The City of Sammamish owns 724 acres of open space that can include facilities and other public lands beyond the named natural areas and preserves.

These natural areas are significant not only for their size, but also for the diversity of habitat they provide – ranging from shorelines and adjacent wetlands, to streams and riparian areas, as well as upland forested areas. Large portions of the wetlands, floodplains and riparian areas throughout the city are in public ownership or are protected by development restrictions.

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Open space is typically characterized by the environmental resources in need of protection and often contains lands that are not desirable for developed public recreation facilities. Since the need for open space can be highly variable due to diverse ecosystem traits (sensitive fisheries, wetlands, etc.) and regional physiographic qualities (mountains, lakes, etc.), few park and recreation providers have adopted standards for open space acreage. Instead, the need for open space is often dictated by the quality of a community's natural features that are clearly worth protecting. Sammamish is characterized by a wide range of natural lands, including coniferous forests, shoreline and aquatic habitats, wetlands, and upland corridors, supporting a variety of wildlife that could be considered for protection as additional open space.

An informal comparison was made of local open space acreage to reveal how the percentage of Sammamish open space measures up to its neighboring communities. As shown in the table below, Sammamish and Kirkland have similar 5% open space that is lower than the 12-20% open space amounts of other communities.

Figure 29. Open Space Acreage - Local Comparisons

CITY	OPEN SPACE (AC)	LAND AREA (AC)	% OPEN SPACE
Bellevue*	2,699.11	21,446.4	13%
Issaquah**	1606.7	7,993.6	20%
Kirkland	588	11,520	5%
Redmond	1,351.1	10,841.6	12%
Sammamish***	724	13,203.2	5%
Sammamish****	1,466	13,203.2	11%

*Bellevue open space acreage includes all publicly owned land, not necessarily all owned by Bellevue Parks.

**Open space acreage as of December 2014. Issaquah is in the process of updating open space information and will provide information when available.

*** Acreage for City owned open space

****Acreage for City owned open space plus land owned by other agencies within Urban Growth Area (UGA)

Natural Area Preservation

While the City has acquired a number of significant natural areas for long-term protection as public open space, additional opportunities to protect key parcels may arise in the future. Preserving some of the remaining high value natural resources as the city develops can provide significant community, environmental and economic benefits. Natural areas with the following characteristics should be considered for acquisition or other protection (e.g. conservation easements) as they become available:

- High natural resource value, including habitat, water quality, hydrologic, and erosion control values
- Continuity with existing natural areas
- Cultural, historical or scenic significance

Particularly high value resources, or those that create important wildlife and recreation connections within the existing system, should be prioritized for preservation, potentially in partnership with community organizations.

Environmental Education

The City's wealth of natural resources and open spaces provide an opportunity for enhanced environmental education, programming, experiential opportunities and interpretive information. Such programs and amenities can increase Sammamish residents' awareness and enjoyment of nature and the unique wildlife that share their city.

Interpretive Signage

The City's parkland includes a diverse array of habitat and is home to a variety of urban wildlife. As a result, there are opportunities for interpretive education and signage in parks throughout the City's system. The installation and integration of interpretive signage that reflects Sammamish's history, culture, natural assets and wildlife populations can enable programmed or self-guided outdoor learning and support other types of passive recreation, such as viewpoints and wildlife viewing areas.

Educational Programs

Continued and enhanced partnerships with Eastside Audubon Society, area school districts, King County and Washington State Parks can create opportunities for educational programs, walks and tours at the City's many natural area parks and other local resources. Also, the City could expand its partnerships with the school districts to explore ways to engage students in site restoration activities or in environmental education opportunities. Such programs can and do provide unique learning opportunities for school children and residents, while increasing awareness and support for the protection of native habitat and wildlife. Expanded education programs also could include residential-scale protection strategies, such as understanding and minimizing the impacts of fertilizers on aquatic habitats and water-related recreation and on pest management for home gardeners.

Ecosystem Services

The City's natural areas and open spaces play key roles in supporting healthy, well-functioning ecosystems. These many benefits include maintaining air and water quality within the city and region, mitigating impacts of climate change, and providing recreational, scenic and spiritual values.

Natural Green Infrastructure

Sammamish's natural resources are a critical component of the City's green infrastructure, which provides important ecosystem services functions. The City's urban forest, streams, wetlands and vegetated natural areas help manage stormwater, protect air and water quality and prevent erosion. Connection, protection and enhancement will improve their ability to provide these important services. This, in turn, can reduce the City's need for built infrastructure, such as stormwater conveyance and detention capacity, reduce risks from natural hazards like landslides and floods and protect the quality of Lake Sammamish, Beaver Lake and Pine Lake for generations to come.

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Stormwater Parks

The resurgence of integrated landscape design provides an opportunity to consider options to design and restore parks to naturally capture and filter stormwater to improve watershed health and enable environmental education and interpretation. Wetland restoration, visible stormwater features that collect the nitrogen and detain it prior to reaching the wetlands, and educational signage and design elements could improve watershed health and inform visitors about the impacts of pollutants (dog waste, pesticides and herbicides), and encourage more environmentally-friendly choices. Through coordination with the Public Works Department, the Parks & Recreation Department should explore opportunities to enhance existing and future sites to serve multiple public purposes, as appropriate.

Productive Landscapes

The City could also consider locating demonstration gardens with native plantings, herb or sensory gardens in larger parks. Interpretive signage could provide educational opportunities, while partnerships with the school district could foster food-focused educational programs. Gardens could be developed and maintained in partnership with community organizations or educational programs, such as the Environmental Horticulture program at Lake Washington Institute of Technology.

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6 NEEDS: PROGRAMMING

The recreation facilities and services available within Sammamish are a major community asset and support the physical, mental and social health of community members. The City currently offers or promotes a variety of programming, including fitness, education and general interest classes, outdoor recreation, day camps and a variety of special events for all ages.

The City of Sammamish owns two major community facilities - the Sammamish Community & Aquatic Center and the Teen & Recreation Center - and both are operated by partner organizations. These centers have been heavily used for programs, and recent conversations with community members suggest a strong interest in expanding, or having access to additional recreation program offerings, especially for youth, teens and seniors.

CURRENT TRENDS & PERSPECTIVES

National and Regional Trends

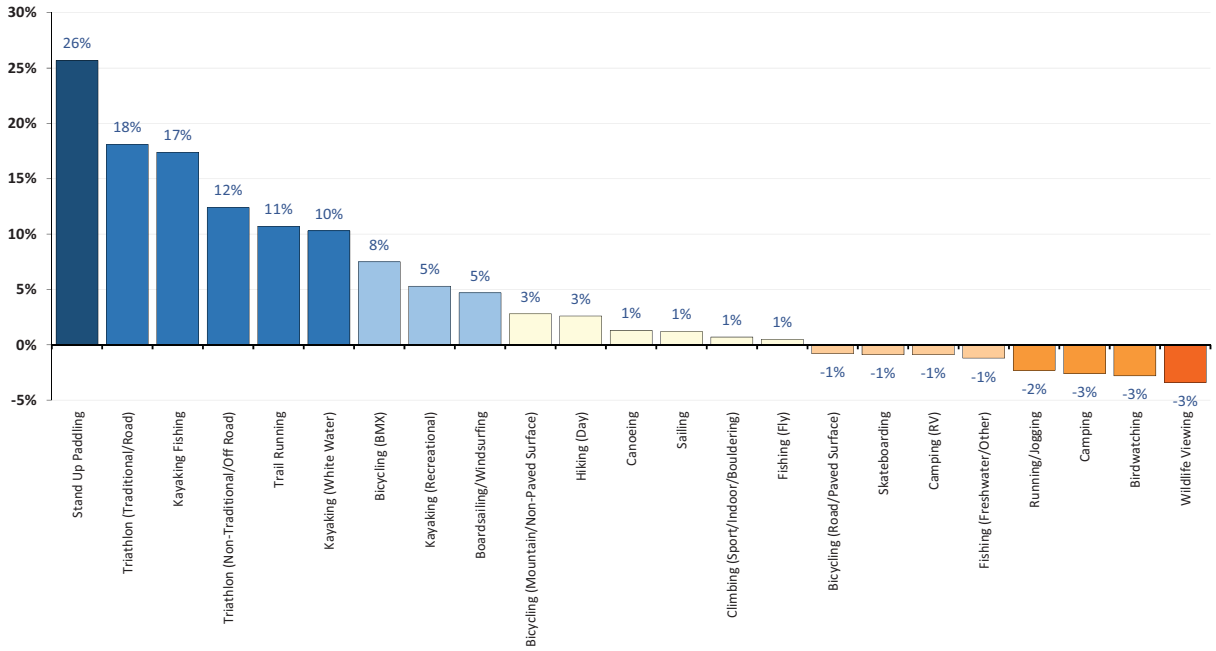
2016 Outdoor Participation Report

According to 2016 Outdoor Participation Report published by the Outdoor Foundation, participation in outdoor recreation, team sports and indoor fitness activities vary by an individual's age. Gender also plays a role in determining behaviors and participation trends. Figure 29 illustrates the three-year trend changes by major activity. Recent trend

highlights include the following:

- The biggest motivator for outdoor participation was getting exercise.
- Running, including jogging and trail running, was the most popular activity among Americans when measured by number of participants and by number of total annual outings.
- Indoor fitness becomes the preferred activity among young women ages 16 to 20 and remains the most popular form of activity. Males, however, favor outdoor activities until they are age 66 and older.
- Participation rates drop for both males and females from ages 16 to 20. These rates climb back up slightly for females into their early 20's and males late 20's before gradually declining throughout life.

Figure 29. 3-Year Change in Outdoor Recreation Participation of Youth (6-24) (2016 Outdoor Foundation)



2016 Sports, Fitness & Leisure Activities Topline Participation Report

Prepared by a partnership of the Sports and Fitness Industry Association (SFIA) and the Physical Activity Council (PAC), this 2016 participation report establishes levels of activity and identifies key trends in sports, fitness, and recreation in the US. In terms of interest, all age groups continue to look at swimming as a means for future fitness followed heavily by outdoor activities (such as camping and biking). The trend shows that more Americans are interested in getting outside and being in natural settings.

Most adult age groups focus on fitness activities while team sports are more attractive to youth. Participants in the surveys conducted for this report shared that having someone else participating in any fitness activity was a strong motivator. A shortage of available

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time and current health issues were cited as the biggest obstacles to more participation in active lifestyles.

Another revealing trend was the effect of physical education (PE) during school years on physical activities during school and post-school years. Participation in physical exercise during grade and high school influenced degree of engagement in team sports, outdoor recreation and fitness activities both during school years and after age 18. Those who did not have PE, only 15% also participated in team sports and outdoor recreation. 80% of adults ages 18+ who had PE in school were active compared to 61% of adults who didn't have PE in school.

The report surveyed spending on wearable devices for fitness tracking. Fitness trackers that sync with smartphones/tablets/computers increased from 8.4% of participants in 2014 to 12.9% in 2015. The interest in purchasing and using wearable technology in the future increased by 3.2% over the last year among active individuals.

State of the Industry Report

Recreation Management magazine's 2016 State of the Industry Report listed the top 10 program options most commonly planned for addition over the next three years, along with the frequency (in parentheses) noted by survey participants:

1. Educational programs (planned by 27.1 % of those who will be adding programs)
2. Fitness programs (26.1 %)
3. Mind-body/balance programs (25 %)
4. Teen programming (24.2 %)
5. Programs for active older adults (19.8 %)
6. Environmental education (19.7 %)
7. Arts & crafts (18.8 %)
8. Day camps and summer camps (18.3 %)
9. Sports tournaments and races (18.1 %)
10. Holiday events and other special events (17.7 %)

For most programming types, community centers are the ones most likely to be planning to add such programs. There was an increase of at least 2 percent from 2014 to 2015 in the number of respondents whose facilities included: playgrounds, Wi-Fi services, open spaces, park shelters, walking and hiking trails, bike trails, skateparks, fitness trails or outdoor fitness equipment, disc golf courses and dog parks.

Other General Recreation Programming Trends

It is important to understand some of the trends that are being seen nationally with recreation programming over the last 10 years and how that might impact Sammamish. However, it should be noted that each community is unique, and the region of the country has a strong bearing on trends and other operational factors. Some of the keys to providing recreation programs and services include:

Programming Philosophy

Essential to developing a comprehensive recreation program is strong administrative oversight of the process. It starts with the development of an overall philosophy that will

direct any programming efforts by the City and determine the role of other providers. The philosophy should emphasize areas of focus by age group as well as program areas and also prioritize future program development options. As part of the programming philosophy a determination must be completed regarding which programs and services will be offered directly by parks and recreation staff and which will be contracted to other individuals or organizations.

Program Plan

Based on the recreation program philosophy, the Department should develop a well-conceived plan for the delivery of recreation services. This plan should take into consideration the future direction of recreation services in the City along with the primary role of other organizations and recreation providers in the area. There needs to be clearly identified areas of programmatic responsibility to ensure that there is not overlap in resource allocation.

Staffing

In order to continue to grow the number of recreation programs and services that are offered to the community, adequate staffing is necessary to not only conduct the program itself but also to supervise and administer the activities of others. With staffing costs being the single greatest expense item for the parks and recreation department, attempt to minimize the number of full-time staff by continuing to contract for programs or partner with other providers for services for most programs. However, even with this approach, there still needs to be adequate full-time staff to oversee and coordinate such efforts. Part-time staff is still the backbone of most recreation departments and make up the vast majority of program leaders and instructors. Many departments have converted program instructors to contract employees with a split of gross revenues (usually 70% to the instructor and 30% to the city) or developed a truer contract for services that either rents facilities and/or takes a percentage of the gross from another organization.

Program Development Trends

Specific programming development trends include the following:

- Developing programs that are single day or no more than 4 sessions at a time.
- Developing programs for youth during non-school days, Christmas break, spring break and any other extended breaks.
- Providing a variety of summer camp options.
- Offering more Saturday programs and the introduction of some Sunday programming (especially in adult sports leagues).
- Introducing programs that are oriented toward specific ethnic groups.
- Developing a baseline of programs that appeal to the family unit.
- Staggering the days and times of similar programs that are offered at multiple locations.
- Bundling of programs for youth and adults so classes are offered at similar times.
- Offering more drop-in based, pay as you go classes, especially for fitness.
- Expanding senior programming to include a greater focus on the Baby Boomer generation which often means programs and services that are available in the evenings and on weekends (since many younger seniors still work), as well as more active based programs.

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Local Feedback & Interests

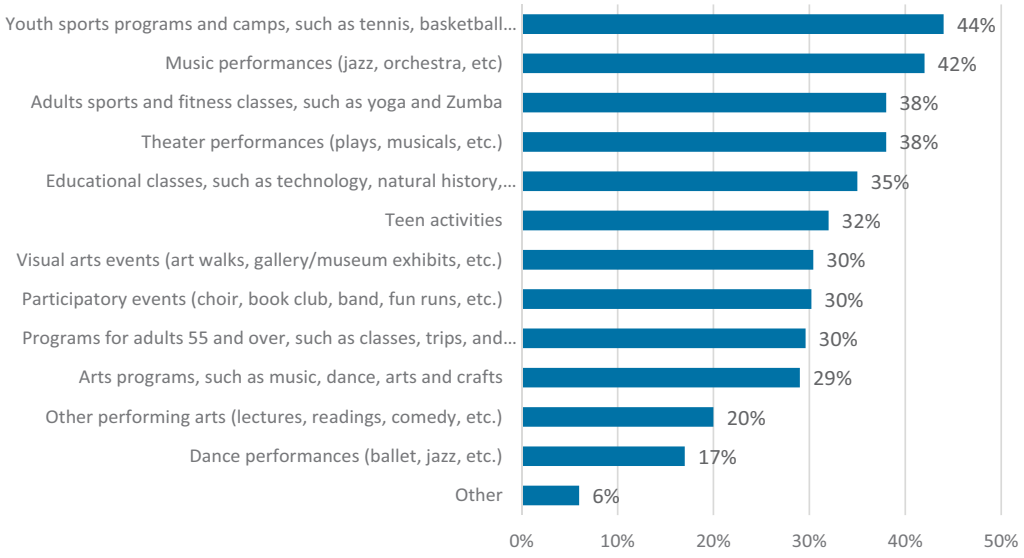
Community Survey

The community survey conducted as part of this Plan included one key question pertaining to recreation programs. Figure 30 illustrates the responses about the recreation programs desired in Sammamish. Overall, the most desired additional recreational programs are as follows:

- Youth sports programs and camps, such as tennis, basketball and soccer (44%)
- Music performances (42%)
- Adult sports and fitness classes, such as yoga and Zumba (38%)
- Theater performances (38%)

In reviewing the demographic data of the survey, respondents who are longer term residents (those who have lived in Sammamish 10 years or more) generally have a greater interest in arts and culture programming and senior programs and activities. Also, respondents who were under 45 years of age generally favored more youth sport programs and camps and adult sports and fitness classes.

Figure 30. Relative Interest in Additional Recreation Program Offerings



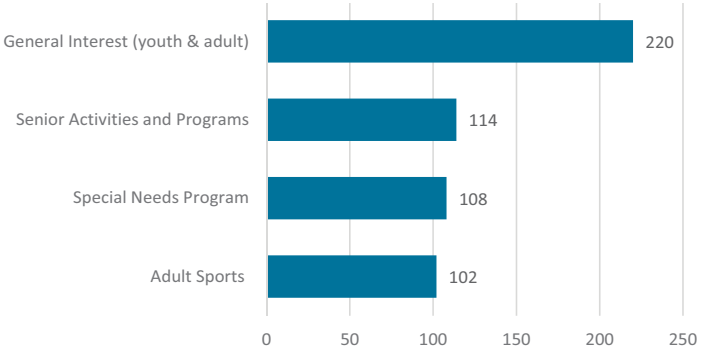
Public Open House Input

Participants at the second open house in September were invited to take part in an allocation exercise to identify how they would allocate resources for programming. The board includes four different program areas with space provided next to each for participants to share their related feedback on post-it notes. The four programs areas were:

- General Interest (youth and adult)
- Senior Activities and Programs
- Special Needs Programs
- Adult Sports

Attendees were given 10 coins and were asked to allocate based on their priorities for the four program categories.

Figure 31. Recreation Program Preference Results from September Open House



Participants thought that the General Interest (youth and adult) program area should be the highest priority based on double the number of coins allocated to this program group compared to the other three program types. Attendees also had the opportunity to provide additional thoughts on the types of programs they would like to see for each category.

- General Interest: Indoor field house, natural playground, squash, art center (x2), theater/performance all seasons, teen center (look at Redmond and Issaquah recreation programs for guidance), let outdoor pre-school use City parks
- Senior Activities: Make YMCA easier to use - $$, Dancing
- Special Needs: Special needs playground
- Adult Sports: Pickleball!, volleyball, tennis courts with lights

SUMMARY OF CURRENT PROGRAM OFFERINGS

The City of Sammamish has a unique approach to providing recreation programs and services that is based on partnerships and agreements with other community based recreation providers or through contract with other independent instructors for services. The City sees this as the most viable model for their community and one that limits the role of the Parks and Recreation Department to offering special events and coordinating the services of other organizations and individuals.

- Like most cities in the United States, Sammamish faces challenges in the delivery of recreation parks and recreation facilities and services in a cost effective and efficient manner.

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- The Parks and Recreation Department focuses its programming efforts on a variety of special events. It also operates an open swim beach that is guarded.
- The Department coordinates and promotes a wide variety of programs, services and facilities that are being provided by other organizations. The largest of these are the YMCA and Boys & Girls Club.
- The Department has a variety of parks and recreation facilities that are geographically spread across the city. This includes both indoor and outdoor facilities, parks, athletic field complexes and specialty facilities.

Appendix D provides a detailed summary of the recreation program analysis, which is summarized in this chapter.

Special Events

The main recreation program area that is directly offered by Sammamish Parks and Recreation is special events. In addition to these events, there are a large number of special events that are provided by other organizations in partnership with the City of Sammamish.

- In 2017, the City hosted or co-hosted over 75 special events.
- The vast majority of special events are offered between May and the end of October.
- Most City events focus on holiday celebrations, youth and cultural events.
- Most of the co-hosted events are centered around the arts, outdoor recreation or holiday events.
- In 2018, the Parks and Recreation Department will staff and support in coordinating Sammamish Arts Commission events.

Recreation Programs & Activities

The City relies on other providers for most of its recreation services. The YMCA and the Boys & Girls Club are the primary providers of most programs and services that are associated with indoor recreation, aquatics, fitness, athletics and youth services. There are also a significant number of youth sports organizations that serve the needs of the community.

In addition to the programs and services that are supplied to the community by other organizations, the Sammamish Parks & Recreation Department contracts directly with some individuals and businesses for a small number of programs that are promoted directly in the City's Recreation Guide. The following is a list of the primary providers of recreation services.

Figure 32. Recreation Providers & Services Offered

Organization	Program / Service Focus
General Programming	
Sammamish Family YMCA	Operate the Sammamish Community & Aquatic Center which provides fitness/wellness, youth and adult sports, youth camps, teen programs, aquatics, senior services, special events and outdoor education.
Boys & Girls Club	Has provided in the past a variety of programs focused on youth and teens including youth sports. However, this may change in the near future.

(continued on following page)

Youth Sports Organizations	
Eastlake Little League	T-Ball, Baseball and Softball
Eastlake Youth Football Association	Football
Eastlake Youth Lacrosse	Lacrosse
Eastside Crusaders Lacrosse	Lacrosse
Eastside FC	Soccer
Field of Champions	Baseball
i9 Sports	Multiple Sports
ISD Women's Lacrosse Club	Lacrosse
Issaquah FC	Soccer
Issaquah Soccer Club	Soccer
Issaquah Swim Team	Swim Team
Issaquah Youth Lacrosse	Lacrosse
Lake WA Youth Soccer Association	Soccer
Lake Sammamish Lacrosse	Lacrosse
Lake Sammamish Baseball Association	Baseball
Puget Sound Premier League	Soccer
Sammamish Little League	T-Ball, Baseball and Softball
Seattle Starz Lacrosse	Lacrosse
Spartan Baseball Club	Baseball
Skyline Lacrosse Club	Lacrosse
Skyline Youth Football Association	Football
Super Six Lacrosse Club	Lacrosse
Washington Athletics Baseball	Baseball
Adult Sports Organizations	
Clean & Sober Softball Association	Softball
Greater Seattle Soccer Association	Soccer
Puget Sound Senior Baseball League	Baseball
Sammamish Men's Soccer	Soccer
Private Fitness	
Columbia Athletic Club- Pine Lake	Adult Fitness
Plateau Club	Adult Fitness
The Sculptor	Adult Fitness
Sports	
DC Speed Sports	Sports Camps & Training
Karate West	Martial Arts
True Martial Arts	Martial Arts
Music / Dance	
Glass House Dance	Dance
Issaquah Dance Theater	Dance
Seashell Music Together	Music
Education	
Central Washington University	Education- site for YMCA activities
Issaquah School District	Education/Sports
Lake Washington School District	Education/Sports
Snoqualmie Valley School District	Education/Sports
Kumon Math & Reading Center	Education
Kinder Mundo	Education (Pre-school, After School, Day Camps)
Other	
Pine Lake Community Club	Rental Facility
Sammamish Library	Youth Programs
Sammamish Saddle Club	Equestrian Activities
Boy Scouts	Youth/Outdoor Recreation
Girl Scouts	Youth
Camp Fire USA	Youth
Positive Ally	Youth, Sports, Education
Sammamish Arts Commission	Performances and Cultural Arts
Sammamish Heritage Society	Historic Education & Education

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ATHLETIC FIELDS & PROGRAMMING

Athletic Fields

The City has a number of athletic fields that are located in various parks throughout the community. These fields are utilized by other organizations (primarily youth sports groups) for practices and games.

City Fields

- Klahanie Park: Multi-use field area that can be used for baseball or softball (1), soccer or lacrosse (2). Overlaying these fields is a cricket field.
- Beaver Lake Park: 3 little league baseball/softball fields
- Pine Lake Park: Little league baseball or soccer field.
- East Sammamish Park: There are two little league baseball/softball fields that are overlaid with lacrosse fields and one separate soccer field.

In addition to the athletic fields that are owned and maintained by the City there are also a number of fields that are on school district property where the community has some use.

School District Fields

Artificial Turf

- Eastlake Community Fields: 3 lighted multi-use fields (baseball, softball, lacrosse, football and soccer). These fields are located next to East Lake High School and are a partnership with the Lake Washington School District.
- Skyline High School: 2 lighted multi-use field area (baseball, softball, lacrosse, football and soccer).
- Pine Lake Middle School: Rectangular sports (football, soccer, lacrosse) that has a track around it.

Natural Turf

- Margaret Mead Elementary: One youth little league baseball fields that is utilized and maintained by East Lake Little League. This field is scheduled for demolition in the summer of 2018 with no plans for replacement.

A quick analysis of field utilization and scheduling data indicates a steady growth in the hours of use of natural turf fields over the last five years. This is being driven primarily by youth soccer, lacrosse, and cricket. The use of artificial turf fields has been more inconsistent but has generally increased as well during the time frame. Once again, this is primarily due to youth soccer and lacrosse.

- The City has access to one artificial turf field complex (East Lake Community Fields) that has three multipurpose fields. These are the only lighted fields that are scheduled by the City.
- The City maintains four natural turf athletic field complexes that have a total of ten fields. Six can be utilized for baseball and softball and three strictly for soccer and lacrosse. None of these fields are lit.

- In total, the City has up to 8 soccer/football/lacrosse fields and 10 baseball/softball fields.
- The multi-use field concept is utilized to allow fields to be used for different sports.
- The two primary school districts in the community have artificial turfed fields that were paid for with some City funding. These fields provide use force for community groups after the needs of the schools have been met. The City has agreements with the schools that outline the conditions for use.
- The City assigns field use based on a block scheduling concept where organizations are given a permit for a field(s) per season for a designated period of time. The organization determines how the fields will be scheduled and used. The City has agreements with 30 different leagues for field use. Priorities for use are based on the percentage of Sammamish residents in the organization.
- The demand for sports fields point loads during the spring and fall for youth sports, increasing the demand for fields during these time periods.
- There has been a steady increase in the hours of use of existing athletic fields over the last five years.
- With continued growth in the population, a large youth population, and the rising popularity of sports such as lacrosse and cricket, there is more demand than what can be met with existing athletic fields. If more adult sports leagues are added, this will further increase demand.

Athletic Field Recommendations

There currently is a need for additional athletic fields and the demand will only continue to grow as the population increases. This evidenced by the growth in field use numbers, as well as the requests for field time by local sports organizations. This will be further complicated by the loss of one existing school field (the baseball field at Margaret Meade Elementary) in 2018. If the number of adult sports are increased, this could place further strain on the number of athletic fields that are available. A specific demand and feasibility study for additional athletic fields should be conducted in the next two years.

- In the interim, there are a number of recommendations that can help expand the use of the existing fields. These include the following:
    - Continue with the multi-use concept for field use.
    - Convert as many existing fields to artificial turf as possible and light as many of these as well.
    - Move away from the concept of block scheduling and begin to schedule fields on a per use basis to maximize field utilization. It is recognized that this will require additional staff time.
    - Determine the maximum number of practices and games per team per week that will be scheduled for each sport.
    - Require that any expansion of seasons, addition of age groups, or new sports by sports organizations to be approved by the City with an assessment of available fields completed before permitting the change.
    - Emerging sports (such as cricket, lacrosse, rugby, etc.) are going to have increasing demands for fields and will need to be part of the allocation process.
    - Establish a Youth Sports Council that has youth sports field user groups meet on a quarterly basis to establish set sports seasons and field use schedules and priorities.

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- Continue to partner with the two school districts on improvements to existing fields or the development of new facilities but only if there are use agreements that ensure community use on a consistent basis to justify the capital investment.
- Plan for the development of future athletic fields using the Eastlake Community Fields as a model. In the next ten to fifteen years, two other facilities of similar size will most likely be needed in the community. Any new fields should be developed as a complex with multi-use capabilities, utilizing artificial turf and lights.

Indoor Fieldhouse Concept Considerations

The viability of an indoor fieldhouse is currently being explored by the City. Determining the specific need for such a facility will be critical as well as the building requirements. Some factors to consider include:

- An indoor fieldhouse requires a large area for the building and the required parking. Most successful fieldhouses have at least one large playing area (minimum of 180 x 75) and often two of these areas. The quality of the turf is the key.
- A fieldhouse is very busy during the evenings and weekends from late October until early April but generally receive a much lower level of use during the weekdays and during the "off-season".
- A facility of this nature must have a regional draw to be successful. During the "high season" the fieldhouse can operate until midnight or later.
- There must be a strong level of programming in the facility from youth leagues, camps and clinics to adult leagues and tournaments. This is augmented by rentals to outside groups and organizations.
- While most fieldhouses have a certain sport focus (usually indoor soccer), it is important to serve a diversity of sports interests.
- A fieldhouse has the ability to cover its basic costs of operations through fees generated by the facility if it is placed in a strong enough market and "off-season" activities and programs can be maximized.

It is highly recommended that the City conduct a detailed feasibility study before undertaking a project of this magnitude. This would determine if there is an adequate market for a fieldhouse, the site requirements, probable construction costs, likely operating expenses and revenues, as well as the operating partner.

2018 PRO plan

RECREATION FACILITIES

The City has a variety of recreation facilities that are utilized for recreation programs and services.

Figure 33. Recreation Facilities by Type and Location

Facilities	Recreation Programs and Services
Indoor	
Sammamish Community & Aquatic Center	Operated by the YMCA, the center provides fitness/wellness, youth and adult sports, youth camps, teen programs, aquatics, senior services, special events and outdoor education.
Sammamish Teen & Recreation Center	Operated by the Boys & Girls Club, the facility provides a variety of programs focused on youth and teens. Youth sports activities are also provided in the schools.
Central Washington University-Sammamish	This building is owned by the City but leased by CWU for education purposes. The building does have gym and stage area that is used by the YMCA for recreation activities.
Lodge at Beaver Lake	Operated by the City, this is a site for some contracted programs, special events and rentals.
Outdoor Parks & Facilities	
Beaver Lake Pavilion	This covered pavilion is primarily utilized for rentals.
Pine Lake Park	The park has athletic fields, is the site for concerts in the park and it has the only guarded beach in the City.
Klahanie Park	Hosts Shakespeare and KidsFirst! programs in the park.
Upper Sammamish Commons Park	The park is the site of a large plaza, a half-court basketball facility and a playground, the City's skate park, and also serves as the location for the farmers market and many special events.
Lower Sammamish Commons Park	The park serves as the site for festivals and events including the July 4th celebration. There is also a spray park at the site.
East Sammamish Park	Hosts KidsFirst! Programs in the park.
Other	
Reard Freed House	Located in Big Rock Park, this relocated historic home is being restored. Its future use has not been determined but is limited by size and other factors.
Former Residence	Also located in Big Rock Park this home is not currently being utilized for any purpose. It is a large residence but would have to be significantly renovated for any form of public use.
Tree House	This unique facility is in Big Rock Park but is not currently being utilized for any purpose. Because it is a true tree house, there is limited access, no restrooms and no water.
Sweene House	Located in Lower Commons Park, this remodeled residence is owned by the City but operated by another organization to provide youth counseling services.

- The primary indoor recreation facilities are owned by the City but operated and programmed by other organizations.
- The Lodge at Beaver Lake is the only indoor facility where the use and programming are controlled by the City.

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- The majority of outdoor recreation programs and events occur at Sammamish Commons.
- The City has three indoor facilities in its inventory that are not currently being utilized for any type of recreation programming. These facilities will need improvements and changes if they are going to be utilized for any public functions.

Facilities Recommendations

- If the Sammamish Teen and Recreation Center would no longer be utilized by the Boys & Girls Club for their youth and teen programs, the City should strongly consider utilizing this existing City building for similar Sammamish Parks and Recreation programs. This would require at least one dedicated full-time staff person plus a substantial number of part-time program staff and other operating costs.
- If recreation services that focus on cultural arts and seniors are going to be added in the future, the City, ideally in partnership with other organizations, may need to develop a cultural arts center and senior/active adults center. Before embarking on either one of these facilities, the City should complete a feasibility study that identifies specific needs, potential partners, determines a site and quantifies capital and operating costs. This is a lower priority, but the study may need to occur in the next five years.
- As has been noted the City will need to determine how the following existing structures in Big Rock Park will be utilized.
    - Reard Freed House – will most likely need to serve as office space or a museum for community historical interests. Leasing of the building at a minimal rate should be considered.
    - Parcel A Former Residence – it will be difficult to utilize this one story residence for many public functions without significant renovations, ADA upgrades and the development of an access road and parking. Possible uses include an outdoor education center or a small conference center. The City should further assess its facility needs and explore options for the future of this structure, which may include use as a maintenance office or removal of the building from the site.
    - Tree House – this unique feature needs to have a permanent use. It would be an ideal location for birthday parties, small weddings, interpretative programs or a small summer camp. However, with no power or water available in the structure and no permanent restrooms or ADA accommodations, this may be difficult and expensive to accomplish.
- The Sweene House in Lower Commons Park is currently utilized by a community organization for youth counseling services, but this building could be eliminated in the future development of Town Center requiring a new location for these services.

FUTURE PROGRAMMING DIRECTIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the information in the previous sections, the following are future directions and recommendations for the City of Sammamish and the Parks and Recreation Department in the delivery of recreation programs and services.

Programming Administration

- The City's current Programming Philosophy is to utilize other organizations and providers as the primary sources for most recreation programs and services. However, recognize that Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department will need to step-in and provide some programs and services where other providers are not available or cannot adequately serve the needs of the community.
- Commit to having the Parks and Recreation Department take on a stronger role in coordinating recreation programs and services in the community to ensure that there is a broad base of programming options available. This will require strong communications with other providers to determine roles, tracking of programs offered and number of participants, plus actively promoting the availability of services.
- Develop a Program Plan for recreation services. This plan needs to take into consideration the needs of the community, the role of Sammamish Parks and Recreation, and the expectations and role of other organizations and recreation providers in the area. There should be clearly identified areas of programmatic responsibility to ensure that there is not overlap in resource allocation or that gaps in services are not present.
- Match Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department programming efforts with available staff and financial resources. Recognize that increasing the role of the Parks and Recreation Department in providing programs will require an increase in full and part-time staff.
- Determine and track actual costs and revenues generated by each special event that is offered by the Parks and Recreation Department. Determine total number of attendees when possible.
- Attempt to track use and attendance numbers for key events provided by others.
- Require that all contract service providers for the Parks and Recreation Department register their participants through the Department and transfer a minimum of 30% of gross revenues. If this is not possible, develop straight rental agreements for use based not only on the space being used but also on the number of participants and fee for the class.
- Add another Recreation Coordinator in the next one-two years to assist with program coordination, Sammamish Arts Commission activities and athletic field scheduling. A second Recreation Coordinator may be needed in the same time period to manage youth, teen, adaptive recreation and senior activities and programs if the City takes a larger role in this area.

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Programming

- Recognize the needs of a growing community and one that has the following characteristics:
  - 31% people of color
  - 55% of households have children
  - Increasing senior population
  - Highly educated
  - High income
  - Multi-generational households
  - Increasing number of people working from home

- Establish the goal of providing more of an emphasis on recreation programs that focus on:
  - Different ethnic groups
  - Family and multi-generational programming opportunities
  - Teen and senior age groups
  - Integrating recreation programming with educational pursuits

The focus should be partnering with other providers to meet this goal and the City being prepared to provide a base level of programming for teens and seniors (3 to 4 on-going activities per year with a growth of 2-3 year for 5 years).

- Work with other providers to increase the level of programming in the following areas:
  - Adult Sports
  - General Interest
  - Special Needs
  - Outdoor Recreation
  - Seniors

Other providers should be the primary providers of the activities and programs in these categories, but the City will need to outline specific program needs and expectations. The YMCA should be encouraged to increase programming for adult sports as well as other adult sports organizations. Finding specific providers and partnering for special needs, seniors and outdoor recreation will need to be a priority. Having 2-3 new programs in these areas should be a goal in the next three years.

- Also recognize the need to continue to grow programming in the areas of emphasis identified from the public input process:
  - Youth sports programs and camps
  - Fitness classes
  - Educational classes
  - Adventure or alternative sports
  - Cultural arts

There are already a considerable number of program offerings in each of these categories (with the exception of adventure or alternative sports) currently available in Sammamish but with an expressed desire to see more from the public, the City will need to work with existing providers to increase the level of offerings. For adventure or alternative sports, there will need to be an active effort to attract these types of providers to Sammamish.

It is also recognized that the Parks and Recreation Department is now going to be

supporting the Sammamish Arts Commission's programs and events for the City. This will allow for better partnerships to further cultural arts services in the community but will also require additional staff time.

- Based on current Parks and Recreation Department staffing levels, establish a maximum number of community wide special events per year/month that the Department can provide on their own. This should not exceed 15 per year or two per month. Additional special events would only be added if one existing event is dropped. Future special events should have a focus on fitness/wellness, community building and outdoor recreation.
- Consistent with the on-going partnership with the library, consider expanding youth focused educational and enrichment programs with the goal of adding 4 to 5 of these programs in the next two years.
- Be willing to add in-house or contract programming under the direction of the Parks and Recreation Department for specific program areas that cannot be adequately met by outside providers. As has been noted, this is likely to be in the area of youth, teen and senior services. Having a viable location for these activities could be a challenge if the Sammamish Community & Aquatic Center and/or the Sammamish Teen & Recreation Center is not utilized for this purpose.
- Establish a five-step process for determining the future needs and providers of recreation services:
    1. Assess the needs and desires of the community for specific recreation program needs. This will require that the Parks and Recreation Department staff conduct 4 to 5 focus groups a year, conduct an on-line programming survey at least every other year and keep up with programming trends on an annual basis.
    2. Establish a Sammamish Recreation Programming Council made up of organizations that are program providers in the Sammamish area to guide long term recreation programming decisions. This council should meet at least twice a year if not quarterly.
    3. Work with existing organizations to increase the types and number of recreation programs whenever possible.
    4. Recruit new organizations when existing providers cannot meet the demand for new programs.
    5. The City conducts programs and services when other providers are not willing or able.

ARTS, CULTURE & HERITAGE

In 2003, the City of Sammamish formed the Arts Commission to support a variety of public art activities and goals on behalf of the City. In particular, the Commission is responsible for the following:

- Encourage, conduct, sponsor or cosponsor public programs to further the development and public awareness of, and interest in, the fine and performing arts, subject to City council approval
- Provide recommendations to City Council in connection with cultural and artistic endeavors and projects in which the City becomes involved and to act as a representative of the community in such matters

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- Encourage donations, grants and other support to further expand the arts and cultural services and programs available to the citizens of Sammamish and members of the Sammamish community

Beginning in 2018, Sammamish Parks and Recreation staff will support the City's Arts Commission, whose mission is to integrate art and culture to create a sense of place, civic identity and unique character. The efforts of the Commission are framed by five guiding principles:

- Artistic excellence: We strive for artistic excellence by showcasing high caliber local, regional and national artistic programming that reflects the city's vision.
- Accessibility: We engage deeply and widely with all segments of city, striving to reach all members of the community and create an avenue for artists to bring their creativity to the public.
- Collaboration: We are committed to creating alliances and partnerships within and outside Sammamish to promote artistic excellence and accessibility. We work collaboratively with various state, regional and local agencies to enhance the effectiveness of the arts commission.
- Community Design: We focus our efforts to nurture and build 'creative capital' locally, including taking necessary risks, to realize the impacts of the arts in fostering a vibrant social economy.
- Diversity: We value diversity in artistic expressions and strive to promote arts as a universal language that binds people from different backgrounds and breathes life into our communities.

To further develop a future workplan and strategy, the City should consider developing an Arts & Culture Strategic Plan to provide a framework to allow the energy, dedication and passion of the Commission and the community to foster arts, culture and heritage in the coming years.

Arts & Culture Programs

The Commission has led and promoted a variety of activities in the City to expose local residents to arts and culture. These programs and activities include the annual Sammamish Arts Fair, theatrical performances, exhibits, workshops, artist receptions and other events. Also, in recent months, the Commission has approached the City Council to explore the establishment of a Permanent Arts Fund independent of the current arts programming budget, in addition to the implementation of a 1% for Public Art program to support the purchase and installation of artworks in a variety of City settings.

Public Art Collection

The City of Sammamish public arts collection includes a variety of local-known artists, a variety of media and varying effectiveness in terms of accessibility to the viewer. The media represented include paintings, works on paper, photography, fiber arts, sculpture and installations in various sizes. The City's current inventory of public art is small and contains 13 works that are valued at over $110,000. Examples of public art include the totem poles by David Boxley (Tsimshian tribe) at Beaver Lake Park, the "Confluence" sculpture by Deb Young and the four seasons mosaic mural at Sammamish Commons Park Plaza. Other pieces are located in City Hall.

Promoting Sammamish's Heritage

Sammamish recognizes that its future will be enhanced by creating a unique identity and sense of place. These characteristics which will define Sammamish as a great place to live can arise from the special identities from its historical heritage. The City should continue to explore ways to highlight and preserve local historical assets and the role interpretation can play in defining Sammamish. For example, the City is working with the Sammamish Heritage Society to preserve the Reard-Freed House, a historic farmhouse now located at Big Rock Park, and renovate the house for potential use as a local museum. Across the park system, the inclusion of historical information with the design, development and operations of parks and open spaces could help Sammamish further foster its unique sense of place.

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7 NEEDS: TRAILS

Trails are critical links in Sammamish's active transportation network – connecting people to parks, schools and other key destinations and creating opportunities for active lifestyles. The provision of non-motorized access to public places and routes is a critical piece of infrastructure for a healthy and livable community.

FUTURE CONNECTIONS TO A COMPLETE NETWORK

Sammamish residents desire to have connecting routes to local places that include home, work, school, shopping, play and access to nature. This need for healthy, recreational corridors requires a complete hierarchy of trails that range in scale from regional, multi-use paved trail to local park pathways. The recreational trail system also will connect to public sidewalks and urban plazas that function within public rights-of-way. The future target for Sammamish will be a connected recreational trail network that is integrated into the City's active transportation system to provide seamless access throughout the community.

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CURRENT TRENDS & PERSPECTIVES

National and Regional Trends

According to the 2016 Outdoor Participation Report published by the Outdoor Foundation, running (including jogging and trail running) was the most popular activity among Americans when measured by number of participants and by number of total annual outings. Running was also the most popular outdoor activity for all ethnic groups. Walking for fitness is the most popular crossover activity. The biggest motivator for outdoor participation was getting exercise. For these outdoor recreation trends and preferences, trails are a required infrastructure.

The National Park Service (NPS) and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) collaborated to create the "*Parks, Trails and Health Workbook*", a tool for planners, parks & recreation professionals and health practitioners. The workbook provides explicit recognition of public health connections in relation to the provision and access to parks and trails and their health benefits.

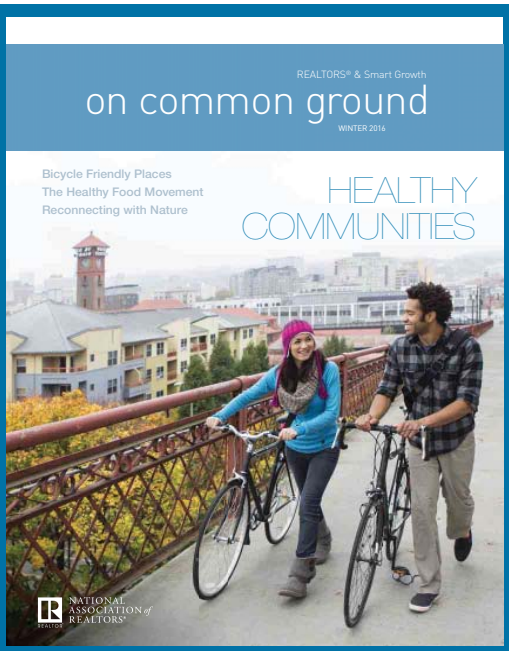
The draft 2018 Washington Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) confirmed that outdoor recreation is still an integral part of life for most Washington residents, 90% participate in the most popular category of activities, which includes walking and hiking, demonstrating the pervasiveness of outdoor recreation in Washington's culture. From the draft 2018 SCORP, the broadest recommendation for all areas across Washington is to continue the investment in outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities as the foundation for fulfilling the needs and expectations benefitting both residents and the natural environment.

From the winter 2015 issue of the National Association of Realtors (NAR) magazine, the direct link between how communities are built and grow is tied to health and quality of life. More walkable and bike-able environments with better access to nature and parks have become essential for personal well-being and needs to be integrated into community planning. The NAR articles identify walkable communities as a prescription for better health.

Even the U.S. Surgeon General sounded a call to action challenging communities become more walkable to allow more Americans to increase their physical activity through walking. The Center for Disease Control and its Healthy Community Design Initiative focuses on walkability and the need to better integrate into transportation planning.

The NAR magazine issue also reported on the value of bicycle-friendly communities and the direct tie to healthy and sustainable living. Access to healthy, locally-grown food choices is reported with the value of community gardens and urban food hubs for healthy diets, as well as connection to community engagement.

Realtors have long been aware that housing near a good system of parks and trails will hold strong appeal to buyers. The winter NAR issue illustrates the recognition that community design for healthy living goes beyond the single house location. People want choices, and these healthy community design traits of walking, biking, trails and parks all play an important role in housing prices, sales and re-sales.



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The Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) developed an Active Transportation Plan to build on the policies from the VISION 2040 and Transportation 2040 with the purpose to help implement active transportation policies and provide guidance for local jurisdictions for developing their bicycle and pedestrian elements. The plan illustrates the region's commitment for the development of a more efficient and accessible public transportation system serving compact, walkable and livable communities.

One of the key strategies from the 2016-2020 Mountains to Sound (MTS) Greenway Trust Strategic Plan is to facilitate the implementation of trail and recreation access projects. Planning for future connections across the communities from Ellensburg to the Sound, MTS is a key player in promoting the regional greenway system that encompasses a 1.5 million acre landscape. Trails in greenways with east-west connections contribute directly to this sustainable vision.

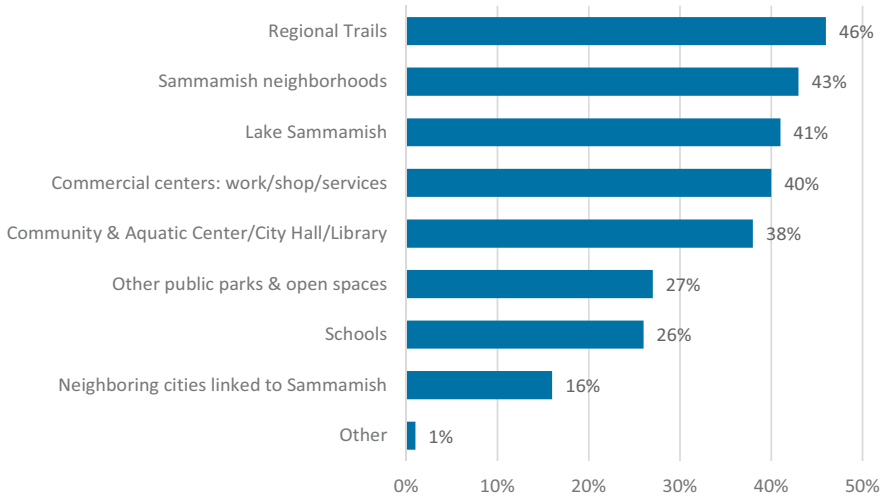
The 2016 King County Open Space Plan states one of its four goals as the need to improve regional trails system and regional mobility. King County's long-term capital program for expansion and enhancement of its regional trails system is detailed further in the King County Regional Trails Needs Report.

Local Public Input

The citizens of Sammamish identified trails as a top priority in their park system. From the community survey conducted as part of this PRO Plan update, the highest response regarding the main reasons for visiting local parks in the last year was walking using trails, jogging and/or running (76%). When asked about the desired increases in infrastructure that supports passive use, increased trails for walking and biking were rated with the highest level of importance.

When asked to consider the important connections for future walking and biking trails, most of the destinations for connections were considered by almost two-fifths or more of the respondents. Regional trails, residential neighborhoods, lakefront locations, commercial destinations and the primary civic center area were the top chosen destinations. Figure 34 below lists the preferential rating for future trail connections.

Figure 34. Most Important Future Trail Connections

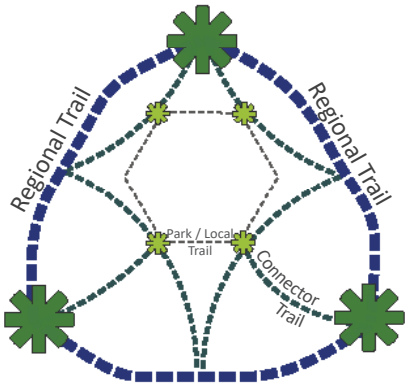


During the May 2017 public open house held for the PRO Plan update, five topic areas surfaced as the highest priority considerations across the small table group discussions: trail connectivity, land acquisition, sports fields, nature play and tree canopy protection. In the September 2017 open house, participants identified the important high-priority projects to be pursued: new parkland acquisitions, natural open space preservation and trail connections. Additionally, the need to increase trail connectivity was recognized by participants in comment forms and on project boards.

TRAIL INVENTORY & CLASSIFICATIONS

Trails provide people with valuable links between neighborhoods, parks, schools and other public facilities, commercial centers and other regional non-motorized facilities. Map 8 indicates the current existing trails, shown in purple solid lines, within the city limits of Sammamish.

As part of an active transportation plan, the recreational trail system can contribute by providing for alternative transportation modes of both walkability and cycling. A typical recreational trails system uses a trail hierarchy (*right*) to create a series of interconnected linkages throughout the City and represents a trail framework based on the planned users volumes and intensity. A connected network with a hierarchy of trail types forms this community-wide system. Some regional trails can provide alternative transportation connections between communities, primarily utilized by biking commuters. To be effective in an active transportation plan, trails must connect across the network and provide access to target destinations. There are opportunities to create pleasant greenways and trails that stretch across the community and that connect residents to the wealth of parks, natural areas, recreation facilities and other amenities Sammamish has to offer.



The Sammamish recreational trail classification system is based on a tiered network and includes three primary trail categories: Regional, Connector and Park/Local trails. The differences between trail classifications are based on purpose, intensity of use and influence the trail width, material and recommended support facilities.

Figure 35. Sammamish Trail Classifications

Classification	Function	Use Type	Users	Surfaces	Width
Regional Trail	Major connections through community and beyond	Multi-use	Pedestrians, cyclists, skaters. Equestrians (where feasible)	Asphalt, concrete, boardwalk.	12 - 18'
Connector Trail	Connects parks, trails, neighborhoods and destinations	Multi-use	Pedestrians, cyclists, skaters.	Asphalt, concrete, boardwalk. Gravel, possible.	8 - 12'
Park / Local Trail	Interior loops or point-to-point routes in public spaces	Multi- or single use	Pedestrians, cyclists, skaters. Equestrians (where feasible)	Asphalt, concrete, boardwalk. Gravel, possible.	4 - 10'
Foot Path / Nature Trail	Interior loops or connections in public spaces	Single use	Pedestrians	Firm soil	2 - 4'

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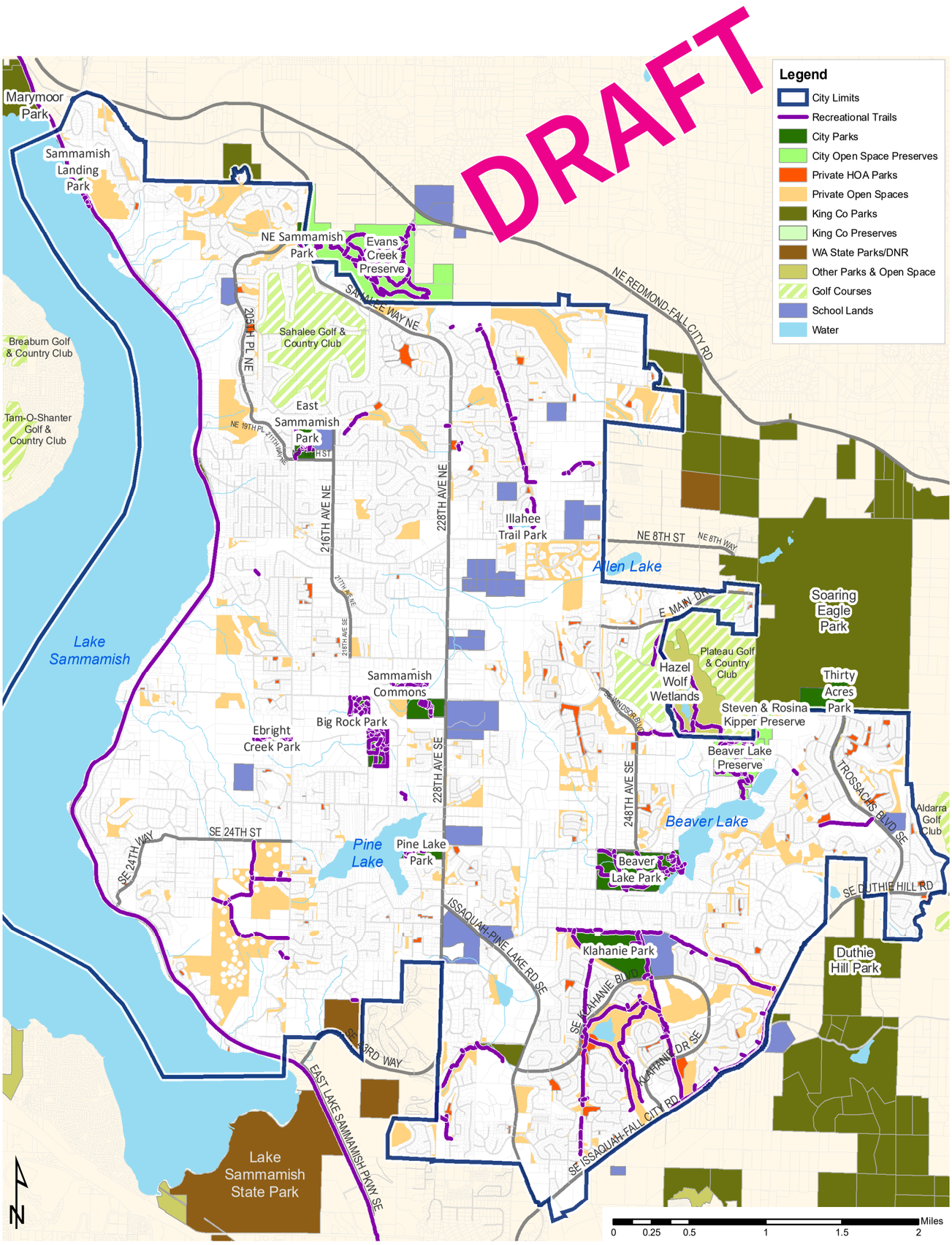

Map 8: Existing Recreational Trails

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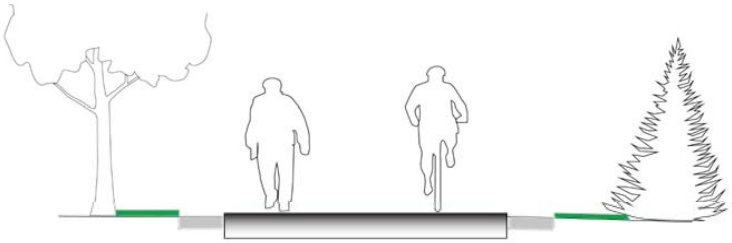
For Sammamish recreational trails, a simple classification system that identifies the functions and types of trails in the city contributes to the City's transportation system and network of pedestrian and bicycling pathways and circulation. This trail system also identifies future trail connections necessary to complete an integrated network of trails.

Regional Trails

Regional trails act as the spine of the trail network and provide major connections to adjacent communities and significant natural features, such as rivers and streams, public facilities and areas of interest. These trails extend beyond the City limits of Sammamish and serve as continuous recreational corridors and may be identified as regional trails in the King County trail network. Regional trails are paved, multi-use routes that accommodate pedestrians, cyclists and skaters and are typically separated from the public road right-of-way (ROW) for exclusive use. In cases where there is not sufficient ROW for a separated trail, sidewalks may be widened to function as segments of regional trails. Regional trails are typically between 12' and 18' wide, and these corridors should provide the highest level of trail amenities, including trailheads, parking, signage, and restrooms. Trail width may be reduced depending on specific site conditions, such as environmental constraints or slopes. The East Lake Sammamish Trail is the City's first Regional Trail.

Figure 36. Regional Trail Cross Section



REGIONAL TRAIL

Provides major connections through community and beyond

Multi-use: pedestrians, cyclists, skaters, & equestrians.

Width 10-18' concrete, asphalt, or boardwalk.

East Lake Sammamish Trail

Sammamish is fortunate to have the East Lake Sammamish Trail as a starting point for a potentially diverse array of premier multi-use trails. Undergoing current design and construction to a fully paved regional trail, the ELST will be a "regional trail" for Sammamish. The ELST forms a main north-south 'spine' or axis along the western boundary of the city following the edge of the Lake. Following a former railroad corridor the regional trail connects for 11 miles from Redmond through Sammamish to Issaquah. King County provides the lead role in implementing the regional-wide trail system and has designated the ELST as part of a 44-mile-long regional urban trail corridor, the "Lakes to Locks Corridor", from Seattle's Ballard neighborhood to Issaquah.

Emerald Necklace Trail

For Sammamish residents and trail users, the opportunity to create a loop trail system along the perimeter of the city limits has been identified as a potential "Emerald Necklace". Referring to the original Frederick Law Olmsted plan for Boston's green spaces, the Emerald Necklace evokes a circular greenway encompassing an urban center. Using the existing ELST as the western portion of the 'necklace' loop, the future Emerald Necklace Trail would be a regional trail providing a recreational loop trail experience and a connection to numerous destinations around the city. Along the eastern edge of Sammamish, the trail corridor would link Duthie Hill Park and Grand Ridge Park with Soaring Eagle Park, then extend northwest to other public lands, including DNR property and Evans Creek Preserve, to connect to the ELST between Sammamish Landing and Marymoor Parks.

Plateau Trail (Utility Corridor Trail)

This partial constructed trail corridor, which follows an existing gas line easement and overhead utility line easement, runs north/south across the Sammamish plateau stretching from the Klahanie community toward Evans Creek Preserve. It is one of the very few opportunities for a major, multi-use trail through Sammamish and provides connections to many destinations in the city, including Evans Creek Preserve, Beaver Lake Park, Klahanie Park and several schools adjacent to the corridor.

Sammamish Commons & Town Center Trail

With the planned and pending development of the Sammamish Town Center, the City envisions a pedestrian 'Green Spine' that connects to Sammamish Commons and links outward toward the surrounding neighborhoods. As described in the Town Center Infrastructure Plan, preserving connectivity throughout the Green Spine is critical to its success, and the Plan requires an unobstructed north to south pedestrian corridor of 12 feet be maintained for the entire length. Ten foot wide pedestrian connections from one edge of the spine to the other are required every 40 feet along the length of the Green Spine. With the development of Town Center, the City has an opportunity to create trail corridor that links not only to the Commons, but could be expanded to connect to Big Rock Park and eastward to the Plateau Trail.

Connector Trails

Connector trails provide recreational benefits by linking regional trails, as well as important land uses and areas of interest, often within a neighborhood, typically along street right-of-way. They also create recreation loops to parks, natural areas and other environmental destinations. These trails support the regional trail corridors and serve smaller residential, commercial and employment areas. Connector trails are typically between 8' and 12' wide and are often paved, multi-use corridors that can be located on- or off-street.

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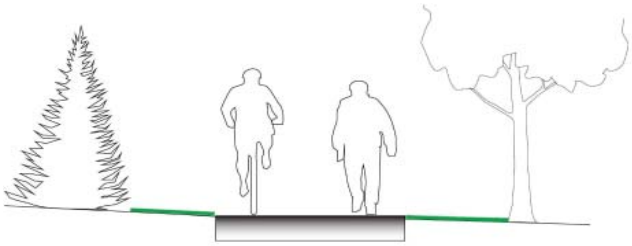
Figure 37. Connector Trail Cross Section



CONNECTOR TRAIL

Connects parks, trails and other destinations

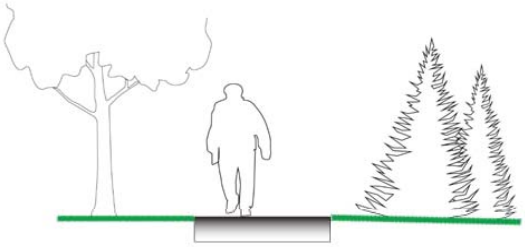
Multi-use: pedestrians, cyclists, skaters.

Width 8-12' paved or firm, crushed rock surface

Park / Local Trails

Park trails are interior loops or point-to-point routes within parks or natural areas and include paved or unpaved walking paths, rustic hiking trails and equestrian trails. Local trails are used as neighborhood link trails. These multi-use trails can be paved or soft surface and located within a public easement or public right-of-way. Depending on use, location and underlying conditions, the trail surface material may be concrete, asphalt, gravel or crushed rock, native soil, forest duff or wood chips. Examples of park and local trails include Big Rock Park and Lower Commons.

Figure 38. Park Trail Cross Section



PARK / LOCAL TRAIL

Provides interior loops and access to park amenities

Multi-use: pedestrians, cyclists, skaters, & equestrians.

Width 4-10' concrete, asphalt, boardwalk, or other firm surface.

Nature Trails

Nature Trails are soft surface trails used by pedestrians and often built within natural environments that are constrained with steep terrain and/or critical areas. Nature trails are generally between 2' and 6' wide. An example of a nature trail includes Beaver Lake Preserve.

Water Trails

A water trail is a network of access points, resting places and attractions for users of human-powered water craft on lakes and rivers. Water trails enable people to personally explore the City's natural and cultural heritage from a distinctly unique vantage point – one of "sitting on" the water – and bring the user into contact with the ecology of the trail corridor. The design of launch facilities should provide adequate parking and other support amenities, including pedestrian access, protected sand beach and functional elements such as signing, seating, and waste receptacles.

Lakes-to-Locks Water Trail

Sammamish has one existing lakefront park on Lake Sammamish. Sammamish Landing provides access to the Lake and should be considered as part of the Lakes-To-Locks Water Trail, a day-use water trail in the greater Seattle metropolitan area with over 100 public places to reach the water. The Lakes-To-Locks Trail connects sites along Lake Washington, Lake Sammamish and Lake Union along shorelines, sloughs, cuts and waterways. The trail culminates at the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks, where the fresh water of these lakes meets the salt water of the Puget Sound. Sammamish Landing offers kayakers, canoeists and other non-motorized water craft opportunities to launch their craft and enjoy recreational amenities along the shoreline.

Other Linkages

Green Streets & Right of Way Connections

The City's Parks and Recreation Department could partner with the Public Works and Community Development Departments to identify opportunities to integrate park, greenway, green infrastructure, stormwater and active transportation planning and projects. For example, there could be opportunities to link green streets for stormwater management, on-street neighborhood greenways, and off-street trails to create a network of pleasant, treed and environmentally friendly active transportation connections throughout the city.

TRAIL SYSTEM DESIGN GUIDELINES

Establishing and reinforcing a recreational trail classification enables a framework for trail design and facilitates the prioritization of proposed trail enhancements and development.

Access & Alignments

The future growth of the trail network will need to balance between alignments that are optimal from trail user, trail experience and connectivity perspectives and those that are practical from cost, regulatory and availability perspectives. Future consideration should be given toward finding alignment options that can accommodate different trail use

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types (i.e., commuter vs. recreational/destination oriented), as well as potentially interim solutions that rely on wider sidewalks to serve trail users or routing that utilizes existing or planned sewer lines or utility corridors. The Proposed Recreational Trails System map (page 127) indicates potential alignments that can vary depending upon landowner willingness, along with environmental constraints and design considerations.

Trail System Design

The primary purpose of recreation trails is to provide a recreational experience that allows for movement across the community as an additional objective. Whenever feasible, recreational trails should be located off-street; however, streets should be used in order to complete connections, wherever necessary. The following are sound tenets of recreational trail system design.

- Develop a high-quality system of multi-use trails that connect significant local landscapes, public facilities, neighborhoods and the downtown core.
- Create a network of interconnected, single- and multi-use trails for walking, running and cycling to promote connectivity between parks, neighborhoods and public amenities or destinations.
- Provide a comprehensive trail system that will interconnect the recreational trail systems and non-motorized transportation systems including sidewalks and bike lanes.
- Increase connectivity between parks and trails and prioritize the creation or completion of loops that provide a range of recreation options and experiences.
- Integrate the siting of proposed trail segments into the land development review process.
- Require development projects along designated trail routes to be designed to incorporate the trail as part of the project. Sensitive area buffers within proposed subdivisions and short-subdivisions shall be widened to accommodate additional open space and a public easement for future trails.
- Require the installation of safe, convenient and dedicated pedestrian paths by new development where minimizing travel distance has the potential for increasing pedestrian use.
- When possible, trails should be constructed prior to or concurrent with development or with the improvement of public facilities.
- Work with state, county and local agencies, utilities and private landholders to secure trail corridors and access to complete the recreational trail system through methods including land dedication, purchase, use of vacated rail lines and other rights-of-way, land donations, and public easements or use agreements.

Trailheads

Safe, convenient and formal entryways to the trail network expand access for users and are a necessary component of a strong, successful system. A trailhead typically includes parking, kiosks and signage and may include site furnishings such as trash receptacles, restrooms, seating and bicycle parking. Trailheads may be located on public park land and natural areas or provided via interagency agreements with partner organizations (i.e., King County, Lake Washington School District, Issaquah School District, etc.) to increase use and reduce duplication of support facilities. Specific trailhead design and layout should be created as part of planning and design development for individual projects and take into account the intended user groups and unique site conditions.

Trail Wayfinding

The City of Sammamish could benefit from enhanced wayfinding and signage in support of both City and community partners' parks and facilities. As the trail system continues to grow in the future, the City should implement a comprehensive approach to directional and identification signage to park and trail facilities. Better signage and consistency in brand identification could increase awareness for residents and visitors of nearby recreational opportunities, such as City parks and recreation facilities, and county, state and partner facilities. Signage, in conjunction with publicly-available maps of parks and trails, can also improve the enjoyment and understanding of the parks system and encourage visitors to experience more sites within the City.

The proposed trail system will provide connections to key destinations and neighborhoods throughout the city. These trails and connections should be easy to access and convenient to use. This Plan recommends the implementation of detailed trail signage standards, route and wayfinding signage for trails and associated facilities and informational maps and materials identifying existing and planned trail facilities.

GOING BEYOND LINES ON A MAP

Trails for Connectivity

As with roadway system and transportation planning, planning for recreational trails should be geared toward connectivity, rather than mileage. Considering a mileage standard for recreational trails within the Sammamish park system would provide an isolated and inadequate assessment of need for the community and its plans for growth and better connectivity. This Plan recommends a connectivity goal that re-states and reinforces the desire to improve overall connections across the City and enhance off-street linkages between parks and major destinations, as feasible.

Trails for Community Health

A welcoming and accessible City plays a significant role in encouraging and supporting physical activity that promotes healthy active lifestyles. The need to build on existing infrastructure and create interconnected systems should be the standard for establishing demand for trails. Recreational trails are essential as elements in a multi-modal alternative transportation network. The City has adopted policies that will encourage or require better mobility and connections between land uses and destinations to support physical activity as part of a daily lifestyle and that can support a full range of human activities: live, work, shop, play, learn and gather.

In the NRPA publication, *Safe Routes to Parks*, the elements of walkable, healthy community design are outlined as convenience, comfort, access and design, safety and the park itself. As further emphasis for the importance of a walkable community to promote public health, the U.S. Surgeon General has issued a *Call to Action* to "step it up" and promote more walking and build a more walkable world. A more connected network of trails, sidewalks and bike lanes with links to public transit enhances health and also provides economic values.

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Trails for Economic Health

In the 2009 report *Walking the Walk: How Walkability Raises Housing Values in US Cities* by Joe Cortright of CEOs for Cities, research cited the connection between home value and walkability. Higher WalkScore measurements (walkscore.com) where typical consumer destinations are within walking distance were directly associated with higher home values. Homes located in more walkable neighborhoods command a price premium over otherwise similar homes in less walkable areas. The National Association of Realtors reports in their On Common Ground publication with numerous articles citing the preference of walkable, mixed-use neighborhoods and the role of walkability in creating healthier communities. These preferences translate into higher real estate prices and housing values. Even the National Association of Homebuilders (March 2014 publication: "Walkability, why we care and you should too") has recognized that walkability is desired by consumers, creates lower development costs and allows flexibility in design. As part of the system of walkability and bike-ability, recreational trails are real estate assets that enhance community connections and contribute to economic health.

RECOMMENDED TRAIL NETWORK

Sammamish should develop a system of multi-use, recreational trail linkages and, in conjunction with on-street bicycle and pedestrian facilities, seek to establish a comprehensive network of access linking major activity areas and destinations for recreational, as well as alternative transportation, purposes. The following maps conceptualize the recreational trail network, and the on-street linkages should relate to the non-motorized elements of the City's Transportation Master Plan.

A regional trail loop, heralded as the Emerald Necklace, should encircle the City and provide access to more distant destinations from a web of connector and park trails. A specific focus should be towardconnecting the recreational trail corridors with the King County regional trail system, emphasizing east-west to the ELST and north-west connections to the Redmond Ridge and Issaquah-Preston trails. Connector trails will need to be combined with sidewalks and pathways within right-of-way corridors to complete the linkages between parks and other destinations. Park trails will provide recreation, relaxation and access to other outdoor activities and spaces within parks. Priority trail locations and connections include the following:

- Emerald Necklace Trail - connecting Soaring Eagle to Lake Sammamish to the northwest
- Sammamish Commons & Town Center Trail - linking Big Rock Park, Commons and Town Center
- Plateau Trail (Utility Corridor Trail) - completing missing sections along corridor
- Town Center to Plateua Trail - connecting near high school
- Town Center to Lake Sammamish - linking along SE 8th Street

It is recognized that significant challenges exist to bring many of these recreational trail connections to fruition, and coordination with the Public Works Department will be crucial. Steep slopes and narrow, windy street corridors will make east-west connections especially difficult in the western half of Sammamish. With this consideration, the City should aim to accommodate ADA guidelines for trails where it is reasonable.

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Map 9: Conceptual Linkages for Recreational Trails

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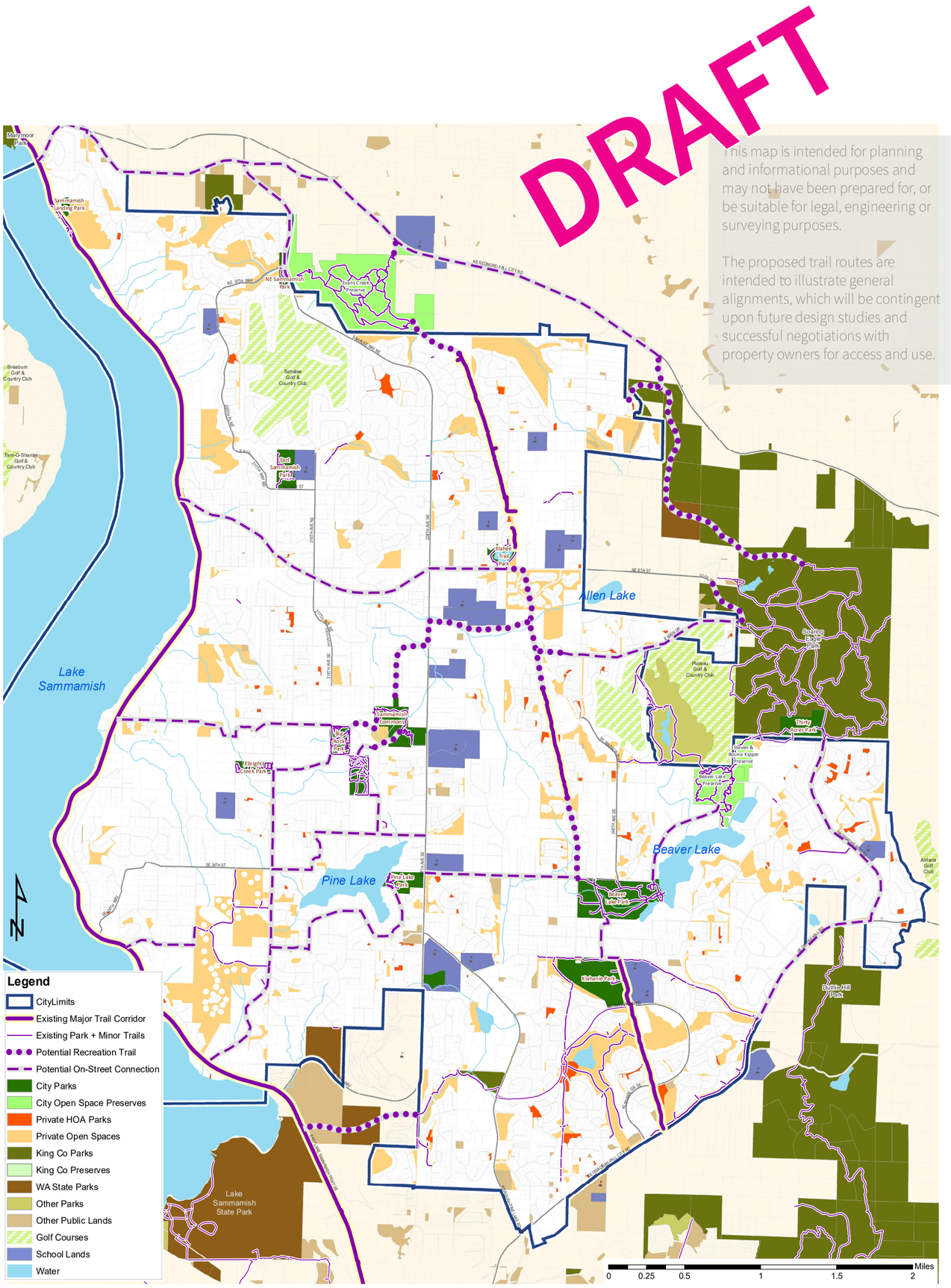

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Map 10: Proposed Recreational Trail Segments

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8 | GOALS & OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives described in this chapter define the park and recreation services Sammamish provides and aims to achieve. These goals and objectives were derived from input received throughout the planning process, from city staff and officials, the Parks and Recreation Commission, community members and stakeholders.

Taken together, the goals and objectives provide a framework for the PRO Plan. A goal is a general statement describing an outcome the City wishes to provide. Goals typically do not change over time unless community values shift. Objectives are specific actions intended to implement and achieve the goals and are contained in subsequent chapters of the Plan. The Sammamish Comprehensive Plan outlined a number of policy statements pertinent to the provision of parks and recreation and for land stewardship and were a starting reference for the detailed policies and objectives in this Plan.

VISION, MISSION & VALUES

A clear vision statement guides the Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department.

> *"Sammamish's Parks and Recreation system is an integral part of our healthy and sustainable community by connecting people to nature, play and culture."*

The Department's mission statement is held in the context of the City of Sammamish's Comprehensive Plan's framework for health and sustainability - inspiring the Department to evolve over time to greater service for the residents of Sammamish.

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> *"Sammamish's Parks and Recreation system contributes to the quality of life for the community by creating a legacy of diverse and quality parks, exceptional recreation programs and protected natural resources."*

The Department's mission is in alignment with the National Recreation and Parks Association's (NRPA) Three Pillars, which are foundational concepts adopted by the national organization in 2012. These core values (below) are crucial to improving the quality of life for all Americans by inspiring the protection of natural resources, increasing opportunities for physical activity and healthy eating and empowering citizens to improve the livability of their communities.

- Conservation – Public parks are critical to preserving our communities' natural resources and wildlife habitats, which offer significant social and economic benefits. Local park and recreation agencies are leaders in protecting our open space, connecting children to nature and providing education and programs that engage communities in conservation.

- Health and Wellness – Park and recreation departments lead the nation in improving the overall health and wellness of citizens, and fighting obesity. From fitness programs, to well-maintained, accessible, walking paths and trails, to nutrition programs for underserved youth and adults, our work is at the forefront of providing solutions to these challenges.

- Social Equity – We believe universal access to public parks and recreation is fundamental to all, not just a privilege for a few. Every day, our members work hard to ensure all people have access to resources and programs that connect citizens, and in turn, make our communities more livable and desirable.

This vision and mission of the Department and the values represented in the Three Pillars guided the development of the goals and policies for this Plan.

The 2015 Comprehensive Plan outlined a number of policy statements in its Parks and Recreation Element and provides the foundation reference for the goals and objectives outlined in this Plan. The goals and objectives from past plans have been re-organized, enhanced and arranged to align with the common themes noted from the public during the planning process for this Plan. The objectives are further articulated through targeted action strategies that will translate directly into capital facilities projects.

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ENGAGEMENT & PROMOTION

Goal 1: Encourage and support active and ongoing participation by diverse community members in the planning and decision-making for parks and recreational opportunities.

1.1 Involve residents and stakeholders in park and recreation facility planning and design and recreation program development in order to solicit community input, facilitate project understanding and engender public support.

1.2 Continue to support and promote the Parks & Recreation Commission as the forum for public discussion of park and recreation issues.

1.3 Conduct periodic joint sessions between the Parks & Recreation Commission and other standing City boards, such as the Planning and Arts Commissions, and with the City Council to improve coordination and discuss policy matters of mutual interest pertaining to recreational resources, opportunities and funding.

1.4 Encourage and promote volunteer park improvement and maintenance projects from a variety of individuals, service clubs, local non-profits, faith organizations and businesses.

1.5 Develop and expand volunteer programs for office and highly skilled volunteers, including the continued development of internships and creation job-shadowing opportunities.

1.6 Continue to use a variety of methods and media to publicize and increase resident awareness about recreational opportunities available in local neighborhoods and citywide.

1.7 Develop and install a wayfinding and signage system to include directional signs to an dwithin parks and trails and interpretive signs highlighting natural systems, community and history.

PARKS & OPEN SPACE

Goal 2: Provide a diversified, interconnected network of parks, trails, active recreation facilities, and open spaces that delivers a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities that are easily accessible to the Sammamish community.

2.1 Proactively seek parkland identified within this Plan, in both developed and undeveloped areas, to secure suitable locations for new parks and open spaces.

2.2 Utilize guidelines from the Land Acquisition Strategy and prioritize lands for inclusion in the parks and open space system based on factors such as contribution to level of service, connectivity, geographic distribution, preservation and scenic or recreational opportunities for residents.

2.3 Utilize the resources of national, regional, state and local conservation organizations, corporations, non-profit associations and benevolent entities to identify and partner in the acquisition of land for park and recreation needs.

2.4 Coordinate with the Department of Community Development for Parks & Recreation Department staff review and comment on development proposals to improve park siting and community planning; update the development code as necessary to accommodate development review for park infrastructure.

2.5 Continue to explore opportunities to work with land developers for parkland set-asides and the potential for parklands to be deeded to the City.

2.6 Evaluate opportunities to acquire lands declared surplus by other public agencies for park and recreation use if such land is located in an area of need or can expand an existing City property.

2.7 Periodically coordinate with King County and adjacent cities to strategize for the acquisition of parks and open spaces within or in close proximity to the Sammamish urban growth boundary.

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PARKS & OPEN SPACE

Goal 3: Design and develop high-quality parks and recreation facilities to ensure the safety and enjoyment of users and maximize recreational experiences.

3.1 Design and maintain parks and facilities to offer universal accessibility for residents of all physical capabilities, skill levels and age as appropriate; assess planned and existing parks and trails for compliance with the adopted Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards for Accessible Design for requisite upgrades.

3.2 Develop a long-term ADA transition plan for all Sammamish parks to include updates to playgrounds and other highly-utilized park amenities.

3.3 Develop park sites based on master plans, management plans, or other adopted strategies to ensure parks reflect local needs, community input, recreational and conservation goals and available financial resources.

3.4 Provide amenities such as restrooms, lighting, seating, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, bicycle racks and shelters when possible, feasible and appropriate to extend hours of use and service quality.

3.5 Continue to partner with the local school districts and other providers to convert natural-turf fields to synthetic-turf fields with lights.

3.6 Prioritize conversion of existing natural-turf to synthetic-turf fields (with lights when possible) to increase playability and to serve multiple athletic programs.

3.7 Perform other field improvements, including the installation of under-drainage systems at all natural-turf fields to improve athletic field playing surfaces and reduce the number of rain-outs and the time required for turf rehabilitation.

3.8 Explore opportunities to partner with local organizations to develop and manage specialized facilities, ensuring continued public use and community benefit.

3.9 Encourage the development of specialized facilities that generate revenues to offset the cost of their operation and maintenance.

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MAINTENANCE & SUSTAINABILITY

Goal 4: Maintain Sammamish parks and recreation facilities to ensure longevity of assets, a positive aesthetic and sensory experience, preservation of habitat and natural systems, and safety for park patrons.

4.1 Maintain all parks and facilities in a manner that keeps them in safe and attractive condition; repair or remove damaged components immediately upon identification.

4.2 Maintain an inventory of assets and their condition; update the inventory as assets are added, updated or removed from the system and periodically assess the condition of park and recreation facilities and infrastructure.

4.3 Standardize the use of graphics and signage to establish a consistent identity at all parks and facilities.

4.4 Standardize park furniture (trash cans, tables, benches, fencing) to reduce inventory costs and improve appearance of, and maintenance consistency within, parks.

4.5 Incorporate sustainable development and green building practices into park design and construction, including green demolition and disposal practices, use of local and recycled products when feasible, and incorporation of low-impact development techniques (such as green roofs, solar solutions, etc.).

4.6 Conserve and reduce water use through design and renovation of parks including minimizing wide expanses of green lawn to reduce irrigation needs, utilizing gray-water methods where appropriate and safe, installing drought-tolerant plantings and designing water features to recirculate.

4.7 Utilize, as appropriate, native vegetation for landscaping in parks to minimize maintenance requirements, and control invasive vegetation through removal and other environmentally responsible means.

4.8 Establish a plant salvage program, in coordination with local non-profits, volunteer groups and developers, that will support ecological restoration and public landscaping within the city of Sammamish, and that could include space for salvaged plants to be stored, watered and possibly propogated.

4.9 Incorporate sustainable practices into park maintenance procedures by reducing use of pesticides and herbicides, maintaining equipment in good working order, purchasing green maintenance equipment when feasible, replacing existing lighting fixtures with high-efficiency fixtures, and keeping systems (irrigation, lighting, HV AC, etc.) updated and fully functional for maximum performance and efficiency.

4.10 Provide maintenance and operations support for recreation programs, special events, and other city-sponsored activities.

4.11 Develop a park stewardship program to help maintain and oversee park programs and to support a variety of specialty tasks and programs.

4.12 Support the implementation of the Urban Forestry Management Plan and the management practices to ensure the long-term health of the urban forest.

4.13 Promote environmental learning through interpretive signage programs in City parks and preserves, including native plant identification signs in and around restoration projects in city parks.

4.14 Promote sustainability with users by encouraging waste minimization, litter control and recylcing/composting.

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TRAILS & CONNECTIVITY

Goal 5: Develop a network of non-motorized recreational trails to expand connectivity between parks, neighborhoods and public amenities.

5.1 Integrate the planning for and prioritization of recreational trails with the City's Transportation Master Plan, utilizing the classifications and conceptual alignments provided within this Plan.
5.2 Periodically review and coordinate for revisions, as appropriate, to the Public Works Standards pertaining to trails to ensure consistency with this Plan and to meet typical design requirements for recreational trails.
5.3 Connect and coordinate the City's recreational trail and bicycle network with King County's regional trail system.
5.4 Provide key connections to regional trails by continuing coordination with King County and other regional partners to complete the Emerald Necklace Trail system.
5.5 Integrate the siting of proposed trail segments into the development review process; require development projects along designated trail routes to be designed to incorporate trail segments as part of the project.
5.6 Establish a maximum spacing standard for trail linkages within new residential developments, such that multiple entry points to a trail corridor are provided to improve access and convenience for residents.
5.7 Expand the system of off-street recreational trails by utilizing parks, utility corridors and sensitive areas as appropriate.
5.8 Work with local agencies, utilities and private landholders to secure trail easements and access to open space for trail connections.
5.9 Identify, catalogue and map trail easements granted to the City but not currently in use.
5.10 Provide trailhead accommodations, as appropriate, to include parking, wayfinding signage, benches, restrooms and other amenities.
5.11 Design and construct new trails with consideration of and attention to users safety and a priority to accommodate multiple trail uses, when appropriate.

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RECREATION PROGRAMMING

Goal 6: Provide recreation opportunities and support partnerships that support lifelong play, active living, health and wellness, discovery, creativity and learning for individuals and families.

6.1 Identify and implement partnerships that support efficient and effective delivery of recreation services and programs.
6.2 Continue to support special events, festivals, concerts and cultural programming to promote arts, health and wellness, community identity, tourism, the benefits of recreation, and to foster civic pride.
6.3 Leverage City resources by forming and maintaining partnerships with other public, non-profit and private recreation providers to deliver recreation and cultural services and secure access to existing facilities for community recreation.
6.4 Explore options to expand the City's role as a provider of recreation programs and services and increase programming to meet changing demographics and growing community needs.
6.5 Explore options to diversify and expand programs offered, focusing on programs that are in high demand or serve a range of users.
6.6 Continue to expand partnerships with the school districts, private non-profit agencies, private fitness clubs and the local businesses to provide recreation services.
6.7 Monitor local and regional recreation trends to ensure community needs and interests are addressed by available programming.
6.8 Support the goals and initiatives of the Arts Commission; support the installation of permanent art pieces in public spaces, including City Hall and parks.
6.9 Continue to develop and support partnerships with local arts organizations and provides for the promotion and delivery of cultural arts programs in Sammamish.
6.10 Coordinate with public, private and non-profit providers, such as organized sports leagues, to plan for projects to expand facilities for athletic fields.
6.11 Evaluate field usage data and modify and review field scheduling processes to maximize community use and ensure system wide coordination.
6.12 Continue to coordinate field scheduling with leagues and school districts to ensure a balanced use of fields during peak and non-peak seasons. Peak season field utilization rates should be at or above 70 percent on all fields when conditions allow.

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RECREATION FACILITIES

Goal 7: Provide indoor recreation facilities that are able to accommodate a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities to the Sammamish community.

7.1 Recognizing that the City does not have to own and operate all the recreation facilities that it utilizes for recreation programs and services, actively pursue the establishment of equity partnerships to develop or expand indoor recreation facilities. Equity partnerships may include capital development, operations and service delivery.

7.2 Examine the need for additional community facility space to meet indoor recreation needs for athletics, recreation classes, arts and cultural programming and meeting space.

7.3 Enhance partnerships with local school districts to maximize public use of recreation facilities on school sites, especially athletic fields and gymnasiums, and to encourage provision of community education programming at schools.

7.4 Provide barrier-free (ADA-compliant) facilities, where readily achievable, by modifying existing facilities or when designing or constructing new facilities.

7.5 Establish a maintenance and operations plan for all indoor facilities, including leased facilities. Operating plans shall address staffing levels, program and service delivery, maintenance and marketing.

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FUNDING & OPERATIONS

Goal 8: Identify and pursue financing strategies and partnerships for the development and operations of parks and recreation facilities to serve the citizens if Sammamish.

8.1 Seek funding for new parks and facilities and renovations through a variety of sources including capital reserves, real estate excise tax, bonds or levies, private donation, sponsorships, partnerships, state and federal grant sources, among others.
8.2 Periodically review and update the Park Impact Fee rates and methodology and utilize impact fees to accommodate growth through the expansion of the parks system.
8.3 Actively pursue the establishment of equity partnerships to develop or expand indoor recreation facilities. Equity partnerships may include capital development, operations, and service delivery.
8.4 Establish and maintain a fee policy for indoor facility use and rental rates that supports the direct operational requirements of the facility and market demand for use. Consider cost-recovery goals for each facility.
8.5 Establish a pricing strategy for rented facilities that aligns with comparable market rates and supports cost recovery of maintenance and operations costs associated with those facilities.
8.6 Update and adopt a six-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) every two years to remain current with local recreational interests and account for the capital needs of the parks and recreation system.

Goal 9: Provide leadership and management of the park, recreation and open space system throughout the City.

9.1 Provide sufficient financial and staff resources to maintain the overall parks and recreation system to high standards.
9.2 Maximize operational efficiency to provide the greatest public benefit for the resources expended, including potentially considering contracted services for landscaping, waste management or other needs.
9.3 Use parks and recreation staff, when prudent and appropriate, to provide project cost savings by designing, managing, and constructing capital projects in-house, and making minor repairs and other park improvements.
9.4 Promote professional development opportunities for staff, Parks & Recreation Commission members and key volunteers.
9.5 Periodically evaluate user satisfaction and statistical use of parks, facilities and programs, including trail counts.

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9 | PROJECTS & STRATEGIES

A number of strategies exist to enhance and expand park and recreation service delivery for the City of Sammamish; however, clear decisions must be made in an environment of competing interests and limited resources. A strong community will is necessary to bring many of the projects listed in this Plan to life, and the Sammamish City Council has demonstrated its willingness to support parks and recreation, parkland acquisitions and a high quality of life.

The recommendations for park and recreation services noted in this Plan may trigger the need for funding beyond current allocations and for additional staffing, operations and maintenance responsibilities. Given that the operating and capital budget of the Parks and Recreation Department is finite, additional resources may be needed to leverage, supplement and support the implementation of proposed objectives, programs and projects. The following implementation strategies are presented to offer near-term direction to realize these projects and as a means to continue dialogue between City leadership, local residents and partners.

Additionally, a review of potential implementation tools is included as Appendix F, which addresses local financing, federal and state grant and conservation programs, acquisition methods and others.

KEY PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a summary of key project recommendations which will require commitment from the City, its residents and partners to continue to support a healthy parks, trails and recreation system that preserves and enhances the safety, livability and character of the community.

Acquisitions for Open Space Preservation & to Fill Gaps

Building on the momentum created through the public process for the Land Acquisition Strategy and City Council's commitment to secure additional open spaces, the City should continue to refine and target its efforts toward acquiring properties to preserve as public open space and to secure lands for active-use, outdoor recreation for the community. As residential growth and expansion continue, opportunities to acquire large park sites will be more difficult and require Sammamish to pursue an aggressive acquisition program, as well as think creatively and foster partnerships to provide desired public parkland with sufficient room for park amenities. To implement a successful acquisition program, the City may need to contract for acquisition specialists to expedite the focused effort to secure future parcels. In addition, the possibility may exist for other public land management agencies, such as the local school districts, King County and Forterra, to become partners in acquiring mutually beneficial public lands. The near-term goal is to acquire sufficient acreage for one community park and three to four neighborhood parks to fill major gaps and have sufficiently large sites for future park development. Specific target acquisition areas are noted on Map 7 on page 87.

Park & Trail Connections

Recreational trail connections, improvements and relationships to streets, sidewalks and bike lanes have been developing as Sammamish has grown. The City should continue to plan for and implement the recreational trails identified within this Plan and coordinate trail-related projects with transportation system planning or related public works projects. There may also be opportunities to explore trail development partnerships with local user groups and pursue additional trail segments and connections, as appropriate.

Recreation Programming

Expanded recreational and community programming has been an identified need as the City grows and matures. Exploration is warranted for potential partnerships and arrangements with school districts and contract vendors for the provision of recreation programs focusing on youth, teens and seniors. The development of youth summer and school break camps are current needs; the City could foster agreements or partnerships with potential programming partners as it considers its role in providing recreation services for the community. The Parks and Recreation Division should continie to act as the clearinghouse for recreation program information available in the City.

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Sports Fields Enhancements

Sport fields, particularly all-weather turf fields with lighting that allow more reliable scheduling through spring and fall, will be desirable as families continue to locate in Sammamish. Existing fields could be upgraded or converted to artificial turf and new fields could be developed as part of future parks. The proposed community park should include sports fields in its mix of outdoor recreation amenities.

ADA Enhancements & Park Enhancements

Minor improvements to access, such as providing ramped entrances, for site furnishings are necessary to conform to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and ensure universal accessibility. Also, the City should evaluate the play equipment and its signage for code compliance and replace outdated equipment, as appropriate. The Capital Improvement Program includes a line item for covering small upgrades and improvements to remove barriers and improve universal access. In general, the City should make improvements to existing parks as needed to ensure proper maintenance, usability and quality of park features and grounds.

Wayfinding & Signage

Parks, trails, urban plazas and other public open spaces are the primary targets for unifying an urban environment into a cohesive, accessible and connected community through an identifiable wayfinding program. The need for design standards for a unifying wayfinding system, including directional signs to an dwithin parks, has been identified in this Plan (see chapters 5 & 7). Sammamish should pursue a comprehensive wayfinding program that includes both visual graphic standards and site furnishing standards. Colors, sign types, and information can help park and trail users navigate the outdoor recreation experiences offered by the City.

Communications & Promotions

To broaden public awareness, the City's website should be expanded to facilitate quick links to popular destinations and be designed with mobile users in mind, either through a mobile-friendly site or a web-based application. The website should include easy-to-access park system and facility maps, trail maps and an up-to-date listing of park sites and amenities to enhance the experience of the on-the-go user. The City should consider introducing and utilizing QR codes on signage as a means to share with or receive information from visitors about maintenance, restoration or monitoring data.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Partner Coordination & Collaboration

Specific projects and goals identified in this Plan demand a high degree of coordination and collaboration with other City departments and outside agencies.

Inter-Departmental Coordination

Internal coordination with the Public Works and Community Development Departments can increase the potential of discrete actions toward the implementation of the proposed recreational trail network, which relies in part on street right-of-way enhancements, and in the review of development applications with consideration toward potential parkland acquisition areas, planned trail corridors and the need for easement or set-aside requests. However, to more fully expand the extent of the park system and recreation programs, additional partnerships and collaborations should be sought.

Programming Partnerships

Coordination with the YMCA, Boys & Girls Club, library, local school districts and private fitness vendors should be ongoing to assess the range and type of recreation programs offered in the city and to maximize use of community facilities, such as fields, gymnasiums and other indoor spaces. The City may need to find and coordinate with other recreation program vendors for new programs and services to meet the interests of the community and address current gaps in program coverage. Interlocal agreements with the school districts should be periodically revisited and amended to advance the potential for extended community use of indoor gymnasium space for recreation programs or classes.

The City should continue to facilitate discussions with local youth and adult sport leagues and staff from local school districts for the purposes of sport field planning and consideration for new multi-fields. The inclusion of sport fields in a future community park acquisition should be a strong consideration when conducting site feasibility and design. A complex of four fields or more potentially could provide field rental revenue, as well as tourism revenue, from leagues or sport clubs interested in hosting tournaments.

Promoting Health Benefits

Sammamish also should explore partnership opportunities with regional health care providers and services, such as Providence, Swedish, Kaiser Permanente, Overlake Medical and the King County Health Department, to promote wellness activities, healthy living and communications about the benefits of parks and recreation. For example, this group could more directly cross-market services and help expand communications about local wellness options, and they could sponsor a series of organized trail walks throughout Sammamish as a means to expand public awareness of local trail opportunities and encourage residents to stay fit. For example, other communities in the Pacific Northwest have been successful with funding requests to regional hospitals for the development and printing of community walking guides that highlight the health benefits of walking and include trail system maps and descriptions.

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Property Owner Outreach

The City should continue to explore opportunities to expand public access and ownership along Lake Sammamish. This could include outreach to and negotiations with landowners with frontage along the lake, as well as opportunities for expanded or improved road ends (albeit limited) approaching the lake.

The City should reach out to the property owners of certain private open space tracts that were set aside through the land development process for the potential to utilize some of these lands for trail linkages. Also, in areas where no other options exist to secure stand-alone parklands, these existing private open space tracts may offer an opportunity to provide trail connections or limited park amenities, as appropriate depending on critical area ordinance limitations or specific land use restrictions from the time of platting.

Relationship Building & Management

Developing or strengthening these types of partnerships will be essential for reaching the goals of the Plan and meeting the needs of the future park system. Such partnerships may allow the City to share responsibilities for the financial, planning, development and operational activities; however, partnerships, like many relationships, require time to establish the mutual values that keep the partners at the table, leverage resources and enable successful project implementation. City staff may need to grow to allow for the capacity to capture stronger partnerships.

Park Impact Fees

Park Impact Fees (PIF) are imposed on new development to meet the increased demand for parks resulting from the new growth. PIF can only be used for parkland acquisition, planning and/or development. They cannot be used for operations and maintenance of parks and facilities. The City of Sammamish currently assesses impact fees, but the City should review its PIF ordinance and update the methodology and rate structure, as appropriate, to be best positioned to obtain future acquisition and development financing from the planned growth of the community. The City should prioritize the usage of PIF to secure new park properties and finance park or trail development consistent with the priorities within this Plan.

Parkland Donations & Dedications

Parkland donations from private individuals or conservation organizations could occur to complement the acquisition of park and open space lands across the City and urban growth boundary. Gift deeds or bequests from philanthropic-minded landowners could allow for lands to come into City ownership upon the death of the owner or as a tax-deductible charitable donation. Sammamish has been fortunate to have been gifted many parcels for parks and open space from very generous community members. Also, parkland dedication by a developer could occur in exchange for Park Impact Fees or as part of a planned development where public open space is a key design for the layout and marketing of a new residential project. Any potential dedication must be vetted by the Department to ensure that such land is located in an area of need or can expand an existing City property and can be developed with site amenities appropriate for the projected use of the property.

Volunteer & Community-based Action

Volunteers and community groups already contribute to the improvement of parks and recreation services in Sammamish. Volunteer projects include wildlife habitat enhancement, invasive plant removal, tree planting, trail building and community event support, among others. Sammamish should maintain and update a revolving list of potential small works or volunteer-appropriate projects for the website, while also reaching out to the high schools to encourage student projects. While supporting organized groups and community-minded individuals continues to add value to the Sammamish parks and recreation system, volunteer coordination requires a substantial amount of staff time, and additional resources may be necessary to more fully take advantage of the community's willingness to support park and recreation efforts.

King County Conservation Futures

The county currently assesses the maximum allowable excise of $0.0625 per $1,000 assessed value to fund the Conservation Futures program and provides cities a venue to access these funds through a competitive, local grant process. The City should continue to submit grant applications for support in financing the acquisition of additional natural areas along creeks to facilitate the protection of these lands and enable improved linkages to expand the trail network.

Grants & Appropriations

Several state and federal grant programs are available on a competitive basis, including WWRP, ALEA, LWCF and Fast-Act. Pursuing grants is not a panacea for park system funding, since grants are both competitive and often require a significant percentage of local funds to match the request to the granting agency, which depending on the grant program can be as much as 50% of the total project budget. Sammamish should continue to leverage its local resources to the greatest extent by pursuing grants independently and in cooperation with other local partners.

Appropriations from state or federal sources, though rare, can supplement projects with partial funding. State and federal funding allocations are particularly relevant on regional transportation projects, and the likelihood for appropriations could be increased if multiple partners are collaborating on projects.

Other Implementation Tools

Appendix F identifies other implementation tools, such as voter-approved funding, grants and acquisition tactics, that the City could utilize to further the implementation of the projects noted in the CIP.

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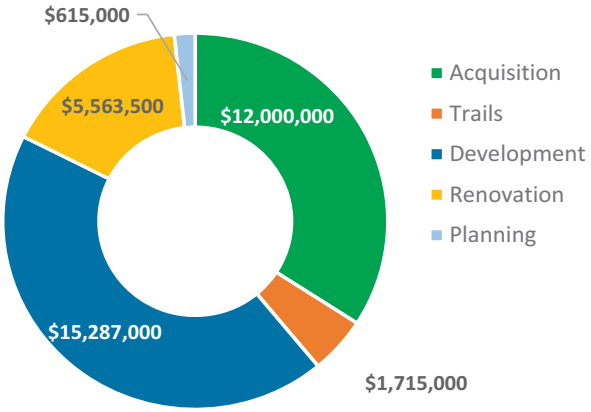
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

The Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) puts into chronological order the project intent and strategic actions adopted by the City to guide the implementation of this Plan. It assigns proposed time frames and estimated costs for specific projects.

The CIP on the following pages lists the park and facility projects considered for the next six years. The majority of these projects entail the acquisition and development of parks, renovating or enhancing existing facilities, and expanding trail corridors. The CIP provides brief project descriptions for those projects with priority ranking to assist staff in preparing future capital budget requests.

The projects were selected based on the need to address care for aging facilities, implement long-standing plans for improvements, and work toward meeting the goal to better connect and create access to park and recreation facilities. The following table summarizes the aggregate capital estimates from the 2018-2023 CIP by park types for the next six years. A full CIP funding schedule follows later in this chapter.

Figure 39. Capital Improvements Plan Expenditures Summary



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Sammamish Parks Six-Year Capital Improvement Plan

# (2017-2022 CIP)	PROJECT	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	6-year Total
PARKS CIP PROJECTS								
PK-25	East Sammamish Park - playground & spray park	$1,000,000						$1,000,000
PK-26	East Sammamish Park - parking & access improvements	$675,000						$675,000
PK-13	Beaver Lake Park - lakeside improvements	$1,350,000	$1,350,000					$2,700,000
PK-29	Lower Sammamish Commons - restroom	$500,000						$500,000
PK-47	Mystic Lake - trail extension	$35,000						$35,000
PK-09	Pine Lake Park - field upgrades		$350,000					$350,000
PK-36	Skate Park - rehabilitation/repairs		$300,000					$300,000
PK-19	Big Rock Park - Site A - phase II- restroom		$35,000	$350,000				$385,000
PK-n	Big Rock Park - Site B - phase I improvements		$1,000,000					$1,000,000
PK-45	Evans Creek Preserve - Highway 202 access			$130,000				$130,000
PK-06	East Sammamish Park - baseball field rehab			$640,000				$640,000
PK-04	Inglewood Middle School - phase I- synthetic turf & field overlay		$30,000	$390,000	$2,800,000			$3,220,000
PK-43	Evans Creek Preserve - Trail system & habitat improvements			$25,000		$25,000		$50,000
PK-11	Eastlake Community Sports Field 3 - synthetic turf replacement				$100,000	$1,300,000		$1,400,000
PK-n	Beaver Lake Park - sports field lighting			$250,000				$250,000
PK-n	Beaver Lake Park - synthetic turf conversion				$150,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$3,150,000
PK-n	East Sammamish Park - pickleball courts			$150,000				$150,000
PK-n	East Sammamish Park - community garden (former #PK-C)				$50,000			$50,000
PK-n	Off-leash Dog Park - site TBD					$50,000		$50,000
(A) SUBTOTAL PARKS CIP PROJECTS		**$3,560,000**	**$3,065,000**	**$1,935,000**	**$3,100,000**	**$2,875,000**	**$1,500,000**	**$16,035,000**
PARKS PLANNING PROJECTS								
PK-n	YMCA Property Development Plan	$100,000						$100,000
PK-34	Klahanie Park Master Plan	$50,000	$200,000					$250,000
PK-46	Indoor Field House - feasibility study		$100,000			$100,000		$200,000
PK-n	Big Rock Park - master plan update/house re-use feasibility study	$45,000	$20,000					$65,000
PK-n	Park Systemwide Wayfinding program	$12,000	$45,000					$57,000
PK-n	Environmental Interpretation /Habitat Certification			$25,000				$25,000
(B) SUBTOTAL PARKS PLANNING PROJECTS		**$207,000**	**$365,000**	**$25,000**	**$0**	**$100,000**	**$0**	**$697,000**
OTHER PARKS CIP PROJECTS								
PK-A	Future Trail Connections	$500,000		$500,000			$500,000	$1,500,000
PK-B	Town Center Park Projects		$150,000	$1,750,000	$175,000			$2,075,000
PK-D	Land Acquisition	$7,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$12,000,000
PK-E	Capital Repair/Replacement Program (includes ADA upgrades)	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$1,200,000
PK-F	Capital Contingency Reserve (based on projects)	$539,000	$206,500	$180,500	$310,000	$287,500	$150,000	$1,673,500
(C) SUBTOTAL OTHER PARKS CIP PROJECTS		**$8,239,000**	**$1,556,500**	**$3,630,500**	**$1,685,000**	**$1,487,500**	**$1,850,000**	**$18,448,500**
(D) TOTAL PARKS CIP EXPENDITURES (A+B+C)		**$12,006,000**	**$4,986,500**	**$5,590,500**	**$4,785,000**	**$4,462,500**	**$3,350,000**	**$35,180,500**

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PARKS CIP REVENUE							
Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)	$2,450,000	$2,200,000	$2,200,000	$2,200,000	$2,200,000	$2,200,000	$13,450,000
Park Impact Fees	$1,985,000	$1,985,000	$1,985,000	$1,985,000	$1,985,000	$1,985,000	$11,910,000
King County 2014-2019 Levy Funding	$120,000	$120,000	-	-	-	-	$240,000
Operating Contribution - General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Interest	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$30,000
Anticipated Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(E) TOTAL PARKS CIP REVENUE	**$4,560,000**	**$4,310,000**	**$4,190,000**	**$4,190,000**	**$4,190,000**	**$4,190,000**	**$25,630,000**

PARKS CIP FUND 6-YR OVERVIEW	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Beginning Fund Balance	$9,294,000	$1,848,000	$1,171,500	-$229,000	-$824,000	-$1,096,500
Revenue -E)	$4,560,000	$4,310,000	$4,190,000	$4,190,000	$4,190,000	$4,190,000
Expenditures -D)	$12,006,000	$4,986,500	$5,590,500	$4,785,000	$4,462,500	$3,350,000
ENDING FUND BALANCE	$1,848,000	$1,171,500	-$229,000	-$824,000	-$1,096,500	-$256,500

NOTES:

This CIP identifies planning-level cost estimates and does not assume the value o
volunteer or other non-City contributions. Detailed costing may be necessary
for projects noted.

This CIP is not an official budget and intended as a guiding document for City
staff in the preparation of departmental budgets.

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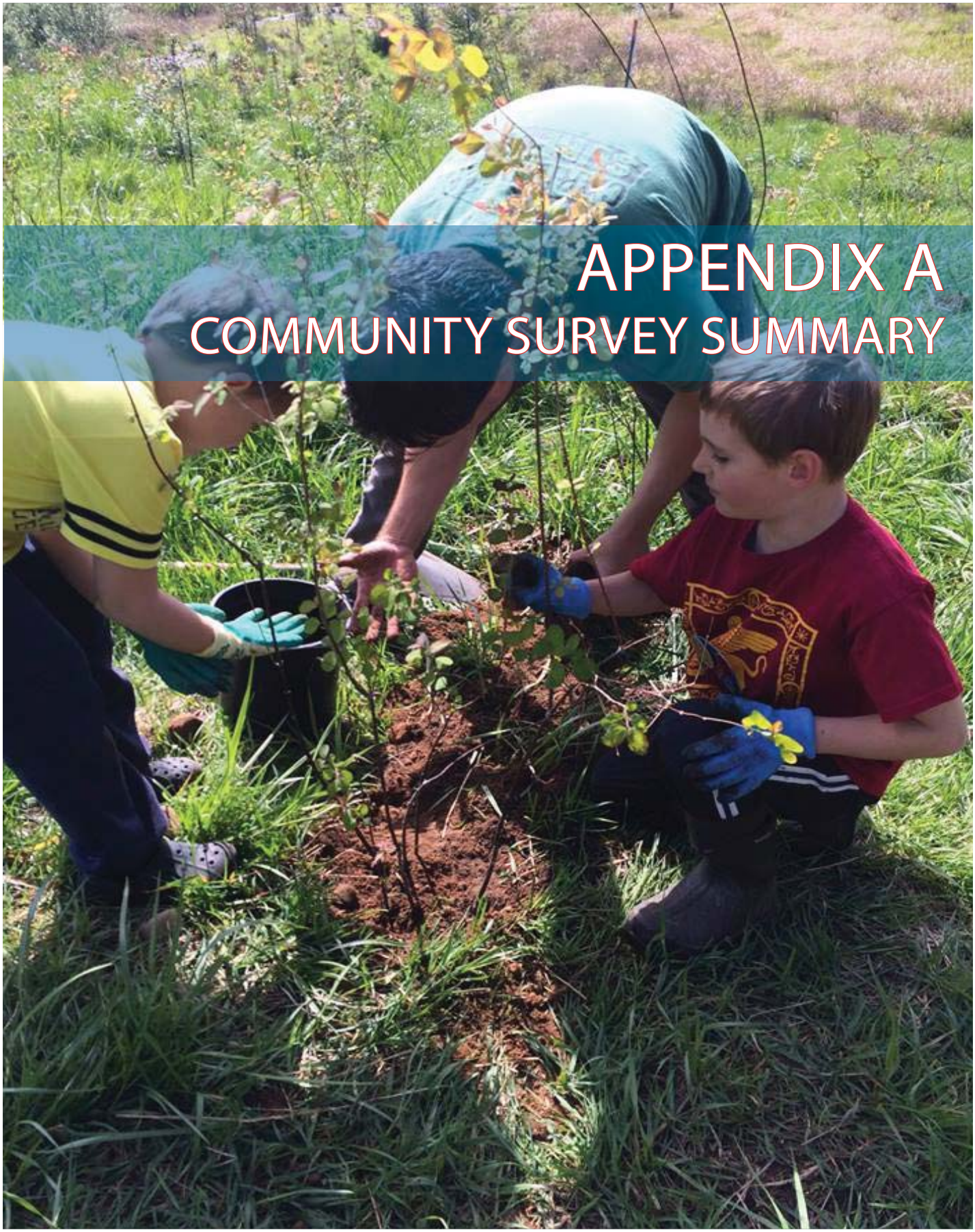

APPENDIX A
COMMUNITY SURVEY SUMMARY

2018 PRO plan

City of Sammamish Land Acquisition Survey -- Topline Results (weighted by age) Subject to Revisions

q2 - When it comes to meeting the needs of the community, would you say there are…

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	More than enough parks and recreation opportunities in Sammamish	76	8.9	9.0	9.0
	About the right number of parks and recreation opportunities in Sammamish	389	45.4	46.3	55.4
	Not enough parks and recreation opportunities in Sammamish	337	39.4	40.2	95.5
	Don't Know	37	4.4	4.5	100.0
	Total	839	98.1	100.0	
Missing	System	17	1.9		
Total		856	100.0		

q3 -- Priorities for Sammamish Parks & Recreation Department

	Mean
Conduct maintenance on existing facilities	32.88
Buy land for future park use and open space	33.16
Develop new parks and recreation facilities on undeveloped sites	25.43
Improve and upgrade existing city parks	29.47

q4 - Do you think the City should acquire more land for parks, recreation, open space, and other public uses?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	187	21.8	22.0	22.0
	Yes	663	77.4	78.0	100.0
	Total	850	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	6	.8		
Total		856	100.0		

q4.1 -- What should be the focus for land acquisition?

		Count	Column Response % (Base: Count)
focusoflandacquisition	Active Use / Recreation (play fields, playgrounds, sports courts, etc.)	311	47.0%
	Passive Use (walking trails, wildlife viewing, etc.)	513	77.6%
	Preservation (natural open space areas)	455	68.9%
	Other	43	6.5%
	Total	661	200.1%

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.

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q4.1.1 - Active Use/Recreation Desired Increases

		Count	Column Response % (Base: Count)
ActiveRecreation	Playgrounds	180	57.9%
	Athletic fields	176	56.8%
	Sports courts	147	47.4%
	Waterfront recreation	171	55.1%
	Indoor recreation	133	42.8%
	Other	24	7.6%
	Total	310	267.6%

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.

q4.1.2 -- Passive Use Desired Increases

		Count	Column Response % (Base: Count)
PassiveUse	Picnic areas (shelters, tables)	239	45.5%
	Trails (walking & bicycle)	502	95.6%
	Wildlife viewing	325	62.0%
	Cultural/historic sites	172	32.8%
	Community gardens	242	46.1%
	Other	36	6.9%
	Total	525	288.8%

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.

q4.1.3 -- Preservation Desired Increases

		Count	Column Response % (Base: Count)
Preservation	Preserving tree canopy	412	88.7%
	Linking streams and fish/wildlife corridors	364	78.3%
	Proximity to existing open spaces	215	46.2%
	Wetlands and sensitive areas with ecological benefit	372	80.1%
	Other	15	3.2%
	Total	465	296.4%

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.

q5 -- Areas for More Open Space and Land Acquisition

		Count	Column Response % (Base: Count)
AreasForAcquisition	NE quadrant (north of SE 8th Street and east of 228th Avenue SE)	279	38.3%
	NW quadrant (north of SE 8th Street and west of 228th Avenue SE)	273	37.5%
	SE quadrant (south of SE 8th Street and east of 228th Avenue SE)	335	46.1%
	SW quadrant (south of SE 8th Street and west of 228th Avenue SE)	279	38.4%
	None of the above	151	20.8%
	Total	728	181.0%

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.

q6 - Thinking about last Spring & Summer, about how often did someone from your household visit a city park in Sammamish?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No one visited a park	55	6.4	6.5	6.5
	About once a week or more	428	50.0	50.5	57.0
	About two or three times a month	184	21.5	21.7	78.7
	About once a month	93	10.9	11.0	89.7
	Once or twice over the spring/summer season	80	9.4	9.5	99.2
	Don't Know	7	.8	.8	100.0
	Total	847	98.9	100.0	
Missing	System	9	1.1		
Total		856	100.0		

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q7 -- Parks visited in the last year

		Count	Column Response % (Base: Count)
ParksVisited	Beaver Lake Park	585	68.6%
	Beaver Lake Preserve	252	29.5%
	Big Rock Park	190	22.3%
	East Sammamish Park	259	30.3%
	Ebright Creek Park	274	32.2%
	Evans Creek Preserve	238	27.9%
	Ilahee Park Trail	70	8.2%
	Klahanie Park	297	34.9%
	NE Sammamish Park	127	14.9%
	Pine Lake Park	641	75.2%
	Sammamish Commons	466	54.7%
	Sammamish Landing	269	31.5%
	None of the above in the last year	54	6.3%
	Total	853	436.4%

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.

q8 -- Reasons for Visiting Parks

		Count	Column Response % (Base: Count)
VisitParkReasons	Relaxation	482	60.4%
	Fitness	210	26.3%
	Walk/trails/jog/run	606	76.0%
	Athletic fields	146	18.3%
	Playgrounds	313	39.2%
	Events/concerts/festivals/activities	246	30.8%
	Other	106	13.2%
	Total	798	264.2%

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.

q9 -- Travel Mode to Parks

		Count	Column Response % (Base: Count)
ModeToPark	Walk	344	40.9%
	Bicycle	140	16.6%
	Drive	780	92.8%
	Public transportation	2	0.3%
	Other	8	1.0%
	Total	840	151.6%

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.

q10 - If you were to walk, how long would it take you to walk to the city park nearest to your home?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than 5 minutes	61	7.1	7.2	7.2
	5 to 10 minutes	221	25.8	26.1	33.3
	More than 10 minutes	518	60.5	61.1	94.4
	Not sure	47	5.5	5.6	100.0
	Total	847	98.9	100.0	
Missing	System	9	1.1		
Total		856	100.0		

q11 - How would you rate the Quality of Sammamish parks? Use a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means poor and 10 means excellent.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 - POOR	1	.1	.1	.1
	2	1	.1	.1	.2
	3	5	.6	.6	.9
	4	7	.8	.8	1.7
	5	30	3.5	3.7	5.4
	6	54	6.3	6.7	12.0
	7	177	20.7	21.7	33.8
	8	300	35.0	36.8	70.6
	9	146	17.1	17.9	88.5
	10 - EXCELLENT	94	11.0	11.5	100.0
	Total	815	95.2	100.0	
Missing	System	41	4.8		
Total		856	100.0		

q12 -- Desired Additional Recreational Programs

		Count	Column Response % (Base: Count)
AdditionalRecPrograms	Participatory events (choir, book club, band, fun runs, etc.)	232	29.9%
	Visual arts events (art walks, gallery/museum exhibits, etc.)	236	30.5%
	Other performing arts (lectures, readings, comedy, etc.)	154	19.8%
	Music performances (jazz, orchestra, etc)	324	41.8%
	Theater performances (plays, musicals, etc.)	298	38.4%
	Dance performances (ballet, jazz, etc.)	130	16.8%
	Programs for adults 55 and over, such as classes, trips, and drop-in activities	231	29.9%
	Teen activities	250	32.2%
	Educational classes, such as technology, natural history, safety and health	271	34.9%
	Arts programs, such as music, dance, arts and crafts	225	29.0%
	Adults sports and fitness classes, such as yoga and Zumba	298	38.5%
	Youth sports programs and camps, such as tennis, basketball and soccer	340	43.9%
	Other	50	6.4%
	Total	775	391.9%

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.

q13 -- Desired Destinations for Additional Walking and Biking Trails

		Count	Column Response % (Base: Count)
TrailDestinations	Community & Aquatic Center/City Hall/Library	311	37.6%
	Lake Sammamish	336	40.6%
	Commercial centers: work places, shopping, and services	328	39.7%
	Neighboring cities linked to Sammamish	130	15.8%
	Sammamish neighborhoods	355	43.0%
	Schools	215	26.0%
	Regional trails (such as King County's East Lake Sammamish Trail)	377	45.6%
	Other public parks and open spaces	223	27.0%
	Other	10	1.2%
	Total	827	276.6%

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.

2018 PRO plan

Q14 -- Priority Level for Park and Recreation Services

	Not a priority		Low priority		High priority		Top priority		Don't Know		Total	
	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Fields for cricket	463	56.8%	257	31.5%	35	4.3%	6	0.8%	53	6.6%	815	100.0%
Senior Center	120	14.8%	262	32.1%	306	37.6%	71	8.7%	57	6.9%	815	100.0%
Mountain bike trails/Pump track	183	22.6%	338	41.6%	203	25.1%	58	7.2%	28	3.5%	811	100.0%
Performing arts/Cultural arts facility	135	16.7%	277	34.4%	293	36.4%	59	7.3%	41	5.1%	805	100.0%
Fields for baseball or softball	186	23.1%	340	42.3%	226	28.1%	34	4.3%	18	2.2%	804	100.0%
Picnic shelters	57	7.1%	262	32.3%	417	51.3%	68	8.3%	8	1.0%	812	100.0%
Fields for soccer/lacrosse/football	144	18.4%	310	39.5%	243	31.0%	70	8.9%	17	2.2%	784	100.0%
Skateboarding or BMX areas	291	36.1%	386	48.0%	91	11.4%	18	2.2%	19	2.3%	805	100.0%
Community gardens	108	13.4%	274	34.0%	320	39.7%	89	11.1%	14	1.8%	805	100.0%
Gymnasiums for indoor sports (basketball/volleyball)	195	24.2%	271	33.7%	245	30.4%	73	9.1%	21	2.6%	805	100.0%
Splash pads/Spray Parks	190	23.7%	261	32.6%	218	27.2%	108	13.4%	25	3.1%	802	100.0%
Restrooms in parks	17	2.0%	107	12.9%	425	51.4%	273	33.0%	5	0.7%	826	100.0%
Walking & hiking trails	21	2.5%	62	7.5%	390	46.8%	357	42.9%	2	0.3%	833	100.0%
Off-leash dog areas (dog parks)	166	20.6%	283	35.1%	217	26.9%	122	15.1%	19	2.4%	808	100.0%
Sports courts for basketball, tennis and Pickleball	154	19.1%	305	37.9%	261	32.4%	72	9.0%	13	1.6%	805	100.0%
New lands for access to Lake Sammamish	108	13.2%	155	19.0%	289	35.3%	249	30.4%	18	2.2%	818	100.0%
Indoor soccer fields	316	39.4%	284	35.4%	124	15.5%	61	7.6%	18	2.2%	804	100.0%
Other	3	5.2%	2	2.8%	6	9.7%	50	78.0%	3	4.3%	64	100.0%

q15 - What is your age?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18 – 24	74	8.6	8.6	8.6
	25 – 34	98	11.4	11.4	20.1
	35 – 44	236	27.6	27.6	47.6
	45 – 54	231	27.0	27.0	74.6
	55 – 64	131	15.3	15.3	89.9
	65 – 74	59	6.9	6.9	96.8
	75+	27	3.2	3.2	100.0
	Total	856	100.0	100.0	

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q16 - Which of the following best describes your household at this time:

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Couple with children under 18 at home	455	53.1	53.6	53.6
	Couple with no children under 18 at home	310	36.2	36.6	90.2
	Single with children under 18 at home	16	1.8	1.9	92.1
	Single with no children under 18 at home	67	7.8	7.9	100.0
	Total	847	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	9	1.0		
Total		856	100.0		

q17 - How long have you lived in the City of Sammamish?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than 2 years	93	10.9	10.9	10.9
	2 – 5 years	191	22.3	22.4	33.4
	6 – 9 years	90	10.6	10.6	44.0
	10 or more years	477	55.7	56.0	100.0
	Total	851	99.4	100.0	
Missing	System	5	.6		
Total		856	100.0		

q18 - Does your household own or rent your home?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Own	784	91.6	92.5	92.5
	Rent	64	7.5	7.5	100.0
	Total	848	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	8	1.0		
Total		856	100.0		

q19 - Other comments regardingparks, recration, and open spaces

Answers to this open end question are currently being coded.

2018 PRO plan

Draft 1

City of Sammamish Land Acquisition Survey

Comprehensive Report

4/13/2017

City of Sammamish Washington

PRR

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Purpose and Methods

Purpose

The City of Sammamish is developing a land acquisition strategy (LAS) to accommodate ongoing community needs, increases in development, and a desire to proactively acquire more land. The City is focused not only on developing new parks and trails, but also on capturing the environmental benefits of preserving natural resources, wildlife corridors, and tree canopy. The City is also in the process of updating its Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PRO) Plan.

The City conducted a public survey to gather information and input from the community to help inform the LAS and the PRO Plan update. The survey was designed to measure a variety of variables, including, but not limited to:

- Satisfaction with the number of parks and recreation opportunities
- Priorities for the Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department
- Opinions about acquiring more land for parks, recreation, open space, and other public use
- Frequency of using local parks
- Which parks are used and for what purposes
- Opinions about the quality of Sammamish parks
- Desired additional recreational programs
- Preferred destinations for future trail connections
- Top priorities for future parks and recreation services

Methods

PRR conducted a statistically valid, address-based survey from March 6, through March 30, 2017, using the following methods:

- Mailed a paper copy of the questionnaire to a random sample of 4,000 households in the City of Sammamish. 62 envelopes were returned by the Post Office as undeliverable, resulting in a base of 3,938.
- The questionnaire could be completed using the paper version or the online version. A unique ID ensured that the questionnaire was completed only once for each household.
- A total of 856 households completed the questionnaire:
  - 598 on paper
  - 258 online
- The response rate was 22%.
- The margin of error is +/- 3.4%.
- All reported relationships are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

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Are there enough parks and recreation opportunities in the City of Sammamish?

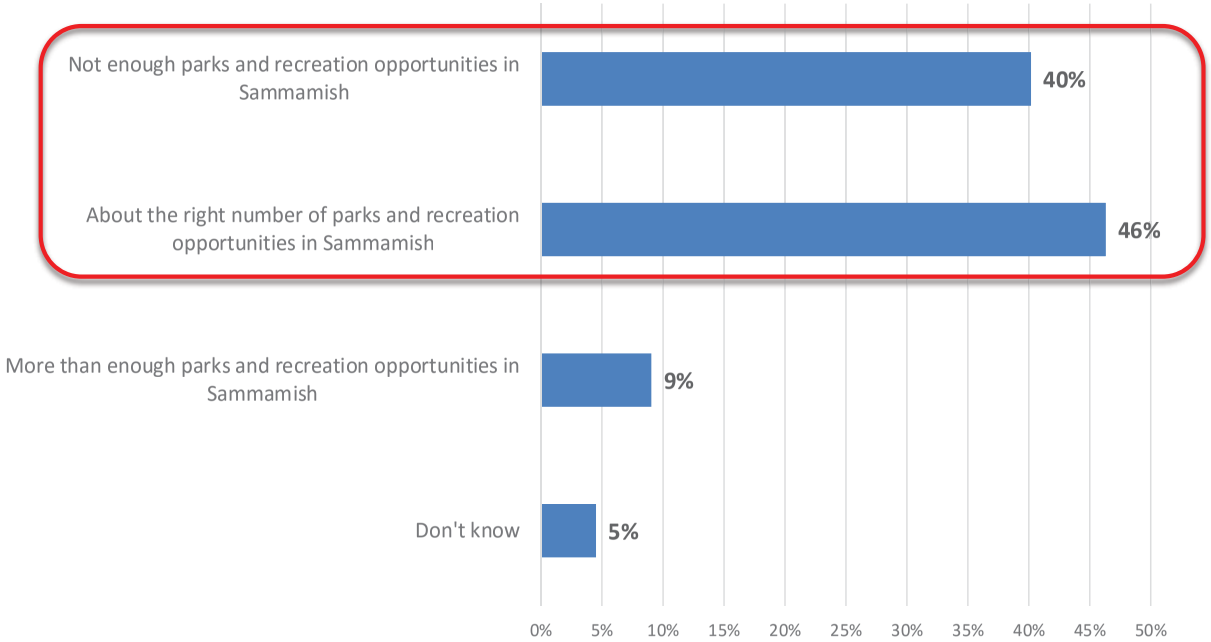
- Although almost half (46%) think that there are enough parks and recreation activities to meet thee needs of the community, another two-fifths (40%) think that there are not.
- Only about a tenth (9%) think that there are more than enough parks and recreation activities to meet the needs of the community.

Cross-tabulation analysis indicated those more likely to think there were not enough parks and recreation activities were those who:

- Are 38-64 years of age
- Are couples or singles with children under 18 living at home
- Have lived in Sammamish less than 10 years
- Own their home

When it comes to meeting the needs of the community, would you say:

Base = all respondents (n=839)



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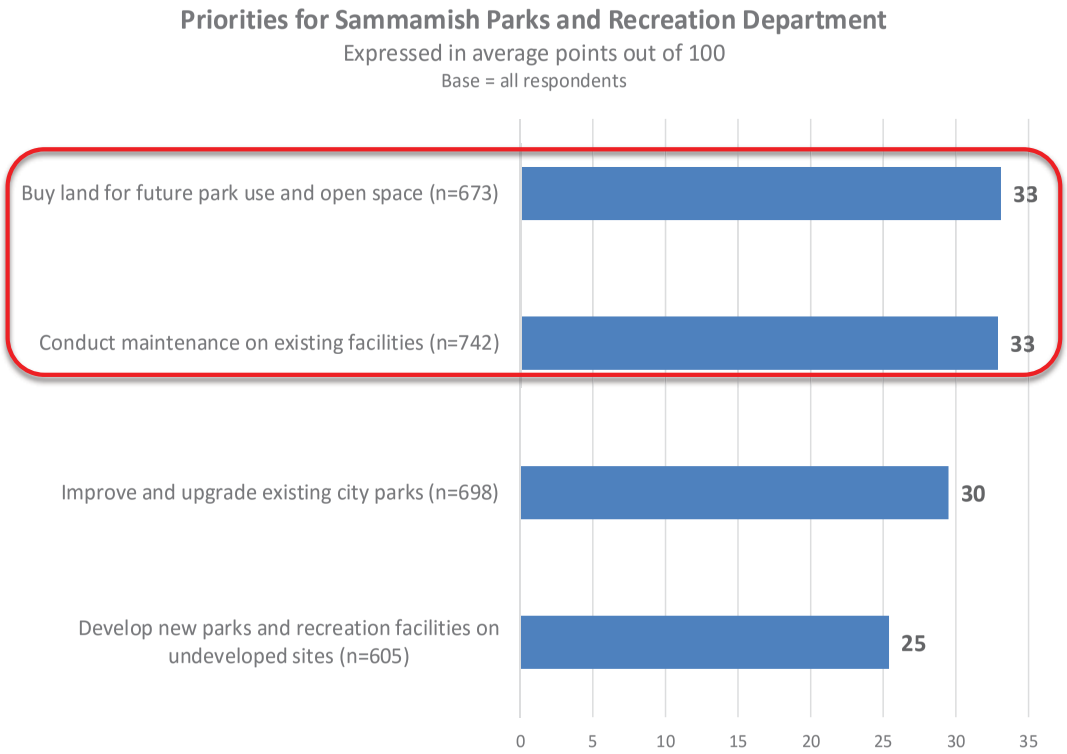
What are the priorities for the Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department?

- When considering the four priorities presented to survey respondents, all received between 25 and 33 priority points out of 100, indicating a fairly even split across the four priorities.
- However, two priorities were considered slightly higher:
  - Buying land for future park use and open space
  - Conducting maintenance on existing facilities



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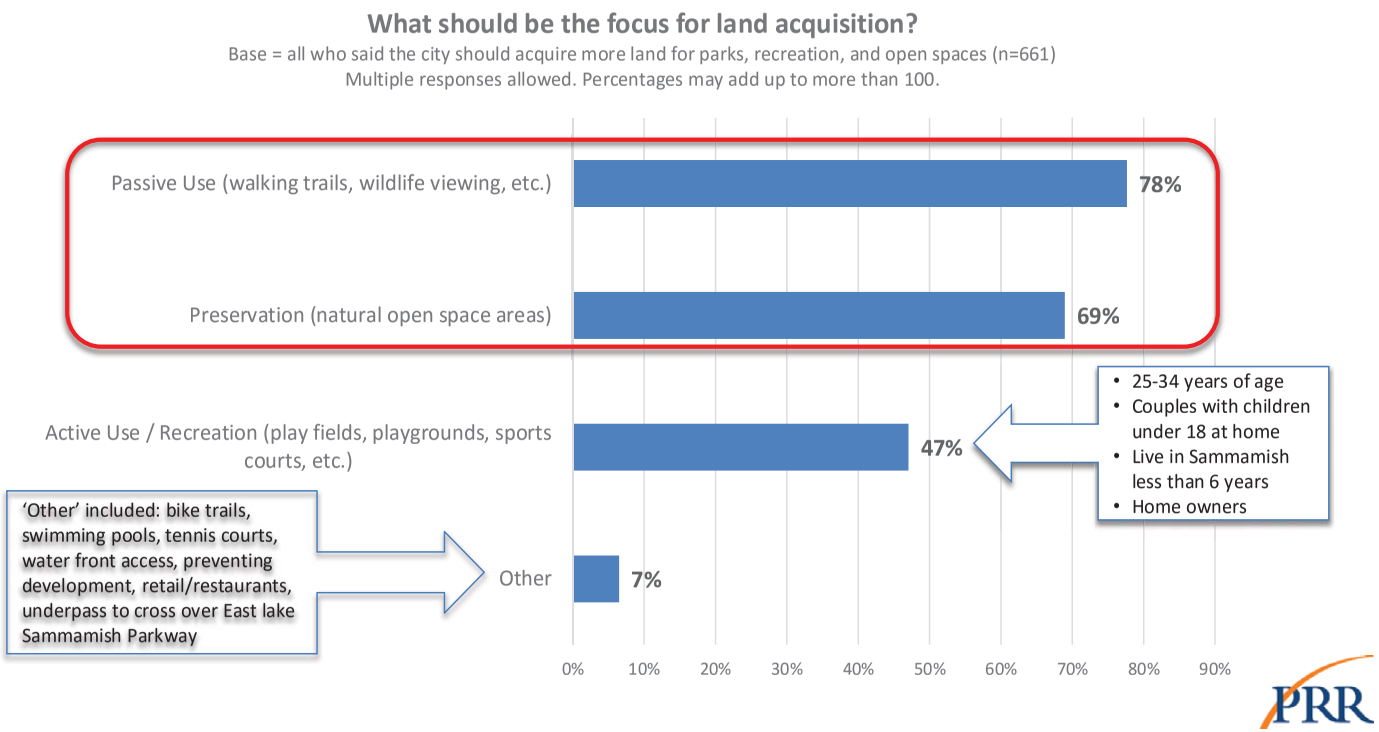
What should be the focus for land acquisition?

- More than three-quarters (78%) think the city should acquire more land for parks, recreation, open spaces, and other public uses.
- Two-thirds or more of residents think that the two major foci for land acquisition should be:
  - Passive use areas, such as walking trails, wildlife viewing, etc. (78%)
  - Preserving natural open space areas (69%)

Cross-tabulation analysis indicated those more likely to think the city should acquire more land were those who:
- Are 18-44 years of age
- Are couples or singles with children under 18 living at home
- Have lived in Sammamish less than 6 years



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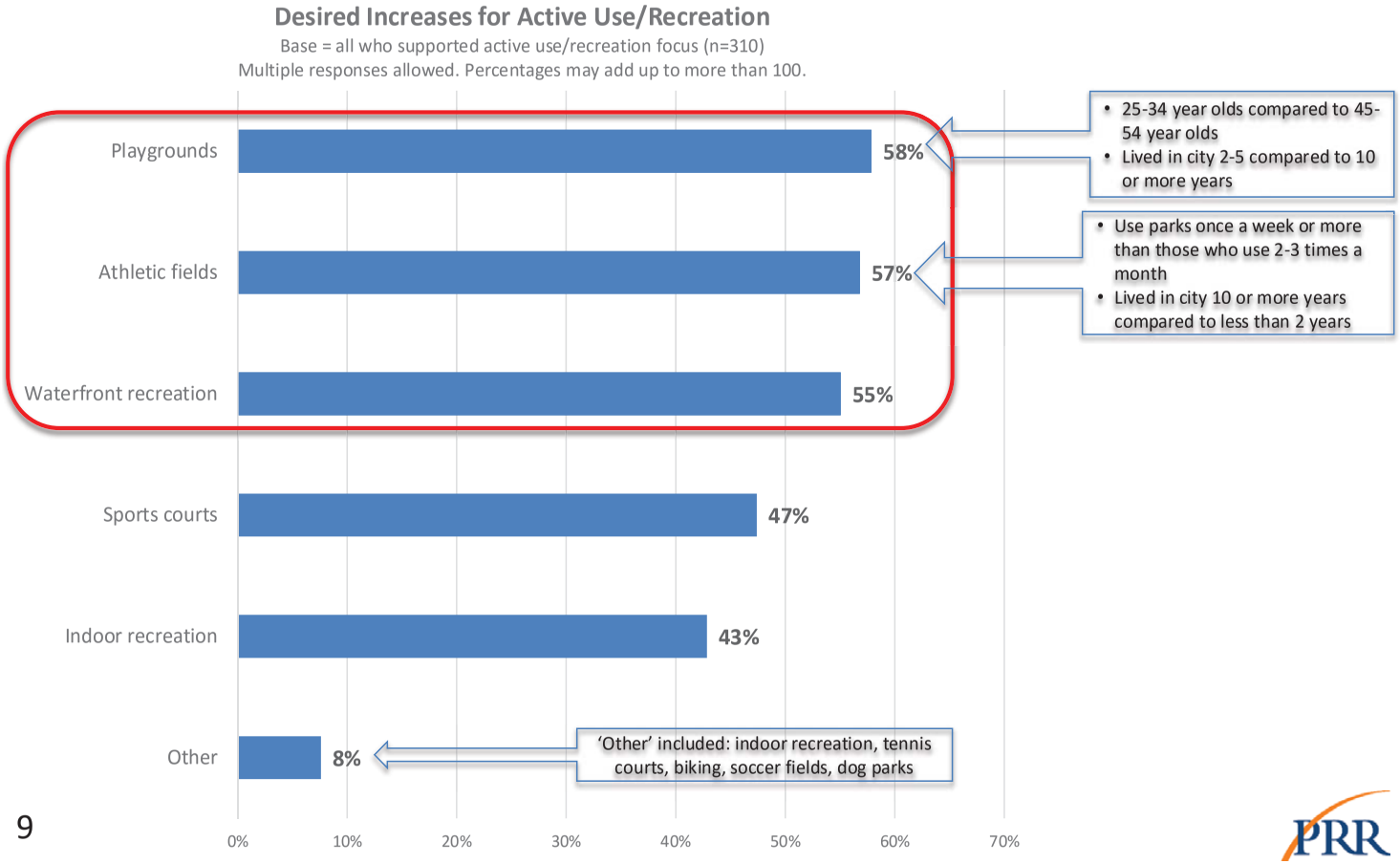
What active use/recreation increases are desired?

- The top three desired increases in active use/recreation infrastructure are:
  - Playgrounds (58%)
  - Athletic fields (57%)
  - Waterfront recreation (55%)



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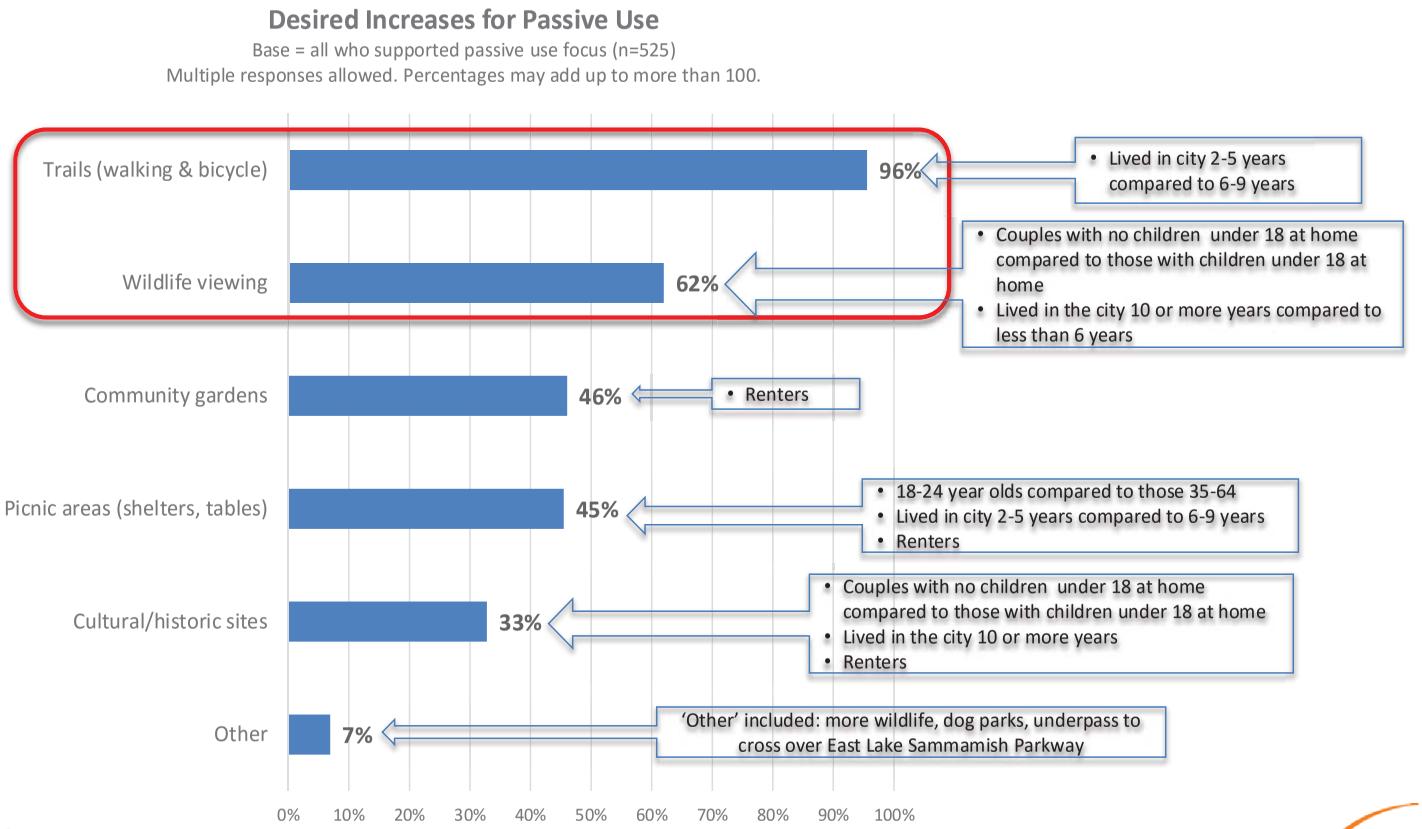
What passive use increases are desired?

- The top two desired increases in passive use infrastructure are:
  - Trails for walking and biking (96%)
  - Wildlife viewing (62%)



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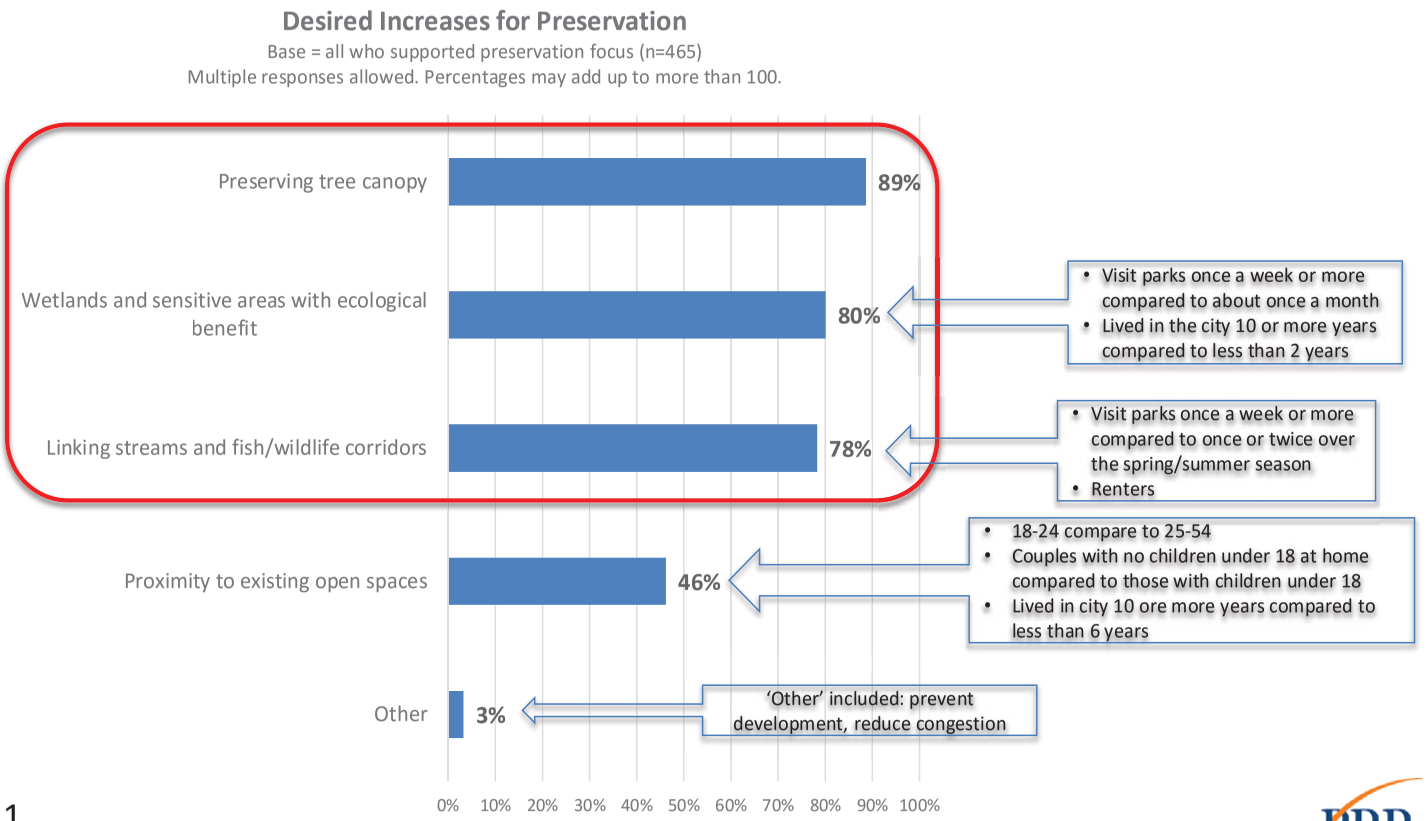
2018 PRO plan

What preservation increases are desired?

- The top three desired increases for preservation are:
  - Preserving tree canopy (89%)
  - Wetlands and sensitive areas with ecological benefit (80%)
  - Linking streams and fish/wildlife corridors (78%)



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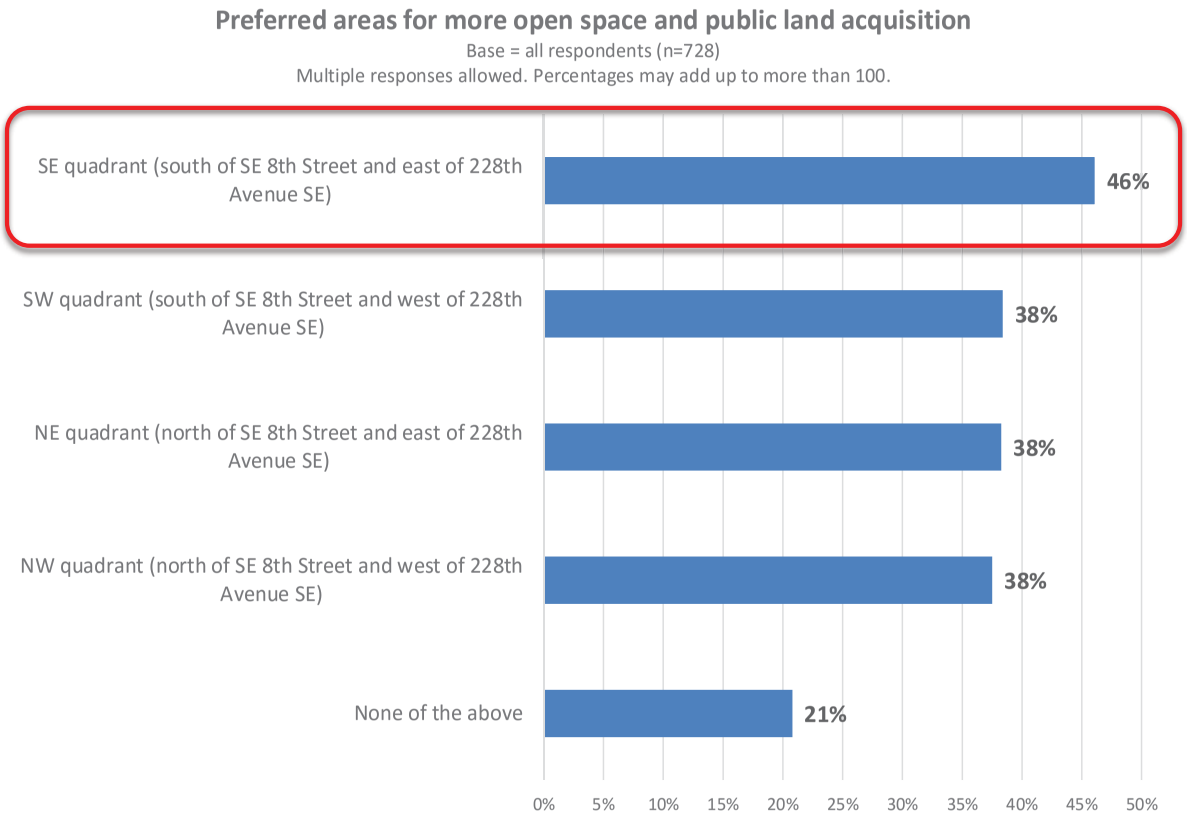
What are the preferred areas for more open space and public land acquisition?

- About a fifth (21%) said that none of the areas presented in the survey were preferred for more open space and public land acquisition.
- Of those who had a preference for areas for more open space and land acquisition, all four areas presented in the survey received support by almost two-fifths or more, with the SE quadrant (south of SE 8th Street and east of 228th Avenue SE) receiving the most support (46%)



How frequently do residents use city parks in the Spring and Summer?

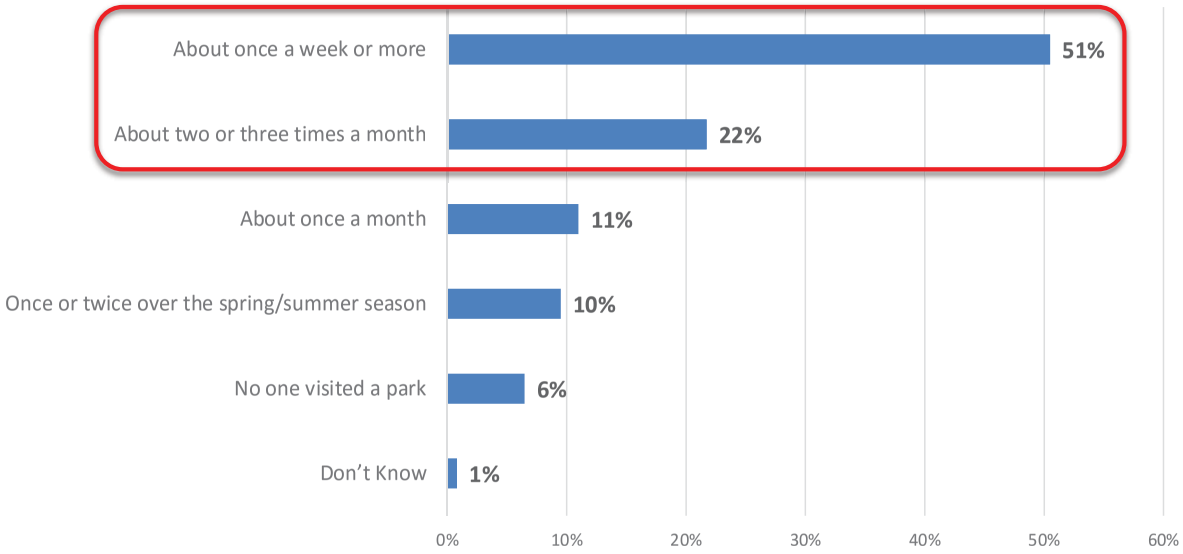
- About half (51%) reported that someone from their household visited a Sammamish city park about once a week or more during the last Spring and Summer seasons.
- Almost another quarter (22%) reported visiting about two to three times a month.
- Many live fairly close to city parks, with a third (33%) living 10 or fewer minutes walking distance to a park. However, three-fifths (61%) live more than 10 minutes walking distance to their closest park.
- Most residents travel to city parks they typically get their by driving (92%) and/or walking (41%). Another 17% bike to the parks.

Cross-tabulation analysis indicated those more likely to visit city parks more frequently were those who:

- Are 18-54 years of age
- Are couples, especially those who have children under 18 living at home
- Are single with children under 18 living at home
- Have lived in Sammamish less than 10 years
- Rent their home

How often did someone from your household visit a Sammamish city park over the last Spring and Summer?

Base = all respondents (n=847)



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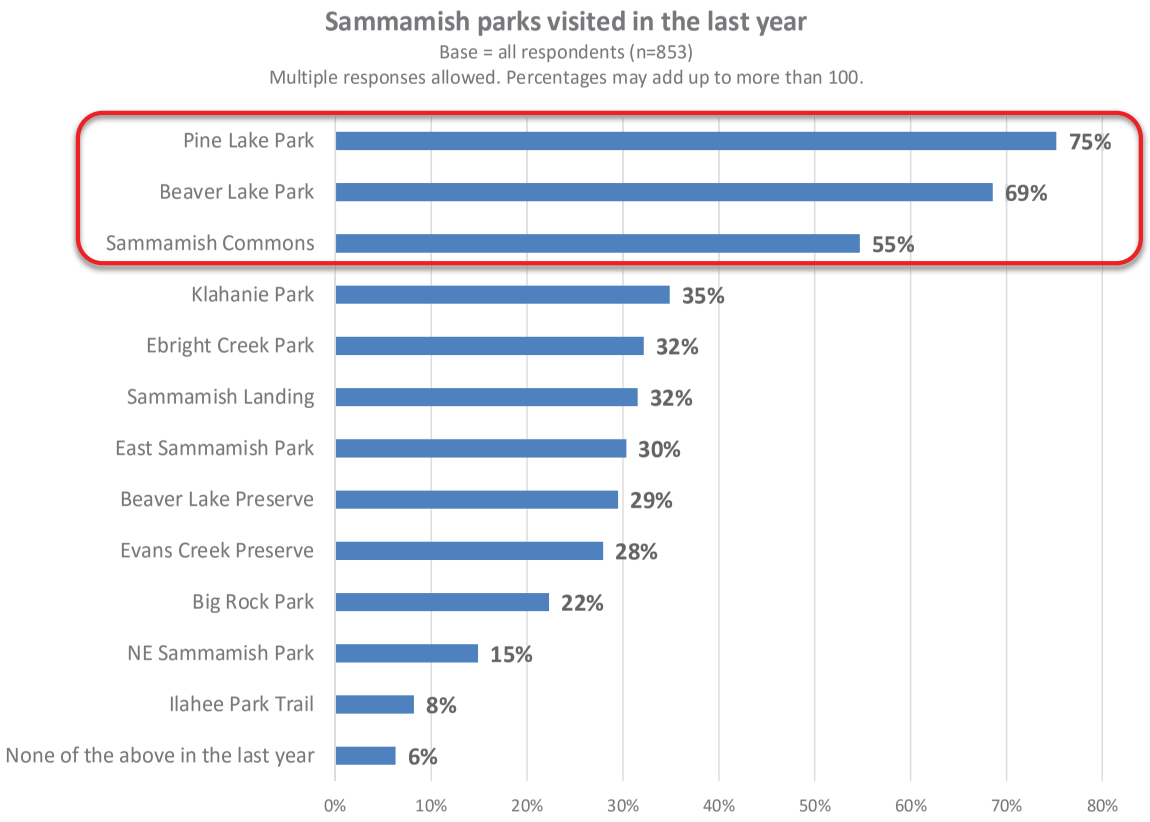
What parks were visited most frequently in the last year?

- Sammamish parks were visited by most (94%) of Sammamish households in the last year.
- Three parks stood out as the most frequently visited in the last year:
  - Pine lake Park (75%)
  - Beaver Lake Park (69%)
  - Sammamish Commons (55%)



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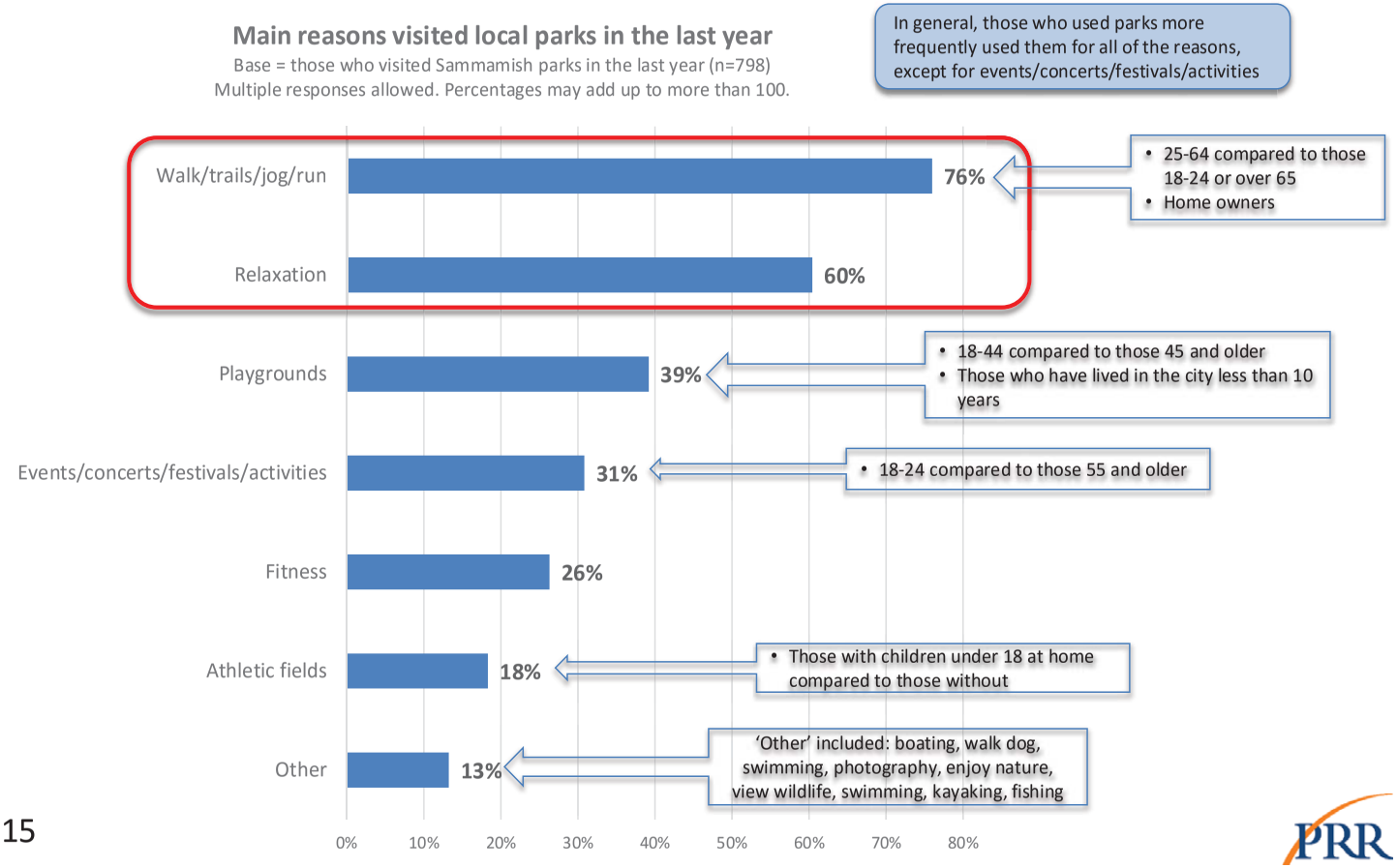
What were the main reasons residents visited local parks in the last year?

- Residents visited local parks in the last year for many reasons, with the following two being the most frequently mentioned:
  - Walking, using trails, jogging, and/or running (76%)
  - Relaxing (60%)



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How do residents rate the quality of Sammamish parks?

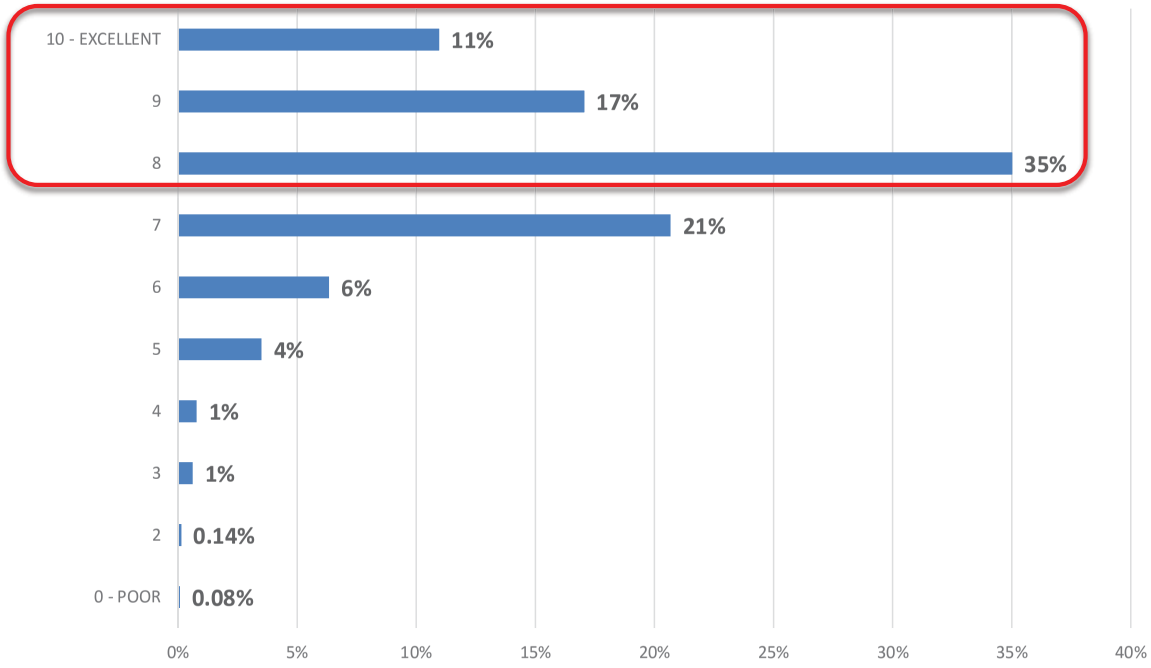
- Sammamish parks received fairly high marks on quality, with almost two-thirds rating them and 8 or better on a scale of 0 to 10.
- However, only about a tenth (11%) rated the parks as excellent.

Cross-tabulation analysis indicated those more likely to rate the quality of Sammamish parks higher were those who:

- Lived less than 5 minutes from the closest park
- Couples with children under 18 living at home
- Have lived in Sammamish less than 10 years
- Own their home

How would you rate the quality of Sammamish parks on a scale of 0 to 10?

Base = all respondents (n=815)



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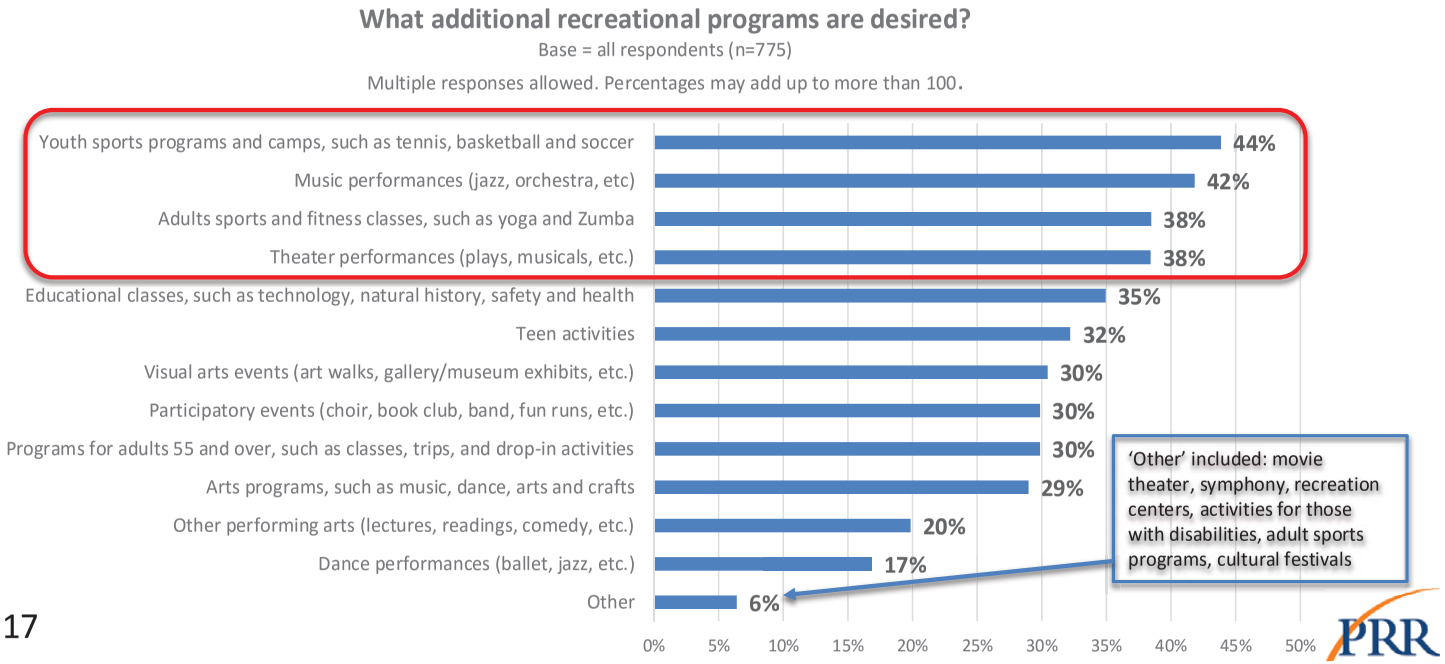
What additional recreational programs are desired?

- The most desired additional recreational programs are:
  - Youth sports programs and camps, such as tennis, basketball and soccer (44%)
  - Music performances (42%)
  - Adults sports and fitness classes such as yoga and Zumba (38%)
  - Theater performances (38%)

In general, the following were more likely to be desired by those who have lived in the city 10 or more years compared to 2-5 years; and who are 25 and older:
- Participatory events
- Visual arts events
- Other performing arts
- Theater performances
- Programs for adults 55 and older

The following were more likely to be desired by those who have lived in the city less than 10 years and under 45 years of age:
- Adult sports and fitness classes
- Youth sports programs and camps



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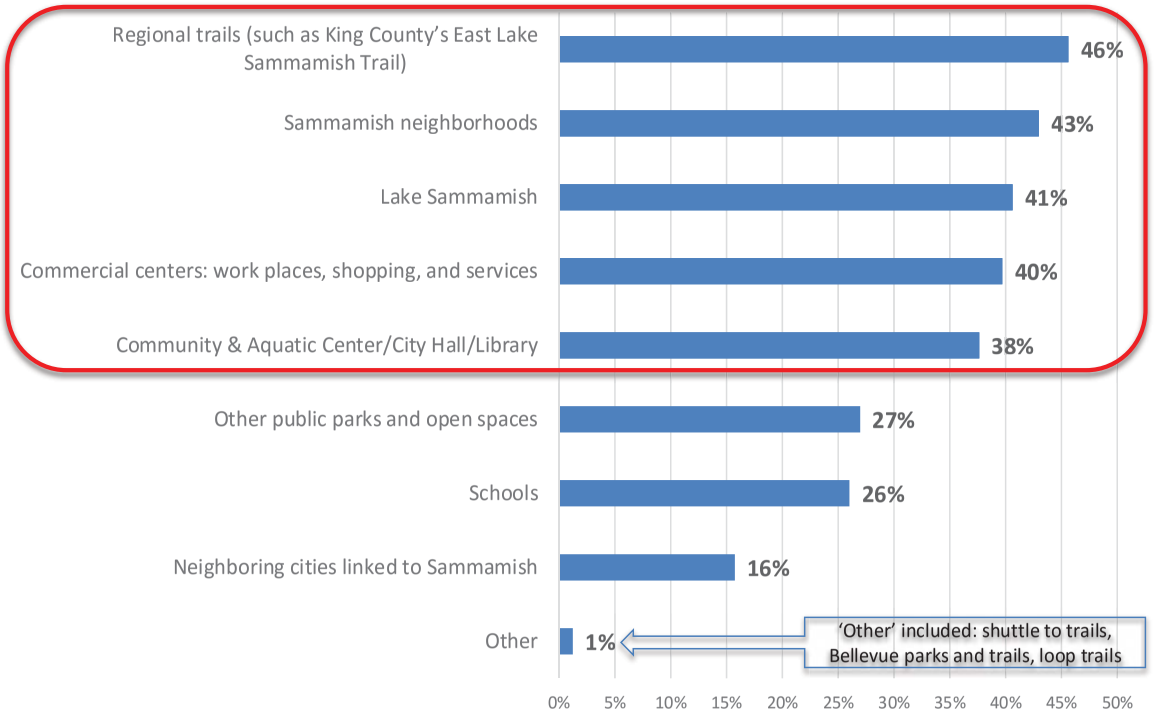
What are considered important connections for future walking and biking trails?

- Most of the destinations for connections with future walking and biking trails were considered important by almost two-fifths or more of the respondents.
- Perhaps more important were destinations that were considered less important. These included:
  - Other public parks and open spaces (27%)
  - Schools (26%)
  - Neighboring cities linked to Sammamish (16%)

Important destinations for connections by future walking and biking trails

Base = all respondents (n=827)

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.



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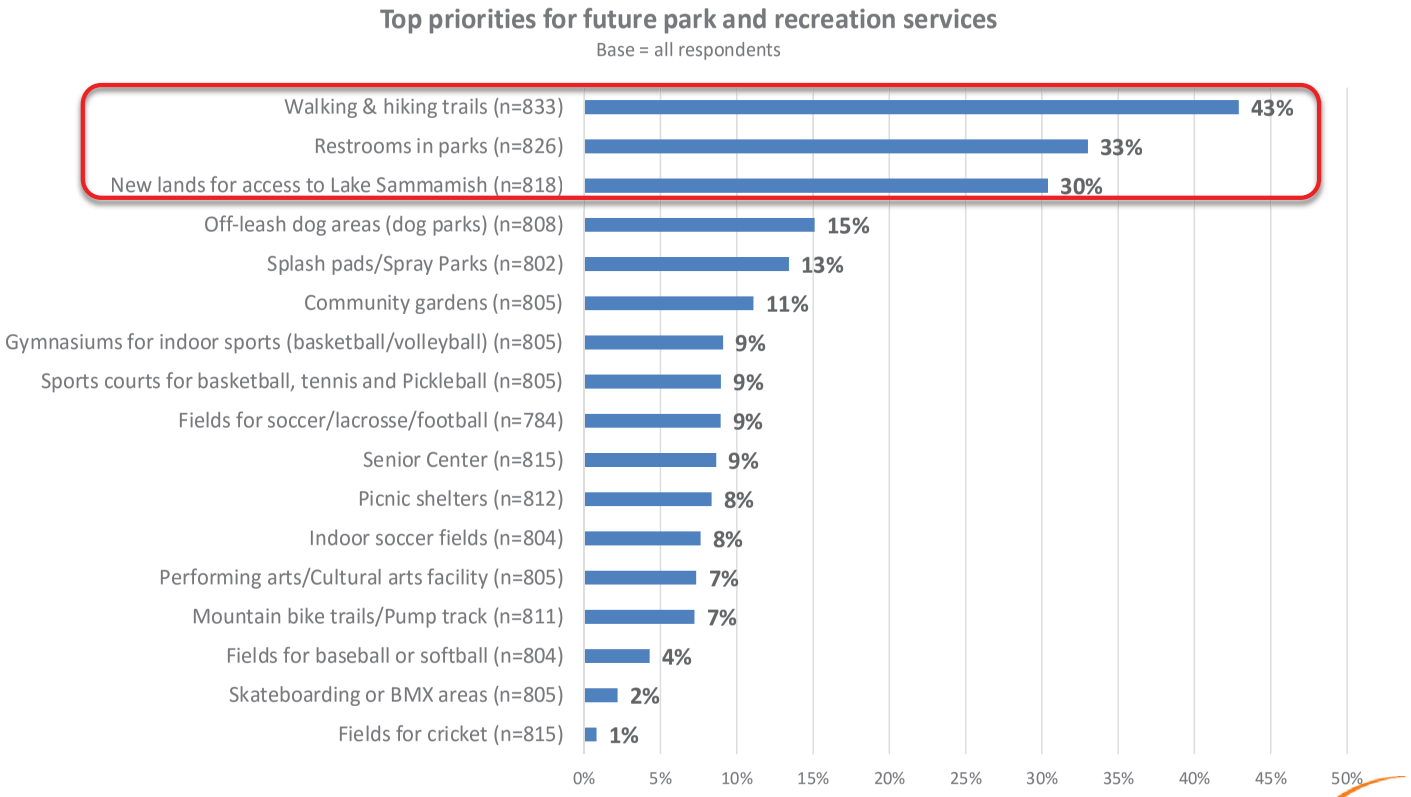
What are the top priorities for future park and recreation services?

- The top priorities for future park and recreation services included:
  - Walking and hiking trails (43%) – especially among home owners
  - Restrooms in parks (33%) – especially among home owners
  - New lands for access to lake Sammamish (303%) – especially among couples (with and without kids at home) and renters
- It should also be noted that when asked what other future park and recreation services priorities were important to them, 50 people responded, more than half of them (28) mentioning an ice rink.



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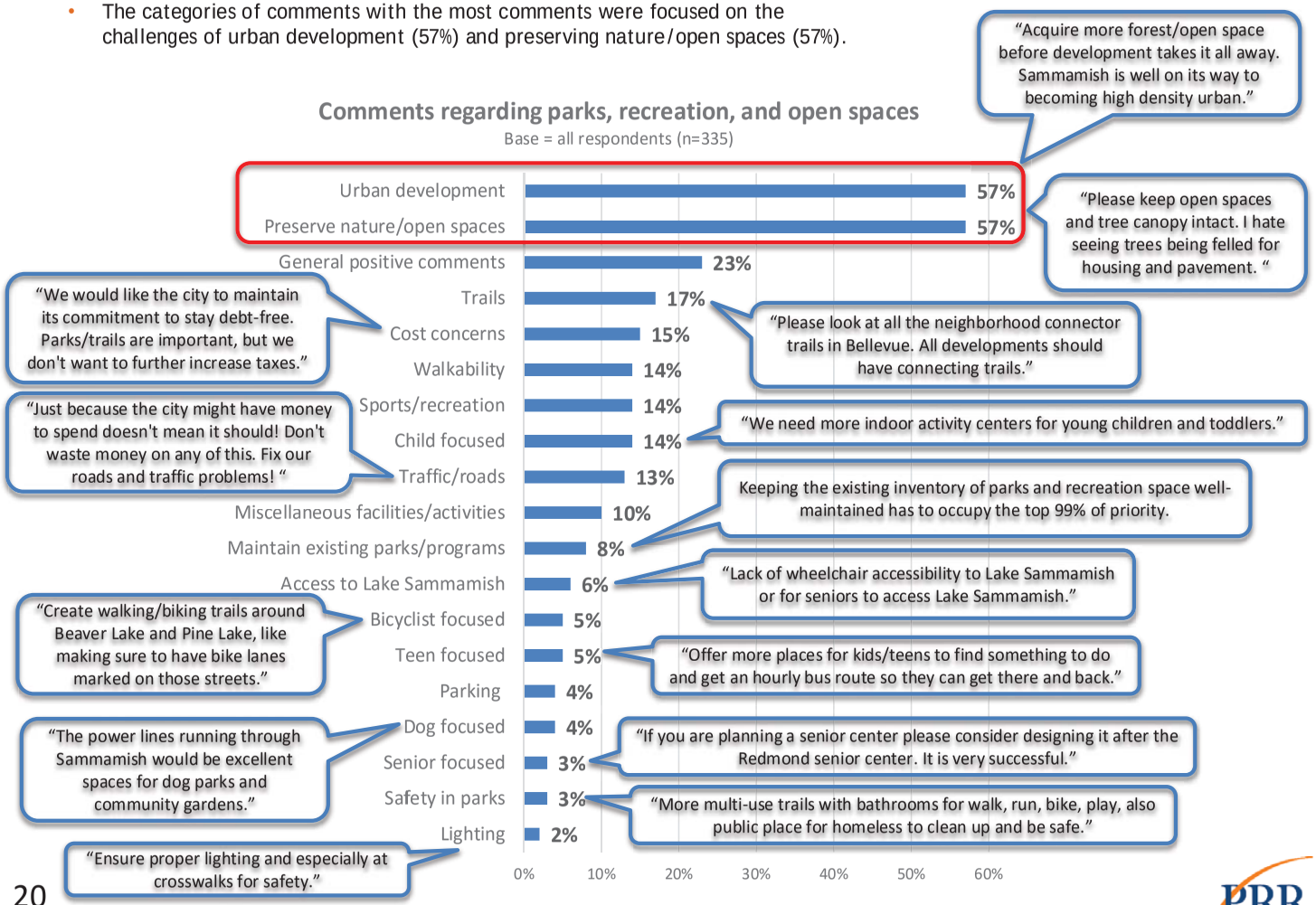
Additional comments regarding parks, recreation, and open spaces

- The categories of comments with the most comments were focused on the challenges of urban development (57%) and preserving nature/open spaces (57%).



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APPENDIX B
VIRTUAL TOWN HALL SUMMARY

Sammamish PRO Plan

Virtual Town Hall

Question Responses

Question 1: Thinking about big picture priorities for the future, please rank the following list from most important to least important (1= most important, 6 = least important).

Item	Rank	Average Score
Buy land for future parks and open space	1	2.38
Maintain existing facilities	2	2.58
Develop new parks and facilities	3	2.77
Improve existing parks	4	2.78
Offer more programs	5	4.19

Question 2: Thinking about the recreation parks, programs, facilities, trails and open space that currently exist in the City of Sammamish, can you tell us what you would like to see more of in the future? Please rank the following list from most important to least important (1= most, 13 = least important).

Item	Rank	Average Score
Trails	1	3.31
Open space	2	4.43
Waterfront recreation	3	4.68
Athletic Fields	4	5.56
Picnic areas (shelters, tables, etc.)	5	5.59
Wildlife viewing	6	5.77
Playgrounds	7	6.12
Sports courts (tennis, basketball, etc.)	8	6.51
Indoor recreation	9	6.73
Community Gardens	10	6.83
Programs	11	7.53
Cultural/historic sites	12	7.73

Question 3: Thinking about environmental preservation and protection, please rank the following list from most important to least important (1= most important, 5 = least important)?

Item	Rank	Average Score
Connecting streams and fish/wildlife corridors	1	2.17
Tree canopy	2	2.31
Natural areas	3	2.42
Wetlands	4	2.9

Sammamish PRO Plan

Virtual Town Hall

Open-Ended Responses (unsorted)

I wonder if an open-space linkage, either physical or visual could be made available to most neighborhoods in Sammamish. Our parks plans (maps) seem to need an overall theme or vision rather than the spottiness portrayed.

a connected trail network including designated bike paths/walking paths to connect them

Education of the people using the facilities

We need more fields for our kids to participate in their sports.

More ways to access trails, e.g. currently need to drive or bike to get to NE Sammamish Park or Evans Creek Preserve because there's no sidewalk

Turf baseball fields

Year round playable fields (TURF)

Places to connect with nature and build community...acquire the land while we can, so we can have more trails and places to gather for recreation.

One or two astro turf fields for baseball, flag football, soccer, and other sports. We get so much rain that the fields are useless for 50% of the baseball season.

It would be nice to have some wooded trails that run through the city, so as one wouldn't have to walk along all the busy roads.

We do not have youth sports (turf) fields for baseball. We have lots of school age children in Sammamish, and it rains a lot in the spring. After rain, we may wait for a day or two to play on fields such as in ESP. We were rained out a lot every two years due to lack of good fields. Even if it does not rain, we max out on existing school fields or pack fields, so we have to go through a lot of trouble to reschedule or make up. We do not have enough fields to practice on either, especially indoor fields. Please provide fields for the boys and girls (softball similar) to enjoy. Redmond has some turf fields, and we do not seem to have any.

We really need turf baseball and softball fields. We have strong programs for both baseball and softball but our facilities are falling far behind our neighboring communities.

Turf Baseball Fields

multi-purpose Turf Fields at ESP and Beaver Lake

Our athletic fields are an embarrassment to the community (specifically the lack of adequate and proper baseball and softball fields). The fact of the matter is not only that neighboring and towns in greater Seattle area have much better baseball & softball fields (both grass and turf) which on one level is a real head-scratcher given than 99% of these towns don't have the economic resources of Sammamish (both from a tax base perspective as well as town budget). Regardless, our lack of suitable baseball & softball fields leave our teams at a competitive disadvantage.

non-road connector trails/paths between neighborhoods and parks/recreation sites

The fields at ESP should be turf. They are not used during the baseball season due to weather which hinders kids and their baseball season. Turf would mitigate this.

Baseball fields preferably turf

Partnerships with local schools. The fields at the schools are terrible and often unable to be used due to weather. A partnership with schools to upgrade to turf or maintained grass fields would allow use of existing space for kids during school and the public when school is not in session.

Artificial turf on our ball fields

Turf fields

Athletic fields with good drainage, playable even with the rain we get, working score boards, etc.

more preservation of undeveloped spaces

More guided nature walks

trails that connect throughout the city and to the Emerald necklace

Need a broad, city wide trail system (green space trails) that links to regional trails

Off leash dog areas

Not enough basketball ball and tennis courts

Website schedule of available park, field or facilities by date and time

fewer trails

Space for the wildlife. Safe passage for wildlife to travel.

wildlife corridors

More covered picnic and court areas in existing parks

City run recreational programs, not programs run by other companies (i.e. money-making opportunities for others), like those offered by smaller population cities like Redmond.

Turfed baseball fields for our youth in little league programs.

The city needs larger wetland buffers. This would also allow for adding trail access to more wetlands.

Many of the programs at the YMCA are very full, which means they are popular. How to increase the existing programming, in partnership with the Y

Trails/walkways/pathways connecting parks throughout the city

Connecting trails between parks

More nature play areas - for bigger kids, age 4 -12 and even for adults! Lots of natural items to build, imagine, play, slide and swing. Huge treehouse interspersed within the natural wood environment.

Outdoor spray park with a variety of interactive play features (buckets, multiple players' sprayers, slide etc.). Would be nice to have large grassy picnic area around a splash park where parents can relax watching their kids play and socialize with other kids. Splash park can be turned on manually by anyone for a set time for water preservation.

Outdoor Education (Preschool)

Outdoor Education Program (preschool)

Dog park

Historic programs/events

Athletic fields and open space to run around or play ball

ADA Accessibility

Connection of trails (as per Sammamish friends' emerald necklace plan)

city rec leagues for all ages. we have to go to Issaquah or through a separate program to do things locally, which is expensive.

programs for toddlers and preschoolers NOT thru private providers - see Redmond and Issaquah rec programs for examples

Recreation programs are limited, or not visible and publicized as I don't know about any other than through the YMCA and the Easter egg hunt.

Remove fees for Issaquah residents to use Lake Sammamish Park - it's a gem that is underutilized due to the need for a Discover Pass. Make it free for Issaquah residents!

Boys Baseball fields in the area are significantly better setup/condition than softball/fastpitch

Picnic areas

Community center without membership fee

Community events

This survey could use a link to a map for people to refer https://www.sammamish.us/attachments/pagecontent/43704/ParksMap2016.pdf. Plant more trees every where.

More recreational sport opportunities at all ages (including youth/tween and adult) as opposed to competitive

We need to preserve more of the tree canopy and wildlife habitat

Preservation of additional open space

Neighborhood and park connectivity through trails.

There is a large population of kids and adults with disabilities on the Plateau. We need programming, indoors and outdoors for this population. The Issaquah and Redmond programs are often full before non-residents can register.

Baseball turf fields

Adequate parking

Open space has disappeared far too rapidly and traffic has increased at a horrifying rate.

Enhance volunteer opportunities & community involvement to assist with outdoor projects

Mountain bike trails, especially for kids

No link between open/natural areas for wildlife to move/populate

Preservation of rural character

compare to Redmond recreation, I think Sammamish has fewer programs (zumba class, affordable sport classes for summer, etc.)

tree buffers between new developments and roads

Respect for the abundant wildlife which is declining and dying because of over development.

summer camps

No more clear-cutting for housing developments.

Preserve the natural environment between roads and new developments.

I want to clarify that when I talk about "open spaces" above, I mean natural spaces where all of the trees and wildlife are left alone. There are almost no places like this left.

We need more waterfront parks as the existing ones get very crowded in the summer.

Walking trails with associated parking areas

I feel there is a lack of community play fields in general. Softball, baseball and soccer. These areas would also double as open space with BBQ areas and playgrounds. Parking is always an issue and allowing for enough parking space is key to an enjoyable afternoon

With the increase in housing development, something needs to be done to preserve the natural areas that we have left.

Dedicated area for dogs.

Outdoor spaces designed for working out, yoga, Tai chi, whatever under a pavilion covering for when it is raining most of the winter months (most Sammamish pavilions have bolted down picnic tables under the coverings and are not suitable for multiple. Use even though picnics in winter are rare and so the impermeable roof surface investment is wasted)

Sammamish needs pedestrian interconnection. Neighborhoods and paths should be interconnected. I.e. connect the commons with Big Rock Park with Ebright. Stop building cul de sacs without pedestrian connections.

wildlife corridors

Dedicated bike lanes and paths

Commute to recreation, parks, facilities is the prerequisite and highest priority concern. Connect new roads and expand lanes in existing roads.

Connecting trail system

I would love to see more bike trails\lanes

Parking at the sites.

The town does not have the level of services that you would expect for a population of over 60,000. Things such as a gym kids to play in, outdoor pools, and more things like tennis and basketball courts.

Programs to teach environmental awareness and appreciation

Natural areas with trails and interpretive information. No clear-cutting by developers! Acquire land for natural areas, conservation, and passive recreation.

Tennis Courts

Put sand back on the beach at Pine Lake park. Tots eat the gravel and it's uncomfortable to walk on.

More theater/performance space

Need more tennis courts. A public indoor facility would be great

50 meter pools for high school swim teams & the ability to offer water polo & diving

More outdoor educational facilities/ programs

While I didn't rank sports fields as a high priority, I do think we need to plan for that. When my kids played sports, we had a hard time getting field time in Sammamish.

Playgrounds

Development of safe biking lanes. There is no "safe" route to get down off the plateau to the East Lake Sammamish trail, or the Preston trail. Development of Iss/Falls City should include good bike lanes.

A sports complex that hosts baseball fields and other sport field options. Youth sports is a HUGE entity up here on the plateau, but there just isn't enough places for them to play. ELL will lose a baseball field next spring due to the new Margaret Mead and that will be a big blow to how they will play games.

Transportation infrastructure

There seem to be no, or minimal, protections for open space. It's difficult to find a chunk of land without a blue "notice" sign on it.

Controlling off leash dogs in parks where dogs NEED to be on leash for the sake of the environment and others using the parks

We need to install turf on certain fields- baseball and softball

Baseball fields with lights

Maintain existing fields

create more safe and fun places for families and teens to hang out and recreate--Pine Lake Park is a gem and always busy! Love to see what we have get used.

More hiking and running trails interconnected between the parks

Usable scoreboards for Little League games.

To echo comment above, indoor field or play places will be great for pacific northwest weather. We do not see neighbors from Oct to April, as everyone is in door. To build a vibrant community, please consider the rain and how we can overcome that.

Turf Baseball Fields

upgrade of facilities

So the citizens of Sammamish voted against the Sammamish Landing park. But the city decided to ignore those results and carried forth spend our money on this project anyway. Can someone please and explanation and justification for this?

Small size artificial turf sport courts

Bathroom facilities at ball fields

Bathroom facilities at many parks/fields in missing or poorly maintained (for example, the bathrooms near city hall during the Farmer's Market are disgusting!)

more playing fields for all sports

Bike path(s) on/off the plateau

Managed Social media (like a city-only version of Meetup dot com) ways to connect with others interested in hiking, recreation etc.

parks distributed throughout the city

More open space and natural areas

More community events

Not enough things for kids to do outside

fewer parks

Preservation of our forests.

more trails and open spaces

Finish paving the Eastlake bike trail so all can use it!

Parking is insufficient at all parks because the population of the city has outgrown the capacity of the recreational areas.

Sammamish could use more basketball courts - outside and inside. They are hard to find when season is in play.

The connection between human services and recreation. Healthy eating, community gardens, programs for the low-income and homeless - programming - they are inter-related. In Sammamish they seem to be in their own silos

Ability to safely ride a bike throughout the city

Tennis courts free to use by citizens

Trail interconnectivity - bringing the trails together throughout city of Sammamish. And, connecting trails down to the lakeshore.

Sammamish community center that offers information about city and it's amenities to residents and newcomers; that provides recreational programs and offers space for rent to individuals (including self-employed teachers for providing fitness classes and educational activities). Would be nice to have tot & parent community gym drop-in times with ride-ons and toys at no/low cost (great for rainy winter time activities and socializing).

Outdoor Education (Adult Classes)

Outdoor Education Program (summer camps)

Improve parking by the trails

camps

Covered playground areas

regular maintenance of our parks facilities.

trails that connect neighborhoods

more playground equipment at each park, particularly Beaver Lake

Traffic areas around parks are inadequate. The new park on East Lk. Sam. Parkway is missing reflectors and with the deviation in the road, is a traffic hazard in poor visibility.

Playgrounds

Theater/cinema

More events centered around teens

The trees need to be maintained for example in the Commons Area as you go down the hill there are several older mature trees that are showing signs of distress with bare branches

More art and other fun classes and clubs

Protect remaining forested land from development

Additional community garden space.

Waterfront recreation areas

bicycle trails

Public pool

Parks should be a buffer between developments

Emphasis on walking, biking, bus and non-auto movement in and out of city

Waterfront public areas

More open/natural spaces. If needed, tax to buy open spaces or enable/encourage land donations.

I worry about the lack of space for the wildlife that co-exists with us in Sammamish. With all of the construction, we are limiting their habitat.

Useful indoor community space. Community centers with basketball courts swimming pool and other space for workout classes and children's enrichment programs are needed on a larger scale.

I think we could do more to increase the usage of some of the athletic fields that we currently have. Putting down more artificial turf at ESP or at Inglewood school would allow us to make more use of the facilities that we already have.

Pullup bars located near parks and trails for hiit circuit training workouts

wetland protection

Waterfront access

Balanced budget is the fundamental.

Additional playgrounds

I would love to see more picnic opportunities in Sammamish

While I appreciate the construction of the YMCA, its capacity for swim classes has already seemed to have reached its capacity. Residents of Sammamish shouldn't be forced to go to Issaquah to take swim classes.

Place to hold community campfires

Sport Courts

Looks like we need another pool. The YMCA facility is great but already over booked.

Ice hockey arena

Green space in new subdivisions

We need to preserve natural spaces, tree canopy, and trails. With so much development, those spaces and natural vegetation are disappearing.

Off leash dog areas

Keep Beaver Lake Park open to people other then the Conservative Right Wing Christian Church on Sundays. This property should be open to all Citizens not a few non-residents with extreme ideas.

More practice fields for sports

More fields.

Would be nice to have a loop trail like they do in Klahanie and Bellevue with access to places like Met Market and Starbucks so we don't always have to walk along the roads.

Turf Baseball Fields

Indoor athletic fields

Partnerships with schools and local athletic leagues would allow ALL stakeholders to be involved in fundraising efforts to improve fields for all kids and programs.

Education/lecture series about nature, outdoors, etc...

park dept that offers adult-older adult programs

Biking and walking trails on and off the Sammamish plateau

Improved restroom facilities

Entertainment center (bowling, indoor golf, movie theatre, etc.)

connecting trails between parks

More baseball fields that could host tournaments.

Linkages between parks - like Big Rock park and the commons behind City Hall

Frisbee golf course

Water fountains throughout Sammamish - i.e., for runners, walkers, people on the trails.

Covered playground to increase time spending outdoors with kids during rainy seasons.

Outdoor Education (Elementary Programs)

Sitting areas at the park

trails

parks concerts with children and/or seniors in mind - no loud rock music!

There isn't an open area in Sammamish similar to the 60 acre park in Redmond. Few places for kites, model rockets, etc.

Trails

Department Store like Target or Home depot

We did a good job planting natives around the new Y more of this please

More connected trails and fun places for kids to play

Canopy preservation.

More protection to natural areas, a lot of building going on!

Why are we talking about parks and trails when many of our streets aren't safely walkable?

Senior activities

Stop construction industry influence.

This should be a top priority for present and future plans. Turfing ALL ballfields and soccer areas. We are in a wet climate and we could better use our facilities and plan more activities if the conditions are such that weather won't always dictate ability to enjoy. Also, maintenance and durability is cheaper and longer lasting with a high level of usage and time "open"

I would like to see the city expand on what is available for dogs. either a larger off-leash park at Beaver Lake or make it more trails available for dogs.

Relax hours of use for parks or add lights for winter use so it can be more like Marymoor usage patterns... I think it is a misdemeanor to use park after dusk but in Fall winter months after I get back from work it is dark when I leave for work and dark when I get back this means I am inside all. Day no chance to put a flashlight on and go fora night hike or run at our city parks with my kids like I can legally do during summer those same hours. I realize it is a balance for safety but it makes after work use of our parks super hard for me a big portion of the year sadly. .

natural areas

Parking capacity needs to be considered.

Ways to link groups like Scouting and YGuides to carefully use parks

Picnic/BBQ areas

Not enough usable athletic fields for the rapidly increasing size of our city.

Better and more affordable sports recreation programs

Community events at city parks might encourage people to enjoy and preserve these places and vote for purchasing more park areas.

Trails that connect parks

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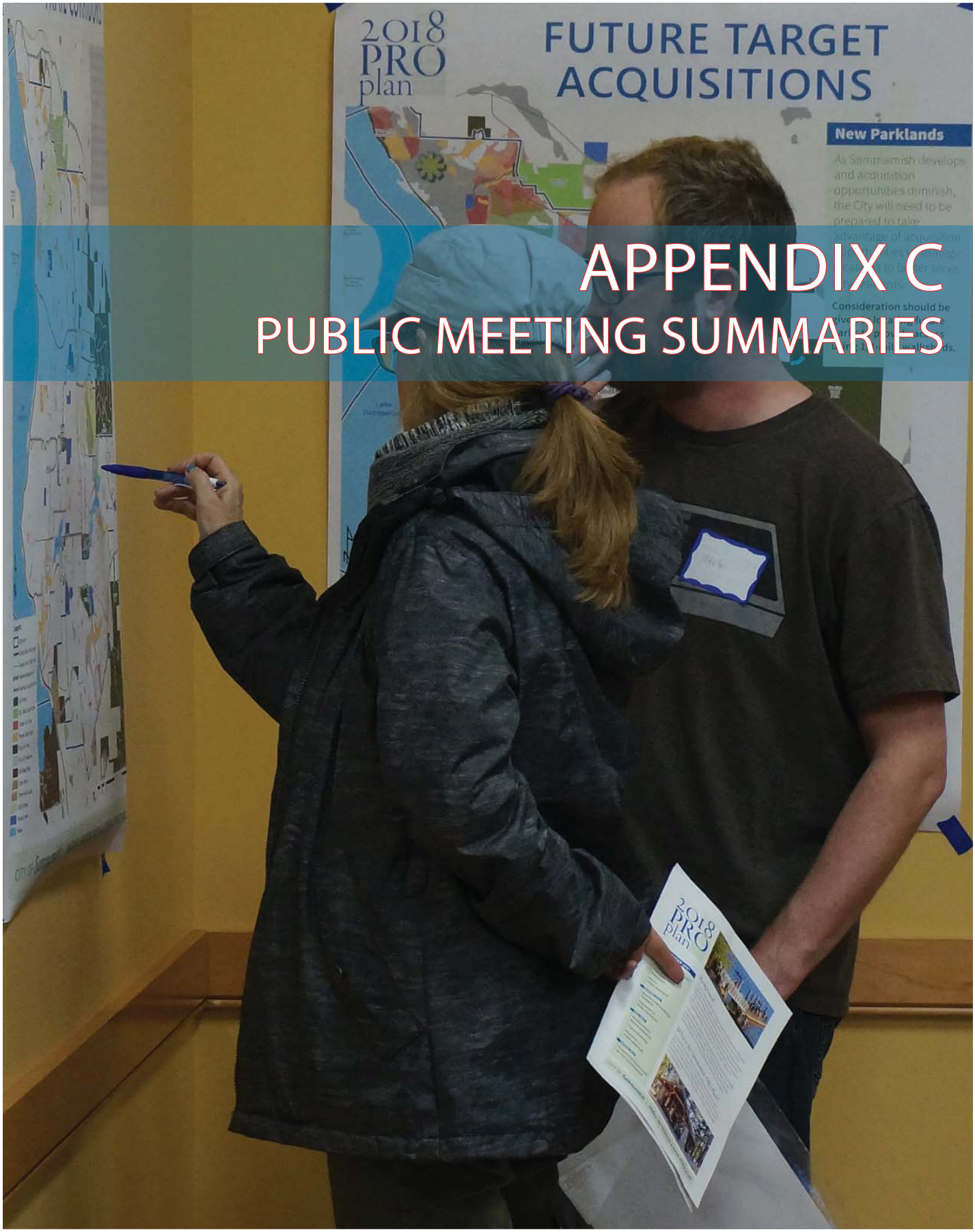

APPENDIX C
PUBLIC MEETING SUMMARIES

Sammamish Parks, Recreation & Open Space (PRO) Plan

Public Meeting

May 23, 2017

Summary

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INTRODUCTION

The City of Sammamish's first Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PRO) Plan was adopted in May of 2012. The PRO Plan is a component of the City's Comprehensive Plan and is updated every six years to ensure its responsiveness to the needs of the community, its compliance with Growth Management Act (GMA) requirements, and maintenance of the City's eligibility for grant programs through the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO).

The update is also needed to assess community needs, account for changes in policies, foster consistency with recent citywide plan updates, address new development and annexations, and reflect the community's evolving priorities for parks, open space, and recreation facilities and programs.

The 2018 PRO Plan will serve a roadmap for the improvement and expansion of City recreation facilities, amenities and parks for the next five to ten years. It will identify funding needs and program objectives and will provide a long-range vision for the City, clear action items, and strategies for implementation.

PURPOSE

On May 23, 2017, the City of Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department hosted a public meeting from 6 to 8 p.m. at Sammamish City Hall to kick off the planning process for the 2018 PRO Plan. The purpose of the meeting was to:

Inform the community about the Parks, Recreation & Open Space (PRO) Plan
Provide opportunities for the public to give input on:
- What should be included in the plan
- What parks, recreation and open space issues are most important
- What is missing and what the community would like to see more of

Answer questions about the PRO Plan

This summary describes the nature of this community meeting, how it was promoted, and feedback received from the community.

PROMOTION

A variety of methods were used to inform the public about the meeting:

- **Email:** Community meeting notification was sent via email to 2,947 subscribers of the "News Updates", "Parks & Rec News" and the "Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan Update" categories.
- **Social Media:** The PRO Plan project was promoted several times on the City's Facebook page. A couple of postings specific to the Public Meeting were done including one the day of as a reminder.
- **City Newsletter:** January 2017 had half page story about the PRO Plan on page 5, April 2017 PRO Plan meeting listed on page 7 calendar and in May there was a Box Ad for the PRO Plan meeting as well as listed on page 7 calendar.

- **City's website:** had a posting about meeting on starting on May 16 under Community News. Stayed there through meeting. Another posting under Upcoming Events tab and both website postings were visible on the home page. In addition, the meeting notification was listed within the project website and the City Calendar.

MEETING FORMAT

Approximately 12 people attended the community meeting on May 23. Participants were greeted at a sign-in table and encouraged to pick up a project fact sheet and a comment form. The meeting consisted of the following elements:

Presentation: Project team members made a presentation that provided an overview of the Sammamish PRO Plan

Q&A: The project team answered questions from meeting participants

Small group sessions: Meeting participants broke up into small self-facilitated groups to discuss questions provided to them

Report out/Next steps: Each small group summarized its discussion for the larger group, and the project team outlined next steps and ways to stay involved

PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK

Participants were provided with multiple ways to provide their feedback, including asking the project team questions, writing on flip charts during small group sessions, and writing on comment forms.

General Questions

One participant asked a question during the question and answer period following the presentation:

- Will you look at how the City of Sammamish compares to other cities with regard to parks and programs?

Small Group Session Comments

Participants were divided into two small groups. Each group was provided with markers and flip charts, and adhesive dots were distributed to each participant. The two groups were instructed to record on the flip charts their answers to a series of questions intended to identify and prioritize issues and opportunities. The instructions were as follows:

- *Brainstorm and write down a list of issues, areas and ideas that you think need to be addressed in the plan*
- *Place a dot next to the three things on the list that are most important to you*
- *For the items on the list that have the most dots, write down why those things are important to you*
- *Brainstorm a list of things related to programs, facilities, parks, etc., that you think are missing or would like to see more of in the future*

- *Place a dot on the list next to the top three things you think are missing or would like to see more of*

Group One

What are the issues, areas, and ideas that need to be addressed in the plan and which of those are most important to you (indicated by the number of dots)?

Need to Address	1 dot	2 dots	3 dots	4 dots	5 dots
Ballfields					
Artificial turf					
Community/awareness programs after school					
Mentoring programs					
Outdoor preschool					
Links between trails (that lead to Lake Sammamish)					
More trails					
Parks along Lake Sammamish					
Restrooms in parks larger than 5 acres					
Garden (Japanese/Perennials)					
Multi-purpose sports field					
Protect natural areas/habitats					
Picnic shelters					
Land acquisition					
Water park					
Working with city/Permits/Partnerships					
Financial partnership with sports organizations and the city					
Community events – cultural, runs					

Why are the items on the list that have the most dots important to you?

Ballfields (baseball)

- Quality
- Quantity
- Lights
- Restroom
- Concession
- Covered batting cages
- Community building
- Artificial turf
- Seating area

Land Acquisition

- Limit overdevelopment
- Wildlife corridor
- Tree canopy
- Community soul
- Bond (to raise money for acquisition)

Trails

- Less traffic
- Connections
- Information
- Communicating about trails
- Signage

Is there anything you think is missing or you would like to see more of in the future and which of those are most important to you (indicated by the number of dots)?

Missing/See more of	1 dot	2 dots	3 dots	4 dots	5 dots	6 dots
Ballfields						
Open mic cultural events/ Town Hall lecture series						
Amphitheater						
Adult foreign language classes						
Festival of Cultures/ ex. Festival						
Theater (film/plays/film festivals) – outdoor						
Public restrooms						
Loop/circulator bus						
Senior center						
Teen hangout/coffee houses						
Neighborhood nights out/gatherings						
Indoor arena for sports						
Picnic shelters						
Land acquisition						
Frisbee golf						
More round tables						
Post office						
BPA Free public parks						
Water stations						
Young kids' programs (3 to 5 yrs and 8 to 10 yrs)						
Santa pics						

Group Two

What are the issues, areas, and ideas that need to be addressed in the plan and which of those are most important to you (indicated by the number of dots)?

Need to Address	1 dot	2 dots	3 dots	4 dots	5 dots
Nature play					
Land acquisition					
Sand play					
More protection of tree canopy					
Trail connectivity, community art in nature/ parks					
More bike-friendly city					
More walkable					
Sports complex – outdoor/multi-use					
Meet-up activities (like nature)					
Nature club					
Park history					
Other (boot camp)					
Outdoor amphitheater					
Winter activities					
Making things multi-use					
Spray park/splash park					
Zip lines					
Community gardens					
Edible planting					
Swim areas in lakes					

Why are the items on the list that have the most dots important to you?

Nature Play

- Get people to appreciate nature
- Environmental education
- Variety in what we have
- Encourages creative/fun play
- Water w/native play – so it can be used all year
- Work w/the rain

Protect Tree Canopy

- Protect character of Sammamish
- Air quality

- Storm water management
- Pretty
- Wildlife

Non-motorized connectivity (trails, walk (bike))

- Less traffic
- Less pollution
- Healthier people - physical and mental
- Sustainability
- Increase sense of community
- More connections to jogger trails and park

Is there anything you think is missing or you would like to see more of in the future and which of those are most important to you (indicated by the number of dots)?

Missing/See more of	1 dot	2 dots	3 dots	4 dots	5 dots
Intra-city public transit to parks/activities, city-sponsored rec leagues (non-competitive)					
More community gardens					
More sports fields					
Advertising/communicating what's available					
Summer Camps					
Not just sports					
Nature camps					
Swimming/walking					
Outdoor exercise class					

Comment Forms

Comment forms at the meeting gave attendees the opportunity to provide their feedback. The comment form, included in Appendix A, included several questions to help focus participant input. By asking these questions, the project team aimed to gain insight on:

- Participants' big picture priorities for the future
- Recreation, parks, programs, facilities, trials and open space opportunities that participants would like to see more of
- What's important to participants with regard to environmental protection and preservation

Below are the verbatim answers from respondents:

Thinking about big picture priorities for the future, what is the most important to you (identify up to 5 priorities)?

- Preserving natural spaces
- More nature play parks, trail connectivity, meet-up activities, e.g., nature clubs, environmental education
- Acquisition of additional property parks, particularly on Lake Sammamish
- Maximizing grant and NGO support for parks
- Protection of natural areas
- Balanced recreational opportunities that reflect changing community
- Creating links between existing trails, particularly on Lake Sammamish

Thinking about recreation parks, programs, facilities, trails and open space that currently exist in the City of Sammamish, can you tell us what you would like to see more of in the future?

- Open spaces, ballfields
- More summer camps (particularly non-sports camps)
- All parks larger than 5 acres should have a public restroom
- Links to ELST from trails on the plateau, completion of ELST
- After school hangout for teens - library is now proving this works which makes it very loud in the afternoon

Thinking about environmental preservation and protection, can you tell us what is important to you and what you think we should focus on?

- Protecting open spaces, preserving tree canopy, preserving community character
- Preservation of tree canopy and sensitive areas. More native plants and environmental education.
- Open space acquisition to preserve natural areas

Is there anything else you'd like to share with us (feel free to use the back of this form)?

- Water stations! Particularly at athletic fields

FEEDBACK HIGHLIGHTS

The following summary highlights the feedback provided by participants during the small group session portion of the public meeting. The feedback on the comment forms completed by individuals largely reflects what was heard during the small group discussions.

- The two groups identified different priorities about what was most important to them—Group 1 ranked land acquisition and ballfields most highly, while Group 2 prioritized protecting the tree canopy and trail connectivity, community art in nature/ parks—but both groups identified

trails as important. They cited trails' contributions to reducing traffic and pollution, connecting the community, and improving health and fitness as reasons trails are important.

- There were a number of commonalities on the two groups' lists of issues, area, and ideas that need to be addressed in the plan. It was apparent that both groups think the plan should address:
    - Making parks and facilities more multi-purpose/use
    - Protecting existing natural areas
    - Acquiring more land for parks and open space
    - Expanding programs and activities (e.g., after school programs, mentoring programs, winter activities, nature-based activities, and community gardens)
- The groups identified a number of things they think are missing or would like to see more of. Of those, both groups said it was important to provide:
    - Some form of transit to parks and programs
    - More ballfields
    - Programs/camps (e.g., young kids' programs, summer camps)

Appendix A: Comment Form

COMMENT FORM

May 23, 2017

Please leave this form in the box at the sign-in table before leaving.

Thinking about **big picture priorities for the future**, what is most important to you (identify up to 5 priorities)?

Thinking about the **recreation parks, programs, facilities, trails and open space** that currently exist in the City of Sammamish, can you tell us what you would like to see more of in the future?

Thinking about **environmental preservation and protection,** can you tell us what is important to you and what you think we should focus on?

Is there anything else you'd like to share with us (feel free to use the back of this form)?

You can also share your input using our Virtual Town Hall (Open until June 14)
https://www.peakdemocracy.com/5021

Yes, sign me up to receive PRO Plan updates: _____
Email address

Thank you for participating!

CITY OF *Sammamish* | PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE PLAN

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Sammamish Parks, Recreation & Open Space (PRO) Plan

Open House Summary

September 20, 2017

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INTRODUCTION

The City of Sammamish's first Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PRO) Plan was adopted in May of 2012. The PRO Plan is a component of the City's Comprehensive Plan and is updated every six years to ensure its responsiveness to the needs of the community, its compliance with Growth Management Act (GMA) requirements, and maintenance of the City's eligibility for grant programs through the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO).

The update is also needed to assess community needs, account for changes in policies, foster consistency with recent citywide plan updates, address new development and annexations, and reflect the community's evolving priorities for parks, open space, and recreation facilities and programs.

The 2018 PRO Plan will serve as a roadmap for the improvement and expansion of City recreation facilities, amenities and parks for the next five to ten years. It will identify funding needs and program objectives and will provide a long-range vision for the City, clear action items, and strategies for implementation.

PURPOSE

On September 20, 2017, the City of Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department hosted a public open house from 4 to 8 p.m. in Sammamish City Hall's Council Chambers[1] to inform the community about progress on the PRO Plan and to gather feedback about what is important to the community regarding Parks and Natural Areas, Programs, Trails and Preservation. The purpose of the open house was to:

Raise awareness about the PRO Plan and what it means
Provide information about the PRO Plan process, schedule and ways to get involved
Get feedback on options for the future of parks, recreation and open space

This summary describes the nature of this public open house, how it was promoted, and feedback received from the community.

PROMOTION

A variety of methods were used to inform the public about the meeting:

- **Email:** Open house notification was sent via email to 2,947 subscribers of the "News Updates", "Parks & Rec News" and the "Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan Update" categories.
- **Social Media:** The PRO Plan project was promoted several times on the City's Facebook page.

[1] The open house was originally planned to be held outside in a tent at the Farmers market but was moved indoors due to the weather.

- **City newsletter:** The August 2017 City newsletter (which is mailed to all Sammamish addresses) had an article about the open house.
- **City's website:** Information about the open house was provided on the PRO Plan webpage
- **Farmers market:** the open house was promoted at the September 13 Sammamish Farmers Market and during the September Farmers Market. Several handcrafted, "PRO Plan This Way" footprints were placed on the ground, leading market-goers to the public meeting space, and encouraging market visitors to come into the chambers. A sandwich board advertising the meeting was placed outside of the space as well.

MEETING FORMAT

Approximately 60 people attended the public open house on September 20th. Participants were greeted at a sign-in table and encouraged to pick up a project fact sheet and a comment form. The open house consisted of the following elements:

Project Boards: Participants were encouraged to visit project boards placed throughout the open house room. For the duration of the event, the project team was available to answer questions from meeting participants. The project information boards were: *PRO Plan Introduction*, *Community Survey*, *Trails & Connections*, *Trails & Connections (Map)*, *Parks & Open Spaces*, *Give Us Your Comments*, *Targeting Future Park Acquisition Areas (Map)*, *Recreation & Culture: Existing Programming & Providers*, *Project Priorities* and *Recreation and Culture*. The *Project Priorities* and *Recreation and Culture* boards included activities, which are described below.

Project Priorities Board (prioritization exercise): Participants were invited to take part in an exercise to identify community project priorities. This board included a table with 8 different projects listed vertically and 3 categories (Most Important, Important and Less Important) listed horizontally—participants ranked the projects using dot stickers.

Recreation and Culture Board and Table (allocation exercise): Participants were invited to take part in an allocation exercise to identify how they would allocate resources for programming. The board includes four different program areas with space provided next to each for participants to share their related feedback on post-it notes.

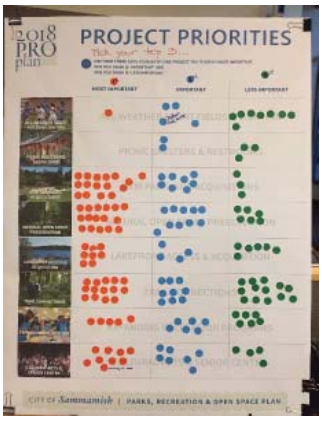
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK

Participants could provide their feedback in multiple ways, including talking with the project team, writing comments directly on project boards, post-it notes, and comment forms, and participating in the coin and dot exercises to help identify community priorities.

Project Priorities Board

Meeting attendees were encouraged to participate in the dot exercise to help identify community needs and priorities. Each person was provided with three dots (red, blue, and green) and given with the following instructions:

- *Use your three dots to identify one project you think is 'most important', one you think is 'important', and one you think is 'less important'.*



Below are the results of the dot exercise activity:

Project	Most Important	Important	Less Important	Total
New parkland acquisitions	17 dots	12 dots	3 dots	32 dots
Natural open space preservation	16 dots	10 dots	11 dots	37 dots
Trail connections	14 dots	9 dots	13 dots	36 dots
Cultural arts and senior center	9 dots	7 dots	5 dots	21 dots
Lakefront access and acquisition	8 dots	4 dots	6 dots	18 dots
All-weather sport fields & lighting	7 dots	4 dots	8 dots	19 dots
Expanding recreation programs	5 dots	6 dots	6 dots	17 dots
Picnic shelters and restrooms	0 dots	2 dots	3 dots	5 dots

In summary, participants thought that new parkland acquisitions, natural open space preservation and trail connections were the most important projects to pursue.

Recreation and Culture: Program Area Priorities Table:

Meeting attendees were encouraged to participate in an allocation activity to help identify community priorities for program areas. The four categories of program areas were:

- General Interest (youth and adult)
- Senior Activities and Programs
- Special Needs Programs
- Adult Sports

Attendees were given 10 coins and were asked to allocate based on their priorities for programs; they were given the following instructions:

Allocate your coins to the labeled containers based on how you think program areas should be prioritized.

Below are the results of the coin activity:

Program Area Priorities	Coins
General Interest (youth and adult)	220
Senior Activities and Programs	114
Special Needs Program	108
Adult Sports	102

In summary, participants thought that the General Interest (youth and adult) program area should be the highest priority.

Board Comments

Attendees were also encouraged to write comments on a number of other open house boards. The comments attendees wrote on each board are provided below.

Recreation and Culture Board

Instructions: Add your ideas for programs on the board

- **General Interest:** Indoor field house, natural playground, squash, art center (x2), theater/performance all seasons, teen center (look at Redmond and Issaquah recreation programs for guidance), let outdoor pre-school use City parks
- **Senior Activities:** Make YMCA easier to use - $$, Dancing
- **Special Needs:** Special needs playground

- **Adult Sports:** Pickleball!, volleyball, tennis courts with lights

Parks and Open Space Map Board

Instructions: It's okay to write on this board!

- More waterfront parks
- Finish ELST!
- Another lakefront park (at Pine Lake)
- Connect trails between Big Rock Park and Sammamish Commons
- Add trail along north edge of Beaver Lake to connect public lands
- Move proposed neighborhood park (at northeast edge of city) further south to be more accessible for more people
- Yes! (to proposed neighborhood park in southwest corner of city) – trail potential

Trails Map Board

Instructions: It's okay to write on this board!

- Link trails to new light rail station east of Marymoor Park
- Finish ELST!
- Connect Soaring Eagle Park with Evans Creek Preserve
- Safe access to and between high schools
- Connections between Big Rock Park, Ebright and Sammamish Commons
- Add trail on north side of Beaver Lake
- Connect 230th Way SE westward to ELST
- Connect 240th Ave SE southward to ELST

General Comments

Instructions: Priorities? Anything missing?

- Maybe a second park on Lake Sammamish, south of existing park?
- More toddler-oriented play equipment
- A proper community center for various teen activities, including drama, music, talent, art and classes. The teen center is now a daycare center. Teens are hanging out loitering behind stores and apartment. This is dangerous. (Agreed by another).
- Why did the previous teen center not work? Need to ask teenagers
- A place for kids to come, like a community center, since the teen center isn't open for us.
- Horse trails, community arena. A way to preserve our community open spaces and foster youth independence.
- Please turn the pond north of Eastlake High School into a lake. The cost would be low and the impact high! (NE 8th St and 235th Ave NE)
- Community center/theater to use (indoor) and have summer programs on the plateau
- I'd love to see some futsal courts in the city. Indoor soccer – given the amount of rain

- Make ADA enhancements to parks for connectivity, especially at Sammamish Landing
- Add an ADA trail between Big Rock Park and Lower Commons
- Keep Facebook page updated with current issues/closure info
- More bike racks in all parks
- We need more recreational programming! Our Parks & Rec catalog is 2 pages! Why do we have to go to Issaquah and Redmond for programming?
  We need some races – community building events – open the parks to events like this (i.e., trail runs)
- The YMCA is absolutely flooded with community use because we are desperate for local programs for all ages. Let's build on that and offer more recreational opportunities in our city.
- Water level stability in Lake Sammamish
- Plateau runoff water treatment prior to draining into lake
- More all-weather sports fields. This is where kids and their families build community and exercise (building healthy habits). Our dirt fields are unusable much of the year.

Comment Forms

The comment forms gave participants the opportunity to provide additional ideas or comments about the PRO Plan. A total of six completed comment forms were received at the open house. Feedback from the comment forms emphasized the importance of trail connectivity, the creation of a performing arts and community center for teens and coordination of more community events. The feedback also highlighted the need for programming that suits the city's age demographics and for the city to take on more programming responsibility. The form is included in Appendix A and the verbatim feedback from the completed forms is included in Appendix B.

FEEDBACK HIGHLIGHTS

- Coin activity participants identified "General Interest (youth and adult)" as the highest priority among program areas.
- The implementation of a community center for teens and children was noted on project boards, comment forms and the dot exercise as a high priority.
- Trail connectivity was recognized in comment forms, project boards and in the dot exercise results as a high priority.
- Results of the dot exercise identified the three most important project areas were Natural Open Space Preservation, New Parkland Acquisitions and Trail Connections.

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Appendix A: Comment Form

COMMENT FORM

September 20, 2017

Please leave this form in the box at the sign-in table before leaving.

2018 PRO plan

Please share any additional ideas or comments about the PRO Plan below:

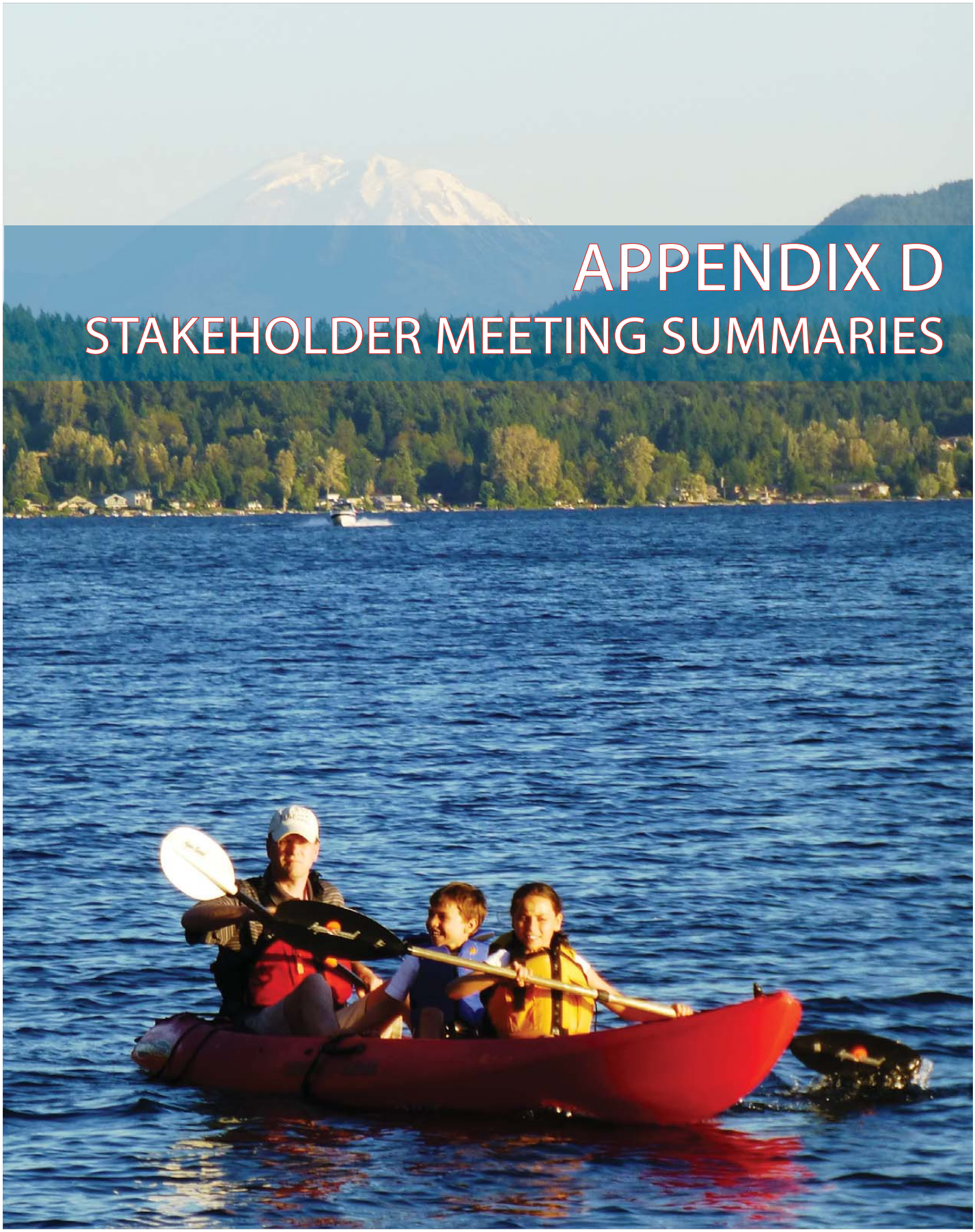
Yes, sign me up to receive PRO Plan updates: _____
Email address

Thank you for participating!

CITY OF *Sammamish* | PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE PLAN

Appendix B: Comment Form Feedback

- Love the civic engagement exercise you're doing
- I'd love to learn more about and /or see more of rec activities for toddlers and youths- like music, tumbling, sports.
- I think you're all doing terrific
- Need more ADA trails
- Need better communication about Sammamish Landing Closures/construction
- Trail connectivity between parks civic/business centers and neighborhoods
- Safe ways to walk/bike everywhere!!
- "Regional" trails connectivity to Sound Transit Station. Marymoor from Snoqualmie Valley Trail (east) and Tolt Pipeline Redmond Ridge Trails (north)
- We really need a performing arts/community center for Sammamish. It rains and is cold 9 months out of the year. There is no place for community classes, events, or performances to take peace. We always have to leave Sammamish to do anything!
- Our community has grown and changed needs programming that matches that. If 1/3 of Sammamish is under 18 years old, why does our parks and Rec catalog have nothing? We have beautiful parks – let's use them! Also, our community events are generally well attended, so let's have more! We love Sammamish!
- We have enough ballfields. They just need to be utilized better. Rental rates are too laugh which drive people/teams away to other options
- We need the city to take responsibility for programming and stop relying on outside vendors- they aren't providing and when they want to the city won't let them (EX: outdoor pre-school)
- Trail connections make parks bigger and open up many more possibility for uses. Hazel Wolf - Beaver lake Preserve - Soaring Eagle is AWESOME!
- Maybe a second park on Lake Sammamish, south of existing park?
- More toddler-oriented play equipment
- A proper community center for various teen activities, including drama, music, talent, art and classes. The teen center is now a daycare center. Teens are hanging out loitering behind stores and apartment. This is dangerous. (Agreed by another).
- Why did the previous teen center not work? Need to ask teenagers
- A place for kids to come, like a community center, since the teen center isn't open for us.



APPENDIX D
STAKEHOLDER MEETING SUMMARIES

Stakeholder Interviews Summary Final Report

May 31, 2017

Prepared by:

S&A Communications

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Introduction

As part of its effort to engage the community in the early stages of the 2018 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PRO) Plan Update, the City of Sammamish conducted three stakeholder group interviews in May 2017. The City identified three stakeholder interest areas to be represented at the interviews—environmental, athletic, and programming—and conducted outreach to individuals representing each area to participate in the group interviews. The outreach consisted of an initial email invitation to a number of groups and organizations to solicit interest and a follow-up email to confirm the meeting date and time with interested parties. The group interviews were conducted as indicated below:

Group	Date	Time	# of attendees
Environmental	Monday, May 15	5 – 6:30 p.m.	8
Athletic	Monday, May 15	7 – 8:30 p.m.	4
Recreational	Wednesday, May 17	6:30 – 8 p.m.	9

Participants

The following groups were represented at the meetings:

Environmental

- Friends of Lake Sammamish State Park
- IATC
- Sammamish Friends
- Sammamish Heritage Society
- Save Sammamish

Athletic

- Eastlake Little League
- Sammamish Cricket Club
- Sammamish Little League

Programming

- Boys and Girls Club
- India Association of Western Washington
- Kiwanis
- Parents of sports players (not an organized group)
- Rotary
- YMCA

Meeting Format

Each of the three meetings began with an overview of the PRO Plan by Angie Feser, Director of the City of Sammamish Parks & Recreation Department. Chris Hoffman, PRO Plan consultant team member, described the agenda, introduced the interview questions, and invited meeting participants to introduce themselves. He then led each group in a discussion that answered each of the questions identified on the agenda. Chris recorded responses to the questions on flip charts. Each group's questions were slightly different, to address the specific areas of interest of each group. The agendas (with the questions) for each meeting are provided in Appendix A of this report.

Summary Results

While each of the three groups had different responses to many of the questions, there were several themes that ran through the three groups. These are summarized below:

- All three of the groups commended the Parks & Recreation Department for fostering positive working relationships. Parks' staff were cited as very collaborative and Parks was given high marks for maintaining and building partnerships with other organizations and creating a culture of community.
- The Programming and Environmental groups both said that Parks could improve upon their communication, saying that they could do a better job raising awareness about programs and educating the community about the environment. Some specific suggestions included developing a City recreation app and a mobile-friendly website.
- The Athletics and Programming groups both cited a shortage of fields and said that existing fields need to be improved. They also said that converting fields to turf would help overcome the weather-related challenges currently being experienced on grass fields.
- All groups cited the challenges being faced by the city as a result of its growth and evolving demographics and encouraged Parks to understand and account for those challenges in the PRO Plan.
- All groups mentioned the need for a balanced approach, with Programming and Environmental participants indicating concern about the trend toward sports specialization. They advocated more opportunities for kids to engage in informal, unstructured and unscheduled play activities, both on fields and in parks.

Group-Specific Results

The notes for each of the groups are presented in their entirety in Appendix B. The following sections provide a summary of the most important issues, ideas and priorities of each group.

Environmental

This group said that preserving existing open space and natural areas and acquiring more land for preservation were among its top priorities. They recommended that the City be strategic about acquiring and preserving land and made a number of suggestions, including:

- Create a sustainability position within the City
- Proactively educate landowners about donating, selling or providing easements to the City

- Build relationships with land trusts (that can act as a conduit for purchasing land and that can be nimbler than the City when it comes to acquisition)
- Engage with developers to get their ideas, to work collaboratively on preservation, and to identify preservation incentives that work

The group also highlighted the importance of: staying ahead of development; passive recreation; connecting green spaces and providing wildlife corridors; City departments working together on preservation of green space; and educating and raising awareness about open spaces and their importance.

Athletic

This group said that developing new fields and improving the quality of existing fields were their top priorities. They indicated that they are willing to play a role in achieving these priorities through partnerships with other entities (cities, school districts and state parks) and through helping with funding field improvements.

They also said that fields could be creatively managed to maximize usage (allocating smaller spaces, allowing longer blocks of time to be reserved, creating batting practice areas, etc.) should be considered. Converting existing fields to turf was also a topic that came up several times during the meeting. Lastly, the group said that coordination among organizations could be improved and said that pre-season meetings would be helpful.

Programming

This group said that providing more programs for seniors and increasing the diversity of programs were two of its top priorities. The group identified a number of programs and types of programs that they would like to see. These included:

- Water activities (canoe, kayak rentals)
- ADA activities
- Gardening
- Alternative sports and activities (frisbee, geocaching, parkour, night hikes, art, wildlife, etc.)

The group also said that they felt a lot of the city's parks were similar in nature and that the city should consider diversifying the mix of parks, programs, and activities within parks. They had a number of ideas for this, including: events that travel to different parks; chalk art competitions in parks with concrete surfaces; creating a park exploration "game"; hosting bigger events (5k run or other races).

Appendix A: Group Agendas

City of Sammamish
Environmental Stakeholder Meeting
Monday, May 15, 2017
5- 6:30 p.m.

Agenda

5:00 – 5:10	Welcome and PRO Plan Overview	Angie Feser
5:10 – 5:20	Introductions and Meeting Overview	Chris Hoffman
5:20 – 6:00	Priority Questions Discussion What are your main interests? What's going well? What could be improved? Are parks and natural areas adequate in size and connectivity? What's needed to achieve a green(er) Sammamish?	All
6:00 – 6:25	2nd Priority Questions Other examples you'd like to see here? What are the most important issues? City's role in providing for active recreation and natural area restoration? Any concerns about open space management or working with Parks?	All
6:25 – 6:30	Wrap Up and Next Steps	Angie Feser

2018 PRO plan

2018 PRO plan
PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE PLAN

City of Sammamish
Athletics Stakeholder Meeting
Monday, May 15, 2017
7- 8:30 p.m.

Agenda

7:00 – 7:10	Welcome and PRO Plan Overview	Angie Feser
7:10 – 7:20	Introductions and Meeting Overview	Chris Hoffman
7:20 – 8:00	Priority Questions Discussion What are your main interests? What's going well? What could be improved? What's the current state of fields (quality, quantity, etc.)? What are the current trends? Coordination between leagues? Any field improvements needed? What should be 5-10 year focus?	All
8:00 – 8:25	2nd Priority Questions Other examples you'd like to see here? What's the most important issue? How is access to fields (well-distributed, adequate)? Are there opportunities for more collaboration? Any concerns about scheduling, maintenance, working with City?	All
8:25 – 8:30	Wrap Up and Next Steps	Angie Feser

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City of Sammamish
Programming Stakeholder Meeting
Wednesday, May 17, 2017
6:30 - 8 p.m.

Agenda

6:30 – 6:40	Welcome and PRO Plan Overview	Angie Feser
6:40 – 6:50	Introductions and Meeting Overview	Chris Hoffman
6:50 – 7:30	Priority Questions Discussion	All
	What are your main interests? What's the biggest opportunity, idea or unmet need? What's going well? What could be improved? What recreation opportunities are missing? Are there programs that could be improved, changed, offered less often or eliminated? Are the specific age groups that need attention? What facilities, programs or activities are most needed?	
7:30 – 7:55	2nd Priority Questions	All
	Do you have any expectations for the PRO Plan? Are there examples from other communities you'd like to see here? Do you have ideas about how to increase awareness about programs and parks? What else can/should be done to promote programs? What should be the focus for the next 5 years??	
7:55 – 8:00	Wrap Up and Next Steps	Angie Feser

Appendix B: Group Notes

Environmental Stakeholder Group

What are your main interests?

- Land acquisition/ preservation
- Balance of everything (sports, open space, tree canopy, etc.)
    - Realize there are limited resources and have to do what's practical
- Preservation of green space
    - Natural habitat
    - Wildlife corridors
    - Trails – help raise awareness
- Regional connectivity
    - Soft surface trails
- Balancing different users
- Regional detention – mitigation banks
- Need signage
    - Interpretive
    - Educational
    - Directional – on 228th

What's going well?

- Evans Creek - but too many trails crisscrossing habitat
- Beaver Lake Preserve
    - Accessible trails
- Quality of trails
    - Well-maintained
- Maintenance
- The City is on the right path with regard to preserving open space
    - Long-term
- Ethan Jones - excellent Volunteer Coordinator
- Stewardship
- Work parties – partnerships w/WTA
- City has done phenomenal job in its short existence
- Multi-faceted uses of land
    - Stormwater

What could be improved?

- Take on conceptual ownership of Soaring Eagle Park
- Document heritage sites existing conditions
- Create a sustainability coordinator position with the City of Sammamish
- More strategic and proactive acquisition
- Inventory of undeveloped/under-developed land (and what's buildable)
- Education of landowners about option of donating/selling land to city
- Incentives to landowners to allow easements
    - Conservation easements
- Communication and education
- Right of first refusal (for City to buy property)
- Pause in development to give city chance to catch up

Are natural areas adequate in size and connectivity?

- No, but the City has come a long way
- Inventory wildlife areas – not connected
- Wildlife areas –corridor in plan – look at before developers get to it
- Corridors can be multi-purpose
- Need to protect headwaters
- Make more accessible to kids
- Design review/partnership with developers to help corridor
- Increase width of corridors
- Public Works and Parks – more cooperation to look for multiple benefits
- Realize that increased population and density put pressure on future (need to preserve now)

What's needed to achieve a green(er) Sammamish?

- Look 50-100 years down the road
- Look for ways to work in conjunction with other plans
- Requiring developers to preserve trees is problematic; look for ways to provide incentives or work with them
- Greater emphasis on ease of walking and biking safety
- Choices for biking/trails
    - Safety and ease of access to schools
- City departments talking to one another
- Require developers to buy and protect wetlands – mitigation
- Education on the value of being green
- Mechanism within the City to create open space
- Trade-offs for density

- Engage w/developers to ask their ideas
- Incentives to help smart developers succeed
    - Upzone?
- "Bake" into city job positions
- Need to establish vision first

Are there examples from elsewhere you'd like to see here?

- City of Prineville Park
    - Manages wastewater
- Parkour (in urban spaces) – there is demand here
- City of Vancouver
    - Funds from public works department into parks for stormwater management
- Redmond- historic presentation
- King County trail integration
    - Regional Trails
    - SE 43rd St.
- Forest City Idea (China)
- Parks on top of buildings
    - Add green to development
- P-Patches
- Willamette River Open Space Vision and Action Plan example
    - Ask the right questions
    - What do you want?
    - Alternatives futures

What are the most important issues?

- Financial allocation system
    - Be nimble to take advantage of opportunities as they come up
- Build relationships with trusts: they can be conduit for purchasing land – have to be intertwined with city

What should be the City's role in providing active recreation and natural areas restoration?

- Programming to get kids out in nature
- Interacting with schools
    - Field trips

Do you have any concerns about open space management or working with Parks?

- Need another dog park
- Kokonee Initiative
    - Acquisition
- City departments working together
- Need other partners in city
- Working with Native Plants so they can salvage plants when developers come in
- Need a City greenhouse
- HOA's typically don't last – need to plan for this, determine City's role in acquiring their parks over time

What's missing?

- Athletic fields for non-organized sports
- Open gym time
- Non-structured play
- Frisbee golf
- Areas for older kids

Athletic Stakeholder Group

What are your main interests?

- Finding fields for 700-800 kids
- More opportunities for kids
- Dealing with greater demand/ dwindling supply
- Availability
- Turf fields and/or better drainage
- Partnership with school district
- Reducing number of days we can't use fields
- Practice facilities
    - Batting cages
- Growing the sport of cricket

What's going well?

- Positive working relationships with City staff
- Mike Keller very collaborative w/field guys
    - Maintenance, Parks and Recreation Supervisor all great
- Good relationship with City as a whole
- Love East Sammamish Park (ESP)
    - Convert to turf complex
    - Preserves trademark
    - Great job making it ready to play

What could be improved?

- Partnership with Schools and the County
- Longer blocks of time – 10 am to 4 or 5 pm for cricket
- Getting projects done quicker – need to understand the how and why
    - How to navigate city process
    - How to get the things they want
- More fields
- Improve existing fields – drainage challenges at ESP
- Other areas have turf
    - Opportunities to expand
- Improve experience at fields
    - Concession stands
    - Reduce taxes/fees
    - PA systems
    - Black and white rules are too restrictive – need some leeway

  - Scoreboards
  - Sammamish fields are barely suitable for regional events

What's the current state of fields (quality, quantity, etc.)?

- Field quantity is the #1 issue in baseball's end-of-season participant survey
  - #2 issue is quality of fields
- Not enough fields for cricket
  - 267 Sammamish kids playing cricket
- Could you partner with state parks?
- We have funds and are willing to work with City on these issues

What are the current trends?

- Participation: varies up and down
- Up last 2 years
- Trends in other areas?
- Cricket: participation maxed out, can't take any more with current field availability
- Cost of fields (rental), especially during slow periods
- Use fields space creatively
- School district reducing number of fields
  - Made fields smaller

Is there coordination between leagues?

- Yes, but need better coordination (management and scheduling) between School Districts and City
- Opportunity to partner with Issaquah and other cities
  - More fields
- Coordination between leagues can help leverage hours
- Ongoing with other leagues
  - Ex. Fees
- All leagues want turf

Are there any field improvements needed?

- Batting cages for cricket
- Rent fields to multiple sports at one time
- Area of run up so grass is not damaged (cricket specific)

What should be the 5-10 year focus?

- Find a good balance

- More fields
- Make fields more usable
- Serve demand
- Redmond Ridge
    - Youth sports complex
- Economics
- Lighted facilities
    - Ability to have tournaments (need to improve fields to do so)
    - They would be a huge draw
- Managing growth
    - This is an issue bigger than parks
- More action-oriented
- Like: General use parks
    - Make Sammamish what it is

Are there examples from elsewhere that you'd like to see here?

- Redmond Ridge
- Hartman Park
- Mercer Island
- Central Park
- Turf infields only
    - Balance
    - Make more feasible
    - Lower cost
- LA – Wang Field (practice pitches)
    - Marymoor
- Everest Park in Kirkland
    - Stands
    - Dirt field

How is access to fields (well-distributed, adequate)?

- Good access, just wish it was a little easier
- Small mower for leagues to use the drag fields
- Leagues willing to volunteer labor
- Parking- ESP lot filled at peak periods on weekends

Are there opportunities for more collaboration?

- Conduct meeting of all leagues before each season
    - Could help fill gaps and overcome conflicts

- Would like to understand where we could help
    - Have funds but don't have bandwidth to do it (permits, etc.)
- Always looking for little wins – they go a long way

Do you have any concerns about scheduling, maintenance, working with the City?

- City staff is very good
    - Easy to work with
    - Trust teams to do the right thing
- Maintenance cooperative
- Could do a better job of keeping track of rainouts
    - End up paying for unused slots
    - Have to tell city that field was rained out when the city is the one who rains it out
    - Tracking: Scheduler and rain-out line are not always on the same page

Programming Stakeholder Group

What are your main interests?

- Covered fields
- Lit and unlocked facilities (fields, play areas)
- Senior programming
- Water activities (sailing, kayak etc.)
    - Programs
- Racket sports
    - Indoors

What is the biggest opportunity, idea or unmet need?

- After-school programs
    - Transportation
    - Space
- Facilities
- Senior programming
- Outdoor Programs (tai chi, yoga)
- P-Patch
- Covered outdoor meeting space

What's going well?

- Farmers' Market
- YMCA - heart of Sammamish
- Partnerships – not competition
    - Assistance from city
- Volunteer opportunities
- Culture of community
- Big events
    - 4th of July
    - Sammamish days and nights
    - Kids' concerts

What could be improved?

- Communication
    - Raise awareness
- Diversity of activities
    - Many parks are similar in nature
    - Have a boat rental program
- History of area incorporated into parks
    - Train

  - Staged historical celebration
  - More visible
- Weave market idea into other aspects of the community

What recreation opportunities are missing?

- Interim care
  - Transportation to sports practices/program
- Understanding who's not using recreation spaces and why
- Cricket
- Net ball
- Skiing
- Diversify parks to create more opportunities
- Edible plants in public space program
- Squash
- Pick your own fruit
- Wildlife educational programs
  - Night hikes
  - Connection to nature
- Gardening clubs
- Artwork programs
  - Public art educational programs

Are there programs that could be improved, offered less often or eliminated?

- Less often: Don't spend all resources on biking promotion
- Improved: Recreational athletic programs
  - Access to them
  - Free or low cost
- Improved: Access to parks
  - Walking
  - Biking
- Improved: Un-programmed play opportunities
  - Pick-up sports – fields don't have to be reserved
- Broader discussion on youth sports
  - Specializing versus alternative sports

Are there specific age groups that need attention?

- Seniors
  - Provide senior bus?
- Populations with limited access to facilities

- Cultural
- Language
- Can't drive

- Young mothers
- Teens
  - Help to stay healthy and active

What facilities, programs or activities are most needed?

- Recreation directed at seniors
- People with access issues
  - Transportation
  - Cultural
- ADA sports
- Covered off-leash area
- Covered athletic fields
- Water activities
  - At Beaver Lake or Pine Lake?
- Covered meeting area space

Do you have any expectations for PRO Plan?

- Continued enhancement and growth of partnerships
- Inter-city partnerships
- Parks and programs need to grow with city

Are there examples from other communities you'd like to see here?

- Magnusson Park sailing
- Redmond, Bellevue -- more facilities
- Event and meeting space
- Junior Lifeguard program at a lake
- Community Center
  - Space for classes
- Kirkland Performing Arts Center

Do you have ideas about how to increase awareness about programs and parks?

- City Recreation app
- Mobile-friendly website
- Events that move around to different parks
- Geocaching
- Game of exploring parks and activities

- Chalk art competition in parks with concrete surfaces
- 5k run or other race

What else can/should be done to promote programs?

- Facebook
    - Recreation group
- What's App
- Some central organizing space in social media
- Form a HOA/neighborhood liaison group
- Find advocates to help with promotion
- Reduce barriers to programs
    - Language
    - Cultural

What should be the focus for next 5 years?

- Scaling up as a department to keep up with city's growth
- Electronic reader board
- Account for changing demographics

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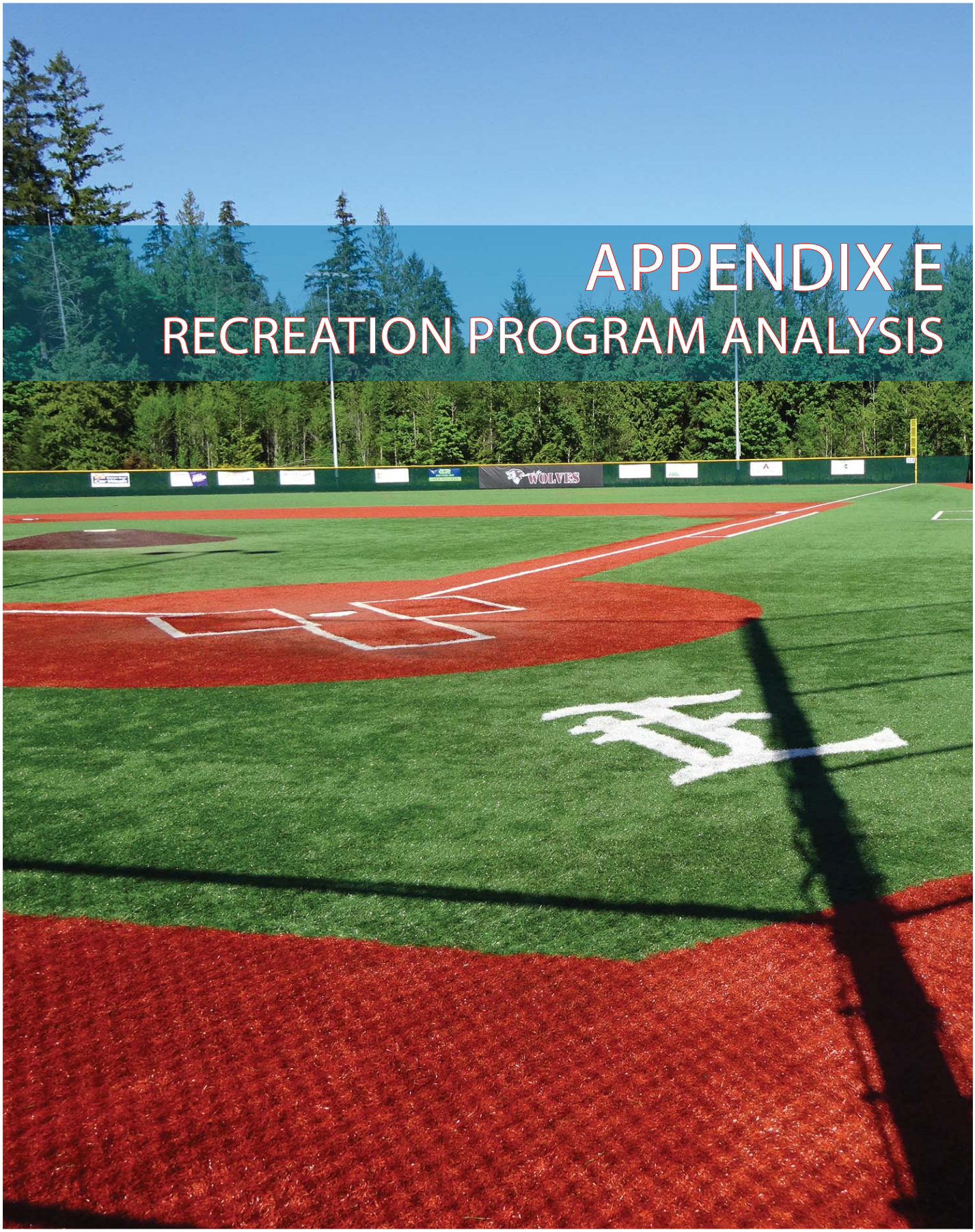

APPENDIX E
RECREATION PROGRAM ANALYSIS

Recreation Program Analysis

Current Situation

The City of Sammamish has a unique approach to providing recreation programs and services that is based on partnerships and agreements with other community based recreation providers or through contract with other independent instructors for services. The City sees this as the most viable model for their community and one that limits the role of the Parks and Recreation Department to offering special events and coordinating the services of other organizations and individuals.

- Like most cities in the United States, Sammamish, faces challenges in the delivery of recreation parks and recreation facilities and services in a cost effective and efficient manner.
- The Parks and Recreation Department focuses its programming efforts on a variety of special events. It also operates an open swim beach that is guarded.
- The Department coordinates and promotes a wide variety of programs, services and facilities that are being provided by other organizations. The largest of these are the YMCA and Boys & Girls Club.
- The Department has a variety of parks and recreation facilities that are geographically spread across the city. This includes both indoor and outdoor facilities, parks, athletic field complexes and specialty facilities.

Special Events: As noted above, the main recreation program area that is offered by Sammamish Parks and Recreation is special events. The following is a list of events that are conducted directly by the Department in 2017.

2017 City Special Events

Event	Number	Attendance	Total Attendance
Summer Concerts	8	1,500	12,000
Fourth on the Plateau	1	10,000	10,000
Rig-A-Polooza	1	1,500	1,500
KidsFirst!	6	500	3,000
Shakespeare in the Park	2	600	1,200
Very Merry Sammamish	1	2,500	2,500
Halloween Happening	1	1,500	1,500
Sammamish Days	1	1,200	1,200
Skate Competition	1	250	250
Earth Day Celebration	1	250	250
Total	23	19,800	33,400

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In addition to these events, there are a large number of special events that are provided by other organizations in partnership with the City of Sammamish. This includes the following events that are scheduled for 2017.

2017 Special Events Provided by Other Organizations

Sponsor	Event
Sammamish Symphony	Glowing & Radiant: Dvorak's Sixth
	Romantic Exotica
	A Joyful Fanfare Beethoven's 2nd Symphony
Sammamish Kiwanis	Jumpin' Jive to Thrive
	Ski & Sport Swap
Friends of Lake Sammamish State Park	Walk 'n Wag
	Get Outdoors Expo
	Parkadilly at Lake Sammamish
Sammamish YMCA	Eggstravaganza
	Healthy Kids Day
	Family Fun Nights
Sammamish Friends	Sammamish Walks
Sammamish Chamber of Commerce	Farmers Market
	Celebrating Women in Business
	Sammamish Nights
	Sammamish Classic Car Show
Boys & Girls Club	Teen Fest
Sammamish Rotary Club	Nightmare at Beaver Lake
	Family Scavenger Hunt
Sammamish/Issaquah Rotary Clubs	Challenge Series Race
National Night Out	Sammamish Night Out
Sammamish Arts Commission	Sammamish Arts Fair
	Bollywood Dance/Garba
	Gen-Thriller
	Art Reception
	"Acceptance" Art Exhibit
	Artist Opening Reception
	Hansel & Gretel Performance
	Build it Sammamish
	Make it a Glass Day
	"Slash and Burn" Art Exhibit
	Art Reception for "Slash and Burn"
	Au-Some Artists
	Keiko Hara Art Exhibit
	Theater of Possibility
	Gen-Fusion

Summary:

- In 2017 the City hosted or co-hosted over 75 special events.
- The vast majority of special events are offered between May and the end of October.
- Most City events focus on holiday celebrations, youth and cultural events.
- Most of the co-hosted events are centered around the arts, outdoor recreation or holiday events.
- In 2018 the Parks and Recreation Department will staff and support in coordinating Sammamish Arts Commission events.

Other Recreation Programs and Activities

The City relies on other providers for most of its recreation services. The following is a list of the primary providers of these services.

Organization	Program/Service Focus
Sammamish Family YMCA	Operate the Sammamish Community & Aquatic Center which provides fitness/wellness, youth and adult sports, youth camps, teen programs, aquatics, senior services, special events and outdoor education.
Boys & Girls Club	Operate the Recreation Center which provides a variety of programs focused on youth and teens including youth sports.
Youth Sports Organizations	
Eastlake Little League	T-Ball, Baseball and Softball
Eastlake Youth Football Association	Football
Eastlake Youth Lacrosse	Lacrosse
Eastside Crusaders Lacrosse	Lacrosse
Eastside FC	Soccer
Field of Champions	Baseball
i9 Sports	Multiple Sports
ISD Women's Lacrosse Club	Lacrosse
Issaquah FC	Soccer
Issaquah Soccer Club	Soccer
Issaquah Swim Team	Swim Team
Issaquah Youth Lacrosse	Lacrosse
Lake WA Youth Soccer Association	Soccer
Lake Sammamish Lacrosse	Lacrosse
Lake Sammamish Baseball Association	Baseball
Puget Sound Premier League	Soccer
Sammamish Little League	T-Ball, Baseball and Softball

Organization	Program/Service Focus
Seattle Starz Lacrosse	Lacrosse
Spartan Baseball Club	Baseball
Skyline Lacrosse Club	Lacrosse
Skyline Youth Football Association	Football
Super Six Lacrosse Club	Lacrosse
Washington Athletics Baseball	Baseball
Adult Sports Organizations	
Clean & Sober Softball Association	Softball
Greater Seattle Soccer Association	Soccer
Puget Sound Senior Baseball League	Baseball
Sammamish Men's Soccer	Soccer
Private Fitness	
Columbia Athletic Club- Pine Lake	Adult Fitness
Plateau Club	Adult Fitness
The Sculptor	Adult Fitness
Sports	
DC Speed Sports	Sports Camps & Training
Karate West	Martial Arts
True Martial Arts	Martial Arts
Music/Dance	
Glass House Dance	Dance
Revolution Dance Factory	Dance
Issaquah Dance Theater	Dance
Seashell Music Together	Music
Education	
Central Washington University	Education- site for YMCA activities
Issaquah School District	Education/Sports
Lake Washington School District	Education/Sports
Snoqualmie Valley School District	Education/Sports
Kumon Math & Reading Center	Education
Kinder Mundo	Education (Pre-school, After School, Day Camps)
Other	
Pine Lake Community Club	Rental Facility
Sammamish Library	Youth Programs
Sammamish Saddle Club	Equestrian Activities
Boy Scouts	Youth/Outdoor Recreation
Girl Scouts	Youth/Outdoor Recreation
Camp Fire USA	Youth
Positive Ally	Youth, Sports, Education
Sammamish Arts Commission	Performances, Cultural Arts, Special Events & Permanent Art

Summary:

- The YMCA and the Boys & Girls Club are the primary providers of most programs and services that are associated with indoor recreation, aquatics, fitness, athletics, and youth services.
- There are a significant number of youth sports organizations that serve the needs of the community.
- Other than the YMCA and Boys & Girls Club, if other providers are utilizing City owned facilities for their programs, they are paying a rental fee for their use. This results in an annual rental income of nearly $500,000 per year.

Contract Recreation Service Providers: In addition to the programs and services that are supplied to the community by other organizations, the Sammamish Parks & Recreation Department contracts directly with some individuals and businesses for a small number of programs that are promoted directly in the City's Recreation Guide. These include programs in the following areas:

Tai Chi, Qi Gong
Skyhawks Youth Sports Camps
Science Camps - STEM

Summary:

- With the exception of youth sports, science and general camps, there are relatively few direct contract programs being offered.
- Contract recreation services either pay a percentage of gross revenues (currently 20%), or there is a rental fee for the space being utilized.

Sammamish Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan

Recreation Programming Provider Classifications: The categories below represent the major areas of focus for current Sammamish recreation programs and services (regardless of the provider) by categories commonly found in parks and recreation agencies nationally. Program provider classifications are based on a review of class and program offerings for 2017, that were provided by the Department, other organizations or contractors.

Area	Focus	City Program	Other Organizations	Contract Provided
Sports	Youth Sports			
	Adult Sports			
Fitness	Youth			
	Adult			
Cultural Arts	Youth			
	Adult			
Aquatics	Youth			
	Adult			
Education	Youth			
	Adult			

Area	Focus	City Program	Other Organizations	Contract Provided
General Interest	Youth			
	Adult			
Special Needs	Youth			
	Adult			
Special Events				
Outdoor Recreation				
Seniors				
Teens				
Self-Directed	Youth			
	Adult			

Program Area Definitions:

Sports – Team and individual sports including camps, clinics and tournaments. Also includes adventure/non-traditional sports.

Fitness – Group fitness classes, personal training, education and nutrition.

Cultural Arts – Performing arts classes, visual arts classes, music/video production and arts events.

Aquatics – Learn to swim classes, aqua exercise classes, competitive swimming/diving, SCUBA, and other programs (synchro, water poll, etc.).

Youth – Before and after school programs, summer/school break camps, and preschool.

Education – Language programs, tutoring, science (STEM) classes, computer and financial planning.

General Interest – Personal development classes.

Special Needs – Programs for the physically and mentally impaired. Also, inclusion programs.

Special Events – City wide special events that are conducted throughout the year.

Outdoor Recreation – Environmental education, hiking, camping, kayaking, and other activities.

Seniors – Programs and services that are dedicated to serving the needs of seniors. This can include all of the activity areas noted above plus social service functions.

Teens - Programs and services that are focused on serving the needs of teens. This can include all of the activity areas noted above (except seniors).

Self-Directed – This includes the opportunities for individuals to recreate on their own. This can include activities such as open-gym, use of weight/cardio space and lap/recreational swimming. Although not an organized program, time and space must be allocated for this purpose.

Summary:

- This table indicates that Other Organizations are the largest providers of recreation services in Sammamish.
- While the City of Sammamish has a very limited role in recreation programming, other entities have been the main providers of services.
- While the table indicates where services are available by category and provider, it does not indicate the actual level of programming that is available.

Current Program Assessment: The following chart identifies and summarizes the actual level of programming that is available in each category (regardless of who is providing the program) based on the categories of minimal, average or strong.

- *Minimal Number of Programs* – there are only a few programs available in the category.
- *Average Number of Programs* – there an average number of programs available in the category.

- *Strong Number of Programs* – there are a considerable number of programs available in the category.

Programs	Minimal	Average	Strong
Youth Sports			
Adult Sports			
Fitness/Wellness			
Cultural Arts			
Aquatics			
Youth			
General Interest			
Education			
Special Needs			
Special Events			
Outdoor Recreation			
Seniors			
Teens			
Self-Directed			

Summary:

- There a strong number of programs being offered in six program categories:
  - *Youth Sports* – primarily through the traditional youth team sports organizations.
  - *Fitness/Wellness* – this is the result of the Sammamish YMCA.
  - *Aquatics* – this is also being done through the YMCA.
  - *Youth* – both the YMCA and the Boys & Girls Club are the primary providers of general youth programs.
  - *Education* – these services are being provided by the school districts as well as other providers.
  - *Special Events* – the City provides most of the events with other organizations augmenting this number.

- There are four areas that have a minimal number of activities being offered:
  - *Adult Sports*
  - *General Interest*
  - *Special Needs*
  - *Seniors*

Other Factors Impacting Recreation Program and Service Delivery

There are a number of other factors that impact the delivery of recreation programs and services in the City of Sammamish. The major factors are examined below:

Recreation Facilities:

The City has a variety of recreation facilities that are utilized for recreation programs and services.

Facilities	Recreation Programs and Services
Indoor	
Sammamish Community & Aquatic Center	Operated by the YMCA, the center provides fitness/wellness, youth and adult sports, youth camps, teen programs, aquatics, senior services, special events and outdoor education.
Sammamish Teen & Recreation Center	Operated by the Boys & Girls Club, the facility provides a variety of programs focused on youth and teens. Youth sports activities are also provided in the schools.
Central Washington University-Sammamish	This building is owned by the City but leased by CWU for education purposes. The building does have gym and stage area that is used by the YMCA for recreation activities.
Lodge at Beaver Lake	Operated by the City, this is a site for some contracted programs, special events and rentals.
Outdoor Parks & Facilities	
Beaver Lake Pavilion	This covered pavilion is primarily utilized for rentals.
Pine Lake Park	The park has athletic fields, is the site for concerts in the park and it has the only guarded beach in the City.
Klahanie Park	Hosts Shakespeare and KidsFirst! programs in the park.
Upper Sammamish Commons Park	The park is the site of a large plaza, a half-court basketball facility and a playground, the City's skate park, and also serves as the location for the farmers market and many special events.
Lower Sammamish Commons Park	The park serves as the site for festivals and events including the July 4th celebration. There is also a spray park at the site.
East Sammamish Park	Hosts KidsFirst! Programs in the park.

Other	
Reard Freed House	Located in Big Rock Park, this relocated historic home is being restored. Its future use has not been determined but is limited by size and other factors.
Former Residence	Also located in Big Rock Park this home is not currently being utilized for any purpose. It is a large residence but would have to be significantly renovated for any form of public use.
Tree House	This unique facility is in Big Rock Park but is not currently being utilized for any purpose. Because it is a true tree house, there is limited access, no restrooms and no water.
Sweene House	Located in Lower Commons Park, this remodeled residence is owned by the City but operated by another organization to provide youth counseling services.

Summary:

- The primary indoor recreation facilities are owned by the City but operated and programmed by other organizations.
- The Lodge at Beaver Lake is the only indoor facility where the use and programming are controlled by the City.
- The City has several large parks, one of which provides the location for outdoor recreation programs and events.
- The City has three indoor facilities in its inventory that are not currently being utilized for any type of recreation programming. These facilities will need improvements and changes if they are going to be utilized for any public functions.

Athletic Fields:

The City has a number of athletic fields that are located in various parks throughout the community. These fields are utilized by other organizations (primarily youth sports groups) for practices and games.

City Fields

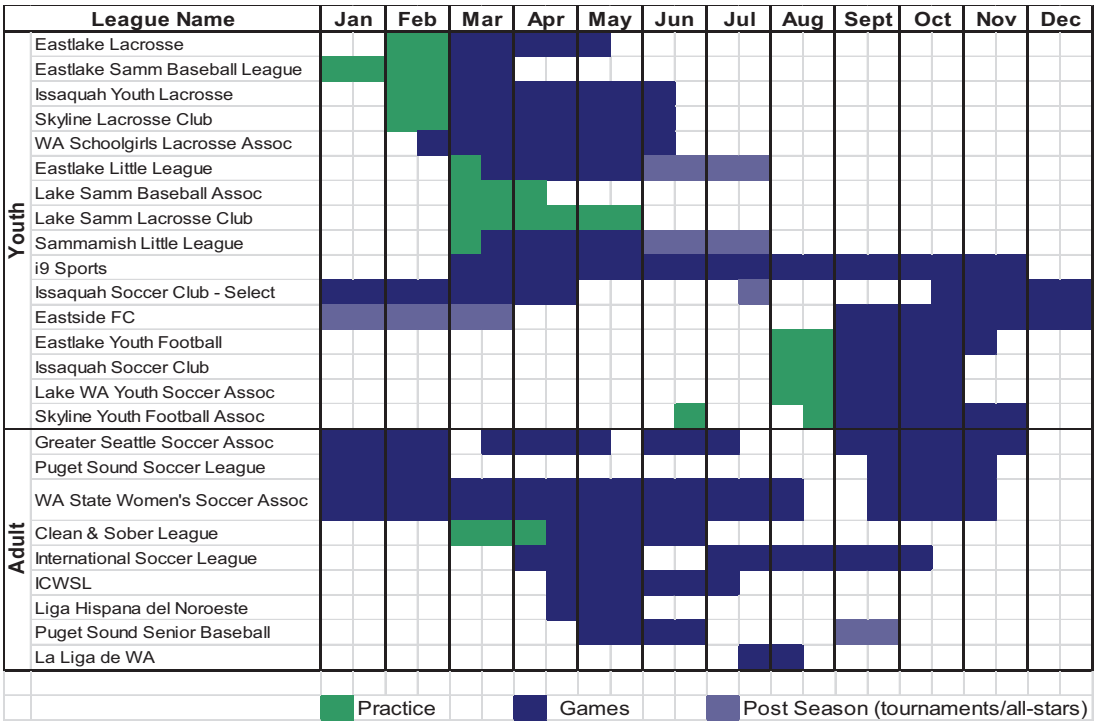
Location	Field
Natural Turf	
Klahanie Park	Multi-use field area that can be used for baseball or softball (1), soccer or lacrosse (2). Overlaying these fields is a cricket field.
Beaver Lake Park	3 little league baseball/softball fields
Pine Lake Park	Little league baseball or soccer field.
East Sammamish Park	There are two little league baseball/softball fields that are overlaid with lacrosse fields and one separate soccer field.

In addition to the athletic fields that are owned and maintained by the City there are also a number of fields that are on school district property where the community has some use.

School District Fields

Location	Field
Artificial Turf	
Eastlake Community Fields	3 lighted multi-use fields (baseball, softball, lacrosse, football and soccer). These fields are located next to East Lake High School and are a partnership with the Lake Washington School District.
Skyline High School	2 lighted multi-use field area (baseball, softball, lacrosse, football and soccer).
Pine Lake Middle School	Rectangular sports (football, soccer, lacrosse) that has a track around it.
Natural Turf	
Margaret Mead Elementary	One youth little league baseball fields that is utilized and maintained by East Lake Little League. This field is scheduled for demolition in the summer of 2018 with no plans for replacement.

Field Use Requests: The table below indicates the months of the year that the different sports organizations in the Sammamish area are requesting fields from the City for practices, games and post season play.



It is important to note the demand for fields point loads during the spring and fall of the year for youth sports but is more evenly spread over the year for adults.

Athletic Field Utilization History:

The following is a summary of the rate of utilization of community athletic fields by the type of sport over the last five years. The figures represent the number of hours of use.

Sport	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Natural Turf						
Softball - Youth	4	12	89	2	11	47
Softball - Adult	226	218	141	173	208	210
Baseball - Youth	3,859	3,996	2,462	3,224	2,776	3,462
Soccer - Youth	837	698	779	798	1,657	1,421
Lacrosse - Youth	197	36	102	144	400	345
Cricket - Adult					170	13
Cricket - Youth					386	1,348
Football - Youth	74	16.5	3	62	41	186
Recreation Class	678	607	499	585	456	365
Other	22	42	21	6	12	27
Total	**5,897**	**5,626**	**4,096**	**4,994**	**6,116**	**7,424**
Artificial Turf						
Softball - Youth		38	8		6.5	
Baseball - Adult	210	322	267	578	166	251
Baseball - Youth	629	831	883	761	747	988
Soccer - Adult	242	235	272	201	212	197
Soccer - Youth	1,184	1,362	1,813	1,585	1,947	2,113
Football - Youth	718	793	617	621	678	319
Lacrosse - Youth	1,199	1,350	1,543	1,213	1,399	1,515
Recreation Class	41	178	121	211	426	48
School Function	493	721	562	1,164	680	698
Other	2		4		2	
Total	**4,718**	**5,830**	**6,090**	**6,334**	**6,264**	**6,129**

A quick analysis of the figures indicates a steady growth in the hours of use of natural turf fields over the last five years. This is being driven primarily by youth soccer, lacrosse, and cricket. The use of artificial turf fields has been more inconsistent but has generally increased as well during the time frame. Once again this is primarily due to youth soccer and lacrosse.

Summary:

- The City has access to one artificial turf field complex (East Lake Community Fields) that has three multipurpose fields. These are the only lighted fields that are scheduled by the City.

- The City maintains four natural turf athletic field complexes that have a total of ten fields. Six can be utilized for baseball and softball and three strictly for soccer and lacrosse. None of these fields are lit.

- Total the City has up to 8 soccer/football/lacrosse fields and 10 baseball/softball fields.

- The multi-use field concept is utilized to allow fields to be used for different sports.

- The two primary school districts in the community have artificial turfed fields that were paid for with some City funding. These fields provide use force for community groups after the needs of the schools have been met. The City has agreements with the schools that outline the conditions for use.

- The City assigns field use based on a block scheduling concept where organizations are given a permit for a field(s) per season for a designated period of time. The organization determines how the fields will be scheduled and used. The City has agreements with 30 different leagues for field use. Priorities for use are based on the percentage of Sammamish residents in the organization.

- The demand for sports fields point loads during the spring and fall for youth sports, increasing the demand for fields during these time periods.

- There has been a steady increase in the hours of use of existing athletic fields over the last five years.

- With continued growth in the population, a large youth population, and the rising popularity of sports such as lacrosse and cricket there is more demand than what can be met with existing athletic fields. If more adult sports leagues are added, this will further increase demand.

Staffing and Maintenance:

Essential to backing successful recreation programs and services is having a parks and recreation department that is able to provide operations and maintenance support.

Staffing – With a focus on having other organizations and agencies be the primary provider of recreation programs and services, the City's recreation division has only four full-time staff. These consist of a Recreation Manager, Recreation Coordinator, Volunteer Coordinator and an Office Assistant/Facility Supervisor. The primary role of these positions is conducting and managing the many special events that are offered by the Department, coordinating the recreation services of the contract providers as well as the other organizations, managing the lifeguards at Pine Lake Park, facility rentals and providing volunteers for activities. In addition, the Recreation personnel staff and support the Arts Commission and Sammamish Youth Board. It should be recognized that any further growth in programs and services (either internally or externally) will require additional staff hours to manage.

Maintenance – Much like recreation programming, many of the maintenance tasks associated with parks and recreation facilities that are managed by the City are contracted. Contracted services include facility custodial/maintenance, mowing and landscaping. One of the main functions that is handled in-house is sports field maintenance, preps and lining. The other primary function is supporting the many special events and activities that occur in the community.

Summary:

- The Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department has a low level of staffing for recreation purposes in keeping with the concept of having other organizations providing most services.
- Many maintenance functions are contracted out and in-house efforts focus on athletic field maintenance and supporting special events.
- Being responsible for managing additional programs and services will require increased staffing levels.

Overall Current Program Summary

The following points summarize the current recreation program and service delivery situation for the City of Sammamish

- The City of Sammamish's approach to providing recreation programs and services is dependent on other organizations being the primary source for most services.
- While the City works to promote the programs and services of other groups and organizations, there is a not a coordinated approach to managing these efforts or an attempt to identify areas of focus or need.
- There are a significant number of program areas where there are limited services available. This includes adult sports, general interest, special needs, seniors and social services.
- There are a large number of special events that are either offered directly by the City or one of their partners. The number of events that can be produced and managed by the City appears to be at its maximum limit based on current resources.
- The primary facilities for indoor recreation are owned by the City but managed and operated by other organizations. However, the City has conditions within operating agreements that allow for some free use and program access to one facility. The City has little influence on the particular types of programs that actually occur in these facilities.
- The Parks and Recreation Department will need to determine how to best utilize the three facilities that are located in Big Rock Park.

- While the City has a number of athletic fields in its parks and has access to some school fields, the demand for field usage is continuing to grow and will continue to be a significant concern moving forward.

- If there is an increase in the level of recreation programs and services that will have to be managed by the Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department in the future, there will need to be an increase in the current level of staffing.

Recreation Programming Trends

It is important to understand some of the trends that are being seen nationally with recreation programming over the last 10 years and how that might impact Sammamish. However, it should be noted that each community is unique, and the region of the country has a strong bearing on trends and other operational factors.

Some of the keys to providing recreation programs and services include:

Programming Philosophy - Essential to developing a comprehensive recreation program is strong administrative oversight of the process. It starts with the development of an overall philosophy that will direct any programming efforts by the City and determine the role of other providers. The philosophy should emphasize areas of focus by age group as well as program areas and also prioritize future program development options.

As part of the programming philosophy, a determination of which programs and services will be offered directly by parks and recreation staff and which will be contracted to other individuals or organizations must be determined.

Program Plan – Based on the program philosophy of recreation, the Department should develop a well-conceived plan for the delivery of recreation services. This plan should take into consideration the future direction of recreation services in the city, along with the primary role of other organizations and recreation providers in the area. There needs to be clearly identified areas of programmatic responsibility to ensure that there is not overlap in resource allocation.

Staffing - In order to continue to grow the number of recreation programs and services that are offered to the community, adequate staffing is necessary to not only conduct the program itself but also to supervise and administer the activities of others. With staffing costs being the single greatest expense item for the parks and recreation department, attempt to minimize the number of full-time staff by continuing to contract for programs or partner with other providers for services for most programs. However, even with this approach there still needs to be adequate full-time staff to oversee and coordinate such efforts. Part-time staff is still the backbone of most recreation departments and make up the vast majority of program leaders and instructors. Many departments have converted program instructors to contract employees with a split of gross revenues (usually 70% to the instructor and 30% to the city) or developed a truer contract for services that either rents facilities and/or takes a percentage of the gross from another organization.

Programming areas and trends within these areas have been identified in the following tables.

General Program and Services Trends by Area

Area	Programs
Sports	Youth
	Adult
	Team
	Individual
	Camps and Clinics
	Tournaments
	Adventure/Non-Traditional
	Sports Specific Training
Fitness/Wellness	Group Fitness Classes
	Personal/Small Group Training
	Education
	Nutrition
	Wellness Special Events
Cultural Arts	Performing Arts (dance, theater, music, etc.)
	Visual Arts (painting, ceramics, pottery, etc.)
	Arts Events
Youth	Before and After School
	Summer Camps/School Break Camps
	Preschool
	Teen
Education	Language
	Tutoring
	English as a Second Language (ESL)
	Science
	Camps
Outdoor	Outdoor Education
	Outdoor Adventure
	Environmental Events
Seniors	Fitness/Wellness
	Cultural Arts
	Self Improvement
	Education
	Trip Programs
	Social Service Programs
Aquatics	Lessons
	Fitness
	Competitive (Swim/Dive/Water Polo)
	Therapy
	Specialty Classes (SCUBA, etc.)
General Interest	Personal Development
	Specialty

Area	Programs
Special Needs	Inclusion Programs
Special Events	Community Wide Events
	Facility Based Events
Self Directed	Activities organized and conducted by the participant themselves

Specific Recreation Program and Service Trends

Area	Specific Programs
Sports	Youth Lacrosse
	Adult Soccer
	Adult Cricket
	Youth & Adult Rugby
	Pickleball
	Youth Camps and Clinics
	Individual Sports (Fencing)
	Adventure/Non-Traditional (BMX, Mountain Biking, Disc Golf, Ultimate Frisbee)
	Youth Sports Specific Training
Fitness/Wellness	Functional Training Classes
	Personal/Small Group Training
	Yoga
	Nutrition
	Healthy Lifestyle Education
Cultural Arts	Music Production for Youth
	Digital Media
Youth	Before and After School Programs at Recreation Centers, Specialty Summer Camps
Education	Camps
	Outdoor Preschools
Outdoor	Eco-Tourism
	Environmental Education
Seniors	Fitness/Wellness
	Baby Boomer Focused Activities
Aquatics	Therapy
	Triathlon Training
General Interest	Personal Finance
Special Events	Community Wide Events

Other

- The Parks and Recreation Department needs to serve as a coordinating agency and a clearinghouse for the large number of recreation organizations and providers, in an effort to bring a comprehensive scope of recreation programs to the community. This should also

increase the number of partnerships that are in place to deliver a broader base of programs in a more cost-effective manner.

- There needs to be a stronger emphasis on revenue production and raising the level of cost recovery to minimize tax dollar use to offset recreation programming.

- Specific programming development trends include:

  Developing programs that are single day or no more than 4 sessions at a time.

  Developing programs for youth during non-school days, Christmas break, spring break and any other extended breaks.

  Providing a variety of summer camp options.

  Offering more Saturday programs and the introduction of some Sunday programming (especially in adult sports leagues).

  Introducing programs that are oriented toward specific ethnic groups.

  Developing a baseline of programs that appeal to the family unit.

  Staggering the days and times of similar programs that are offered at multiple locations.

  Bundling of programs for youth and adults so classes are offered at similar times.

  Offering more drop-in based, pay as you go classes, especially for fitness.

  Expanding senior programming to include a greater focus on the Baby Boomer generation which often means programs and services that are available in the evenings and on weekends (since many younger seniors still work) as well as more active based programs.

- Program characteristics (performance measures) that should be tracked include:
  - Rates of fill for programs and activities (capacity vs. actual numbers).
  - Participation numbers and comparisons to past years/seasons.
  - Rate of program cancellations.
  - Financial performance including cost per participant.
  - Evaluations from participants.

Future Programming Directions and Recommendations

Based on the information in the previous sections, the following are future directions and recommendations for the City of Sammamish and the Parks and Recreation Department in the delivery of recreation programs and services.

Programming Administration:

- Endorse the existing *Programming Philosophy* of other organizations and providers being the primary sources for most recreation programs and services. However, recognize that Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department will need to step-in and provide some programs and services where other providers are not available or cannot adequately serve the needs of the community.

- Commit to having the Parks and Recreation Department take on a stronger role in coordinating recreation programs and services in the community to ensure that there is a broad base of programming options available. This will require strong communications with other providers to determine roles, tracking of programs offered and number of participants, plus actively promoting the availability of services.

- Develop an actual *Program Plan* for recreation services. This plan needs to take into consideration the needs of the community, the role of Sammamish Parks and Recreation, and the expectations and role of other organizations and recreation providers in the area. There should be clearly identified areas of programmatic responsibility to ensure that there is not overlap in resource allocation or that gaps in services are not present.

- Match Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department programming efforts with available staff and financial resources. Recognize that increasing the role of the Parks and Recreation Department in providing programs will require an increase in full and part-time staff.

- Determine and track actual costs and revenues generated by each special event that is offered by the Parks and Recreation Department. Determine total number of attendees when possible.

- Attempt to track use and attendance numbers for key events provided by others.

- Require that all contract service providers for the Parks and Recreation Department register their participants through the Department and keep a minimum of 30% of gross revenues. If this is not possible, develop straight rental agreements for use based not only on the space being used but also on the number of participants and fee for the class.

- Add another Recreation Coordinator in the next one-two years to assist with program coordination, Sammamish Arts Commission activities and athletic field scheduling. A second Recreation Coordinator may be needed in the same time period to manage youth,

teen, adaptive recreation and senior activities and programs if the City takes a larger role in this area.

Programming:

- Recognize the needs of a growing community and one that has the following characteristics:
  - 31% people of color
  - 55% of households have children
  - Increasing senior population
  - Highly educated
  - High income
  - Multi-generational households
  - Increasing number of people working from home

- Establish the goal of providing more of an emphasis on recreation programs that focus on:
  - Different ethnic groups
  - Family and multi-generational programming opportunities
  - Teen and senior age groups
  - Integrating recreation programming with educational pursuits

  The focus should be partnering with other providers to meet this goal and the City being prepared to provide a base level of programming for teens and seniors (3 to 4 on-going activities per year with a growth of 2-3 year for 5 years).

- Work with other providers to increase the level of programming in the following areas:
  - Adult Sports
  - General Interest
  - Special Needs
  - Outdoor Recreation

  Other providers should be the primary providers of the activities and programs in these categories, but the City will need to outline specific program needs and expectations. The YMCA should be encouraged to increase programming for adult sports as well as other adult sports organizations. Finding specific providers for special needs and outdoor recreation will need to be a priority. Having 2-3 new programs in these areas should be a goal in the next three years.

- Also recognize the need to continue to grow programming in the areas of emphasis identified from the public input process:
  - Youth sports programs and camps
  - Fitness classes
  - Educational classes
  - Adventure or alternative sports
  - Cultural arts

There are already a considerable number of program offerings in each of these categories (with the exception of adventure or alternative sports) currently available in Sammamish but with an expressed desire to see more from the public, the City will need to work with existing providers to increase the level of offerings. For adventure or alternative sports, there will need to be an active effort to attract these types of providers to Sammamish.

It is also recognized that the Parks and Recreation Department is now going to supporting the Sammamish Arts Commission's programs and events for the City. This will allow for better partnerships to further cultural arts services in the community but will also require additional staff time.

- Based on current Parks and Recreation Department staffing levels, establish a maximum number of community wide special events per year/month that the Department can provide on their own. This should not exceed 15 per year or two per month. Additional special events would only be added if one existing event is dropped. Future special events should have a focus on fitness/wellness, community building and outdoor recreation.

- Coordinate with the library for some additional youth focused educational and enrichment programs. There should be a goal of adding 4 to 5 of these programs in the next two years.

- Be willing to add in-house or contract programming under the direction of the Parks and Recreation Department for specific program areas that cannot be adequately met by outside providers. As has been noted, this is likely to be in the area of youth, teen and senior services. Having a viable location for these activities could be a challenge if the Sammamish Community & Aquatic Center and/or the Sammamish Teen & Recreation Center is not utilized for this purpose.

- Establish a five-step process for determining the future needs and providers of recreation services:
    1. Assess the needs and desires of the community for specific recreation program needs. This will require that the Parks and Recreation Department staff conduct 4 to 5 focus groups a year, conduct an on-line programming survey at least every other year and keep up with programming trends on an annual basis.
    2. Establish a Sammamish Recreation Programming Council made up of organizations that are program providers in the Sammamish area to guide long term recreation programming decisions. This council should meet at least twice a year if not quarterly.
    3. Work with existing organizations to increase the types and number of recreation programs whenever possible.
    4. Recruit new organizations when existing providers cannot meet the demand for new programs.
    5. The City conducts programs and services when other providers are not willing or able.

Recreation Facilities:

- If the Sammamish Teen and Recreation Center would no longer be utilized by the Boys & Girls Club for their youth and teen programs, the City should strongly consider utilizing this existing City building for similar Sammamish Parks and Recreation programs. This would require at least one dedicated full-time staff person plus a substantial number of part-time program staff and other operating costs.

- If recreation services that focus on cultural arts and seniors are going to be added, in the future, the City, ideally in partnership with other organizations, may need to develop a cultural arts center and senior/active adults center. Before embarking on either one of these facilities, the City should complete a feasibility study that identifies specific needs, potential partners, determines a site and quantifies capital and operating costs. This is a lower priority, but the study may need to occur in the next five years.

- As has been noted the City will need to determine how the following existing structures in Big Rock Park will be utilized.
    - *Reard Freed House* – will most likely need to serve as office space or a museum for community historical interests. Leasing of the building at a minimal rate should be considered.
    - *Parcel A Former Residence* – it will be difficult to utilize this one story residence for many public functions without significant renovations, ADA upgrades and the development of an access road and parking. Possible uses include an outdoor education center or a small conference center. The best use may simply be for a maintenance office or to remove the building from the site.
    - *Tree House* – this unique feature needs to have a permanent use. It would be an ideal location for birthday parties, small weddings, interpretative programs or a small summer camp. However, with no power or water available in the structure and no permanent restrooms or ADA accommodations, this may be difficult and expensive to accomplish.

- The Sweene House in Lower Commons Park is currently utilized by a community organization for youth counseling services, but this building could be eliminated in the future development of Town Center requiring a new location for these services.

Athletic Fields:

- There currently is a need for additional athletic fields and the demand will only continue to grow as the population increases. This is evidenced by the growth in field use numbers as well as the requests for field time by local sports organizations. This will be further complicated by the loss of one existing school field (the baseball field at Margaret Meade Elementary) in 2018. If the number of adult sports are increased, this could place further strain on the number of athletic fields that are available. A specific demand and feasibility study for additional athletic fields should be conducted in the next two years.

In the interim, there are a number of recommendations that can help expand the use of the existing fields. This includes:

- Continue with the multi-use concept for field use.
- Convert as many existing fields to artificial turf as possible and light as many of these as well.
- Move away from the concept of block scheduling and begin to schedule fields on a per use basis to maximize field utilization. It is recognized that this will require additional staff time.
- Determine the maximum number of practices and games per team per week that will be scheduled for each sport.
- Require that any expansion of seasons, addition of age groups, or new sports by sports organizations to be approved by the City with an assessment of available fields completed before permitting the change.
- Emerging sports (such as cricket, lacrosse, rugby, etc.) are going to have increasing demands for fields and will need to be part of the allocation process.
- Establish a Youth Sports Council that has youth sports field user groups meet on a quarterly basis to establish set sports seasons and field use schedules and priorities.

- Continue to partner with the two school districts on improvements to existing fields or the development of new facilities but only if there are use agreements that ensure community use on a consistent basis to justify the capital investment.

- Plan for the development of future athletic fields using the Eastlake Community Fields as a model. In the next ten to fifteen years, two other facilities of similar size will most likely be needed in the community. Any new fields should be developed as a complex with multi-use capabilities, utilizing artificial turf and lights.

Indoor Fieldhouse

- The viability of an indoor fieldhouse is currently being explored by the City. Determining the specific need for such a facility will be critical as well as the building requirements. Some factors to consider include:
  - An indoor fieldhouse requires a large area for the building and the required parking. Most successful fieldhouses have at least one large playing area (minimum of 180 x 75) and often two of these areas. The quality of the turf is the key.
  - A fieldhouse is very busy during the evenings and weekends from late October until early April but generally receive a much lower level of use during the weekdays and during the "off-season".
  - A facility of this nature must have a regional draw to be successful. During the "high season" the fieldhouse can operate until midnight or later.
  - There must be a strong level of programming in the facility from youth leagues, camps and clinics to adult leagues and tournaments. This is augmented by rentals to outside groups and organizations.
  - While most fieldhouses have a certain sport focus (usually indoor soccer), it is important to serve a diversity of sports interests.

- A fieldhouse has the ability to cover its basic costs of operations through fees generated by the facility if it is placed in a strong enough market and "off-season" activities and programs can be maximized.

- It is highly recommended that the City conduct a detailed feasibility study before undertaking a project of this magnitude. This would determine if there is an adequate market for a fieldhouse, the site requirements, probable construction costs, likely operating expenses and revenues, as well as the operating partner.

APPENDIX F
PAST COMMUNITY PLANS

REVIEW OF PAST COMMUNITY PLANS

Past community plans and other relevant documents were reviewed for policy direction and goals as they pertain to the provision and planning for parks, trails and recreation opportunities in Sammamish. The development of each involved public input and adoption by their respective responsible legislative body.

City of Sammamish 2012 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan

The 2012 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan (PRO) outlines the goals and policies to provide for strategic growth, development and improvement of the parks and recreation system and is consistent with the city's overall comprehensive plan goals for supporting a sustainable and healthy community. The City's park system has grown rapidly from 44 acres to 490 acres since its 1999 incorporation when several King County parks were transferred to the city. Sammamish parks and facilities are classified as community park, neighborhood park, mini park, special use park, school/city partnership park, open space/natural area and trails. The park system uses a level of service standard that measures the overall park investment person (valuation based model) as the basis for its park impact fee. The valuation based model is used in conjunction with projected population growth, population density, availability of non-city parks and open spaces and maintenance and operating costs as additional considerations in the measure of service needs. The capital improvement plan (CIP) provides a six-year projection for specific projects, funding sources and project timelines to achieve the goals and objectives of the identified system-wide needs. The projects in the CIP include development, renovation, repair/maintenance and acquisition. Funding for the CIP projects is primarily derived from the real estate excise tax and park impact fees. The six-year CIP typically gets updated with each biennial year to reflect completed and sequenced projects.

Sammamish 2015 Comprehensive Plan: Parks, Recreation & Open Space Element

The City of Sammamish Comprehensive Plan placed a strong emphasis on developing goals and policies that support sustainability and healthy community principles. The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element of the comprehensive plan contains goals and policies that are consistent with the framework for sustainability and healthy communities recognizing that parks and recreation play an important role in promoting good public health. The parks element outlines how parks will be acquired, designed, managed and programmed and is consistent with the City Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan. The

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overarching goal in the parks element of the comprehensive plan is to provide a network of parks, trails, athletic fields, and open spaces that deliver a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities to the Sammamish community. The other goals within the parks element support the attainment of this system-wide goal by identifying financing strategies for development and operations for both outdoor and indoor recreation facilities, pursuing acquisition and development of additional parkland, ensuring adequate maintenance of existing facilities, constructing new athletic fields with emphasis on all-weather multi-purpose facilities, improving existing athletic fields to increase capacity, ensuring the provision of adequate indoor recreation facilities to meet current and future recreational needs, and developing additional pavilions and shelters.

Sammamish 2015 Comprehensive Plan: Capital Facilities Element

The Comprehensive Plan's Capital Facilities Element is charged with ensuring that expectations for quality of service (measured as "adopted level of service") will be met to support the development planned in the land use element of the plan. Through this capital facility element, the comprehensive plan seeks to provide adequate capital facilities that address past deficiencies, meet the needs of growth and annexations and enhance the quality of life through acceptable levels of service. The capital facilities element established the levels of service for City-provided facilities and services. These levels of service are the minimum thresholds necessary to adequately serve future development, as well as the minimum thresholds to which the City will strive to provide for existing development. For local parks, the current level of service was measured as the valuation of the existing parkland and recreational facilities inventory that make up the City of Sammamish park system divided by the current population. Based on 2013 population, the park valuation per capita is $1,587.

Sammamish Parks & Recreation Six-Year Parks Capital Improvement Program

Adopted in June 2016 by City Council, the Parks 2017-2022 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) outlines the anticipated revenues and expenditures for park capital project over a six-year period. The CIP follows closely with the recommendations from the Park, Recreation and Open Space (PRO) Plan and is consistent with the city comprehensive plan to address the physical infrastructure needs of the city parks, trails, recreation and open space system. Over the six-year time frame, the park project expenditures are estimated at over $26 million, including park, trail, planning, and acquisition projects and a capital replacement program. The CIP allows the City to coordinate planning efforts with other capital needs within the city, maintain park impact fees and pursue grant funding for parks projects.

Sammamish Trails, Bikeways and Paths Plan

The City's Trails, Bikeways and Paths Plan, adopted in 2004, was prepared to provide the vision for the local trail network and consider opportunities for regional connections where appropriate. The Plan is considered a comprehensive and long-term plan for the development of recreational trails and non-motorized transportation facilities within the city. The plan's vision was to create an integrated system across recreation and

transportation and a range of user types.

Key aspects of the plan include the following:

- Provide safe access to schools: sidewalks and bike lanes
- Provide connectivity along arterial road corridors and utility corridors
- Provide a variety of facility types to enhance recreational opportunities
- Provide a significant increase in recreational trail opportunities within the city
- Provide better access to parks, commercial areas, transit and civic spaces
- Provide access to the future East Lake Sammamish Trail (regional trail)
- Provide safe routes and facilities to manage topographic conditions on the plateau

The planning process identified the physical, property ownership, maintenance and funding challenges to community connectivity. Basic overall trail corridors (recreational and transportation) were identified for east/west and north/south connectivity through the city. A hierarchy of pathways and trail types, ranging from multi-use trails to primitive soft-surface trails and including sidewalks, as well as bicycle facility types was created to address the needs on the Sammamish Plateau. The plan identified and prioritized implementation projects and aligned them with anticipated funding sources.

Sammamish Town Center Plan

Adopted in 2008 by City Council, the Sammamish Town Center Plan outlined principles and community planning intentions for the area identified as the future "heart of the city". The plan is intended to guide development patterns in a 240-acre Town Center Study Area. The preferred town center concept includes a variety of civic and community benefits (recreational, cultural and educational activities), retail and office opportunities (shopping and businesses), residential choices (4-6 story multi-family, townhouse, cottages) and environmental functions and values (low-impact development and other techniques) for Sammamish residents. The plan concept most relevant to this park system planning effort is to

"Create a comprehensive system of parks, open space, and trails. Building on the Sammamish Commons and protected stream and wetland corridors, the plan includes a system of parks, open spaces, trails, and natural areas that provide a wide variety of recreational opportunities. Pedestrian and bicycle links and environmental enhancements will serve the Town Center and the city as a whole. Trail construction is an especially critical aspect of this element to physically connect the various quadrants within the center, and enhancement of forested corridors and views will likewise connect the center visually."

Goals and recommendations within the plan are intended to be integrated to ensure efficiency and viability, For example, parks, open space and trails recommendations are intimately connected to environmental management and restoration goals. The plan also recognized that further analysis and planning work was needed for the mixed-use subarea. This effort was accomplished through the Sammamish Town center Infrastructure Plan summarized below.

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Sammamish Town Center Infrastructure Plan 2009

The 2009 Sammamish Town Center Infrastructure Plan focused on the Core Mixed Use area in an approximate ¼ mile area. This civic zone and its streetscape is intended to develop as an urban, pedestrian oriented, family-friendly, civic center encompassing a full mix of land uses, which are connected by a network of public open spaces and pathways. The outdoor spaces are defined by buildings and their proportion to streets and openings with walkability as a key component and "green spine" concept that connects a public open space system to adjacent neighborhoods. The Town Center Plan provides guidance for the private development that will create the developments spacing the town center by identifying the design objectives and illustrating the desired development pattern through a series of conceptual diagrams depicting land use, circulation, open space and landscapes.

City of Sammamish Sustainability Strategy, 2011

Sammamish's vision is to become an environmentally and economically sustainable community by crafting and implementing an achievable, multi-faceted and measurable strategy that maximizes opportunity and efficiency while minimizing cost. Sammamish expects to contribute toward larger regional and global goals, such as mitigating the effects of climate change, to make the community an even better place to live, work and play.

City of Sammamish Operating and Capital Budget

The City of Sammamish 2017-2018 Operating and Capital Budget includes improvements to Parks and Recreation to create/maintain a park system and programs. The budget includes the update for this Parks and Open Space Plan as well as improvements to the Beaver Lake Park beach, restroom installation in the Lower Commons and the acquisition of land for parks and open space. The operating budget ensures regular maintenance of parks and sports fields. Total operating expenditures for Parks, Recreation & Culture are up from $8,121,889 in the 2015-2016 budget to $9,960,620 for 2017-2018. The Parks capital projects for 2017-2018 are estimated at $17,686,500 compared to $29,943,482 in the 2015-2016 budget year. The average annual per capita cost for Parks, Recreation and Culture is $81.31 per resident. The services provided by Parks, Recreation and Culture include planning for, constructing, and maintaining active and passive parks, field and facility rentals, organizing cultural activities such as 4th on the Plateau, Holiday Lighting, Teen Fest, and a summer concert series, and an Arts program that includes rotating art displays in City Hall. These services are partly paid for by field use and recreation program fees. Specific highlighted capital projects include:

- Beaver Lake Park: Lakeside improvements slated for Beaver Lake Park include the swim beach and shoreline, expansion of the parking lot, new playground equipment, landscaping and irrigation. The total projected cost of the improvements is $2,800,000.
- Field Turf Replacement: The city and the Issaquah School District will share in the expected $1,400,000 cost of field turf and infill replacement at Skyline High School. Funding for the city's portion will come from monies set aside for this purpose.
- East Sammamish Park: Two projects are planned for this park. One project will install a new playground and spray park. The second project will include a parking lot expansion, frontage improvements, pedestrian lighting, tennis court

access, and a trail to Margaret Mead Elementary School. The projected cost of both projects is $1,850,000.
- Klahanie Park Field Repairs: $300,000 of athletic field drainage and turf repairs are scheduled for Klahanie Park.

Completed improvements highlighted from the 2015-2016 biennium include:

- Community and Aquatics Center: Completed construction of the Community and Aquatics Center. Citizen surveys for several years rated a Community and Aquatics Center as a high priority. This facility has been a very busy place since its opening in April 2016.
- Big Rock Park: Big Rock Park is being donated to the city in phases by a very generous resident. Construction of phase I (15 acres) including trail work, an interpretive center, and parking was completed in 2016. An additional 20 acres was donated to the city effective January 1, 2017.
- Sammamish Commons Park: ADA trail improvements added switchbacks to a steep trail leading to the Lower Commons from City Hall to allow wheelchair access.

2016 King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas

The King County Open Space Plan is organized around the major watersheds that shape King County's open space system. Sammamish is within the Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed that covers 692 square miles and contains two major river systems (Cedar and Sammamish), three large lakes (Washington, Sammamish, and Union), and numerous creeks including Issaquah and Bear Creeks. It is the most densely populated watershed in Washington, with approximately 55 percent of the watershed's population inside the Urban Growth Area. The watershed's projected population for 2022 is 1.6 million.

The Open Space Plan articulated four primary goals: 1) Take care of what we have; 2) Grow/connect regional open space and natural lands; 3) Improve regional trails system and regional mobility; and 4) make parks more accessible. To achieve those goals the Plan's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) outlines objectives for planning, acquisition, design and development, and asset management. The CIP project list contains the proposed six-year timing and cost estimates for regional open space acquisition, major maintenance and infrastructure repair and community grants and partnerships. King County's long-term capital program for expansion and enhancement of its regional trails system is detailed further in the King County Regional Trails Needs Report.

VISION 2040

Adopted in April 2008, by the Puget Sound Regional Council as dictated by Washington's Growth Management Act, the VISION 2040 contains policy guidance, concrete actions and objectives to assist the Puget Sound region's cities, towns businesses and organizations towards growth management that shares a future vision for environmental conservation and land use planning. Relative to environmental stewardship, VISION 2040 emphasized the need for planning approaches at all levels that consider the complexities of the region's ecosystems. VISION 2040 called for a regional green space strategy and for an action plan to address climate change. The plan urged cities and counties to coordinate their efforts to protect critical areas, maintain healthy habitat and ensure good water quality.

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Puget Sound Regional Council Open Space Plan

The Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) is a governmental entity composed of representatives from Pierce, Kitsap, King and Snohomish Counties, its cities, and other governments that develops policies and plans and makes decisions on regional issues. Under the U.S. Department of Transportation, PSRC is also the Metropolitan Planning Organization responsible for regional transportation planning and implementation. The Regional Open Space Conservation Plan being led by PSRC will help implement regional policies and actions in VISION 2040. Vision 2040 (PSRC's regional growth strategy) called for identifying, preserving and enhancing significant regional open space networks and linkages across jurisdictional boundaries. PSRC is building on the ROSS efforts by developing a regional open space conservation plan which will knit together open space and related plans from counties, tribes, resource agencies, salmon recovery groups, and other organizations. The plan will prioritize and elevate these open space needs to attract funding and support. The draft plan is scheduled for release in spring 2018 with a final version to be completed by fall 2018.

Active Transportation Plan

An active transportation plan was developed by the Puget Sound Regional Council to build on the policies from the VISION 2040 and Transportation 2040. The active transportation plan is purposed to help implement active transportation and provides guidance for local jurisdictions for developing their bicycle and pedestrian elements. The active transportation plan shows the region's commitment for the development of a more efficient and accessible public transportation system serving compact, walkable and livable communities. The Active Transportation Plan is also an update to the 2003 Bicycle and Pedestrian Implementation Strategy. The Plan seeks to increase use of active transportation, increase safety and comfort of users, connect the network of active transportation routes across jurisdictional and levels of accessibility and provide guidance for measuring/monitoring active transportation systems and promoting investment in active transportation projects.

Regional Open Space Strategy (ROSS)

Over a five-year period, the University of Washington's Green Futures Lab led a collaborative research and planning initiative for the central Puget Sound region conducted with a broad network of open space experts. Entitled the Regional Open Space Strategy (ROSS), the planning effort revealed that existing actions were fragmented, funding was inadequate, and open space protections were disconnected and not scaled to regional conservation. The analyses suggested that the coordination and integration of open space conservation in the Central Puget Sound region needed a more collective approach to be successful in the face of current and future regional growth.

In an effort to create and ensure a robust connected multifunctional regional open space system, the ROSS approach is being encouraged as a collaborative effort to integrate and elevate the many activities underway to conserve and enhance the ecological, economic, recreational, and aesthetic vitality of the Central Puget Sound Region. Regional Open Space Strategies (ROSS) encompass four counties, eight watersheds and an approach to encouraging experts to work across jurisdictional boundaries and technical "silos".

Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust Strategic Plan 2016-2020

The Mountains to Sound (MTS) Greenway is the 1.5 million –acre landscape that extends from Seattle across the Cascade Mountains to Ellensburg. The MTS Greenway Trust is working to conserve a healthy and sustainable relationship between land and people to preserve the heritage of working forests, local agricultural, places for outdoor recreation, nature and wildlife while embracing strong economies in vibrant urban communities.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust Strategic Plan describes the overarching goals of the Greenway Trust and the strategies that will be employed to achieve those goals over the next 3-5 years. Those six strategies listed below are targeted towards priority initiatives in five Greenway locations including urban and edge communities, the Snoqualmie River Valley, Middle Fork Snoqualmie, and Upper Yakima Basin as well as the pursuit of a national heritage area designation for a region of the Greenway.

MTS Greenway Trust 2016-2020 Plan Strategies:

- Promote a relevant, holistic vision that raises public awareness and motivates other to act
- Lead inclusive coalitions for collective action
- Implement key habitat restoration, trail, and recreation access projects
- Engage people of all ages and all backgrounds in outdoor education and volunteer stewardship
- Creatively assemble, secure, and leverage resources that support action
- Engage with agencies and property owners in planning for the future.

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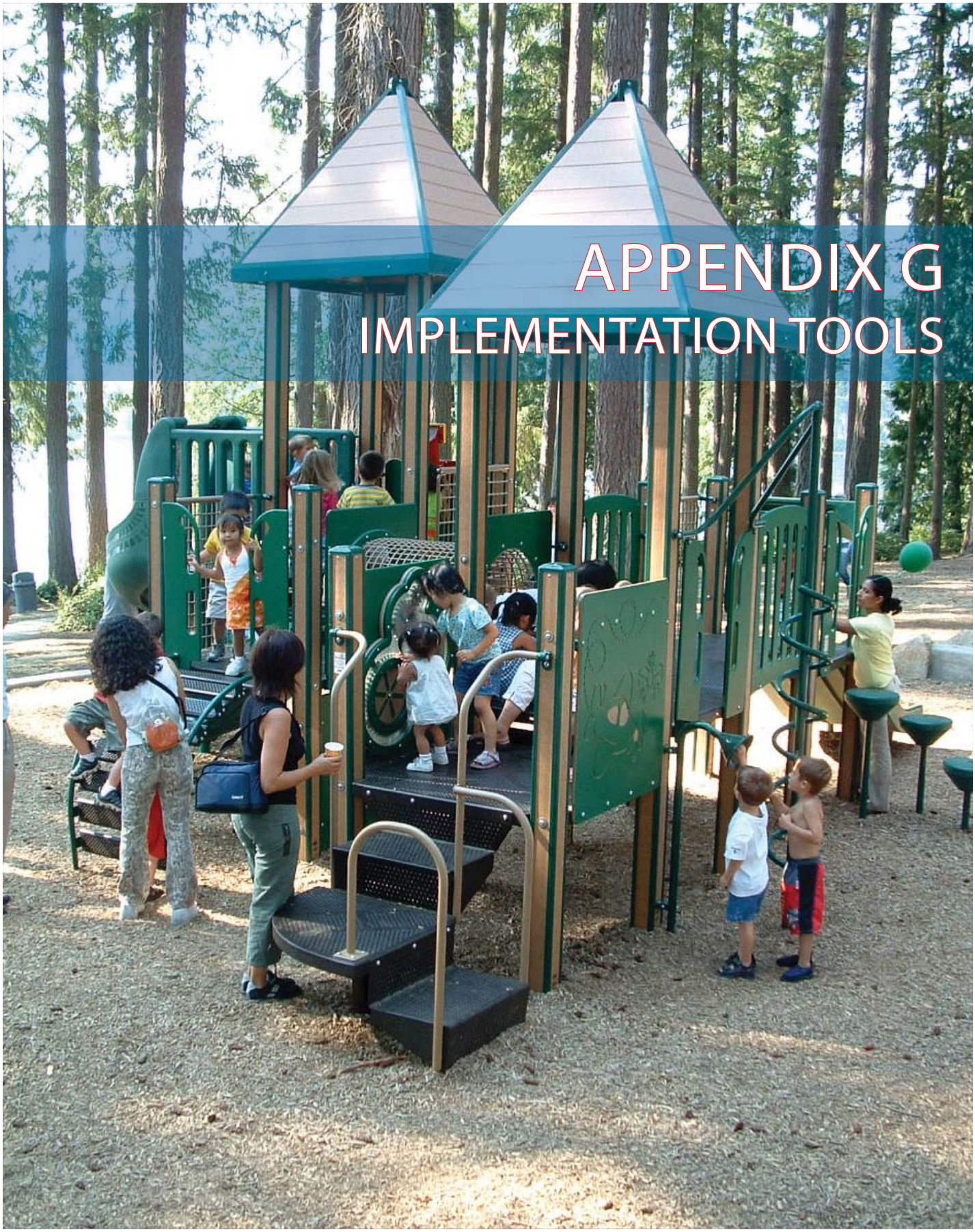

APPENDIX G
IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

LOCAL FUNDING OPTIONS

The City of Sammamish possesses a range of local funding tools that could be accessed for the benefit of growing, developing and maintaining its parks and recreation program. The sources listed below represent likely potential sources, but some also may be dedicated for numerous other local purposes which limit applicability and usage. Therefore, discussions with City leadership are critical to assess the political landscape to modify or expand the use of existing City revenue sources in favor of park and recreation programs.

Councilmanic Bonds

Councilmanic bonds may be sold by cities without public vote. The bonds, both principal and interest, are retired with payments from existing city revenue or new general tax revenue, such as additional sales tax or real estate excise tax. The state constitution has set a maximum debt limit for councilmanic bonds of 1½% of the value of taxable property in the city.

General Obligation Bond

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=84.52.056

For the purposes of funding capital projects, such as land acquisitions or facility construction, cities and counties have the authority to borrow money by selling bonds. Voter-approved general obligation bonds may be sold only after receiving a 60 percent majority vote at a general or special election. If approved, an excess property tax is levied each year for the life of the bond to pay both principal and interest. The state constitution (Article VIII, Section 6) limits total debt to 5% of the total assessed value of property in the jurisdiction.

Excess Levy – One Year Only

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=84.52.052

Cities and counties that are levying their statutory maximum rate can ask the voters, at any special election date, to raise their rate for one year (RCW 84.52.052). As this action increases revenue for one-year at a time it is wise to request this type of funding for one-time uses only.

Regular Property Tax - Lid Lift

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=84.55.050

Cities are authorized to impose ad valorem taxes upon real and personal property. A city's maximum levy rate for general purposes is $3.375 per $1,000 of assessed valuation. Limitations on annual increases in tax collections, coupled with changes in property value, causes levy rates to rise or fall; however, in no case

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may they rise above statutory limits. Once the rate is established each year, it may not be raised without the approval of a majority of the voters. Receiving voter approval is known as a lid lift. A lid lift may be permanent, or may be for a specific purpose and time period.

A levy lid lift is an instrument for increasing property tax levies for operating and/or capital purposes. Taxing districts with a tax rate that is less than their statutory maximum rate may ask the voters to "lift" the levy lid by increasing the tax rate to some amount equal to or less than their statutory maximum rate. A simple majority vote of citizenry is required.

Cities and counties have two "lift" options available to them: Single-year/basic or Multi-year.

> Single-year: The single-year lift does not mean that the lift goes away after one year; it can be for any amount of time, including permanently, unless the proceeds will be used for debt service on bonds, in which case the maximum time period is nine years. Districts may permanently increase the levy but must use language in the ballot title expressly stating that future levies will increase as allowed by chapter 84.55 RCW. After the initial "lift" in the first year, the district's levy in future years is subject to the 101 percent lid in chapter 84.55 RCW. This is the maximum amount it can increase without returning to the voters for another lid lift.
>
> The election to implement a single-year lift may take place on any election date listed in RCW 29A.04.321.
>
> Multi-year: The multi-year lift allows the levy lid to be "bumped up" each year for up to a maximum of six years. At the end of the specified period, the levy in the final period may be designated as the basis for the calculation of all future levy increases (in other words, be made permanent) if expressly stated in the ballot title. The levy in future years would then be subject to the 101 percent lid in chapter 84.55 RCW.
>
> In a multi-year lift, the lift for the first year must state the new tax rate for that year. For the ensuing years, the lift may be a dollar amount, a percentage increase tied to an index, or a percentage amount set by some other method. The amounts do not need to be the same for each year. If the amount of the increase for a particular year would require a tax rate that is above the maximum tax rate, the assessor will levy only the maximum amount allowed by law.
>
> The election to implement a multi-year lift must be either the August primary or the November general election.

The single-year lift allows supplanting of expenditures within the lift period; the multi-year left does not, and the purpose for the lift must be specifically identified in the election materials. For both single- and multi-year lifts, when the lift expires the base for future levies will revert to what the dollar amount would have been if no lift had ever been done.

The total regular levy rate of senior taxing districts (counties and cities) and junior taxing districts (fire districts, library districts, etc.) may not exceed $5.90/$1,000 AV. If this limit is exceeded, levies are reduced or eliminated in the following order until the total tax rate is at $5.90.

1. Parks & Recreation Districts (up to $0.60)
   Parks & Recreation Service Areas (up to $0.60)
   Cultural Arts, Stadiums & Convention Districts (up to $0.25)

2. Flood Control Zone Districts (up to $0.50)

3. Hospital Districts (up to $0.25)
   Metropolitan Parks Districts (up to $0.25)
   All other districts not otherwise mentioned

4. Metropolitan Park Districts formed after January 1, 2002 or after (up to $0.50)

5. Fire Districts (up to $0.25)

6. Fire Districts (remaining $0.50)
   Regional Fire Protection Service Authorities (up to $0.50)
   Library Districts (up to $0.50)
   Hospital Districts (up to $0.50)
   Metropolitan Parks Districts formed before January 1, 2002 (up to $0.50)

Sales Tax

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=82.14

Paid by the consumer, sales tax is a percentage of the retail price paid for specific classifications of goods and services within the State of Washington.

Governing bodies of cities and counties may impose sales taxes within their boundaries at a rate set by state statute and local ordinances, subject to referendum.

Until the 1990 Legislative Session, the maximum possible total sales tax rate paid by purchasers in cities was 8.1 percent. This broke down as follows: state, 6.5 cents on the dollar; counties, 0.15 cents; cities, 0.85 cents; and transit districts, a maximum of 0.6 cents (raised to 0.9 cents in 2000). Since then multiple sales options were authorized. Those applicable to Parks and Recreation include: counties may ask voters to approve a sales tax of up to 0.3 percent, which is shared with cities. At least one-third of the revenue must be used for criminal justice purposes.

Counties and cities may also form public facilities districts, and these districts may ask the voters to approve a sales tax of up to 0.2 percent. The proceeds may be used for financing, designing, acquisition, construction, equipping, operating, maintaining, remodeling, repairing, and reequipping its public facilities.

Revenue may be used to fund any essential county and municipal service.

If a jurisdiction is going to change a sales tax rate or levy a new sales tax, it must pass an ordinance to that effect and submit it to the Department of Revenue at least 75 days before the effective date. The effective date must be the first day of a quarter: January 1, April 1, July 1 or October 1.

Business and Occupation Tax

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=35.102

Business and occupation (B&O) taxes are excise taxes levied on different classes of business to raise revenue. Taxes are levied as a percentage of the gross receipts of a business, less some deductions. Businesses are put in different classes such as manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing, and services. Within each class, the rate must be the same, but it may differ among classes.

Cities can impose this tax for the first time or raise rates following referendum procedure.

B&O taxes are limited to a maximum tax rate that can be imposed by a city's legislative body at 0.2 percent (0.002), but grandfathered in any higher rates that existed on January 1, 1982. Any city may levy a rate higher than 0.2 percent, if it is approved by a majority of voters (RCW 35.21.711). Beginning January 1, 2008, cities that levy the B&O tax must allow for allocation and apportionment, as set out in RCW 35.102.130.

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Admissions Tax

http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=35.21.280
Purpose:

An admissions tax is a use tax for entertainment. Both cities and counties may impose this tax through legislative action.

Cities and/or counties may levy an admission tax in an amount no greater than five percent of the admission charge, as is authorized by statute (cities: RCW 35.21.280; counties: RCW 35.57.100). This tax can be levied on admission charges (including season tickets) to places such as theaters, dance halls, circuses, clubs that have cover charges, observation towers, stadiums, and any other activity where an admission charge is made to enter the facility.

If a city imposes an admissions tax, the county may not levy a tax within city boundaries.

The statutes provide an exception for admission to elementary or secondary school activities. Generally, certain events sponsored by nonprofits are exempted from the tax; however, this is not a requirement. Counties also exempt any public facility of a public facility district for which admission is imposed. There are no statutory restrictions on the use of revenue.

Impact Fees

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=82.02.050
Development impact fees are charges placed on new development in unimproved areas to help pay for various public facilities that serve new development or for other impacts associated with such development.

Both cities and counties may impose this tax through legislative action.

Counties that plan under the GMA, and cities, may impose impact fees on residential and commercial development activity to help pay for certain public facility improvements, including parks, open space, and recreation facilities identified in the county's capital facilities plan. The improvements financed from impact fees must be reasonably related to the new development and must reasonably benefit the new development. The fees must be spent or encumbered within ten years of collection.

Real Estate Excise Tax

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=82.46.010
Excise tax levied 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. Both cities and counties may impose this tax through legislative action.

REET 2 must be approved by majority vote if the county chooses to fully plan under the Growth Management act (GMA); it may be approved by legislative action if the county is required to plan under the GMA.

The state levies this tax at the rate of 1.28 percent; a locally-imposed tax is also authorized. Counties and cities may levy a quarter percent tax (REET 1); a second quarter percent tax (REET 2) is authorized. First quarter percent REET (REET 1) must be spent on capital projects listed in the city's capital facilities plan element of their comprehensive plan. Capital projects include planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of parks, recreational facilities, and trails.

The second quarter percent REET (REET 2) must also be spent on capital projects, which includes planning,

construction, reconstruction, repair, rehabilitation, or improvement of parts. Acquisition of land for parks is not a permitted use of REET 2. Both REET 1 and REET 2 may be used to make loan and debt service payments on projects that are a permitted use of these funds.

Lodging Tax

http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?Cite=67.28.180

The lodging tax is a user fee for hotel/motel occupation. Both cities and counties may impose this tax through legislative action.

Cities and/or counties may impose a "basic" two percent tax under RCW 67.28.180 on all charges for furnishing lodging at hotels, motels and similar establishments for a continuous period of less than one month.

This tax is taken as a credit against the 6.5 percent state sales tax, so that the total tax that a patron pays in retail sales tax and hotel-motel tax combined is equal to the retail sales tax in the jurisdiction. In addition, jurisdictions may levy an additional tax of up to two percent, or a total rate of four percent, under RCW 67.28.181(1). This is not credited against the state sales tax. Therefore, if this tax is levied, the total tax on the lodging bill will increase by two percent.

If both a city and the county are levying this tax, the county must allow a credit for any tax levied by a city so that no two taxes are levied on the same taxable event. These revenues must be used solely for paying for tourism promotion and for the acquisition and/or operating of tourism-related facilities. "Tourism" is defined as economic activity resulting from tourists, which may include sales of overnight lodging, meals, tours, gifts, or souvenirs; there is no requirement that a tourist must stay overnight.

Real Estate Excise Tax - Local Conservation Areas (King County)

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=82.46.070

Boards of County Commissioners may impose, with majority voter approval, an excise tax on each sale of real property in the county at rate not to exceed 1% of the selling price for the purpose of acquiring and maintaining conservation areas. The authorizing legislation defines conservation areas as "land and water that has environmental, agricultural, aesthetic, cultural, scientific, historic, scenic, or low-intensity recreational value for existing and future generations..." These areas include "open spaces, wetlands, marshes, aquifer recharge areas, shoreline areas, natural areas, and other lands and waters that are important to preserve flora and fauna." King County does not currently assess a Conservation REET.

Conservation Futures Tax (King County)

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=84.34

The Conservation Futures Tax (CFT) is provided for in Chapter 84.34 of the Revised Code of Washington. King County imposes a Conservation Futures levy at a rate of $0.0625 per $1,000 assessed value for the purpose of acquiring open space lands, including green spaces, greenbelts, wildlife habitat and trail rights-of-way proposed for preservation for public use by either the county or the cities within the county. Funds are allocated annually, and cities within the county, citizen groups and citizens may apply for funds through the county's process. The CFT program provides grants to cities to support open space priorities in local plans and requires a 100% match from other sources.

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FEDERAL & STATE GRANTS AND CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program

http://www.nps.gov/orgs/rtca/index.htm

The Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program, also known as the Rivers & Trails Program or RTCA, is a technical assistance resource for communities administered by the National Park Service and federal government agencies so they can conserve rivers, preserve open space and develop trails and greenways. The RTCA program implements the natural resource conservation and outdoor recreation mission of NPS in communities across America.

Community Development Block Grants

These funds are intended to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low and moderate income persons. Snohomish County, in partnership with 18 cities and towns within the county through an interlocal agreement, receives CDBG funds on an entitlement basis as an Urban County Consortium. The county administers this funding on behalf of the consortium through the Snohomish County Office of Housing and Community Development (OHCD). CDBG funds can be used for a wide variety of projects, services, facilities and infrastructure.

North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grants Program

http://www.fws.gov/policy/524fw1.html

The North American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989 provides matching grants to organizations and individuals who have developed partnerships to carry out wetland conservation projects in the United States, Canada, and Mexico for the benefit of wetlands-associated migratory birds and other wildlife. Two competitive grants programs exist (Standard and a Small Grants Program) and require that grant requests be matched by partner contributions at no less than a 1-to-1 ratio. Funds from U.S. Federal sources may contribute toward a project, but are not eligible as match.

The Standard Grants Program supports projects in Canada, the United States, and Mexico that involve long-term protection, restoration, and/or enhancement of wetlands and associated uplands habitats.

The Small Grants Program operates only in the United States; it supports the same type of projects and adheres to the same selection criteria and administrative guidelines as the U.S. Standard Grants Program. However, project activities are usually smaller in scope and involve fewer project dollars. Grant requests may not exceed $75,000, and funding priority is given to grantees or partners new to the Act's Grants Program.

Recreation and Conservation Office Grant Programs

www.rco.wa.gov

The Recreation and Conservation Office was created in 1964 as part of the Marine Recreation Land Act. The RCO grants money to state and local agencies, generally on a matching basis, to acquire, develop, and enhance wildlife habitat and outdoor recreation properties. Some money is also distributed for planning grants. RCO grant programs utilize funds from various sources. Historically, these have included the Federal

Land and Water Conservation Fund, state bonds, Initiative 215 monies (derived from unreclaimed marine fuel taxes), off-road vehicle funds, Youth Athletic Facilities Account and the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program.

Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA)

This program, managed through the RCO, provides matching grants to state and local agencies to protect and enhance salmon habitat and to provide public access and recreation opportunities on aquatic lands. In 1998, DNR refocused the ALEA program to emphasize salmon habitat preservation and enhancement. However, the program is still open to traditional water access proposals. Any project must be located on navigable portions of waterways. ALEA funds are derived from the leasing of state-owned aquatic lands and from the sale of harvest rights for shellfish and other aquatic resources.

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP)

The RCO is a state office that allocates funds to local and state agencies for the acquisition and development of wildlife habitat and outdoor recreation properties. Funding sources managed by the RCO include the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. The WWRP is divided into Habitat Conservation and Outdoor Recreation Accounts; these are further divided into several project categories. Cities, counties and other local sponsors may apply for funding in urban wildlife habitat, local parks, trails and water access categories. Funds for local agencies are awarded on a matching basis. Grant applications are evaluated once each year, and the State Legislature must authorize funding for the WWRP project lists.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) provides grants to buy land and develop public outdoor facilities, including parks, trails and wildlife lands. Grant recipients must provide at least 50% matching funds in either cash or in-kind contributions. Grant program revenue is from a portion of Federal revenue derived from sale or lease of off-shore oil and gas resources.

National Recreational Trails Program

The National Recreational Trails Program (NRTP) provides funds to maintain trails and facilities that provide a backcountry experience for a range of activities including hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, motorcycling, and snowmobiling. Eligible projects include the maintenance and re-routing of recreational trails, development of trail-side and trail-head facilities, and operation of environmental education and trail safety programs. A local match of 20% is required. This program is funded through Federal gasoline taxes attributed to recreational non-highway uses.

Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF) Program

The YAF provides grants to develop, equip, maintain, and improve youth and community athletic facilities. Cities, counties, and qualified non-profit organizations may apply for funding, and grant recipients must provide at least 50% matching funds in either cash or in-kind contributions.

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Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund

Grants are awarded by the Salmon Recovery Funding Board for acquisition or restoration of lands directly correlating to salmon habitat protection or recovery. Projects must demonstrate a direct benefit to fish habitat. There is no match requirement for design-only projects; acquisition and restoration projects require a 15% match. The funding source includes the sale of state general obligation bonds, the federal Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund and the state Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund.

STP/CMAQ Regional Competition - Puget Sound Regional Council

http://psrc.org/transportation/tip/selection/

Surface Transportation Program (STP) funds are considered the most "flexible" funding source provided through the federal Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient, Transportation Equity Act (SAFETEA-LU). Many types of projects are eligible, including transit, carpool/vanpool, bicycle/pedestrian, safety, traffic monitoring/management, and planning projects, along with the more traditional road and bridge projects. The purpose of the Congestion Mitigation Air Quality (CMAQ) program is to fund transportation projects or programs that will contribute to attainment or maintenance of the national ambient air quality standards for ozone, carbon monoxide and particulate matter. The two goals of improving air quality and relieving congestion were strengthened under SAFETEA-LU by a new provision establishing priority consideration for cost-effective emission reduction and congestion mitigation activities when using CMAQ funding. The King County Growth Management Planning Council serves as the countywide board in the allocation of some federal transportation grant funds to projects within King County, through the Puget Sound Regional Council.

King County Grant Exchange

http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/pi/grants.htm

The Grant Exchange is a clearinghouse of grant and technical assistance programs offered by the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks with the goals of protecting and enhancing the environment, increasing community stewardship, and providing expertise and consultation to projects. Grants and technical support are an important way in which King County increases opportunities for community stewardship of natural resources. These funds are leveraged by developing and strengthening partnerships with community organizations and local governments. On average, every dollar invested through grants is matched by three dollars in cash and in-kind contributions.

Wild Places in City Spaces

http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/pi/grant-exchange/wildplaces.htm

Wild Places in City Spaces provides grants up to $10,000 to volunteer organizations, community groups and government agencies for projects reforesting urban areas and restoring habitat within the urban growth area of King County. Funds are available under the Urban Reforestation and Habitat Restoration Grants Program. Grants support projects to reforest urban areas, remove invasive non-native plant species or provide wildlife habitats.

Natural Resource Stewardship Network

http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/pi/grant-exchange/NRSN.htm

The Natural Resource Stewardship Network assists urban forestry and watershed stewardship projects and provides grants and technical assistance to projects that involve communities and youth in improving neighborhood green spaces and forests. Grants of up to $20,000 are available for projects within the urban

growth area of King County that enhance, protect and manage urban forest, soil and water resources and will reimburse up to 50% of labor and materials costs. Inner-city and low income communities receive priority for support. Funds are provided by the King County Forestry Program and the King Conservation District.

WaterWorks Grants

http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/pi/grant-exchange/waterworks.htm

Individual grants up to $50,000 are available for community projects that protect or improve watersheds, streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands and tidewater. Projects must have a demonstrable positive impact on the waters of King County and provide opportunities for stewardship. A minimum of 10 percent cash match is required for awards more than $2,500.

King County Youth Sports Facilities Grant (YSFG)

The Youth Sports Facilities Grant Program is intended to facilitate new athletic opportunities for youth in King County by providing matching grant funds to rehabilitate or develop sports fields and facilities. The maximum award is $75,000 and projects should be located on public land or have public access for the proposed youth sports use.

OTHER METHODS & FUNDING SOURCES

Metropolitan Park District

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=35.61

Metropolitan park districts may be formed for the purposes of management, control, improvement, maintenance and acquisition of parks, parkways and boulevards. In addition to acquiring and managing their own lands, metropolitan districts may accept and manage park and recreation lands and equipment turned over by any city within the district or by the county. Formation of a metropolitan park district may be initiated in cities of five thousand population or more by city council ordinance, or by petition, and requires majority approval by voters for creation.

Park and Recreation District

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=36.69

Park and recreation districts may be formed for the purposes of providing leisure-time activities and recreation facilities (parks, playgrounds, pools, golf courses, paths, community centers, arboretums, campgrounds, boat launches, etc.) and must be initiated by petition of at least 15% percent of the registered voters within the proposed district. Upon completion of the petition process and review by county commissioners, a proposition for district formation and election of five district commissioners is submitted to the voters of the proposed district at the next general election. Once formed, park and recreation districts retain the authority to propose a regular property tax levy, annual excess property tax levies and general obligation bonds. All three of these funding types require 60% percent voter approval and 40% percent voter turnout. With voter approval, the district may levy a regular property tax not to exceed sixty cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for up to six consecutive years.

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Park and Recreation Service Area (PRSA)

http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=36.68.400
Purpose to finance, acquire, construct, improve, maintain or operate any park, senior citizen activities center, zoo, aquarium and/or recreation facilities; and to provide higher level of park service.

Business Sponsorships/Donations

Business sponsorships for programs may be available throughout the year. In-kind contributions are often received, including food, door prizes and equipment/material.

Interagency Agreements

State law provides for interagency cooperative efforts between units of government. Joint acquisition, development and/or use of park and open space facilities may be provided between Parks, Public Works and utility providers.

Private Grants, Donations & Gifts

Many trusts and private foundations provide funding for park, recreation and open space projects. Grants from these sources are typically allocated through a competitive application process and vary dramatically in size based on the financial resources and funding criteria of the organization. Philanthropic giving is another source of project funding. Efforts in this area may involve cash gifts and include donations through other mechanisms such as wills or insurance policies. Community fundraising efforts can also support park, recreation or open space facilities and projects. The Community Foundation of Snohomish County also offers small grants ($500 - $5,000) to qualified non-profit organizations (501(c)(3)) or public agencies such as local government, schools, libraries or parks.

ACQUISITION TOOLS & METHODS

Direct Purchase Methods

Market Value Purchase

Through a written purchase and sale agreement, the city purchases land at the present market value based on an independent appraisal. Timing, payment of real estate taxes and other contingencies are negotiable.

Partial Value Purchase (or Bargain Sale)

In a bargain sale, the landowner agrees to sell for less than the property's fair market value. A landowner's decision to proceed with a bargain sale is unique and personal; landowners with a strong sense of civic pride,

long community history or concerns about capital gains are possible candidates for this approach. In addition to cash proceeds upon closing, the landowner may be entitled to a charitable income tax deduction based on the difference between the land's fair market value and its sale price.

Life Estates & Bequests

In the event a landowner wishes to remain on the property for a long period of time or until death, several variations on a sale agreement exist. In a life estate agreement, the landowner may continue to live on the land by donating a remainder interest and retaining a "reserved life estate." Specifically, the landowner donates or sells the property to the city, but reserves the right for the seller or any other named person to continue to live on and use the property. When the owner or other specified person dies or releases his/her life interest, full title and control over the property will be transferred to the city. By donating a remainder interest, the landowner may be eligible for a tax deduction when the gift is made. In a bequest, the landowner designates in a will or trust document that the property is to be transferred to the city upon death. While a life estate offers the city some degree of title control during the life of the landowner, a bequest does not. Unless the intent to bequest is disclosed to and known by the city in advance, no guarantees exist with regard to the condition of the property upon transfer or to any liabilities that may exist.

Gift Deed

When a landowner wishes to bequeath their property to a public or private entity upon their death, they can record a gift deed with the county assessors office to insure their stated desire to transfer their property to the targeted beneficiary as part of their estate. The recording of the gift deed usually involves the tacit agreement of the receiving party.

Option to Purchase Agreement

This is a binding contract between a landowner and the city that would only apply according to the conditions of the option and limits the seller's power to revoke an offer. Once in place and signed, the Option Agreement may be triggered at a future, specified date or upon the completion of designated conditions. Option Agreements can be made for any time duration and can include all of the language pertinent to closing a property sale.

Right of First Refusal

In this agreement, the landowner grants the city the first chance to purchase the property once the landowner wishes to sell. The agreement does not establish the sale price for the property, and the landowner is free to refuse to sell it for the price offered by the city. This is the weakest form of agreement between an owner and a prospective buyer.

Conservation and/or Access Easements

Through a conservation easement, a landowner voluntarily agrees to sell or donate certain rights associated with his or her property (often the right to subdivide or develop), and a private organization or public agency agrees to hold the right to enforce the landowner's promise not to exercise those rights. In essence, the rights are forfeited and no longer exist. This is a legal agreement between the landowner and the city that permanently limits uses of the land in order to conserve a portion of the property for public use or protection. The landowner still owns the property, but the use of the land is restricted. Conservation easements may result in an income tax deduction and reduced property taxes and estate taxes. Typically, this approach is

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used to provide trail corridors where only a small portion of the land is needed or for the strategic protection of natural resources and habitat. Through a written purchase and sale agreement, the city purchases land at the present market value based on an independent appraisal. Timing, payment of real estate taxes and other contingencies are negotiable.

Park or Open Space Dedication Requirements

Local governments have the option to require developers to dedicate land for parks under the State Subdivision Law (Ch. 58.17 RCW) and the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) (Ch. 43.21C RCW). Under the subdivision law developers can be required to provide the parks/recreation improvements or pay a fee in lieu of the dedicated land and its improvements. Under the SEPA requirements, land dedication may occur as part of mitigation for a proposed development's impact.

Landowner Incentive Measures

Density Bonuses

Density bonuses are a planning tool used to encourage a variety of public land use objectives, usually in urban areas. They offer the incentive of being able to develop at densities beyond current regulations in one area, in return for concessions in another. Density bonuses are applied to a single parcel or development. An example is allowing developers of multi-family units to build at higher densities if they provide a certain number of low-income units or public open space. For density bonuses to work, market forces must support densities at a higher level than current regulations.

Transfer of Development Rights

The transfer of development rights (TDR) is an incentive-based planning tool that allows land owners to trade the right to develop property to its fullest extent in one area for the right to develop beyond existing regulations in another area. Local governments may establish the specific areas in which development may be limited or restricted and the areas in which development beyond regulation may be allowed. Usually, but not always, the "sending" and "receiving" property are under common ownership. Some programs allow for different ownership, which, in effect, establishes a market for development rights to be bought and sold.

IRC 1031 Exchange

If the landowner owns business or investment property, an IRC Section 1031 Exchange can facilitate the exchange of like-kind property solely for business or investment purposes. No capital gain or loss is recognized under Internal Revenue Code Section 1031 (see www.irc.gov for more details). This option may be a useful tool in negotiations with an owner of investment property, especially if the tax savings offset to the owner can translate to a sale price discount for the City.

Current (Open Space) Use Taxation Programs

Property owners whose current lands are in open space, agricultural, and/or timber uses may have that land valued at their current use rather than their "highest and best" use assessment. This differential assessed value, allowed under the Washington Open Space Taxation Act (Ch.84.34 RCW) helps to preserve private properties as open space, farm or timber lands. If land is converted to other non-open space uses, the land owner is required to pay the difference between the current use annual taxes and highest/best taxes for the

previous seven years. When properties are sold to a local government or conservation organization for land conservation/preservation purposes, the required payment of seven years worth of differential tax rates is waived. The amount of this tax liability can be part of the negotiated land acquisition from private to public or quasi-public conservation purposes. Snohomish County has four current use taxation programs that offer this property tax reduction as an incentive to landowners to voluntarily preserve open space, farmland or timber land on their property. More information is available at:

http://dor.wa.gov/Docs/Pubs/Prop_Tax/OpenSpace.pdf

Other Land Protection Options

Land Trusts & Conservancies

Land trusts are private non-profit organizations that acquire and protect special open spaces and are traditionally not associated with any government agency. Forterra (formerly called the Cascade Land Conservancy) is the regional land trust serving the Sammamish area, and their efforts have led to the conservation of more than 234,000 acres of forests, farms, shorelines, parks and natural areas in the region (www.forterra.org). Other national organizations with local representation include the Nature Conservancy, Trust for Public Land and the Wetlands Conservancy.

Regulatory Measures

A variety of regulatory measures are available to local agencies and jurisdictions. Available programs and regulations include: Critical Areas Ordinance, Sammamish; State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA); Shorelines Management Program; and Hydraulic Code, Washington State Department of Fisheries and Department of Wildlife.

Public/Private Utility Corridors

Utility corridors can be managed to maximize protection or enhancement of open space lands. Utilities maintain corridors for provision of services such as electricity, gas, oil, and rail travel. Some utility companies have cooperated with local governments for development of public programs such as parks and trails within utility corridors.

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City of Sammamish
Parks & Recreation Department
801 228th Ave SE,
Sammamish, WA 98075
www.sammamish.us

2018 Draft PRO Plan
Council Comments - Staff Responses Matrix

 # shaded comment number denotes verbal comment from 1/16/18 Council Meeting

#	Page in Final Draft Plan	Council Question/Comment	Staff Response	Staff Recommendation (if any)	Action
	Historic				
1	General	As to the heritage and historical sites, etc. As this was not a topic that came up in public comment, most likely because it is not readily associated with Parks, etc., I think we, as a council and city manager, need to determine where this fits in. I did a quick search and checked out other cities. It appears that this is usually a somewhat standalone item often done in conjunction with not for profit groups. This needs more exploration on if it belongs here or elsewhere. I think the references in the document currently are appropriate in stating that where these interests (parks and historical sites or resources) overlap, consideration and care will be applied.	(1) The Department of Community Development is the primary city department responsible for historic preservation. SMC 21.10 specifically identifies the Department and Director in relation to historic preservation. The Parks & Recreation Department works with the Sammamish Heritage Society (SHS) on the Reard-Freed house because the house is owned by the City and is located in a park site. In addition, the Parks & Recreation Department manages a partnership agreement with SHS to provide preservation services and public education to the Sammamish community. (2) The PRO Plan does make a suggestion "To further develop a future work plan and strategy, the City should consider developing an Arts & Cultural Strategic Plan to provide a framework to allow the energy, dedication and passion of the [Arts] Commission and the community to foster arts, culture and heritage in the coming years." Historic Preservation is a significant component of heritage. This proposed study could help to answer the very questions posed by the Parks & Recreation and Planning Commissions and the Council regarding how to best address Historic Preservation.	Council consider support for a future Arts & Cultural Strategic Plan to include the deliberation of historic preservation roles and responsibilities of the city.	Council consideration and possible staff direction.
2	Page 116	What department does our historic preservation live under? I note in Exhibit 3 (Planning Commission memo) the desire for more historic recognition in this document by a minority (2), but there is little reference in the PRO plan (hence their comments). Under what department is the City incorporating our heritage & historical preservation? Where appropriate, the preservation efforts/desires of the community should be incorporated in this plan.	The Department of Community Development is the primary city department responsible for historic preservation. SMC 21.10 specifically identifies the Department and Director in relation to historic preservation. The Parks & Recreation Department works with the Sammamish Heritage Society (SHS) on the Reard-Freed house as it is located in a park site. In addition, the Parks & Recreation Department manages a partnership agreement with SHS to provide preservation services and public education to the Sammamish community.		
3		Identification of historic sites on a map.	The City does have a basic GIS based map identifying Historic Landmarks and Resources available through the city's website.	If historic preservation is deemed a priority in park development and land acquisition by Council, this GIS data could be incorporated into the gap analysis maps.	Council consideration and possible staff direction.
4	Page 78	Park Distribution: (Many of our historic cultural sites lie on land that holds many of the qualities desired by the community - open space, mature trees, and pastoral views. A simple GIS layering of these sites onto the gap analysis maps would likely reveal interesting opportunities. The above paragraph should be modified to reflect this.)		If historic preservation is deemed a priority in park development and land acquisition by Council, a graphic of the map could be incorporated into the PRO Plan.	Council consideration and possible staff direction.
5	Page 3	Consider adding language supporting the "historic built environment" in the paragraph.	The suggested addition is "The efforts toward open space preservation will focus on capturing the environmental benefits of preserving natural resources, the historic built environment, wildlife habitat and tree canopy, in addition to accommodating new parks and trails." The focus areas of open space preservation listed in this sentence are derived from the top ranking results of the community survey and additional public input and vetting of those results. Historic preservation was part of the survey, but did not rank as high as the other priorities identified by the community.	Staff's recommendation would be for the Council to consider not supporting the addition of the language based on community priorities established in the PRO Plan.	Council consideration and possible staff direction.
6	Page 136	Consider adding in on the conservation paragraph about our desire for conservation of historically significant places in Sammamish	The conservation paragraph, along with health and wellness and social equity paragraphs are the definitions of the National Recreation and Parks Associations (NRPA) Three Pillars.	If historic preservation is deemed a priority in park development by Council, language reflecting this would be added to conservation sections .	Council consideration and possible staff direction.

2018 Draft PRO Plan
Council Comments - Staff Responses Matrix

#	Page in Final Draft Plan	Council Question/Comment	Staff Response	Staff Recommendation (if any)	Action
7	Page 228	The comment that SHS would like formally recorded into this appendix is a bullet under Environmental Stakeholder Group What are your main interests?, please add in "Historic Resource Mapping and Preservation". I would like to see accurate requests of the present stakeholders recorded in this appendix.		Add "Historic Resource Mapping and Preservation" to Environmental Stakeholder group notes.	Revision completed.
8	Page 229	Similar comment as above - SHS requested that "Document heritage sites existing conditions" be included in the appendix here per the meeting where they provided this input.	This does currently exist on page 229, second bullet in the "What could be improved?" section.		None required.
9	Page 283	Under Grants - consider adding in grants relative to historical site preservation.	Pursuing historical preservation grants would position the City in direct competition with the Sammamish Heritage Society and their pursuit and heavy reliance on grant funding.	Add language that reflects efforts to support the city's community partner, Sammamish Heritage Society, in their grant funding efforts.	Council consideration and possible staff direction.
10	General	Who are the staff contact for Historic Preservation within the City?	Currently, David Pyle, Deputy Director of Community Development is the staff contact for Historic Preservation.		None required.
11	Page 222	My understanding is that while the Sammamish Heritage Society participated in the stakeholder meetings, even after repeated attempts to have comments incorporated, they were not. Can staff shed some light on this?	The staff and consultant apologize for a communication oversight with the sub-consultant. The comment requested has been added to the Stakeholder group notes (as noted above).		Revision to be completed.
12	Page 116	Also, please add "landmarked" in front of Reard-Freed house to denote its significance. I believe it does have a landmark designation or historical designation, correct?	The Reard-Freed was designated a Landmark in 2011 with the efforts of the Sammamish Heritage Society.	Add "Landmarked" to the Reard-Freed house.	Revision to be completed.
Introduction					
13	Page 7	Add "community gardens" to the list		Added: Opened the community garden at the Commons in 2013	Revision to be completed.
14	Page 10	Lake Sammamish: conflicting language saying access to the Lake is not "readily accessible" & then state the City owns 2750 waterfront for the Landings park. Consider rewording to state what was heard, something like "While the City owns 2750 feet of waterfront at the Sammamish Landings Park, the community desire is to have additional access"	Even though there is 2,750 of waterfront at Sammamish Landing Park, the public access to the lake in the park is limited to 150 feet. It is also the only public access available on the eastern 7 miles of Lake Sammamish shoreline and one of only three public access facilities for all of Lake Sammamish's 18 miles of shoreline.	Suggested revision: "Lake Sammamish defines the city's western edge extending for 7 miles in length but is not readily accessible within city limits. The City owns 2,750 feet of waterfront property on the lake at Sammamish Landing where water access and swimming are available, but is limited to 150 feet. This park was opened to the public in 2012."	Council consideration and possible staff direction.
15	Page 3	Growth and development. Do we really want to mention the moratorium in this document since it'll be living for many years after the moratorium is lifted?	The context of the moratorium mention was used to illustrate the community's concern about growth and an example of a response recognizing the significance of the situation. In addition, the duration of the moratorium is unknown at the time of the drafting of the PRO Plan it does affect future CIP revenue due to the suspension of development and decreased Park Impact Fees.	If the Council supports the removal of moratorium language, it will be deleted.	Council consideration and possible staff direction.
16	Page 3	I agree with Tom, we should be careful how we reference the moratorium here. As this document is meant to identify overall goals and long-term vision as well as the CIP for the short-term, the moratorium should not be a major factor.	See previous comment		
Community Profile/Community Listening					

#	Page in Final Draft Plan	Council Question/Comment	Staff Response	Staff Recommendation (if any)	Action
17	Page 12	In the Demographics/Population section - I think we should clarify that some of the 4640 number are already built. It read to me like we had to build 4640 more units and I don't want to freak people out.		Suggested revision: Sammamish's population is expected to continue to grow with an additional 13,000 residents in the coming years. ~~To be consistent with the VISION 2040 and King County planning policies for growth targets, the Sammamish 2015-2035 Housing Target is 4,640 additional housing units by 2035.~~ The 2018 PRO Plan is consistent with the current population level as well as projections for future growth in Sammamish. A discussion on targets for future growth can be found in the Housing Element of the 2015 Sammamish Comprehensive Plan. The City's Comprehensive Plan cites adequate residential capacity to meet the expected future growth.	Revision to be completed.
18	Page 12	We should also clarify in the chart how much of the 72.9% growth is from annexation. Especially since annexations like Klahanie came with parks, etc.	The Klahanie annexation is estimated to have contributed 10,939 residents of the 11,270 population increase from 2015 to 2016.	A footnote will be added to Figure 3 Population Characteristics: Sammamish, King County, Washington, noting the estimated population increased attributed to the Klahanie annexation.	Revision to be completed.
19	Page 24	The first line on there that states "Although" as it pertains to the percentage of respondents that think we have enough parks. Remove "Although" and start the sentence with "Almost half....". This was discussed by Council earlier.		Suggested revision: ~~Although a~~Almost half (46%) think that there are enough parks and recreation activities to meet the needs of the community, another two-fifths (40%) think that there are not.	Revision to be completed.
20	Page 30	Neighborhood Parks or Mini Park: Should add language here stating many neighborhood parks (if not all) are private and that they are **owned/maintained** by the neighborhood & don't serve the general public. Or we should state HOA owned parks are listed under "Other Parks", etc. listed on page 50 (54).	(Page 26) The narratives of Neighborhood Park and Mini Park, among other park type descriptions, are general industry standard definitions of size, amenities and characteristics.	If Council supports, an addition of a narrative that explains Sammamish's public/private parks in relation to all of the park categories	Council direction
21	Page 31	Preserves/Open Spaces: add language that open spaces can be privately owned & are not accessible by the general public. Or reference private open spaces are described in further detail on page 50 (54) under Private Open Spaces.		If Council supports, an addition of a narrative that explains Sammamish's public/private parks in relation to all of the park categories	Council direction
22	Page 30	Amenities: Should the lodge at Beaver lake be noted as being historic? It used to be Cabrini Camp & before that Four Seasons Resort: http://www.historylink.org/File/7615		Rental facilities - Pavilion and the historic Lodge at Beaver Lake	Revision to be completed.
Park System Inventory					
23	Page 32	Big Rock Park: Please add the historic Reard-Freed House on Parcel B as an amenity			Revision to be completed.
24	Page 38	Pine Lake Park: the same "Spring toys" noted at Ebright exist at Pine Lake Park - please reword this though as to be more descriptive (maybe Spring ride-on toy).		Replaced with "playground spring riders"	Revision to be completed.
25	Page 42	Alter the language on Samm Landing Park: says portable toilet, those have since been replaced with permanent restroom.			Revision to be completed.
26	Page 43	Update with improvements made this summer (ADA ramp, etc.)		Replaced 2 bullets with "Recently completed site improvements include a parking lot on City-owned parcels east of the East Lake Sammamish Parkway, a designated crosswalk and ADA improvements including an accessible walkway and stairs."	Revision to be completed.
27	Page 43	Management Considerations: parking along ELSP & traffic congestion issues this has been noted to create.			No action required.

#	Page in Final Draft Plan	Council Question/Comment	Staff Response	Staff Recommendation (if any)	Action
28	Page 49	Beaver Lake Lodge: Consider adding in language that demonstrates the historic value of this structure ("The 1930's era lodge that was once part of a larger resort community" or something of the like).		Suggested revision: "Located in the park, this rustic log cabin-styled facility is surrounded by open grass areas and large evergreen trees, while overlooking the lake. The 1930's depression era lodge that was once part of a larger resort community has a 1,850 square foot main room that accommodates 150 people seated and has a gas fireplace".	Revision to be completed.
29	Page 49	Include the Reard-Freed house.	The list of city facilities include facilities that are currently open to the public and are considered programmable space. The Reard-Freed house currently does not meet that qualification. The House is included in the Site Assessment (p. 69) as well as Chapter 6 Recreation Programming (pp. 111 and 116).	Staff recommends not including the Reard-Freed House in the "City Facilities" section of Park Inventory chapter.	Council discussion and possible direction to staff.
30	Page 34	East Sammamish Park: This used to be "Bill Reams" and still bears that name on the sign at the park. Who is Bill Reams & why have we removed reference to him in the PRO plan?	Staff research resulted in the following information - the park was named after Bill Reams, who served as a King County Councilmember for District 3 (which includes present-day Sammamish) from 1969 through 1989. It's a name assigned by the County that the City has not used. The sign at the park is scheduled to be replaced when the Phase I work is done. In the past decade the park has always been called "East Sammamish Park." This is not necessarily a new change, it is just the fact that the sign has not been updated.	If the Council would like additional information, the staff can attempt more research.	Council discussion and possible direction to staff.
31	Page 44	Can "Spring toys" be reworded to be more descriptive? On first read I had no idea what this was talking about.		Replaced with "playground spring riders"	Revision to be completed.
32	Page 48	Why is Hazel Wolf Wetlands (which is Forterra) separated off just because it is Forterra? I think of it in the same vein as Soaring Eagle & Beaver Lake Preserve. Does it fit in here?	The Preserves listed on page 48 are qualified as City owned. As a result, Hazel Wolf Wetlands Preserve (Forterra) and Soaring Eagle Park (King County) are listed in the following pages under "Other Open Spaces" (p. 52) and "County Parks" (p. 51) respectively. Hazel Wolf Wetlands is classified as a Preserve and Soaring Eagle is classified as a Regional Park, both by property owners.	If the Council wishes to have Hazel Wolf Wetlands Preserve and Soaring Eagle Park listed under Preserves and eliminate the "city-owned" qualifier for the category, the revision will be made.	Council consideration and possible direction to staff.
Community Needs: Parks & Open Space/Programming/Trails					
33	Page 52	State that Hazel Wolf Wetlands allow for connections to Beaver Lake preserve and ultimately Soaring Eagle Park.		Suggested revision: This 116-acre preserve is owned and managed by Forterra, the largest regional land trust and conservation organization. The forested site includes the headwaters for Evans Creek and Laughing Jacobs Creek. The property has equestrian and pedestrian trails that allow for connections to Beaver Lake Preserve and Soaring Eagle Park~~, along with~~ in addition to an interpretive deck, information kiosk and boardwalk. The Preserve is used for recreation and as a field lab by local high school students.	Revision to be completed.
34	Page 59	Remove descriptive words under the Community Survey for the percentages. "Almost half", "although" "only" should be eliminated to just show the percentages as to not appear to be leading to a desired end result or position.		Suggested revision: "When it comes to meeting the needs of the community, ~~almost half~~ (46%) of survey respondents think that there are enough parks and recreation activities to meet the needs of the community, ~~although~~ another two-fifths (40%) think that there are not enough opportunities. ~~Only a~~About a tenth (9%) think that there are more than enough parks and recreation activities to meet the needs of the community, and the remaining 5% said they didn't know".	Revision to be completed.

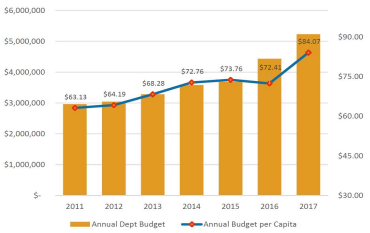
#	Page in Final Draft Plan	Council Question/Comment	Staff Response	Staff Recommendation (if any)	Action
35	Page 60	Same comment as above, would suggest not word-smithing specific percentages in a survey that was statistically valid. Remove, "More than 3/4's", etc. & just use the exact percentages.		~~More than three-quarters (78%)~~ Seventy-eight percent of survey respondents think the city should acquire more land for parks, recreation, open spaces and other public uses. ~~Two-thirds or more of r~~Residents think that the two major foci for land acquisition should be passive use areas, such as walking trails, wildlife viewing, etc. (78%) and preserving open space areas (69%).	Revision to be completed.
36		55% say we have enough parks. Clarify metric.	Even though the majority of respondents indicate they believe Sammamish has enough parks, there should be consideration of maintaining the city's park acreage existing level of service. In order to maintain the existing level of service, population increases require additional park acreage.		No action required.
37	Page 61	I would suggest removing "In general, those who used parks more frequently used them for all of the reasons except for events/concerts/festivals/activities". This information seems irrelevant considering these described activities are not frequent occurrences anyway.		Delete sentence.	Revision to be completed.
38	Page 76	By stating we have "official" off-lease dog areas, it insinuates we have unofficial ones. Remove the word official when referencing off-leash areas.		Suggested revision: "The City of Sammamish currently has an ~~official~~ off-leash dog area at Beaver Lake Park".	Revision to be completed.
39	Page 89	Map 7 Are the target acquisition areas those areas shown in white or something else? The stars?	The general location for possible acquisitions are illustrated by the stars found in the legend. All maps will be 11"x17" in the final PRO Plan, so the legend and stars will be more readable in the final document.		No action required.
40	Page 131	Trail shown going through recent LUPA court precedents should likely be removed - this isn't a viable trail without a bridge due to the ravine & private property issues dealt with in the LUPA.	The proposed trail corridor is basically to identify significant connections and are conceptual in nature, not parcel specific.	Added to Map 9: This map is intended for planning and informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering or surveying purposes. The proposed trail routes are intended to illustrate general alignments, which will be contingent upon future design studies and successful negotiations with property owners for access and use.	Revision to be completed.
41	Page 133	Same comment - showing a trail through this area that is not viable without the bridge that was highly contentious. It's a very steep ravine that is not going to be traversed with a simple trail. There's also a salmon bearing creek in the ravine.	The proposed trail corridor is basically to identify significant connections and are conceptual in nature, not parcel specific.	Added to Map 9: This map is intended for planning and informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering or surveying purposes. The proposed trail routes are intended to illustrate general alignments, which will be contingent upon future design studies and successful negotiations with property owners for access and use.	Revision to be completed.
42	Page 45	Where it states making sure enough park benches are ADA accessible, does this mean the City would remove benches or add more if there weren't 50% that were ADA accessible?	The City is currently working on an ADA transition plan, which will identify issues and provide implementation strategies to remedy gaps. Developing and working on an ADA transition plan is sufficient enough to not require immediate addition, removal or modifications of existing amenities such as benches.		No action necessary.
43	Page 73	So do we have to add or remove benches to be compliant? Is there a timeline to remedy ADA deficiencies or is a plan to remedy sufficient?	The City is currently working on an ADA transition plan, which will identify issues and provide implementation strategies to remedy gaps. Developing and working on an ADA transition plan is sufficient enough to not require immediate addition, removal or modifications of existing amenities such as benches.		No action necessary.

#	Page in Final Draft Plan	Council Question/Comment	Staff Response	Staff Recommendation (if any)	Action
44	Page 91	Levels of service and standards. What's included/excluded in the numbers? The first analysis includes our open space and wetlands, but it's not clear what the comps use; sounds like they may be using the same data. Are we including the cities trails in this analysis? In addition, do we include golf courses in our acreage-do comps? Do we include any of the parks that are just outside city limits, but used by our residents, e.g. evans and/or duthie? In the analysis for future needs, are we taking into account any known donations or planned purchases?	There are three levels of service included in the PRO Plan. These include - (1) **Investment per Capita** - comparing costs of maintenance and operations of all city-owned parks and open space acres using both residents and acres; (2) **Geographic Equity** - gap analysis using 1/2 mile walkshed access from park entrance on walkable routes (3) **Acres per Capita** - comparison used to illustrate what is needed to maintain existing acres per thousand population. More information can be found in the attached table "Approaches to Levels of Service (LOS)". City trails are not included in the analysis. Private open spaces, such as golf courses, are not included in this LOS analysis (but are addressed in the Open Space analysis found on page 95). The Geographic Equity gap analysis does include private active recreation spaces, such as those found in HOAs. Parks adjacent to city limits, not owned by the city, are not included any of the analysis because of either not being classified as active recreation (Evans Creek Preserve) or owned by the city (Duthie). The future needs analysis does not include any donations or planned purchases because those are not finalized yet.	Suggested additional language (p. 92): The acreage-based discussion regarding levels of service represents a status quo approach to the City's potential demand for parkland acreage relatable to today's existing level of service. The assumption reflected in the chart (Figure 27) and the plan content preceding the chart is that today's level of service would be held constant and used as a guide post to estimate the future demand for parkland acres to accommodate population growth. This section does not suggest or assume a higher level of service than is provided for the City's current population. In addition, this revision is recommended for clarification (p. 92): ~~The City of Sammamish currently uses a level of service standard that measures the overall park investment person (valuation-based model) as the basis for its park impact fee methodology and rate.~~ One level of service method the City of Sammamish uses is a valuation-based model comparing the investment of parks and recreation facilities maintenance and operations using both population and acres. ~~The valuation-based~~ This model is used in conjunction with projected population growth, population density, availability of non-city parks and open spaces and maintenance and operating costs as additional considerations in the measure of service needs.	Council consideration and possible direction to staff.
45		Elaborate on Level of Service - how it was developed and what is included.	See comment above.		
46	Page 92	Figure 27: This assumes of the 800 (or so) DU's we know are vested right now & any future developments through 2035 will create NO private HOA parcels to add in here. Is it reasonable to add the known space that will be created and/or to add asterisk this to be more accurate of the known spaces that are anticipated to be created?		Added note under chart (Figure 27): "Through future development agreements, additional parklands may be created within homeowner associations or otherwise to alleviate a portion of the above noted demand for parkland."	Revision to be completed.
47	Page 95	Figure 29: I would rather have the reality in terms of 'on the ground reality' rather than drawing a line at the UGA. I suspect those that enter Soaring Eagle have no idea once in the park where the line is & utilize the park as if there were no UGA. I assume the 11% includes Evans Creek Preserve? And the 5% is without it? I'd also be interested to see what happens when you add in ALL of Soaring Eagle Park (which is outside the UGA), but is only accessible from within Sammamish jurisdictional boundaries & is utilized by Sammamish residents as if the UGA wasn't a boundary to the park. At that point, what does our percentage of open space look like? My suggestion would ultimately be to eliminate the reference to 5% all together.	This jurisdiction comparison is based on the qualification that the property is owned by each city. Adding property owned by other jurisdictions would skew the results. The 5% includes Evans Creek Preserve (city-owned) and the 11% includes city-owned open space owned plus open space owned by other agencies (King County, schools, golf courses, HOAs, private open space, etc). The open space percentage is based on the land area inclusive of Sammamish, so if Soaring Eagle and Hazel Wolf Wetlands are added, that acreage should also added to the total Sammamish land area in the calculation.	Consideration: Add a third Sammamish Comparison to include the previous two Sammamish categories plus Soaring Eagle (590 acres) and Hazel Wolf Wetlands (116 acres). It would change the percent of open space to approximately 16%.	Council consideration and possible staff direction.
48	Page 124	Why no map that includes regional trails outside city limits (ie. Soaring Eagle)? Evans Creek preserve is included, but none of the trails inside the City-owned portion of Soaring Eagle are shown (but it would be nice to show all Soaring Eagle trails).	The purpose of Map #8 Existing Recreational Trails (page 121) is to primarily illustrate trails within the City boundary and city-owned trails. Map #10 Proposed Recreational Trail Segments (page 133) does show all of Soaring Eagle trails.	Added: Soaring Eagle and other nearby, existing trails to map (as shown on Map 10)	Revision to be completed.

#	Page in Final Draft Plan	Council Question/Comment	Staff Response	Staff Recommendation (if any)	Action
49	Page 141	Can staff site an example of an existing trail in a sensitive area or when it would be "appropriate" to put a trail in a sensitive area as stated in 5.7?	Trails in Beaver Lake Preserve, Evans Creek Preserve and Big Rock Park are examples including spurs off the trails for viewing decks or trail crossings, i.e. boardwalks across wetlands and seasonal streams in all three locations. Objective 5.7 is referring to the use of sensitive area parcels (likely open space tracts) for trail connectivity, which Hazel Wolf Wetlands is an example.		No action required.
Goals & Objectives					
50	Page 144	9.1 leaves me with the sense we are not already meeting the financial & staffing obligation to keep our parks at high standards. If that is not the case, then considering altering the language to read something like "As the parks system expands..."		Suggested revision: As the parks system expands ~~P~~provide sufficient financial and staff resources to maintain the overall parks and recreation system to high standards.	Revision to be completed.
CIP (Capital Facilities Plan)					
51	page 153	Confirm the $13m allocation for land acquisition is not for park development.	The $13 million in the Parks CIP budget is allocated for acquisition of park land. The primary goal is to guide the preservation of the City's remaining relatively undeveloped private parcels and focus on protecting the existing environmental character of Sammamish for future generations. Park development encompasses active uses, passive uses and preservation. The adopted strategy provides screening criteria to ensure that parcels that lend themselves to development of passive uses (such as trails) or preservation, rank high for acquisition, when compared to those suitable for active park development.	Staff also requests consideration by Council to have a session just on the Parks CIP during the PRO Plan review process.	
52	page 153	On the CIP, is there a way to link the projects back to the section describing the proposed work? The single line description is not enough to understand what a $675k ask is for and it is a lot of work to go and dig through the document to find it.	A short description was added to each CIP project (revised CIP is an Exhibit in this agenda bill)		Revision to be completed.
53	page 153	Also on the CIP - I only see one reference to lighting on ball fields for Beaver Lake fields - is there an ask in there somewhere to study or implement lights at ESP or Klahanie Park or even some of shared fields with schools like Inglewood, etc.?	The current ESP (East Sammamish Park) Master Plan does not include lights, although it was vetted during the planning process, it was not approved in the plan. Klahanie Park is slated for a Master Plan process this year and lights should be considered during that planning process. Inglewood Middle School field improvements Phase I do include lights. (The revised Parks CIP has been updated with project descriptions and this information can be found in that document).	Staff recommends the consideration of an Athletic Field Study to inventory all community athletic facilities, determine need and develop gap analysis resulting in a recommended prioritized capital project list to include possible renovations, new construction, partnerships and land acquisition.	Council consideration and possible direction to staff.
54	Page 144	When do we next plan to update the park impact fees?	The Park Impact Fees were last updated and adopted November 2015. PIF rates may be reviewed and adjusted by the council as deemed necessary and appropriate and more information can be found in SMC 14A.20.100. The update process requires a study and 6-9 months to complete. Currently, there is no review or adjustment of the PIF scheduled.		
55	Page 149	On impact fees - I agree, we should reassess and we should ensure they increase, at the very least, annually with some sort of inflation factor.	See previous comment		
56	Page 147	Are the Key Project Recommendations listed in priority order? If so, we should specify. If not, should they be?	The Key Project Recommendations are not listed in priority order. The Parks CIP is one manner of reflecting those recommendations and those project are now prioritized. Other components of the Key Project Recommendations are supported by Operating funds and are not prioritized. These recommendations can also be complex with varying funding sources (with potential requirements), possible partners, legal requirements and reliant on other city department work plans.	If the Council wishes to prioritize the Key Project Recommendations, staff could facilitate that process.	Council consideration and possible direction to staff.

2018 Draft PRO Plan
Council Comments - Staff Responses Matrix

#	Page in Final Draft Plan	Council Question/Comment	Staff Response	Staff Recommendation (if any)	Action
57	Page 153	Section 9 includes a draft capital improvement plan for 2018 through 2023. Will we be adopting this as part of adopting this new pro plan? Or will this remain in draft form as part of this new pro plan?	By adopting the PRO Play by Resolution, the PRO Plan Parks CIP is also adopted (and finalized) as a planning document. This adopted CIP planning document informs the 2019-2020 adopted budget.	Staff recommends the Council review and provide direction for any possible revisions to the CIP included in the PRO Plan. Staff also requests consideration by Council to have a session just on the Parks CIP during the PRO Plan review process.	Council review and possible revisions to the PRO Plan CIP.
58	CIP	Where is the prioritization of CIP projects? With decreased athletic field availability, seniors feeling neglected regarding programming and the consideration of indoor field facility, requesting prioritization of projects.	A recommended prioritized list for parks CIP is attached to related agenda bill for consideration. (Parks CIP - Staff Recommendation and Prioritized). It is categorized into three groups of high, medium and low priority (A/B/C).	Staff requests Council review and possible revisions to proposed PRO Plan Parks CIP including the list's prioritization	Council review and possible revisions to the PRO Plan CIP.
General Comments					
59	Page 108	Ball fields - I love the proposal to have a community park with enough fields for tournament play - this is great on many levels but one thing not highlighted is that such abilities promote a sense of community. Having a facility where families can come together for a day of baseball, soccer, or cricket is really an important community builder. Today, for Eastlake Little League, there is a taste of that as ESP, but that will be somewhat diminished when the third field is removed. So families only get to see those on their team and the opposing team - not the whole league.	The additional Community Park recommended in the PRO Plan would ideally provide an athletic field complex that would enable and encourage a sense of community.		No action required.
60		I also think there are revenue opportunities here (at ballfield facilities) as well. We should consider concessions and/or food trucks. This would be a huge service to those attending games and tournaments (trust me - HUGE) and we could explore appropriate fees to ensure we cover the costs of additional staff and maintenance required.	Food trucks and concessionaires are allowed at park facilities through concession contracts secured by the City's competitive bid process, negotiated concession contracts or by special use permit issued by the Parks & Recreation Department. SMC 7.12.150 The city currently does not have a policy charging a fee related to this use. Implementing fees would require policy development and code changes.	If Council wishes to further explore concession vendors, staff could provide options and resulting code revisions. This could also be explored with the Parks & Recreation Commission with recommendation provided to Council.	Council consideration and possible direction to staff.
61	Page 111	It isn't clear if we are considering or looking to do some sort of study to determine if we should have a performing Arts center of some sort. I have heard that as a desire from the community and not clear where this plan stands on that.	Under Facilities Recommendations in Recreation Needs Chapter, page 111 *"If recreation services that focus on cultural arts and seniors are going to be added in the future, the City, ideally in partnership with other organizations, may need to develop a cultural arts center and senior/active adults center. Before embarking on either one of these facilities, the City should complete a feasibility study that identifies specific needs, potential partners, determines a site and quantifies capital and operating costs. This is a lower priority, but the study may need to occur in the next five years."*	If the Council wishes to have stronger language making an Arts Center study a higher priority, then that can be added to the PRO Plan.	Council consideration and possible direction to staff.
62	Page 5	Parks & Recreation budget is now 11% of city budget and used to be 9%. Mayor of Kirkland supports if a Parks & Recreation budget exceeds 10% it should go to citizens for a voter approval bond.			
63		Supportive of buying new land now. The city's per capita spending rate is lower than neighboring jurisidictions, Sammamish is spending money wisely. Comparative acreage and per capita spending. Community wants to preserve character.			

#	Page in Final Draft Plan	Council Question/Comment	Staff Response	Staff Recommendation (if any)	Action
64		Per capita spending is not in document.	(1) Per capita spending can be found on page 6, Fig. 3 Sammamish Parks & Recreation Department Genernal Fund (Annual) Budget and Budget per Capita. ***Figure 3 was revised to show the per capita expenditure on an annual basis rather than the proposed biennium chart for more detailed information. This is the revised chart is included as Staff Recommendation.*** (2) Also found in the section related to Investment-based Level of Service starting on page 92. One of the level of services used by the City calculates is a valuation-based model using maintenance and operating costs to produce a $81.31 per resident annual per capita cost for Parks, Recreation and Culture. The $81.31 cost is compared to National Parks & Recreation Association data, which compares similar communities and a medium cost of $85.97 per resident.		No action required.
65		Maintaining green is a priority.			
66	Page 112	Second to last bullet mentions sharing 30% of gross revenue. Is this part of the arrangement with YMCA for the community center?	The recommended sharing of 30% relates to contracted recreation programs and services provided by vendors. Examples include camps and classes. This is not applicable to the arrangement with the YMCA which is a facility lease agreement.		No action required.
67		Budget increases in relation to park acreage increase is not the same percentage. If parks increase by 60-70 acres, how much could the maintenance budget increase?	(1) The Parks & Recreation Department operating budget includes a variety of expenditures related to recreation programming, parks maintenance and park planning. The park planning component can fluctuate considerably based on the variety and scope. For example, the Land Acquisition and PRO Plan projects for 2018 added a more than $250,000 increase to the operating budget, that isn't typically included in the annual budget. (2) Maintenance costs are dependent upon the characteristics and amenities of the park. Estimated maintenance costs are typically part of the consideration during the acquisition approval process. (3) The upcoming budget process is a great opportunity for Council to further explore any component of the Department's budget.		
68		What is the timeline for additional written comments to be submitted to staff?	Timeline for additional comments is recommended to be January 23, one week following Council's review. Parks & Recreation staff are available to directly answer any questions by Council members as well.		
69		What are the reasons for the changes from the 9% of city's 2015-2016 budget to the 11% of the 2017-2018 budget?	The 2015 General Fund budget included transfers of $6.2 million to the GG CIP fund to buy Mars Hill and $7.5 million to the Parks CIP fund for the new Recreation Center (as was the plan by Council). These transfers significantly increased the total General Fund budget which resulting in Parks apparently low percent of the GF budget in 15/16. If these 2 one-time transfers are deducted from the total GF budget for 15/16 the Parks percent for the biennium is 11%. The Parks percent of the 17/18 budget is 10.6%, which is generally the same as the previous biennium.		
70		On what basis does the justify new parks. 2012 PRO Plan used 1/2 mile access and that only the NE are needed new parks. 2012 Plan also stated most people would be willing to walk a mile to access a park.	The 2018 PRO Plan is a status-quo Level of Service planning document. In order to maintain the existing level of service and account for projected population growth, new parks will be necessary to provide for new residents moving into Sammamish. In Section 3.9 of the 2012 PRO Plan, the parks survey did state 60% of respondents were will to walk at least one mile to a park facility. The one-mile radii used are as the crow flies, however, the Plan states that the analysis did not ensure walkability of the radii. This PRO Plan used technology providing that walkability test based on entry to the park and road network for a more relevant, real world analysis.		
71	Page 5	Correction needed regarding department's beinnum budget amount.		Revision suggested: Since the previous 2012 PRO Plan, the Department's Biennial Budget has frown from $~~3~~ 6 million to almost $10 million.	Revision to be completed.

#	Page in Final Draft Plan	Council Question/Comment	Staff Response	Staff Recommendation (if any)	Action
72	General	Parks & Recreation Commission revision recommendations.	The Parks & Recreation Commission has several amendment recommendations for consideration by the Council.	(1) Ch. 6 Needs: Programming, Introduction (p. 99) The recreation facilities and services available within Sammamish are a major community asset and support the physical, mental and social health of community members. The City currently offers or promotes ~~a variety of~~ programming, including fitness, education and general interest classes, outdoor recreation, day camps and ~~a variety of~~ special events ~~for all~~. to reflect the wide ranging diversity of the Sammamish community. (2) Ch. 6 Needs: Programming, Promoting Sammamish's Heritage section (p. 116) In line with the City's ongoing commitment to Sammamish's heritage, Parks & Recreation will continue to explore ways to highlight and preserve local historical assets and the role interpretation can play in defining Sammamish. When feasible, the Parks & Recreation Department should protect and highlight the historical and cultural resources related to park facilities. (3) Ch. 8 Goals & Objectives (p 139) In regards to athletic field development, ~~P~~prioritize conversion of existing natural-turf to synthetic-turf fields (with lights when possible) to increase playability and to serve multiple athletic programs. (4) Addition of two items to the Parks CIP (a) Addition of Plant Salvage Program/Facility with the amount of $50,000 in 2018. (b) Addition of Anticipated Grant Funding of $50,000 in years 2019, 2021 and 2023. (Recommended for consideration during CIP discussion at February 13, 2018 Study Session).	Revision to be completed.

2018 PRO Plan
Approaches to Level of Service (LOS)

Type	Description	Calculation Components	Parks/Open Space included	Acres	Results	Location in PRO Plan
Investment per Capita	Valuation based model comparing costs of maintenance and operations using both residents and acres.	Maintenance and operations (operating budget).	All city-owned parks and open spaces	611	Per Resident City: $81.31/resident National: $85.97/resident Per Acre City: $8,151/acre National: $5,872 - $32,693/acre	Pages 6, 92-93
Geographic Equity	Gap analysis using 1/2 mile walkshed access from park entrance on walkable routes	Anaylsis used 1/4 and 1/2 mile walk routes.	All city-owned and private parks		Current LOS is 4.4 acres/1,000 residents. To maintain existing LOS based on projected population increase, the city will need 62 acres of additional parkland by 2035.	Pages 78-89
Acres per Capita	Traditional numerics comparing used to maintain existing acres per thousand population.	Active use parks including (not parkland classified as open space)	All city neighborhood and community park	282	Current LOS is 4.4 acres/1,000 residents. To maintain existing LOS based on projected population increase, the city will need 62 acres of additional parkland by 2035.	Pages 91-92

Sammamish Parks Six-Year Capital Improvement Plan

Staff Recommendation

PRIORITY	# (2017-2022 CIP)	PROJECT	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	6-year Total
PARKS CIP PROJECTS									
A	PK-47	**Mystic Lake - Trail Extension** City to design and pay construction costs over $15K, wetland buffer mitigation, developer to construct trail of approx. 650 lf.	$25,000						$25,000
A	PK-n	**Big Rock Park - Site B - Phase I Improvements** Parking lot, access drive to site, trails, planting and irrigation		$1,750,000					$1,750,000
A	PK-n	**Klahanie Park improvements** Allowance for Phase I Improvements			$1,500,000				$1,500,000
A	PK-04	**Inglewood Middle School - Phase I- Synthetic Turf & Field Overlay** Upgrade existing football field with synthetic turf and lights. Includes restroom, soccer/lacrosse overlay, new drainage, irrigation.		$30,000	$390,000	$2,800,000			$3,220,000
A	PK-1 &2	**Beaver Lake Park - Athletic Fields** Reconfigure 3 existing natural turf softball fields to 3 natural turf little league baseball fields, drainage, irrigation, fencing. One multi-use rectangular synthetic field with lighting.				$500,000	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$4,500,000
A	PK-3	**Beaver Lake Park - Westside Plaza** New restroom, picnic shelter, sports plaza & play area between fields. Requires 3 baseball field reconfiguration.				$250,000	$1,000,000	$750,000	$2,000,000
B	PK-25	**East Sammamish Park - Playground** New playground and spray park		$100,000	$1,000,000				$1,100,000
B	PK-26	**East Sammamish Park - Parking & Access Improvements** Parking lot expansion, frontage improvements, pedestrian lighting, tennis court access and trail to Margaret Mead.		$75,000	$675,000				$750,000
B	PK-09	**Pine Lake Park - Field Upgrades** Replacement irrigation in outfield, new infield surface and drainage, safety fencing, replacement backstop		$350,000					$350,000
B	PK-06	**East Sammamish Park - Baseball Field Rehab** Infield/outfield remodel and drainage, natural turf replacement, potential new amenities			$640,000				$640,000
B	PK-n	**Off-leash Dog Park - site TBD**					$50,000		$50,000
B/C	PK-13	**Beaver Lake Park - Lakeside Improvements** Swim beach/shoreline improvements, parking lot expansion, new playground, stormwater, landscape and irrigation.	$100,000	$1,350,000	$1,350,000				$2,800,000

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B/C	PK-43	**Evans Creek Preserve - Trail System & Habitat Improvements** Completion of internal trail system and habitat improvements.			$25,000		$25,000		$50,000
C	PK-29	**Lower Sammamish Commons - Restroom** Permanent restroom building with adjacent maintenance storage space. Sewer connection provided via Town Center developer.		$550,000					$550,000
C	PK-36	**Skate Park - Rehabilitation/Repairs** Minor repairs to concrete, address design issues with planter boxes, expand skate bowl on north end of Skate Park.		$300,000					$300,000
C	PK-19	**Big Rock Park - Site A - Phase II - Restroom** Site A: Permanent restroom and septic field upgrade.		$35,000	$350,000				$385,000
C	PK-45	**Evans Creek Preserve - Highway 202 Access** Connect Alcott Elementary via a soft surface trail through the North Property and an enhanced crosswalk on 202.			$130,000				$130,000
C	PK-11	**Eastlake Community Sports Field 3 - Synthetic Turf Replacement** Turf and infill replacement. Includes new pad and anticipated coated crumb rubber infill materail or suitable alternate. (9-year estimate)				$100,000	$1,300,000		$1,400,000
C	PK-n	**East Sammamish Park - Pickleball Courts**			$150,000				$150,000
(A) SUBTOTAL PARKS CIP PROJECTS			**$125,000**	**$4,540,000**	**$6,210,000**	**$3,650,000**	**$4,375,000**	**$2,750,000**	**$21,650,000**

PARKS PLANNING PROJECTS									
A	PK-n	**YMCA Property Development Plan**	$100,000						$100,000
A	PK-34	**Klahanie Park Master Plan** Complete Master Plan for Klahanie Park. Includes consultant, site analysis, public engagement and final plan.	$50,000	$200,000					$250,000
A	PK-n	**Big Rock Park - Master Plan Update** Update to accommodate additional use and increased parking	$100,000	$50,000					$150,000
A	PK-n	**Park Systemwide Wayfinding program**	$12,000	$45,000					$57,000
B	PK-?	**Lower Commons - Master Plan Update** Update to reflect changed use with Town Center, Green Spine, Regional Stormwater	$25,000	$75,000					$100,000
C	PK-46	**Indoor Field House - Feasibility Study** Feasibility study to include an operations analysis for an indoor field house to be considered on the YMCA/Pine Lake Property.		$100,000					$100,000
C	PK-n	**Environmental Interpretation /Habitat Certification**			$25,000				$25,000
(B) SUBTOTAL PARKS PLANNING PROJECTS			**$287,000**	**$470,000**	**$25,000**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$782,000**

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OTHER PARKS CIP PROJECTS									
A	PK-C	**Community Garden** Placeholder for future community garden(s) with 40 to 50 planting beds in a location to be determined.	$50,000	$50,000					$100,000
A	PK-D	**Land Acquisition** Placeholder to acquire land for future parks and open spaces as opportunities become available.	$8,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$13,000,000
A	PK-E	**Capital Repair/Replacement Program (includes ADA upgrades)** This ongoing program allocates funds for the repair and replacement of parks structures and equipment.	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$1,200,000
A	PK-F	**Capital Contingency Reserve (based on projects)** This ongoing program allocates funds for the repair and replacement of parks structures and equipment.	$539,000	$206,500	$180,500	$310,000	$287,500	$150,000	$1,673,500
B	PK-A	**Future Trail Connections** Placeholder for future trail projects to be determined upon completion of the PRO Plan and TMP. (Includes anticipated $500k carryforward from 2016 and 2017).	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000			$500,000	$2,000,000
B	PK-B	**Town Center Park Projects** Placeholder for future Town Center projects to include urban plaza, central green, playground relocation and/or other projects.		$150,000	$1,750,000	$175,000			$2,075,000
(C) SUBTOTAL OTHER PARKS CIP PROJECTS			**$9,289,000**	**$2,106,500**	**$3,630,500**	**$1,685,000**	**$1,487,500**	**$1,850,000**	**$20,048,500**
(D) TOTAL PARKS CIP EXPENDITURES (A+B+C)			**$9,701,000**	**$7,116,500**	**$9,865,500**	**$5,335,000**	**$5,862,500**	**$4,600,000**	**$42,480,500**

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PARKS CIP REVENUE								
		Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)	$2,450,000	$2,200,000	$2,200,000	$2,200,000	$2,200,000	$2,200,000	$13,450,000
		Park Impact Fees	$1,985,000	$1,985,000	$1,985,000	$1,985,000	$1,985,000	$1,985,000	$11,910,000
		King County 2014-2019 Levy Funding	$120,000	$120,000	-	-	-	-	$240,000
		King County TDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	$0
		Operating Contribution - General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Investment Interest	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$30,000
		Anticipated Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(E) TOTAL PARKS CIP REVENUE			**$4,560,000**	**$4,310,000**	**$4,190,000**	**$4,190,000**	**$4,190,000**	**$4,190,000**	**$25,630,000**

PARKS CIP FUND 6-YR OVERVIEW			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
		Beginning Fund Balance	$17,077,715	$11,936,715	$9,130,215	$3,454,715	$2,309,715	$637,215
		Revenue -E)	$4,560,000	$4,310,000	$4,190,000	$4,190,000	$4,190,000	$4,190,000
		Expenditures -D)	$9,701,000	$7,116,500	$9,865,500	$5,335,000	$5,862,500	$4,600,000
ENDING FUND BALANCE			$11,936,715	$9,130,215	$3,454,715	$2,309,715	$637,215	$227,215

NOTES:
This CIP identifies planning-level cost estimates and does not assume the value of volunteer or other non-City contributions. Detailed costing may be necessary for projects noted.
This CIP is not an official budget and intended as a guiding document for City staff in the preparation of departmental budgets.

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CITY OF SAMMAMISH

2018 PRO plan

PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE PLAN

DRAFT | December 2017

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

City Council

Christie Malchow, Deputy Mayor
Tom Hornish, Council Member
Karen Moran, Council Member
Jason Ritchie, Council Member
Chris Ross, Council Member
Pam Stuart, Council Member
Ramiro Valderrama, Council Member

Parks & Recreation Commission

Loreen Leo, Position 1
Katherine Low, Position 2
Cheryl Wagner, Position 3
Sid Gupta, Position 4
Doug Eglington, Position 5
Stephanie Hibner, Position 6
Sheila Sappington, Position 7
Nancy Way, Position 8
Hank Klein, Position 9

City Staff

Lyman Howard, City Manager
Angela Feser, Parks & Recreation Director
Anjali Myer, Parks & Recreation Deputy Director

Consultant Team

CONSERVATION TECHNIX
S&A COMMUNICATIONS
BALLARD*KING & ASSOCIATES LTD
ELWAY RESEARCH, INC.

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1 | INTRODUCTION

This Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan is a six-year guide and strategic plan for managing and enhancing park and recreation services in Sammamish. It establishes a path forward for providing high quality, community-driven parks, trails, open spaces and recreational opportunities.

PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

This citywide Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan, or PRO Plan for short, is an update to the 2012 PRO Plan, builds on the recreation planning foundation provided in that plan and incorporates the diverse feedback from the extensive community engagement program conducted for this plan update. This Plan creates a vision for an innovative, inclusive and interconnected system of parks, trails and open spaces that promotes recreation, health and environmental conservation as integral elements of a thriving, livable Sammamish. The Plan will establish a path forward to guide the City's efforts to provide high-quality, community-driven parks, trails, natural areas and recreation programs across and throughout Sammamish.

Sammamish has experienced significant changes since the adoption of the 2012 PRO Plan, and this Plan update has been revised to reflect current community interests and opportunities related to a strong demand for locally-provided recreation services and to plan for an expansion of the park system in response to continued residential and commercial development in the city.

The PRO Plan is a document that will guide City elected and appointed officials, management and staff when making decisions or taking actions regarding planning, acquiring, developing or implementing parks, open space or recreational facilities and programs. The PRO Plan is part of the City's broader Comprehensive Plan and is consistent with the guidelines established by the Growth Management Act (GMA). The PRO Plan must be updated every six years for Sammamish to retain eligibility for state grants through the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), which administers are variety of outdoor recreation and conservation grant programs.

This 2018 PRO Plan considers the park and recreation needs of residents citywide. It provides updated inventories, demographic conditions, needs analysis, management considerations and capital project phasing. The Plan establishes specific goals, objectives, recommendations and actions for developing, conserving and maintaining high-quality parks, trails, facilities and programs across the City.

PLANNING PROCESS OVERVIEW

This citywide Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan is a reflection of the community's interests and needs for parks, recreation programs, facilities and trails. The planning process was aimed to encourage and enable public engagement in the choices, priorities and future direction of the City's park and recreation system. The Plan project team conducted a variety of public outreach activities to solicit feedback and comments, in concert with a review of the recreation system inventory, level of service review and the current and future needs assessment.

Efforts to update the Sammamish PRO Plan began in spring 2017. Current community interests surfaced through a series of public outreach efforts that included a mail-based survey, open house meetings, stakeholder discussions, online engagement, website content and Parks and Recreation Commission meetings. An assessment of the park inventory became the basis for determining the current performance of the system. An overarching needs analysis was conducted for recreation programs and facilities, parks, trails and open space to assess current demands and project future demand to account for population growth and expanding cultural demographics.

To guide the implementation of the goals of the Plan, a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) was developed with a set of strategies that identified costs and potential funding sources. Together, this process is represented in this planning document, which will be reviewed by the public, Parks and Recreation Commission, Planning Commission and City Council. Once adopted, the Plan can become a component of the City's Comprehensive Plan and direct park system and recreation program service delivery for the next 5 to 10 years.

PLAN CONTEXT: CURRENT CHALLENGES

As with any citywide strategic planning effort, current community challenges provide a context for developing and assessing strategies for the future. The following represents an abbreviated overview of current community concerns that may affect planning for parks and recreation services and amenities in Sammamish.

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Growth & Development

The Sammamish community has witnessed tremendous growth in recent years. The population of the City has risen over 70% between 2000 and 2017, and a portion of that growth is tied to the annexation of Klahanie in 2016. With a strong uptick in new development, existing residents have voiced concern over the pace of growth and its impacts on the community, such as traffic and tree loss, among others. The City has undertaken an aggressive suite of strategic planning efforts to guide its future growth, and the concerns over the pace of growth caused the City Council to enact a development moratorium during the preparation of this Plan. The intent of the moratorium is to halt most new development and allow city leaders additional time to consider amendments to the City's planning documents and development regulations.

Open Space Preservation

Linked with the concerns about rapid residential growth, local residents have voiced interest in preserving some of the City's remaining open space. Concurrent with the development of this Plan, the City also prepared a targeted land acquisition strategy and implementation plan to guide near-term and long-term acquisition activities. The efforts toward open space preservation will focus on capturing the environmental benefits of preserving natural resources, wildlife habitat and tree canopy, in addition to accommodating new parks and trails. The 2017-2022 Parks Capital Improvement Plan, adopted by City Council in July 2016, identified land acquisition as a high priority and allocated a total of $13 million for land acquisition over a six year period.

Connectivity & Walkability

Much of the development on the plateau has occurred prior to Sammamish becoming a city in 1999. Prior to incorporation, local development was guided by King County land use, standards and plans. As the City continues to mature, residents are interested in safe walking routes to community destinations and improved non-motorized connectivity. Sidewalk and recreational connectivity was one of the core aspects of the Town Center Plan, and trail improvements and the relationships to complete streets, sidewalks and bike lanes have been cited in other Sammamish plans.

Recreation Facilities & Programs

The development of the Community & Aquatic Center has been a significant boon for indoor recreation in Sammamish and has provided access to a pool, gymnasiums and fitness space. Recent conversations with community members suggest a strong interest in expanding, or having access to additional, recreation program offerings, especially for youth, teens and seniors. At the present, there is limited availability of functional indoor facilities to accommodate growth in recreation programming.

PARKS & RECREATION SYSTEM OVERVIEW

With a rapidly growing population and a relatively high proportion of families with children, Sammamish has promoted a strong sense of identity and consistently strives to promote community pride and inclusion through a wide range of festivals, events and activities. With the development of the Community & Aquatic Center, residents have a new venue for indoor fitness through a partnership arrangement with the YMCA. The pending development of the Town Center will create a focal point in the community and bring additional amenities to the park system.

While the City is young, its residents are proud of what has been accomplished in its growing park system, but they also are interested in certain facility and program enhancements. This Plan documents those interests and provides a framework for addressing capital improvements and funding in the near-term.

Vision

The public outreach efforts during the comprehensive park planning process provided feedback from a variety of residents regarding their vision, needs and preferences for parks and recreation opportunities. Building upon the vision statement noted in the City's Comprehensive Plan for parks, trails and open space and through the outreach efforts for this Plan, an updated vision for the future emerged:

> *Sammamish's Parks and Recreation system is an integral part of our healthy and sustainable community by connecting people to nature, play and culture.*

This vision provided the foundation for the goals, objectives, recommendations and guidelines in the following chapters within this Plan.

Department Overview

The Parks and Recreation Department is responsible for the administration, planning, marketing, managing and maintaining parks, trails, open space, programs, and facilities as well as overseeing land acquisition, grant preparation, park development, culture and arts, and park policies.

Mission

> *Sammamish's Parks and Recreation system contributes to the quality of life for the community by creating a legacy of diverse and quality parks, exceptional recreation programs and protected natural resources.*

Shortly after its 1999 incorporation, the City received three parks via transfer from King County (Pine Lake Park, East Sammamish Park and NE Sammamish Park) and hired a recreation manager to oversee these parks and to perform other recreation duties. Facing rapid growth, the Department grew quickly to include the recreation manager, recreation

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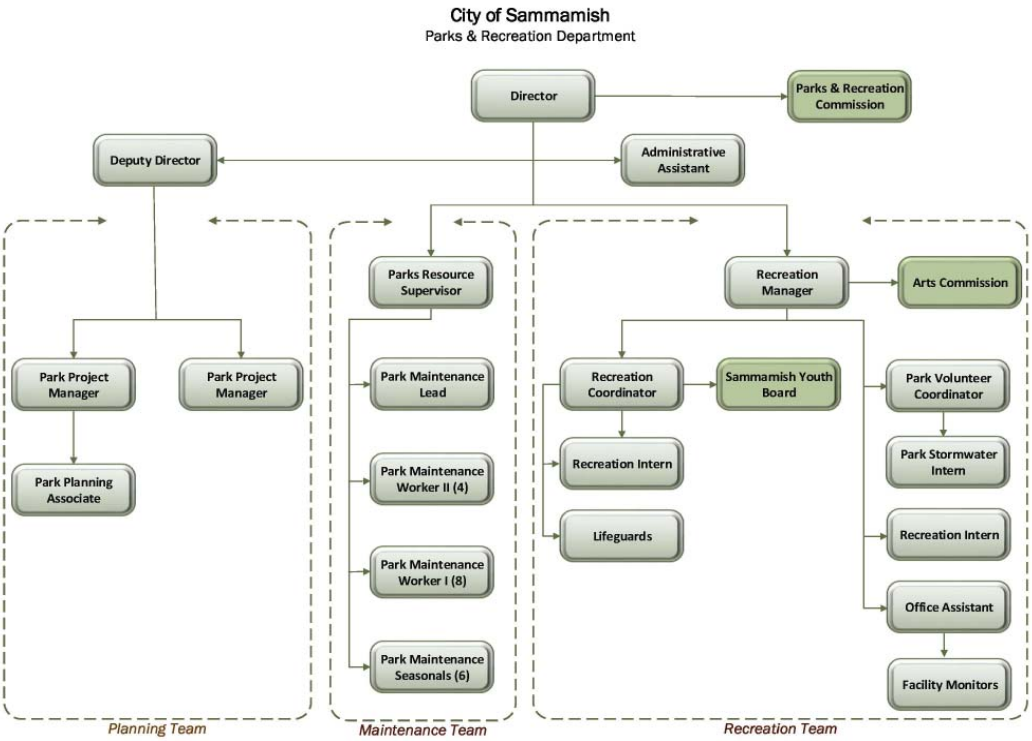
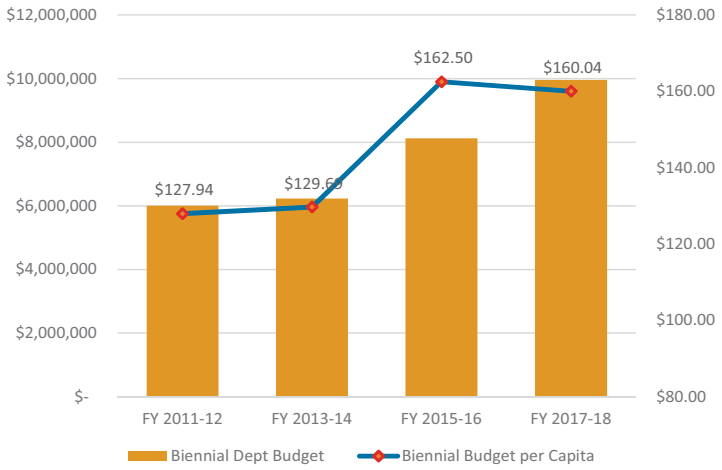
coordinator, maintenance supervisor with a crew of two full-time staff and two seasonal employees in 2002. In the following years, more park land was added to the system and interlocal agreements for shared use of facilities, and sports fields were developed with the Issaquah and Lake Washington School Districts. In 2012, the Department included 15 full-time staff members, two interns, 12 seasonal park maintenance staff, four seasonal facility staff and 12 summer lifeguards. In 2017, the Parks & Recreation Department includes three divisions; Parks Planning, Parks Maintenance and Recreation supported by 24.5 full-time staff members, four interns, four seasonal park maintenance staff, four part time facility staff and 18 summer lifeguards.

Figure 2. Sammamish Parks & Recreation Department Organizational Chart



The Department began with responsibility for 43.5 acres of parkland and currently manages over 600 acres of developed parks, preserves, natural areas and special facilities. With additional open spaces and community events, the Parks and Recreation Department has grown with increasing responsibilities for facilities and programming. The park and recreation allocation from the city General Fund budget has also increased to meet the growing needs for the provision of park and recreation services. The following chart illustrates the growth of the departmental budget. Since the previous 2012 PRO Plan, the Department's biennial budget has grown from $3 million to almost $10 million. Relative to the City's overall General Fund budget by department, Parks and Recreation share of the overall city budget has increased from 9% in the 2015-2016 budget to 11% in the 2017-2018 budget.

Figure 3. Sammamish Parks & Recreation Department General Fund (Biennial) Budget and Budget per Capita



Sammamish Parks and Recreation have been actively developing park facilities during the five years with its capital improvement program for design and construction of new amenities across the system. The CIP Fund increased significantly from 2013-2014 at $12 million to 2015-2016 at approximately $30 million primarily due to the Community and Aquatic Center project. The Capital Improvement Program continues to move forward on building the park system and its facilities with its current 2017-2018 budget of $17.6 million.

Additionally, the efforts of the Department are guided by the Parks and Recreation Commission, the Arts Commission and the Sammamish Youth Board.

- The Parks and Recreation Commission, a nine-member advisory group to the City Council, meets monthly to provide guidance and give recommendations on issues relating to the delivery of parks and recreation services. The Commissioners are appointed by the City Council for four year terms that are staggered.
- The Arts Commission, a seven-member advisory group, provides guidance on policies and matters promoting public art. Commissioners meet monthly to discuss policies and plan the rotating art displays in City Hall.
- The Sammamish Youth Board, an advisory group composed of high school and middle school students appointed by City Council, provides advice on policy relating to youth and oversees community service projects throughout the year.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE 2012

The 2012 PRO Plan was a strong guide for City officials, management and staff in making decisions about planning, acquiring, developing and implementing parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities. Highlighted projects from the Sammamish Parks Capital Improvement Program include master planning parks, design and permitting for new facilities and improvements, construction of new facilities, existing park upgrades and major repairs, trail expansion and ADA access projects. The following represents a short list of the major accomplishments realized following the adoption of the previous plan.

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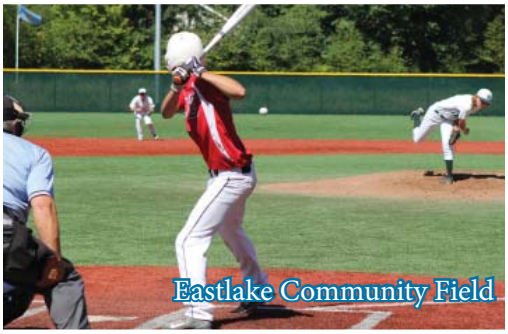
Community & Aquatic Center


Eastlake Community Field

Sammamish Landing Park

Fourth on the Plateau

Big Rock Park

- Constructed and opened the $33 million Community & Aquatic Center
- Celebrated 15 years of free concerts at Pine Lake Park
- Offered free Shakespeare in the Park plays
- Produced the 10th annual Fourth on the Plateau
- Partnered with Chamber of Commerce to offer weekly Farmer's Market
- Hosted TeenFest in partnership with the Boys & Girls Club
- Replaced Eastlake High School and Skyline Community Field turf
- Upgraded Klahanie Park grounds following annexation
- Upgraded Sammamish Landing Park to include waterfront access, docks, restroom & beaches
- Trail development by WTA at Beaver Lake Preserve
- Completed the Master Plan for Big Rock Park and constructed the first phase of improvements
- Replaced the equestrian bridge at Beaver Lake Park
- Adopted the Land Acquisition Strategy and Implementation Plan to guide parkland and conservation acquisitions
- Installed play equipment at the Upper Commons in the location of the climbing wall

PLAN CONTENTS

The remainder of the Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan is organized as follows:

- Chapter 2: Community Profile – provides an overview of the City of Sammamish and its demographics.
- Chapter 3: Community Listening – highlights the methods used to engage the Sammamish community in the development of the Plan.
- Chapter 4: Park System Inventory – describes the various classifications for parks, trails and open space and highlights information about the current inventory of parks.
- Chapters 5 - 7: Needs Assessment & Recommendations – discusses survey results, community feedback and other recreation trend data and provides context to the identification of potential park, recreation program and trail enhancements.
- Chapter 8: Goals & Objectives – provides a policy framework for the parks and recreation system grouped by major functional or program area.
- Chapter 9: Projects & Implementation Strategies – describes a range of strategies to consider in the implementation of the Plan and details a 10-year program for addressing park and facility enhancement or expansion projects.
- Appendices: Provides technical or supporting information to the planning effort and includes a summary of the community survey, stakeholder notes, funding options, among others.

BENEFITS OF PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE

A number of organizations and non-profits have documented the overall health and wellness benefits provided by parks, open space and trails. The Trust for Public Land published a report in 2005 called The Benefits of Parks: Why America Needs More City Parks and Open Space. This report makes the following observations about the health, economic, environmental and social benefits of parks and open space:

- Physical activity makes people healthier.
- Physical activity increases with access to parks.
- Contact with the natural world improves physical and physiological health.
- Value is added to community and economic development sustainability.
- Benefits of tourism are enhanced.
- Trees are effective in improving air quality and assisting with stormwater control.
- Recreational opportunities for all ages are provided.

Physical Activity Benefits

Residents in communities with increased access to parks, recreation, natural areas and trails have more opportunities for physical activity, both through recreation and active transportation. By participating in physical activity, residents can reduce their risk of being or becoming overweight or obese, decrease their likelihood of suffering from chronic diseases, such as heart disease and type-2 diabetes, and improve their levels of stress and anxiety. Nearby access to parks has been shown to increase levels of physical activity. According to studies cited in a 2010 report by the National Park and Recreation Association, the majority of people of all ages who visit parks are physically active during their visit. Also, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that greater access to parks leads to 25% more people exercising three or more days per week.

Social & Community Benefits

Park and recreation facilities provide opportunities to engage with family, friends, and neighbors, thereby increasing social capital and community cohesion, which can improve residents' mental health and overall well-being. People who feel that they are connected to their community and those who participate in recreational, community and other activities are more likely to have better mental and physical health and to live longer lives. Access to parks and recreational facilities has also been linked to reductions in crime, particularly juvenile delinquency.

Economic Benefits

Parks and recreation facilities can bring positive economic impacts through increased property values, increased attractiveness for businesses and workers (quality of life), and through direct increases in employment opportunities.

In Washington, outdoor recreation generates $26.2 billion in consumer spending annually, $7.6 billion in wages and salaries and $2.3 billion in state and local tax revenue. Preserving access to outdoor recreation protects the economy, the businesses, the communities and the people who depend on the ability to play outside. According to the Outdoor Recreation Economy Report published by the Outdoor Industry Association, outdoor recreation can grow jobs and drive the economy through management and investment in parks, waters and trails as an interconnected system designed to sustain economic dividends for citizens.

2 | COMMUNITY PROFILE

Sammamish is a vibrant, growing city and a community of families. In 2012, Sammamish was ranked as "America's Friendliest City" by Forbes magazine. Residents are actively involved in the decisions that shape this bedroom community and ensure a special sense of place. The following profile includes a description of the planning area, natural features, climate, vegetation and demographics.

LOCATION & PLANNING AREA

The City of Sammamish is located west of the Cascade Mountains in the Puget Sound region, about 20 miles east-southeast of Seattle. The city is bordered by Lake Sammamish to the west and the Snoqualmie Valley to the east. Nearby cities, including those across the lake, are Carnation, Snoqualmie, Fall City, Issaquah, Lakemont, Bellevue and Redmond. To the north, Sammamish is adjacent to an unincorporated area of King County referred to as Union Hill-Novelty Hill (a census-designated place). Covering over 24 square miles, the city is situated on a plateau and contains Beaver Lake and Pine Lake as its two biggest interior lakes.

King County Metro provides limited service via three bus routes along SE 228th Avenue through the center of the city, which connect to regional destinations Issaquah, Renton and Seattle. While Sammamish does not have freeways within its city limits, SR 520 is accessed to the north via Redmond, and I-90 is accessed to the south via Issaquah.

The planning area for this Plan includes land within Sammamish city limits, plus the unincorporated land within the City's urban growth area (UGA).

HISTORY

Native American people, including the Duwamish and Snoqualmie tribes, were settled along the shores of Lake Sammamish for at least 13,000 years. Part of the Lushootseed-speaking peoples, these early residents were some of the many tribes in the Puget Sound watershed, including the Tulalip, Skagit, Sauk-Syiattle, Skykomish, Suquamish, Muckleshoot, Puyallup, Nisqually and Sahewamish.

The tribes were able to take advantage of an abundance of resource and deliberately managed the landscape to produce clothing, shelter, food and medicines, while keeping the forest ecosystem intact. Salmon were harvested from Lake Sammamish, and the western red cedar was a key resource. The wood provided the building material for canoes. Fibers from the bark was made into rope and baskets. Oils from the tree's wood provided insect repellent. Cedar needles were used for medicinal and other purposes.

The first white settlers arrived in the late 19th century - engaging in logging and agriculture, with the later establishment of a trio of resorts by the 1930s. The Sammamish Plateau, as part of unincorporated King County, remained mostly rural until the 1970s and 1980s when residential development, along with its associated shopping centers and schools, were built.

To establish its governance independent of King County, Sammamish was officially incorporated on August 31, 1999. Sammamish annexed Klahanie on January 1, 2016, increasing the city population at that time 20% to approximately 61,000.

NATURAL RESOURCES

General Characteristics

Sammamish is characterized by a wide range of natural habitats, including coniferous forests, shoreline habitats, wetlands and upland corridors supported by a wet, temperate climate. A variety of wildlife exist between the lakeshore and the Cascade foothills, including deer, coyote, black bear, bobcat, beaver, mountain beaver and many varieties of birds and fish. A total of 11.8 miles of shoreline lies within city limits, which presents opportunities for water-related recreational pursuits, as well as a need for conservation efforts. The shoreline areas of Lake Sammamish, Beaver Lake and Pine Lake play a key role for water-based outdoor recreation in Sammamish's park and recreation system.

Lake Sammamish

Lake Sammamish defines the city's western edge extending for 7 miles in length but is not readily accessible within city limits. The City owns 2,750 feet of waterfront property on the lake at Sammamish Landing where water access and swimming are available. This park was opened to the public in 2012.

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Beaver Lake

Beaver Lake covers 79 acres and is a part of a chain of three lakes: Long Lake, Beaver Lake and Little Beaver Lake. Two city-owned parks lie on the lake's western shore: Beaver Lake Park and Beaver Lake Preserve. Beaver Lake Park provides public access to the lake for swimming and non-motorized boating. The Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife operates a public boat launch on the eastern shore of Beaver Lake.

Pine Lake

Pine Lake offers the only designated swimming beach within Sammamish, with lifeguard services provided by the City. Covering 85 acres, the lake is a popular spot for recreation and fishing.

Watershed, Hydrology & Critical Areas

The Sammamish watershed includes portions of the cities of Sammamish, Everett, Lynnwood, Kenmore, Brier, Mill Creek, Bothell, Woodinville, Redmond, Bellevue and Issaquah, as well as unincorporated areas of King and Snohomish counties. The watershed includes two major river systems, the Cedar and Sammamish, as well as Lake Sammamish, Lake Washington, Lake Union and numerous tributaries to each. Six major stream systems, totaling 42 river miles, exist within the city: Laughing Jacobs Creek, Zackuse Creek, Ebright Creek, George Davis Creek, Kamin Creek and Pine Lake Creek. These systems support vast biodiversity and significant wetland habitats.

Farmland and Forests

The Sammamish landscape contained a mix of forest, orchards and dairy or chicken farms for many generations. Much that rural land has been transformed into a more urban environment and has become developed to accommodate a growing population. The Plateau still contains forested areas, including large stands of cedar and fir, along with a mix of deciduous and coniferous trees. Other vegetation in the area is typical of the Pacific Northwest, including lush undergrowth.

2018 PRO plan

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population

A review of local demographic information helps paint a picture of the Sammamish community and provides a basis for facility and program considerations. The City of Sammamish is home to approximately 62,240 residents. The City has experienced steady growth since incorporation, increasing by over 27% from 2000 to 2010. In 2016, the population of Sammamish grew an additional 20% with the annexation of the Klahanie area that expanded the city's southeastern boundaries.

Sammamish's population is expected to continue to grow with an additional 13,000 residents in the coming years. To be consistent with the VISION 2040 and King County planning policies for growth targets, the Sammamish 2015-2035 Housing Target is 4,640 additional housing units by 2035. The City's Comprehensive Plan cites adequate residential capacity to meet the expected future growth.

Figure 3. Population Characteristics: Sammamish, King County, Washington

Demographics	Sammamish	King County	Washington
Population Characteristics			
Population (2017)	62,240	2,153,700	7,310,300
Population (2010)	45,780	1,931,249	7,183,700
Population (2000)	35,995	1,737,034	5,894,121
Percent Change (2000-16)	72.9%	24.0%	24.0%
Persons w/ Disabilities under age 65	3.1%	5.7%	7.7%
Household Characteristics (2011-15)			
Households	16,201	819,651	2,668,912
Percent with children	54.5%	29.2%	31.2%
Median Household Income	$147,349	$75,302	$61,062
Average Household Size	3.09	2.45	2.56
Average Family Size	3.30	3.09	3.13
Owner Occupancy Rate	87.1%	57.4%	62.5%
Age Groups (2010)			
Median Age	38.1	37.2	37.4
Population < 5 years of age	6.8%	6.2%	6.4%
Population < 18 years of age	32.2%	21.0%	22.9%
Population 18 - 64 years of age	60.9%	67.2%	63.5%
Population > 65 years of age	6.9%	11.8%	13.6%

Sources: Washington Office of Financial Management Population Estimates, 2017
U.S. Census, 2010 Census, 2000 Census, 2011-2015 American Community Survey

Sammamish is steadily becoming more diverse and has maintained a large youth population.

Sammamish has a higher percent of youth than King County and the state.

Households with children are an important component of the City's makeup, representing more than half (54.5%) of the City's households.

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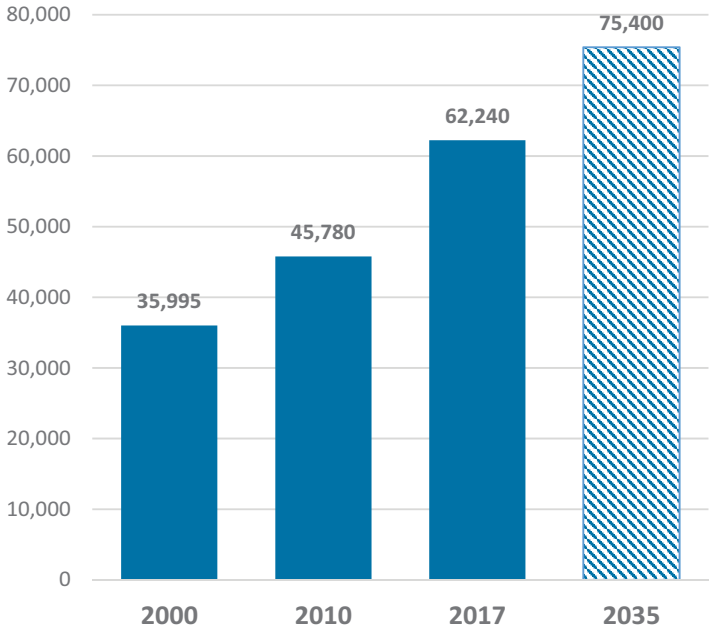
Figure 4. Population Change - 2000 - 2015, plus Projected for 2035, City of Sammamish



Age Group Distribution

The average Sammamish resident is 38.1 years old, which is similar to that of the average resident in King County (37.2) and Washington (37.4); however, the City's population has aged slightly since 2000 when the median age was 35.3. More notably, the age distribution of City residents differs from that of the county and the state – approximately 32% of the Sammamish population is under 18 years of age and 54% of households have children. King County and state age distributions are more similar to each other with populations under age 18 at 21% and 23%, respectively. Sammamish has a higher percent of youth and a lower percentage of residents over 65 years old.

The distribution of ages will have an influence on how the City should best provide needed types of facilities for parks and recreation programming services. Even with Sammamish's rapid population growth over the past 17 years, the population has remained relatively consistent with regard to the distribution of age groups. The community has larger percentages of youth (ages 5 to 14) and adults (ages 35 to 54) than other age groups, see Figure 5. The City's largest "20-year" population group is comprised of 35 to 54 year-olds, representing 38% of the population in 2010.

The following breakdown is used to separate the population into age-sensitive user groups.

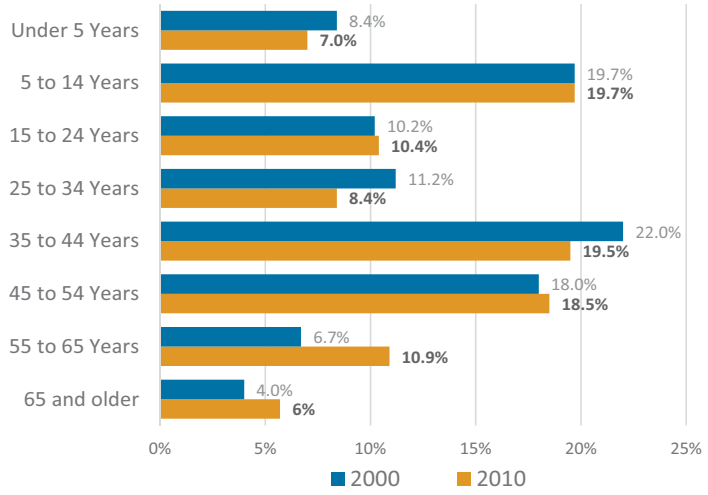
- Under 5 years: This group represents users of preschool and tot programs and facilities, and as trails and open space users, are often in strollers. These individuals are the future participants in youth activities.
- 5 to 14 years: This group represents current youth program participants.
- 15 to 24 years: This group represents teen/young adult program participants moving out of the youth programs and into adult programs. Members of this age

group are often seasonal employment seekers.

- 25 to 34 years: This group represents involvement in adult programming with characteristics of beginning long-term relationships and establishing families.
- 35 to 54 years: This group represents users of a wide range of adult programming and park facilities. Their characteristics extend from having children using preschool and youth programs to becoming empty nesters.
- 55 years plus: This group represents users of older adult programming exhibiting the characteristics of approaching retirement or already retired and typically enjoying grandchildren. This group generally also ranges from very healthy, active seniors to more physically inactive seniors.

Figure 5 illustrates the age distribution characteristics of these cohorts and provides a comparison between the 2000 and 2010 Census data.

Figure 5. Age Group Distributions: 2000 & 2010 Census



Race and Ethnicity

In 2010, over 74% of Sammamish residents identified as White. According to the same census, the city was 19.3% Asian, 3.9% Hispanic, 1% African American, and less than 1% Native American, or Pacific Islander. The city has become more racially and ethnically diverse since 2000 when 87.8% of residents were identified as White, 7.9% were Asian and 2.5% were Hispanic.

Over 25% of Sammamish residents were born in a foreign country, a slightly higher rate than in King County (21.2%) and much higher than the Washington population (13.4%). Of foreign-born population, 61.3% originated in Asia, 19.5% came from Europe, 9.4% originated in North America and 6.1% were born in Latin America. Among the Sammamish population over 5 years old, 27% can speak a language other than English. These languages range from Asian (13.5%), Indo-European (10%) to Spanish (3%) in comparative order. Of the population born outside the United States, 82% entered the country before the 2010 census. The majority (56.5%) of the 12,578 foreign-born residents in Sammamish have not yet attained U.S. citizenship status.

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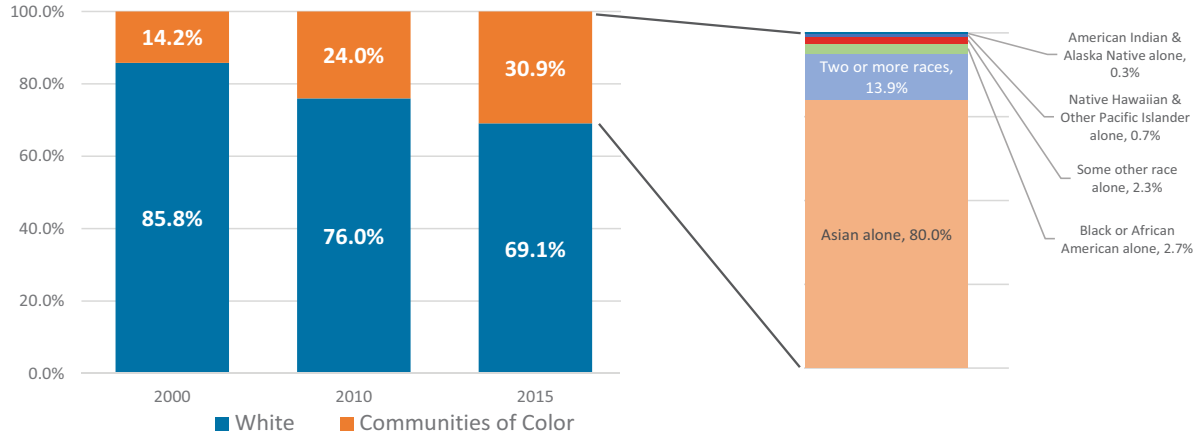
Figure 6. Changes in Racial Composition - 2000 - 2015



Household Characteristics

In 2015, the average Sammamish household included 3.09 people, which was larger than the average household in King County (2.45), Washington (2.56) and the nation (2.51). Average household size has remained relatively stable since 2000, when it was 3.06 people. The average family size in the city is larger, at 3.3 people, higher than King County (3.09) and Washington (3.13). Of the 16,201 households in the city, over one-half (54.5%) have children under 18, again larger than the average household with children in King County (29.2%) and Washington (31.2%). A similar pattern is reflected in the housing tenure in Sammamish with 87.1% owner-occupied housing units a much higher rate compared to King County (57.4%) and Washington (62.5%).

Income and Poverty

The Puget Sound Business Journal recently ranked Sammamish (specifically, zip code 97074) as the third wealthiest zip code in the Puget Sound area.

According to the 2015 American Community Survey, the median household income in Sammamish is $147,349 with almost three out of four households making more than $100,000 annually. The median household income is higher than King County at $75,302 and Washington at $61,062. Approximately 74% of Sammamish households earn over $100,000 per year, a rate that is higher than King County (37.5%), Washington State (26.9%) and national (22%) figures.

At the lower end of the household income scale, a small number (4.7%) of city households earn less than $25,000 annually, which compares favorably to 15.5% of households in King County and 19% across the State of Washington. Median home values in Sammamish have a relatively high value even compared to neighboring communities.

Employment & Education

The City is a strong bedroom community with a relatively high percentage of residents who work from home. Sammamish residents who commute to work often drive alone. A number of the Sammamish workforce commutes to Redmond (27%) and Seattle (22%)

with Bellevue (14%), Issaquah (6%) and Kirkland (4%) work locations exceeding the Sammamish residents who work in the community (3%). The city has an educated, unique workforce that is heavily employed in the region's thriving technology sector. The City of Sammamish is expected to add more than 3,000 residents and 2,000 jobs, forecasting a future balanced growth. From a recent study compiled by CAI for the City of Sammamish, a few points regarding local employment stand out.

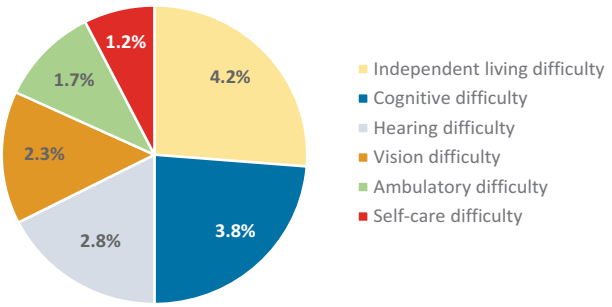
- The City's workforce commutes from throughout the region to fill jobs in the City
- Most people commute to work via a single car
- A higher percentage of residents work from home than found regionally
- Sammamish has an even mix of employment across all sectors.

Educational attainment is higher in Sammamish with 44.6% of residents over 25 years with a bachelor's degree and 28.3% of individuals over 25 with a graduate or professional degree, which is significantly higher than King County (18.3%) and Washington (12%). For median earnings in the past 12 months, Sammamish individuals 25 years and over with a bachelor's degree earned $98,032 and those with a graduate or professional degree earned $120,977, providing further explanation for the higher incomes characterized with the city population.

Persons with Disabilities

The 2015 American Community Survey reported 4.7% (2,343 persons) of Sammamish residents have a disability that interferes with life activities. This is lower than the King County average (9.6%) and much lower than the state average (12.6%). Among residents 65 and older, the percentage of people with disabilities rises to 22.9%, or 797 persons, which is 11% lower than rates found in the general senior population of King County (33.8%).

Figure 7. Percentage of Population with Disabilities that Interfere with Life Activities (selection of multiple disabilities accommodated)



Community Health

Overall, Sammamish residents enjoy comparatively good health. By most health metrics reported by Seattle & King County Public Health, Sammamish is as healthy as or healthier than King County and the State of Washington as a whole. Comparing favorably to the 25 King County cities, Sammamish can expect positive health outcomes based on its education, incomes levels, life expectancy, cause of death, risk factors and chronic disease.

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3 | COMMUNITY LISTENING

Sammamish is expected to continue rapid growth in the coming decade, and greater diversity and density will come with that growth. Recognizing and understanding the community's needs and interests will guide the delivery of the right balance and mix of recreational services. This planning process leaned on direct community outreach, stakeholder meetings, surveys and extensive inventorying to provide a baseline of local demand and need.

Over 1,100 community members participated in the PRO Plan process.

Community engagement and input played a crucial role in revealing the current interests in and needs for the provision of park and recreation opportunities, as well as establishing the future recreational framework that reflects community priorities. Public outreach methods were varied and extensive, including:

- Three community workshops
- Community survey
- Virtual Town Hall and online content
- Three stakeholder group discussions
- Parks & Recreation Commission and Planning Commission meetings
- Social media content & emails

Throughout this process, the public provided information and expressed opinions about their needs and priorities for parks, trails, recreation facilities and programs in Sammamish. Residents seemed to care deeply about the future of Sammamish's parks and recreation system and appreciated the opportunity to offer feedback in the development of this Plan. Their input helped refine local recreational needs, update policy statements and prioritize the Capital Improvements Plan project list contained within this Plan.

2018 PRO plan

OPEN HOUSE MEETINGS / WORKSHOPS

The project team sought feedback from local residents and program users at three public meetings, which were held at either Sammamish City Hall or the Sammamish Community & Aquatic Center / YMCA. Meeting display boards, City Newsletter articles, social media and email announcements publicized the events and encouraged participation. Summary responses from each of the meetings are provided in Appendix C.

Community Workshop #1

On May 23, 2017, the City of Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department hosted a public meeting from 6 to 8 p.m. at Sammamish City Hall to kick off the planning process. The purpose of the meeting was to inform the community about the Plan, provide opportunities for the public to give input and respond to questions about the project.

Participants were provided with multiple ways to provide their feedback, including asking the project team questions, writing on flip charts during small group sessions, and writing on comment forms. For the small group table discussions, participants were divided into two groups to complete the exercises. The following summary highlights the feedback provided by participants during the small group session portion of the meeting and in their individual comment forms.

The two groups identified different priorities about what was most important to them; Group 1 ranked land acquisition and ballfields most highly, while Group 2 prioritized protecting the tree canopy, increasing trail connectivity, and fostering community art in nature/ parks. Both groups identified trails as important.

There were a number of commonalities on the two groups' lists of issues and ideas that need to be addressed in the plan. Both groups think the plan should address:

- Making parks and facilities more multi-purpose/use
- Protecting existing natural areas
- Acquiring more land for parks and open space
- Expanding programs and activities (e.g., after school programs, mentoring programs, winter activities, nature-based activities and community gardens)

The groups also identified a number of things they think are missing or would like to see more of. Both groups said it was important to provide:

- Some form of transit to parks and programs
- More ballfields
- Programs/camps (e.g., young kids' programs, summer camps)

Figure 8. Top Priorities from the Public Meeting

Participants also said they would like to see more ballfields and programs/camps in the future

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Community Workshop #2

On September 20, 2017, the City of Sammamish hosted a public open house from 4 to 8 p.m. in Sammamish City Hall to inform the community about progress on the PRO Plan and to gather feedback about what is important to the community regarding Parks and Natural Areas, Programs, Trails and Preservation. Participants were greeted at a sign-in table and encouraged to pick up a project fact sheet and a comment form. Approximately 60 people attended. Participants were encouraged to visit project boards placed throughout the room For the duration of the event, the project team was available to answer questions, and participants were invited to take part in an exercise to identify community project priorities and to take part in an allocation exercise to identify how they would earmark resources for recreation programming.

Community Workshop #3

A third community meeting was held on November 13, 2017 to offer residents an overview of the preliminary project recommendations from the PRO Plan update. The meeting included a 30-minute presentation that highlighted the public process, major comments from the public and preliminary recommendations. Displays included content on parks and recreation facilities, trail connections and potential acquisition areas to consider. Participants were invited to ask questions of the project team and leave comments on the display boards or comment forms.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

The City of Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department contracted for the administration of a community survey, which was conducted during March 2017. The purpose of the survey was to gather input to help determine park, trail, land acquisition and recreation priorities of the community. In collaboration with staff, the project team designed a 19-question survey to assess residents' recreational needs, preferences and priorities. This allowed the survey to be tailored to issues of strategic importance to effectively plan the future of the parks and recreation system.

The survey was designed to obtain statistically valid results from households throughout the City of Sammamish. The five-page print survey was sent to 4,000 randomized addresses in the city. It was administered as a mixed-method survey, and survey respondents had the option to return the print version or take the survey online. A total of 856 surveys were completed: 598 responses as paper surveys and an additional 258 responses online. The response rate of 22% was an exceptional showing for the community and above average from typical mail-based survey response rates. The sample size was sufficient to assess community opinions generally and allowed for a review by multiple subgroups including age, gender and other demographics.

Major survey findings are noted below, and a more detailed discussion of results can be found in the Needs Assessment chapters of this Plan. The survey and a summary of the response data are provided in Appendix A.

2018 PRO plan

Major Findings

- Although almost half (46%) think that there are enough parks and recreation activities to meet the needs of the community, another two-fifths (40%) think that there are not.
- More than three-quarters (78%) think the city should acquire more land for parks, recreation, open spaces, and other public uses.
- The top three desired increases in active use/recreation infrastructure are playgrounds (58%), athletic fields (57%), and waterfront recreation (55%).
- Sammamish parks were visited by most (94%) of Sammamish households in the last year.
- About half (51%) reported that someone from their household visited a Sammamish city park about once a week or more during the last spring and summer seasons.
- Many live fairly close to city parks, but three-fifths (61%) live more than 10 minutes walking distance to their closest park.
- The top priorities for future park and recreation services included walking and hiking trails (43%), restrooms in parks (33%), and new lands for access to Lake Sammamish (30%).
- Three parks stood out as the most frequently visited in the last year:

Pine Lake Park

Beaver Lake Park

Sammamish Commons

VIRTUAL TOWN HALL

The City also promoted and utilized a Virtual Town Hall as an online forum for civic engagement for the PRO Plan update. The Virtual Town Hall (VTH) was open for comment between May 24th and June 27th. In all, 397 visitors went to the site, and 142 responses were recorded. The VTH used some of the same questions from the statistically-valid community survey. Although respondents to the VTH were self-selected, the responses to questions were very similar to the community survey results. Overall, respondents who participated in the VTH represented a geographic spread of the community and lived in every area of the city; however, respondents were generally older (47% were 50 or older) than those who participated in the community survey.

When asked to rank a list of 5 "big picture" priorities, 38% of the VTH participants said that buying land for future parks and open space was most important, and they ranked priorities as follows:

1. Buy land for future parks and open space
2. Maintain existing facilities
3. Improve existing parks
4. Develop new parks and facilities
5. Offer more programs

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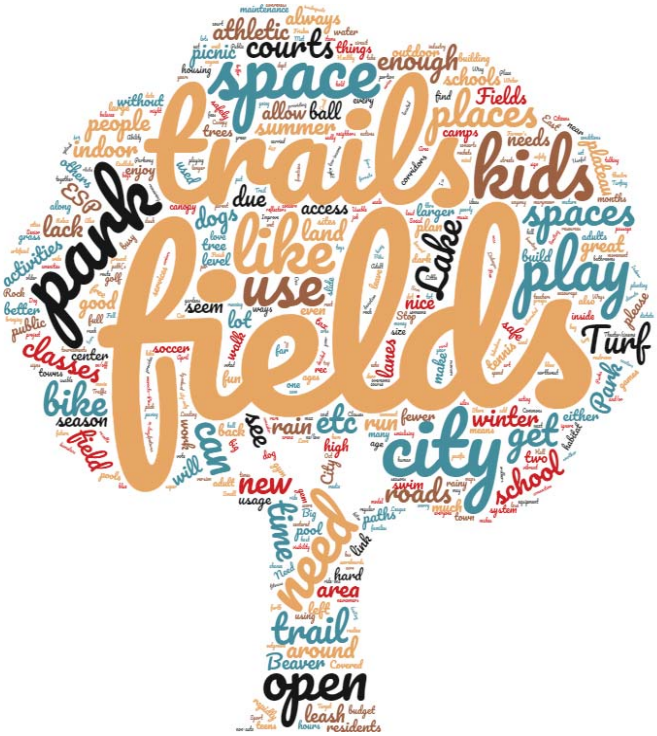
When asked to rank a list of 12 existing opportunities (i.e., parks, programs, facilities, trails and open space) they would like to see more of in the future, 25% of the participants said that more trails were most important. The following list represents the top five enhancements for the future:

1. Trails
2. Open space
3. Waterfront recreation
4. Wildlife viewing
5. Picnic areas (shelters, tables, etc.)

VTH respondents were also asked to list up to three things they think are missing regarding existing programs, parks, trails and open space. The following word cloud was built based on word frequency from all of the open-ended responses, and the larger the word appears, the more frequently it was noted by respondents.

Figure 9. Word Cloud of Words for Missing Elements of the Existing Park & Recreation System



STAKEHOLDER DISCUSSIONS

Interviews with external stakeholders were conducted to more broadly assess the opportunities for site enhancements, partnerships and coordination. Stakeholders were identified by City staff based on their past coordination with the City and their involvement or interest in the future of Sammamish's park, recreation or trail facilities and programs. Stakeholder sessions were organized around three core areas of interest, and the stakeholder meetings were held in May 2017. The following organizations provided insight to the Plan:

- Environmental Group: Friends of Lake Sammamish State Park, Issaquah Alps Trails Club, Sammamish Friends, Sammamish Heritage Society, Save Sammamish
- Athletic Group: Eastlake Little League, Sammamish Cricket Club, Sammamish Little League
- Programming Group: Boys and Girls Club, India Association of Western WA, Kiwanis, Parents of sports players, Rotary, YMCA

Stakeholder comments were often specific to the particular perspective or interest of the stakeholder group. While each of the three groups had different responses to many of the questions, there were several themes that ran through the three groups. These are summarized below:

- All three of the groups commended the Parks & Recreation Department for fostering positive working relationships. Parks' staff were cited as very collaborative and the City was given high marks for maintaining and building partnerships with other organizations and creating a culture of community.
- The Programming and Environmental groups both said that Parks could improve their communication to raise awareness about programs and educate the community about the environment. Specific suggestions included developing a City recreation app and a mobile-friendly website.
- The Athletics and Programming groups both cited a shortage of fields and said that existing fields need to be improved. They also said that converting fields to artificial turf would help overcome the weather-related challenges currently being experienced on grass fields.
- All groups cited the challenges being faced by the city as a result of its growth and evolving demographics and encouraged Parks to understand and account for those challenges in the PRO Plan.
- All groups mentioned the need for a balanced approach, with Programming and Environmental participants indicating concern about the trend toward sports specialization. They advocated more opportunities for kids to engage in informal, unstructured and unscheduled play activities, both on fields and in parks.

Figure 10. Top Priorities of Each of Three Stakeholder Groups

Environmental	Athletic	Programming
Preserving existing open space and natural areas	Developing new fields	Providing more programs for seniors
Acquiring more land for preservation	Improving the quality of existing fields	Increasing the diversity of programs *(water-based, gardening, alternative sports, etc.)*

Specific suggestions are discussed further and incorporated in the Needs Assessment chapters of this Plan, and the stakeholder discussion summary is provided in Appendix D.

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COMMISSION MEETINGS

The Parks & Recreation and the Planning Commissions provided feedback on the Plan during multiple public sessions throughout the 12-month planning process. Early in the project, the Commissions held a joint session and heard an overview of the project scope and timeline, and they offered comments regarding current issues and challenges. The Parks & Recreation Commission also received periodic project updates from staff regarding public process, survey results and needs assessment. The Commissions also separately reviewed and discussed the draft Plan that included an overview of community input, key themes and preliminary recommendations for parks, recreation programs and trail opportunities. The Planning Commission conducted a public hearing on the Plan as well.

OTHER OUTREACH & PROMOTIONS

In addition to the direct outreach opportunities noted above, the Sammamish community was informed about the planning process through a variety of media platforms. The following methods were used to inform residents about the project and about opportunities to participate and offer their comments:

- City website home page
- Project website & online comment form
- City Newsletters
- Email blasts
- Facebook / Twitter

Project Website

A unique webpage was created for the PRO Plan on the City's website. The website includes a brief overview of the planning project including public outreach event dates, links to the virtual town hall, online comment form and a sign-up form to get updated information and announcements on the project. Interim project documents, such as public meeting summary notes and display boards, were posted as well.

Email Blasts

Email blasts were sent to the project's interested parties list, key stakeholder groups and other community organizations. The emails informed the public about public open house meetings and what to expect and provided the opportunity to provide feedback online.

City Newsletters

The Sammamish City Newsletter featured articles in the May, June, September and November issues about the PRO Plan including information about what the Plan will do, why the project is happening now and how it will guide future improvements. The articles also informed the public about community open house meetings and ways to participate online.

Social Media

Facebook posts were used to generate and maintain ongoing interest in the project, drive traffic to the project website and inform the public about upcoming engagement activities for the PRO Plan. Notifications were posted on both the City's Facebook page and Twitter feeds frequently leading up to open house meetings and other project milestones.

Figure 11. Screenshot of Project Webpage

Figure 12. Screenshot of Facebook Posting for Open House Meeting

Figure 13. Example of City Newsletter Article

CITY OF SAMMAMISH

ADA access ramp finishing up at Sammamish Landing

If you've wondered what all that construction near Sammamish Landing Park is all about, take a look at the picture below. It's the new "ADA Access Improvement Project," moving methodically and briskly towards completion.

The project includes the American's with Disabilities Act ramp, which will ease the way for people in wheelchairs, and others with mobility challenges.

The city's lone waterfront park, located along East Lake Sammamish Parkway near the northern city limits, will also be equipped with a brand new set of restrooms and an outdoor shower.

The park remains open as the construction continues. Residents can use the parking lot on the eastern side of the Parkway, make their way to the other side of the road on a crosswalk equipped with flashing lights, and then access the park via a temporary wooden staircase at the north end of the project.

The improvements are expected to finish up this fall.

ADA access ramp and new restroom under construction.

Community invited to provide input on the future of Parks & Recreation

The city of Sammamish Parks & Recreation Department will be asking for community input on options for the future of parks and recreation programming at the Sept. 20 Farmers Market.

The input will help the city ensure that the update of its Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PRO) Plan incorporates the needs, priorities and values of Sammamish residents.

This is the second opportunity for the community to get involved in the PRO Plan. The city already conducted extensive outreach this spring to capture "big picture" ideas, identify existing opportunities, and pinpoint top priorities for the future.

"We've worked hard to develop options that reflect what the community wants and needs," said Parks and Recreation Director Angie Feser. "We look forward to sharing them on Sept. 20, and and gathering input so we can take the first step toward achieving a common vision for the future of our parks."

Since the PRO Plan was adopted in 2012, the city has experienced rapid growth, much of it the result of the Klahanie-area annexation. The PRO Plan will ensure that the city is keeping pace with growth and properly reflecting the community's evolving priorities for parks, open space, and recreational facilities and programs.

A third major opportunity for public input on the draft PRO Plan will come around in November when a third public meeting will be held. Then, in early 2018, The PRO plan will be submitted to the City Council for its review and approval.

For more information about the PRO Plan, and the best ways to get involved in the public input process, go to **www.sammamish.us/proplan**.

2018 PRO plan

Share your input on the

PRO Plan

(Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan)

at the Farmers Market, City Hall Plaza, 801 228th Ave. S.E.

Wednesday, Sept. 20, 4-8 p.m.

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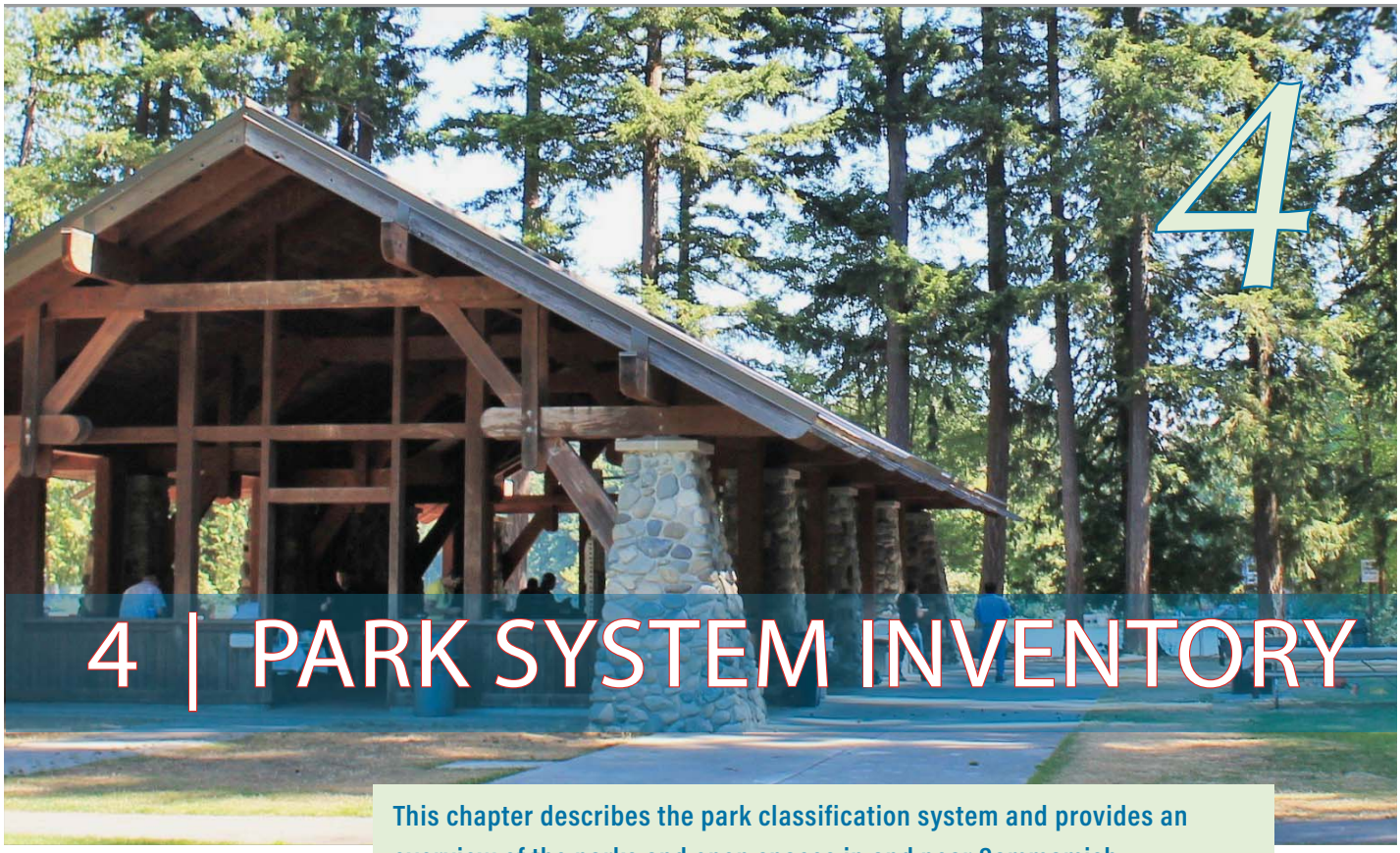

4 | PARK SYSTEM INVENTORY

This chapter describes the park classification system and provides an overview of the parks and open spaces in and near Sammamish.

PARK CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Parkland is classified to assist in planning for the community's recreational needs. The classifications also reflect standards that inform development decisions during site master planning and design. The Sammamish park system is composed of a hierarchy of various park types, each offering recreational and/or natural area opportunities. Separately, each park type may serve only one function, but collectively the system will serve the full range of community needs. Classifying parkland by function allows the City to evaluate its needs and to plan for an efficient, cost effective and usable park system that minimizes conflicts between park users and adjacent uses. Several factors are considered when classifying parks:

- Specific needs in neighborhood, service area or community
- Suitability of a site for a particular use
- Cost and effort of development
- Possibility for public-private partnerships
- Operating and maintenance costs

The classification characteristics are meant as general guidelines addressing the intended size and use of each park type. The following seven classifications are in effect in Sammamish and are defined as follows.

Community Park

Often the most-visited type of park in the City's system, a community park is typically 15 to 60 acres in size and serves larger geographic areas, typically within a two- to five-mile travel distance from the park. Many visitors drive to these parks, and parking is provided. In areas without neighborhood parks, community parks can also serve as local neighborhood parks. Community parks offer programmed activities, as well as passive, unstructured recreation. Amenities may include athletic fields, skate parks, play courts, spray parks, swimming beaches, fishing piers, children's play areas, off-leash dog areas, individual and group picnic shelters, trails, natural areas and community gardens. Athletic fields may be natural, synthetic turf, or a combination of surfaces, with or without field lighting. Because of the variety of recreation opportunities and the large number of people served, community parks require support facilities such as restrooms, parking lots and maintenance facilities.

Neighborhood Park

A neighborhood park is typically 5 to 15 acres in size, depending on a variety of factors including neighborhood need, physical location and opportunity. Neighborhood parks are intended to serve residential areas within close proximity (up to ½-mile walking or biking distance) of the park and should be geographically distributed throughout the community. Topography and population density can influence the location of a neighborhood park. Access to neighborhood parks is mostly pedestrian, and park sites should be located such that people living within the service area can reach the park safely and conveniently. Connecting and frontage streets should include sidewalks or other safe pedestrian access. Neighborhood parks should be located along road frontages to improve visual access and community awareness of the sites. Additionally, street plans should encourage maximum connectivity and public access to park sites. These parks offer both active and passive recreation on a limited scale, but they are used primarily for unstructured recreational activities. Amenities may include children's playgrounds, open space, trails, picnic areas, small facilities for active recreation, open lawn areas and gathering spaces. Support facilities may include restrooms and off-street parking.

Mini Park

Also called pocket parks, mini parks are small parks on public or private land that offer green space, outdoor seating areas, small playgrounds (such as a tot lot) and sometimes artwork. Currently, the City does not have any mini parks. Because of their small size and limited recreational opportunities, mini parks are not feasible for the City to develop at this time. However, many private subdivisions have developed private mini parks, tot lots and small recreational spaces, typically ranging from 0.5 to 5 acres in size.

Special Use Park

Special use facilities include single-purpose recreational areas or stand-alone sites designed to support a specific, specialized use. This classification may include boat ramps, golf courses, sites of historical or cultural significance, such as museums, historical landmarks and structures, and public plazas in or near commercial centers. Specialized

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facilities may also be provided within a park of another classification. No standards exist or are proposed concerning special facilities, since facility size is a function of the specific use.

School / City Partnership Park

A school / city partnership park combines school and city resources to provide recreational amenities that benefit both the broader community and the school. Size and service area vary with each site. In general, elementary and middle schools provide resources similar to those of a neighborhood park, while high schools provide resources similar to those of a community park.

Preserves / Open Space

Preserves are natural areas intended for urban tree and habitat preservation, while allowing public access and limited passive use. Sites typically contain sensitive areas such as wetlands, streams and steep slopes, which also provide habitat for wildlife. These sites may serve as trail corridors, and low-impact or passive activities, such as walking and nature observation may be allowed, where appropriate, along with limited support facilities, such as parking and restrooms. Open space is land set aside to protect natural resources and/or create breaks from development. Open space is not developed and not geared toward recreational use. Size varies with each property for preserves and open spaces.

Trails

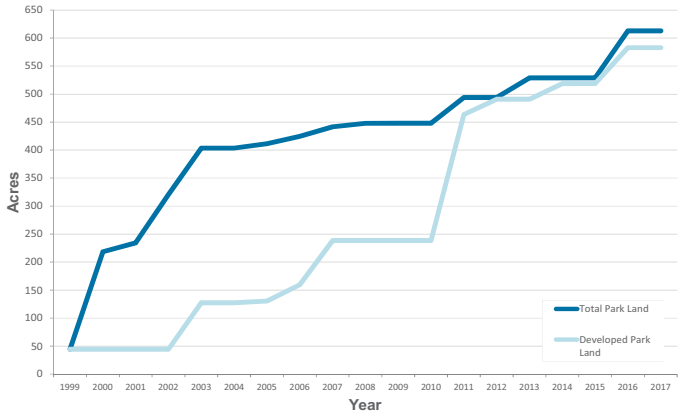
This Plan details recreational trails. Trail corridors that include sidewalks and bicycle lanes or those within the right-of-way are addressed separately in the Transportation Master Plan. Chapter 7 provides more detail on the system for recreational trails in Sammamish.

FACILITY INVENTORY

The City of Sammamish provides and maintains a growing system of parks that supports a range of active and passive experiences. The park and open space inventory identifies the recreational assets within the city.

Sammamish's park system has 14 parks, preserves and facilities totaling 611 acres of parkland. Since incorporation, the City has cared for and improved the parks transferred from King County, as well as expanded the parks system significantly. The growth of the parks system since incorporation has been tremendous, increasing from just 44 acres in 1999 to 490 acres in 2012 (see Figure 14).

Figure 14. Sammamish Park Acreage Since Incorporation



Park system growth has come through land transfers and acquisitions. King County transferred Pine Lake Park, East Sammamish Park, NE Sammamish Park, Beaver Lake Park and Thirty Acres Park to Sammamish. Also, the City of Redmond transferred five parcels of Sammamish Landing to the city. Targeted land purchases were made outright with city funds or with the aid of grants through Conservation Futures and the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office. More significantly, generous private donations allowed the City to acquire a portion of Beaver Lake Preserve, Big Rock Park and Illahee Trail Park. Also, partnerships with school districts led to the development of community sports fields at Eastlake High School and Skyline High School.

The following table summarizes the current land inventory in Sammamish. The map on the following page shows the location of existing parks and open spaces within the City.

Figure 15. Existing Inventory of City-owned Parks & Open Spaces

Park Type / Name	Classification	Acreage
Community Parks		
Beaver Lake Park	Community	79.2
Big Rock Park	Community	36.3
East Sammamish Park	Community	18.8
Klahanie Park	Community	64.1
Pine Lake Park	Community	19.0
Sammamish Commons	Community	39.1
Sammamish Landing Park	Community	7.8
Neighborhood Parks		
Ebright Creek Park	Neighborhood	12.3
NE Sammamish Park	Neighborhood	5.7
Preserve / Natural Areas		
Illahee Trail Park	Natural Area	12.7
30 Acres Park	Natural Area	29.9
Beaver Lake Preserve	Preserve	55.7
Evans Creek Preserve	Preserve	213.2
Steven & Rosina Kipper Preserve	Preserve	17.1
	Total	**611.0**

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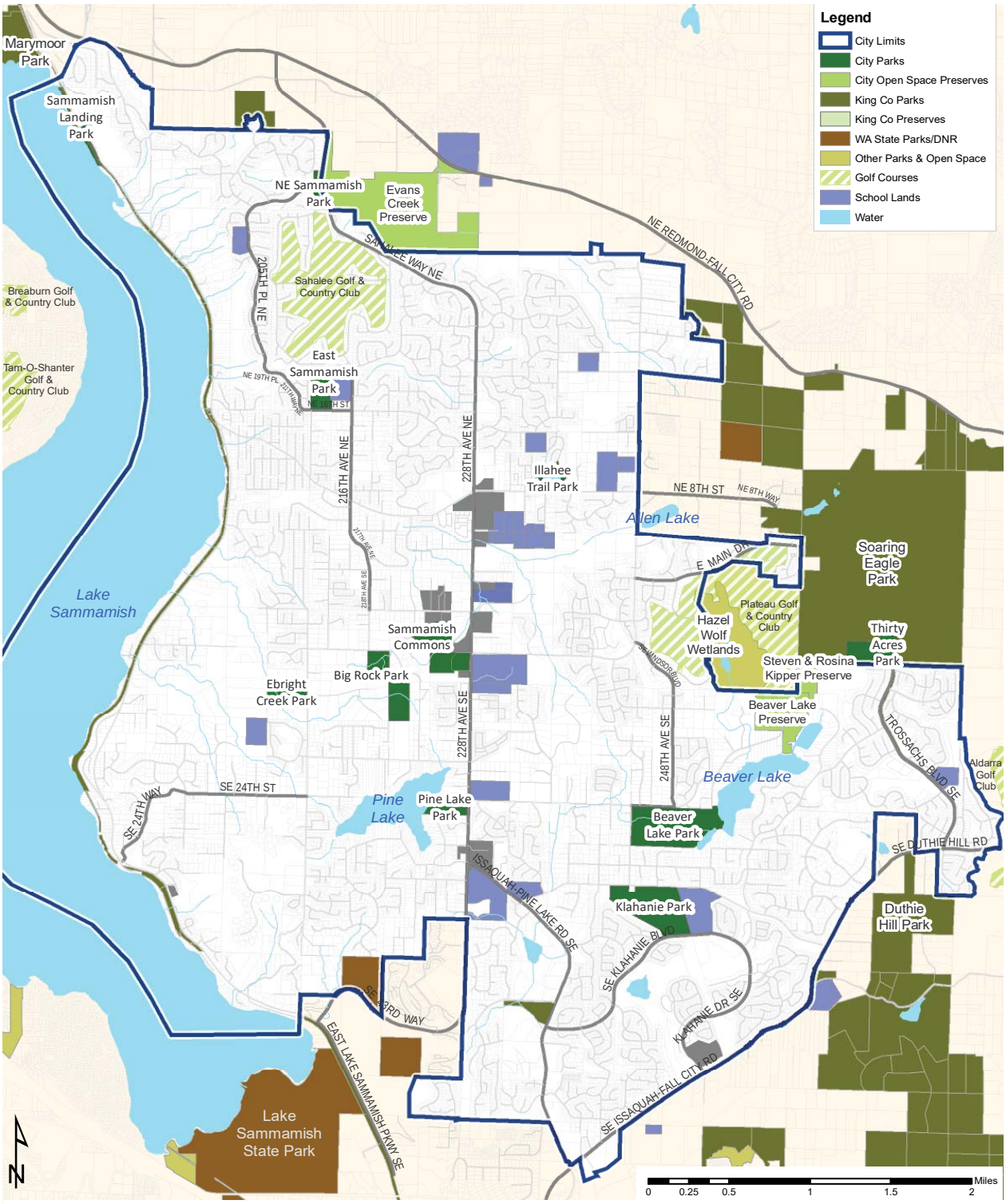
Map 1. Existing Parks & Open Spaces



2018 PRO plan

BEAVER LAKE PARK

Community Park

79.2 acres; 25101 SE 24th Street

Amenities

- Parking
- Lakefront access
- Picnic shelter
- Barbecue grills
- Play structures
- Restrooms
- Trails
- Sport fields: baseball, soccer (modified), softball
- Shore launch
- Picnic tables
- Benches
- Drinking fountains
- Off-leash areas: for small and "all" dogs
- Trash and recycling receptacles
- Dog waste bag dispensers
- Rental facilities - Lodge and Pavilion
- Totem poles

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Design Opportunities

- Sign placement for park identification does not allow easy visibility for arriving vehicles. At north park entry the sign only faces eastbound arrivals. At west entry, the sign is perpendicular to arriving traffic from either direction.
- The incorporation of a "wayfinding" signage system using small brown park signs within road right of way could identify the approach of all park entrances, similar to what is used for Pine Lake Park.
- At west park area, the 'bosque' of purple leaf plum trees in the central plaza near the ball fields is failing. When/if master plan moves forward with redesign of this area, ensure future tree plantings a better chance of success with more soil space for roots and selection of hardier and longer living tree species.

Management Considerations

- Entrance drive at north park area needs fresh marking paint application for directional arrows and crosswalks.
- Signs for handicapped parking are mounted below the 60" minimum recommended height.
- Tactile warning strips should be added to crossing areas and where walkways intersect with parking or entry driveway for ADA compliance.
- Within picnic shelters with multiple picnic tables, at least half of those tables should be ADA compliant by providing space for a wheelchair.
- Park benches are often offset from the trail and located on concrete pads that are not even with trail surfacing. These benches are not ADA compliant.
- Picnic tables are located in lawn areas (off trail pavement) and lack seating for wheelchairs. At least 50% of picnic tables within each park should be ADA compliant.
- Consider programming options to more fully utilize the Lodge at Beaver Lake.

2018 PRO plan

BIG ROCK PARK

Community Park

36.31 acres (includes parcels A & B); 21805 SE 8th Street

Amenities

- On-street parking (18 spaces incl. handicapped)
- Hill slide with climbing slope
- Zipline and log steps play area
- Nature play elements
- Earth mound tunnel
- Portable toilet
- Trails
- Interpretive signs
- Picnic area (non-ADA compliant)
- Trash and recycling receptacles

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Design Opportunities

- Hard trail surfacing should be added to connect to picnic areas to provide universal access to some of the tables.

Management Considerations

- Oak tree in overlook is dying with greater than 50% foliage loss.
- Oak trees near zipline are dying with greater than 70% canopy loss.
- Small barriers are created where gravel paths meet ramp and bridge/boardwalk pavements, triggering non-compliant ADA access.
- Handicapped signs are mounted on fence, not at minimum 60” height ADA recommendation.
- Handicapped access to parking space lacks tactile warning strip.

2018 PRO plan

EAST SAMMAMISH PARK

Community Park

18.83 acres; 21300 NE 16th Street

Amenities

- Parking (100 spaces incl 2 handicapped)
- Barbecue grills
- Picnic shelter
- Play structures
- Restroom facility
- Trails
- Picnic tables
- Sport fields: baseball, lacrosse, soccer, softball
- Tennis courts
- Benches
- Trash and recycling receptacles

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Design Opportunities

- Add paved trail to tennis courts to provide ADA compliance.
- Add deciduous shade/canopy trees to parking lot to fill gaps in existing shade for parking surfaces.

Management Considerations

- One tennis court has surface cracks that will eventually affect level of play. Plan for resurfacing within next 4-5 years.
- Handicapped signs are mounted too low. Raise to 60” minimum recommended height to meet ADA guidelines.
- Concrete ramp into swing set area does not go deep enough into wood chips. Add more chips or shave end of ramp to reduce barrier.
- When/if park gets crowded and parking is inadequate, consider another location for the two (2) dumpsters that currently occupy two parking spaces at the far end of the lot.
- Some park benches are located off trail in grass resulting in lack of universal access. Conduct an inventory of all benches to ensure that 50% or more are ADA-compliant.

2018 PRO plan

KLAHANIE PARK

Community Park

64.13 acres; 25000 SE Klahanie Blvd

Amenities

- Parking (28 spaces incl. 2 handicapped)
- Play structures
- Restroom facility
- Drinking fountain
- Trails
- Aligned with East Plateau (King County) Trail
- Sport fields: baseball, cricket, lacrosse, soccer, softball
- Queen's Bog natural area
- Trash and recycling receptacles
- Dog waste bag dispensers

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Design Opportunities

- Park needs master plan to capture the potential of adding more amenities and to address more ADA compliant access to existing amenities. Batting cages for baseball, softball and cricket could enhance the park's use.

Management Considerations

- Restroom needs ADA compliant signs. Handicapped signs should be added for parking space designations.
- Asphalt path has settled at playground ramp resulting in non-ADA complaint access to playground.
- Existing bleachers are not compliant with International Building Code that dictates safety rails on any bleachers with more than two tiers. Consider adding safety side and back rails or replacing bleachers.

2018 PRO plan

PINE LAKE PARK

Community Park

18.99 acres; 2401 228th Avenue SE

Amenities

- Parking (>70 spaces with 2 handicapped)
- Lower parking for handicapped
- Barbecue grills (at shelters)
- "Beach"
- Picnic shelters
- Play structures
- Climbing rocks
- Swing set (2 tot & 2 strap seats)
- Restroom facility with concession windows
- Bike rack
- Picnic tables
- Drinking fountains
- Benches
- Trails
- Basketball court
- Sport field: baseball/lacrosse/soccer/softball
- Trash and recycling receptacles
- Shore launch - for canoes and kayaks
- Dock for swimming & fishing
- Natural area (Certified Wildlife Habitat)

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Design Opportunities

- None noted

Management Considerations

- Three-tiered bleachers should have safety rails added or be replaced with International Building Code compliant bleachers.
- Crosswalks on loop drive down to shore launch need repainting.
- Shore launch area has two drain outlets that could be a tripping hazard for watercraft activities. Consider how best to reduce hazard and improve safety.

2018 PRO plan

SAMMAMISH COMMONS

Community Park

39.07 acres; 801 228th Avenue SE

Amenities

- Parking (upper & lower lots)
- Lighting in parking areas
- Barbecue grills
- Picnic shelters (1 large & 2 small)
- Play structures (upper & lower)
- Restroom facility (Upper)
- Portable restroom (Lower)
- Picnic tables
- Benches
- Trails
- Basketball ½ court (upper)
- Community garden (lower)
- Skate park (upper)
- Spray park (lower)
- Swing set (lower)
- Trash and recycling receptacles
- Certified Wildlife Habitat
- Stormwater BMPs (at lower parking lot & Sammamish Community & Aquatic Center / YMCA)

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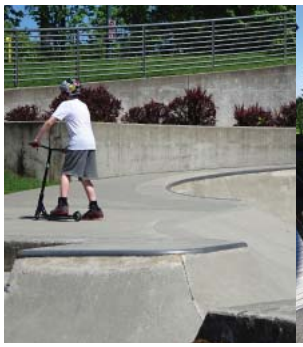

Design Opportunities

- The stormwater management treatment for the lower parking lot could be interpreted to educate visitors about the value and importance of treated runoff for protecting water quality.
- Consider installing a permanent restroom.
- Depending on potential site impacts to the Lower Commons from the future development of the Town Center, re-assess the location of the spray park as appropriate.

Management Considerations

- Handicapped signs should be re-mounted to meet ADA guidelines.
- Hole in asphalt trail midway between upper and lower park areas should be repaired.

2018 PRO plan

SAMMAMISH LANDING PARK

Community Park

7.84 acres; 4607 East Lake Sammamish Parkway NE

Amenities

- Parking (35 spaces across street and 2 handicapped on-street)
- Barbecue grills (2)
- Lakefront access
- Picnic shelters (2)
- Portable toilet
- Outdoor shower
- Picnic tables (4)
- Bike rack
- Benches (3)
- Trails
- Regional King County trail
- Shore launches
- Docks
- Dog waste bag dispenser
- Trash and recycling receptacles

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Design Opportunities

- During the time of the site assessment, park improvements were in progress.
- Park identification sign and parking shade trees still needed to be added to ADA access improvements.

Management Considerations

- None noted

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EBRIGHT CREEK PARK

Neighborhood Park

12.34 acres; 1317 212th Avenue SE

Amenities

- Parking (43 space incl. 2 handicapped)
- Barbecue grills
- Picnic shelter
- Play structures
- Spring toys
- Swing set – 2 tot and 2 sling
- Restroom facility
- Drinking fountain
- Trails
- Picnic tables
- Benches
- Bike rack
- Boardwalk
- Trash and recycling receptacles
- Dog waste bag dispensers
- Sports court: basketball, soccer, tennis
- Natural areas (Certified Wildlife Habitat)

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Design Opportunities

- The stormwater management best practice at the parking lot could provide an opportunity to interpret the need for capturing and directing rainfall for protecting water quality.
- Consider incorporating some signage and perhaps pavement markers to illustrate how water is channeled safely into the creek and wetland.

Management Considerations

- Boardwalk across wetland needs a reapplication of stain to provide protection of the wood decking and railing.
- Gravel is needed at the edges of paved surfaces at the playground and shelter to reduce the tripping hazard and provide ADA access.
- Some park benches are located off trail in grass resulting in lack of universal access. Conduct an inventory of all benches to ensure that 50% or more are ADA-compliant.

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NE SAMMAMISH PARK

Neighborhood Park

5.73 acres; 21210 NE 36th Street

Amenities

- Parking (3 spaces incl. handicapped) & on-street
- Basketball ½ court
- Play structures
- Portable restroom
- Picnic tables
- Drinking fountain
- Tennis courts (2)
- Bike rack
- Benches
- Dog waste bag dispenser
- Trash and recycling receptacles
- Trails
- Natural area

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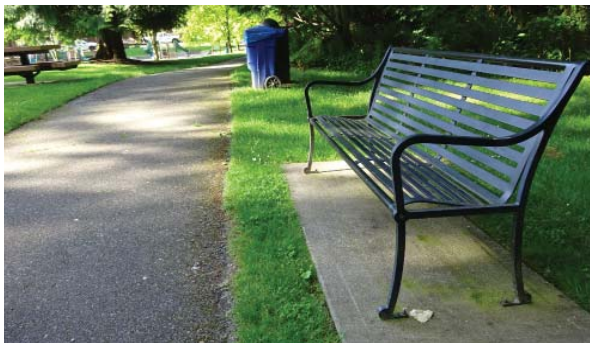

Design Opportunities

- The addition of a park identification sign at the base of the 37th Street steps would help with wayfinding to the park.

Management Considerations

- ADA ramps into both play areas have concrete-asphalt barriers due to settling and/or poor alignment.
- Pressure-treated steps leading into tennis courts are showing signs of wear and should be planned for replacement. Base of steps have pavement gaps and cracks.
- Tennis courts contain numerous cracks that will soon affect level/quality of play. Plan for resurfacing soon.
- The wood and gravel steps leading from natural area to 37th Street could benefit from more gravel infill in many of the steps.

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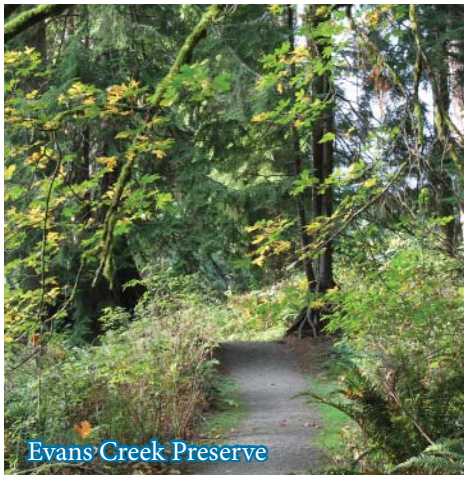
CITY OPEN SPACE PRESERVES

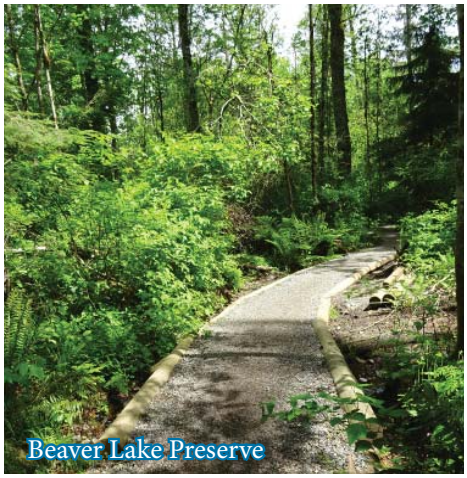
Evans Creek Preserve

The 179-acre Evans Creek Preserve offers wildflower meadows, wetlands, wildlife, forested uplands, 3.5 miles of pedestrian-only loop trails. This property was purchased in 2000 and named in 2002. Phase I construction was completed in September 2011 and included the 10-stall lower parking lot, restrooms and over 2 miles of trails. Phase II includes an upper parking lot and an additional mile of trail connecting this parking lot to the existing trail system. The majority of the trails were built by volunteers under the supervision and support of the Washington Trails Association. During Phase I alone, volunteers contributed over 6,500 hours with 46 work parties to build trails, puncheons, turnpikes and enhanced wetland and stream corridors.


Evans Creek Preserve

Beaver Lake Preserve

Beaver Lake Preserve, a 76-acre site located northeast of Beaver Lake Park, was purchased in 2002 through a Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office grant. The property is divided by West Beaver Lake Drive SE. With the addition of the Steven & Rosina Kipper Preserve property, Beaver Lake Preserve now connects to Soaring Eagle Park, and the acquisition of this property was critical to ensure connectivity between existing natural resources. The Beaver Lake Preserve Master Plan envisioned park improvements to occur in three phases. Phase I was completed in 2008 and included the first set of trails (approximately 1.35 miles), a ten car gravel parking lot and other amenities such as a trailhead kiosk, a portable restroom with enclosure and park signage. Phase II improvements were completed in 2017 and consisted of additional trails (approximately .75 miles) to the north of Beaver Lake Drive SE to close an existing trail loop as well as a trail extension to Beaver Lake. Other improvements consisted of restoration to the picnic meadow, two picnic tables, viewing overlooks, habitat enhancement and park signage.


Beaver Lake Preserve

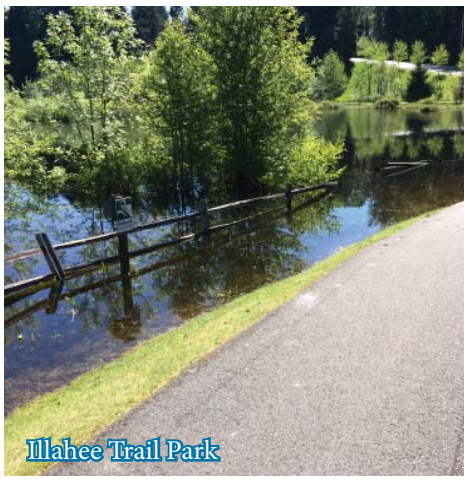
Steven & Rosina Kipper Preserve

The 17-acre Steven and Rosina Kipper Preserve was purchased by the City in 2007 to connect Beaver Lake Preserve to Soaring Eagle Park. In the summer of 2012, a new bridge was built across a small stream that runs perpendicular to existing trails.

CITY NATURAL AREAS

Thirty Acres Park

In 2008, King County transferred this 30-acre parcel to the City. The wooded site is located in the south-central area and is surrounded on three sides by King County's Soaring Eagle Park.


Illahee Trail Park

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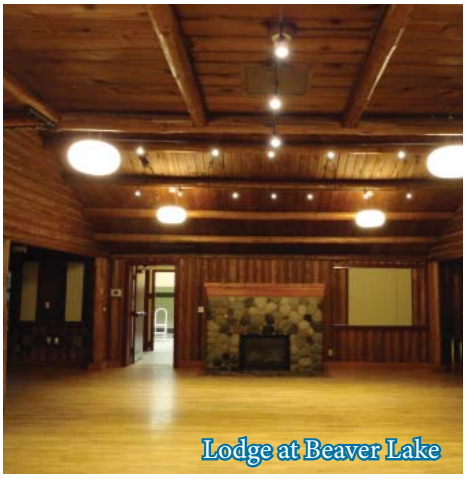
Community & Aquatic Center


Lodge at Beaver Lake

Teen & Recreation Center

Illahee Trail Park

This 8-acre property offers a half-mile, wheelchair- and stroller-accessible, loop trail that skirts around a pond known to locals as Llama Lake. Historically, this area was an open meadow, which was used by grazing llamas. With increasing development, the depression filled with water and is now a year-round pond.

CITY FACILITIES

Sammamish Community & Aquatic Center

The new Community & Aquatic Center opened in 2016 as a partnership project between the City and the YMCA. It is the largest within the YMCA of Greater Seattle Association. The Center has a 6-lane, 25-yard lap pool, a 3,300 square foot leisure pool, a spa, two gymnasiums, a jogging track, fitness space, group fitness rooms, a break room, a family center room, meeting spaces, child watch areas, administration offices and service areas. The YMCA operates a variety of classes and programs from this site.

The Lodge at Beaver Lake

Located in the park, this rustic log cabin-styled facility is surrounded by open grass areas and large evergreen trees, while overlooking the lake. The lodge has a 1,850 square foot main room that accommodates 150 people seated and has a gas fireplace. The kitchen includes a convection oven, stove top/oven and double-size refrigerator. The lodge is available for short- and long-term rentals.

Beaver Lake Pavilion

This 2,500 square foot, open-air facility boasts high ceilings, a lake view and a large, stone fireplace. Six picnic tables (moveable) and a barbecue grill are available. The pavilion can be reserved and rented, and it accommodates up to 100 guests.

Sammamish Teen & Recreation Center

The center is housed in the old King County Sammamish library, at the corner of 228th and NE 8th Street. It is operated by the Boys and Girls Club and open to members in grades six to twelve. It also provides rental rooms and space.

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OTHER RECREATION & OPEN SPACE LANDS

School Grounds

Sammamish is served by three public school districts: the Lake Washington School District, the Snoqualmie School District and the Issaquah School District. Taken together, there are 13 schools within Sammamish city limits and another four just outside city limits. Eastside Catholic, a private school, is also inside city boundaries.

Most elementary schools have outdoor playground equipment, small grass or dirt play fields, basketball hoops and markings for playground games, such as hopscotch. These amenities are similar to those offered by a neighborhood park. Middle and high schools have the same kind of programmed sport fields common in community parks. The City has partnered with the Lake Washington and Issaquah School Districts to upgrade athletic fields with synthetic turf and lights at the two high schools.

Skyline Community Fields

Skyline Community Fields 1 and 2 were completed in 2007 with a turf replacement in 2017. An interlocal agreement between the City and the Issaquah School District allowed for the City to upgrade existing natural turf fields to artificial turf and add lighting. This change allowed for multiple sports to be played on the fields year round, as well as securing field time for community use during weekday evenings, weekends and the summer.

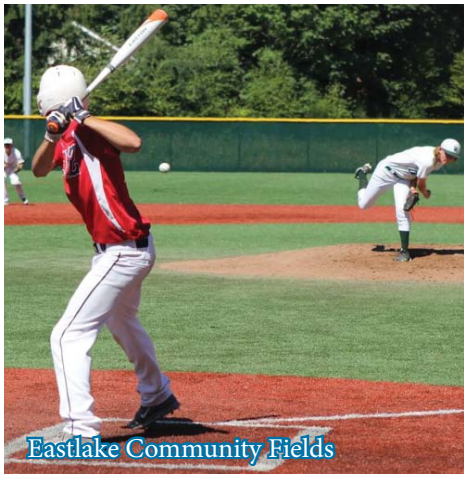
Eastlake Community Fields

Eastlake Community Fields 1 and 2 were completed in January 2006. New turf was installed on these fields during the summer of 2016. Field 3 was converted to artificial turf in 2013. An interlocal agreement between the City and the Lake Washington School District allowed for the City to upgrade existing natural turf fields to artificial turf and add lighting. As with the Skyline Community Fields, this change allowed for multiple sports to be played on the fields year round, while securing field time for community use.

Private HOA Parks & Open Space Tracts

Private homeowner associations (HOAs) parks contribute to the City's total park acreage, providing small-scale recreation opportunities for certain subdivisions. Private HOA parks provide another 107 small parks across the city, totaling 86.9 acres. Private HOAs also provide an additional 1,126.8 acres of open space tracts.

Skyline Community Fields


Eastlake Community Fields

Soaring Eagle Park

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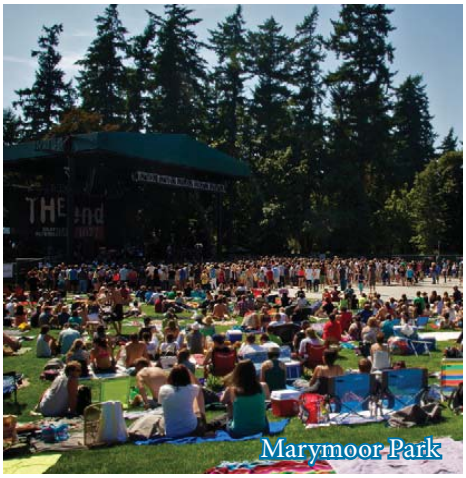
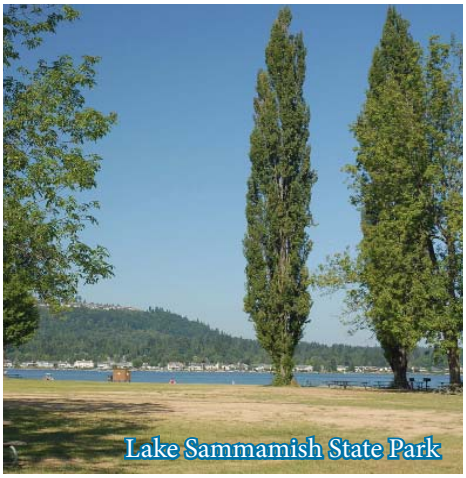
Duthie Hill Park


Marymoor Park


Lake Sammamish State Park

Although these private parks are not open to the general public, they are still considered an important element of the parks system. The City should remain committed to providing neighborhood parks, especially for those residents not affiliated with private, homeowner association amenities and resources.

County Parks

Soaring Eagle Park

Soaring Eagle Regional Park is 600 acres of mature forests, wetlands and wildlife habitat. Soaring Eagle sits above Patterson Creek on the edge of the Sammamish Plateau along the western flank of the Snoqualmie River Valley. Soaring Eagle Regional Park features 12 miles of trails that are regularly used by hikers, mountain bikers and equestrians.

Duthie Hill Park

Duthie Hill Park is 120 acres of dense evergreen forest located on the Sammamish Plateau and southeast of Sammamish city limits. It is connected to more than 2,000 acres of public open space that includes Grand Ridge Park, Mitchell Hill Forest and Preston Ridge Park. A 6-mile network of rolling cross country singletrack trails forms a four-leaf clover shape around the park, with a 2.5-acre central clearing serving as the hub.

Marymoor Park

Marymoor Park is located on the north end of Lake Sammamish in Redmond and is King County's largest, oldest and most popular park. More than 3 million visitors experience the park's 640 acres annually. Recreational activities include sports facilities, rock climbing, a 40-acre off-leash dog park and a velodrome. This park is also one end of the Sammamish River Trail, a paved regional biking and walking trail.

State Parks

Lake Sammamish State Park

Lake Sammamish State Park is a 510-acre day-use park with 6,858 feet of waterfront on Lake Sammamish. The park offers paved walking paths, compacted dirt and gravel multi-use bicycle/hiking trails. Kayak and stand-up paddleboard rentals are available in the summer through Issaquah Paddle Sports. There are also boat ramps to the lake, a bathhouse with dressing rooms, sand volleyball courts, two children's play areas, horseshoe pits, baseball / softball fields, soccer fields and wildlife viewing opportunities.

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Nearby City Parks & Open Spaces

City of Redmond

To the north, the City of Redmond has an extensive park and trail system throughout the city and within portions of King County. The system includes 47 parks comprising 1,351 acres of land in a variety of neighborhood, community and resource parks. There are 59 miles of public trails in Redmond, of which 39 miles are owned and operated by the City. The City also provides a wide range of recreation programs and operates several facilities. These include a community center, teen center, senior center and pool.

City of Issaquah

To the south, the City of Issaquah Parks and Recreation Department offers year round cultural and recreational activities at the Issaquah Community Center; swimming programs at the Julius Boehm Pool; active recreational opportunities and programs at Tibbetts Valley, Central and Veterans' Memorial Parks; neighborhood parks with children's playgrounds; and special community facilities such as the Tibbetts Creek Manor and the Pickering Barn. The City operates over 1,600 acres of parks (29 park sites) and open space lands and over 24 miles of recreational trails.

City of Renton

The City of Renton maintains 29 developed public parks, 13 miles of trails, 813 acres of public open space, an 18-hole public golf course, two lake-front beaches and a public boat launch. The City also offers a wide variety of leisure and recreation programming for area residents, including arts & craft classes, general interest programs, and fitness and wellness activities.

City of Bellevue

Bellevue Parks & Community Services maintains over 2,700 acres of parks and open space land, over 80 miles of trails, and provides recreation programs for over 10,000 participants each year. The City has five community centers and a number of community recreation facilities, including rental facilities within parks.

Other Open Spaces

Hazel Wolf Wetlands Preserve (Forterra)

This 116-acre preserve is owned and managed by Forterra, the largest regional land trust and conservation organization. The forested site includes the headwaters for Evans Creek and Laughing Jacobs Creek. The property has equestrian and pedestrian trails, along with an interpretive deck, information kiosk and boardwalk. The Preserve is used for recreation and as a field lab by local high school students.

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Golf Courses

Sahalee Country Club

Sahalee is a private member owned country club. Sahalee was designed by noted golf course architect Ted Robinson, with later renovations by Rees Jones. It has been consistently ranked in the top 100 courses in America by Golf Digest for over 30 years. The all-weather, year-round course is tree lined with narrow fairways. Sahalee's 27-holes consist of three 9-hole courses of equal caliber (the North, South and East course); any two of which can be combined to a standard 18-hole course. In 2001, the clubhouse was replaced with a new 43,000 square foot facility including expanded dining and locker room facilities. Sahalee hosts private events such as weddings, receptions, fundraisers, birthday parties, meetings, etc. in the ballroom that seats up to 250 guests.

The Plateau Club

Opened in 1997, the Plateau Club is a private, membership-based country club with an 18-hole championship golf course. It has a two-story, 37,500 square foot clubhouse with a variety of dining and recreational amenities. A fully-equipped recreation center with a competition-sized swimming pool, tennis courts and fitness center are available to members. The recreation facility offers many amenities including a fitness room, fitness studio with low-impact floors for group classes and other activities, a childcare center, massage rooms, and men's and women's locker rooms each with their own steam room. Seasonal programs include competitive swim team, lessons, lap sessions, parties and special events for all age groups. Two outdoor tennis courts include practice walls and ball machines for year-round play, in addition to enabling seasonal programs such as junior camps, tennis mixers, family tournaments and ladies' nights.

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5 NEEDS: PARKS & OPEN SPACE

Parks and open spaces are the foundation of the City's outdoor recreation system. Sammamish's parks provide residents with a variety of active and passive recreational amenities. They offer places where people can spend time with friends and family, exercise, play and relax, and explore the City's landscape, wildlife and natural history.

By improving existing parks and providing new parks as Sammamish grows, the City can actively support the mental and physical health of residents and ensure its park and recreation system meets the needs of the whole community. This chapter identifies current trends in outdoor recreation, community interests in parks and open spaces, an assessment of levels of service and recommendations for system improvements.

CURRENT TRENDS & PERSPECTIVES

The following summaries from recognized park and recreation resources provide background on national, state and local trends that may reflect potential recreational activities and facilities for future consideration in Sammamish's park system. Examining current recreation trends can help inform potential park and recreation improvements and opportunities that may enhance the community and create a more vibrant parks system as it moves into the future.

National and Regional Trends

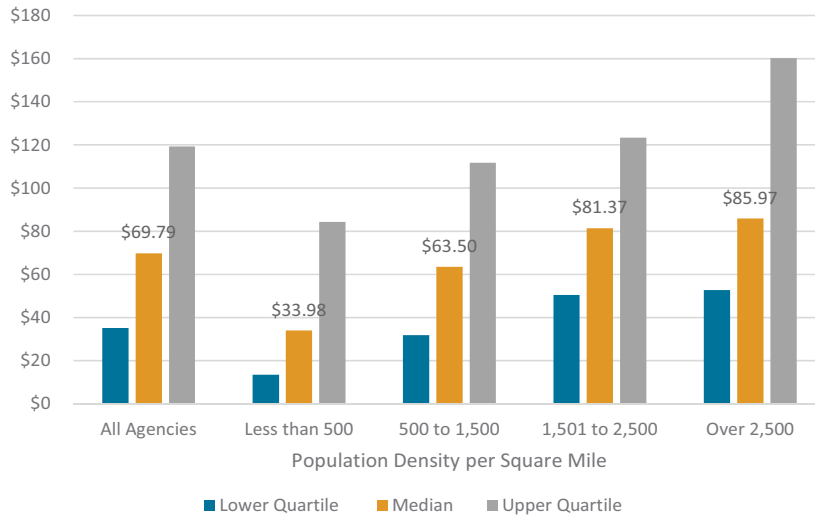
National Recreation and Parks Database Analysis

In 2015, the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) released its Field Report examining the past 50 years of data from park and recreation agencies regarding roles, duties and trends. The report's newer data from 2010 through 2014 reveals that agencies are preforming more roles in serving their communities by providing leadership as public health advocates, programming as recreational experts, care and maintenance as public facilities stewards, and conservation and education as naturalist and managers of public lands. The need to uphold standards of social equity and equal access to public resources has become more critical.

In its sixth year, NRPA continues to provide its benchmarking database Park and Recreation Operating Ratio and Geographic Information System (PRORAGIS) to establish and compare industry trends. The system provides data on municipal, county and state park systems across the United States and allows any agency to compare its own operations and offerings to other agencies of similar size and population.

The PRORAGIS report indicated a general upward trend in jurisdiction operating budgets since 2010 demonstrating growing budgets for jurisdictions of every size - an indicator of the continuing gradual economic recovery. Jurisdictional capital budgets have also risen since 2011. The 2015 NRPA Field Report also provided data on a set of national benchmarking standards for comparison relative to population size. Agencies can compare operating expenditures per acre of parkland and per capita to consider if their funding is adequate compared to communities with similar population densities. For reference, the City of Sammamish falls in the "Over 2,500" category for population density, with a current estimate of 2,585 people per square mile, and in the current budget the City is allocating approximately $80 per capita for departmental operating expenses.

Figure 16. NRPA Operating Expenditures per Capita



The field report indicated recent trends in staffing and volunteers for park and recreation agencies showing that numbers of authorized full-time positions have steadily rebounded

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since 2011. The data indicates that agencies of all sizes are prioritizing full-time hires more than at any time in the past four years. Smaller agencies with limited resources are having a harder time than large agencies in carrying out that priority, but all are shifting resources away from part-time and seasonal hires to re-establish strong cores of professional full-time staffers.

The field report compares the number of acres that are maintained by each full-time equivalent (FTE = 2,080 hours per year) and indicates that the acres maintained per FTE metric is generally trending higher. As illustrated in Figure 17, the range of acreage varies widely in relationship to the amount of parkland within a community.

Figure 17. Number of Acres Maintained per FTE

	Lower Quartile		Median		Upper Quartile	
Number of Acres	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**
250 or fewer	2.7	3.7	5	5.7	9.8	16.6
251 to 1,000	6	5.4	8.7	12.8	19.6	24.1
1,001 to 3,500	9	12.2	21.6	18.3	54.7	39.4
More than 3,500	18.4	16.4	32.8	46.1	66.3	139.3

The 2015 NRPA Field Report also shared five trends that will impact the future of parks and recreation.

- Trend 1. Programs are the key to great park attendance.
- Trend 2. The perceived value of distributed services results in restructuring of departments and shifting roles; however, operations are most effective when a single department carries out all the park and recreation responsibilities.
- Trend 3. Agencies are pioneering new funding methods.
- Trend 4. The infrastructure deficit means parks will have to fight harder for public dollars.
- Trend 5. Walkable cities draw millennials, fueling a suburban exodus.

Outdoor Participation Report

According to 2017 Outdoor Participation Report, published by the Outdoor Foundation, more than 144.4 million Americans (48.8%) participated in an outdoor activity at least once in 2016. These outdoor participants went on a total of 11.0 billion outdoor outings in 2016, a decrease from 11.7 billion in 2015. Participation in outdoor recreation, team sports and indoor fitness activities vary by an individual's age. Recent trend highlights include the following.

- Twenty-one percent of outdoor enthusiasts participated in outdoor activities at least twice per week.
- Running was the most popular outdoor activity for all ethnic groups.
- Running, including jogging and trail running, was the most popular activity among Americans when measured by number of participants and by number of total annual outings.
- Walking for fitness is the most popular crossover activity between different demographic groups.
- The biggest motivator for outdoor participation was getting exercise.
- For youth, ages 6-17, biking (road, mountain and BMX) was the most popular activity by participation rate (25%). Running (trail running, running and jogging) was the favorite outdoor activity by frequency of participation (70 average outings per runner).

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment

The National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE) is a comprehensive survey that has been collecting data and producing reports about the recreation activities, environmental attitudes and natural resource values of Americans since the 1980s. The NSRE core focus is on outdoor activity participation and personal demographics. The most recent 2012 NSRE reports the total number of people participating in outdoor activities between 2000 and 2007 grew by 4.4% while the number of days of participation increased by approximately 25 percent. Walking for pleasure grew by 14% and continues to lead as the top favorite outdoor activity.

Nature-based activities, those associated with wildlife and natural settings, showed a discernible growth in the number of people (an increase in 3.1% participation rate) and the number of days of participation. American's participation in nature-based outdoor recreation is increasing with viewing, photographing, or otherwise observing nature clearly measured as the fastest growing type of nature-based recreation activity.

State Trends

Washington State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)

The SCORP is a five-year statewide recreation plan published by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office. The Washington Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning (SCORP) document guides decision-makers in better understanding statewide recreation issues and is required to help maintain Washington's eligibility for federal Land and Water Conservation Fund dollars. The SCORP is designed to determine outdoor recreation issues and opportunities and helps explore local park and recreation planning strategies. It includes valuable data on current trends in recreation participation and demand in Washington. Findings from the SCORP are evaluated to help inform planning and funding considerations for future park and recreational facilities.

The 2018-2022 Washington SCORP is currently in draft form for public review. The draft SCORP includes five priority areas to meet the needs of Washington State residents. Listed below with their accompanying recommendations, these priorities seek to address current needs and plan for future demands for recreation and conservation.

Sustain and Grow the Legacy of Parks, Trails and Conservation Lands

- Renovate facilities to meet today's recreation needs
- Pursue regional solutions to recreation and conservation
- Build partnerships to leverage better results
- Coordinate recreation needs with planning for growth
- Maintain residents' level of satisfaction in recreation opportunities

Improve Equity in Parks, Trails and Conservation Lands

- Locate and build recreation facilities for underserved populations
- Connect more people to popular activities
- Provide experiences where people go most
- Enhance Community Health and Safety

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Meet the Needs of Youth

- Provide a variety of activities for youth
- Build and renovate athletic facilities for youth
- Support programs for youth

Plan for Culturally Relevant Parks and Trails to Meet Changing Demographics

- Create new and diverse opportunities
- Accommodate the active senior population

Position the Outdoor Recreation Economy

- Promote the outdoor recreation industry
- Promote the benefits of outdoor recreation and conservation
- Improve communications tools
- Maintain mapped inventory
- Maintain funding and identify funding gaps

The draft 2018 Washington SCORP confirmed that outdoor recreation is still an integral part of life for most Washington residents, and 90% participate in the most popular category of activities, which includes walking and hiking, demonstrating the pervasiveness of outdoor recreation in Washington's culture. Significant increases in rates of participation in outdoor recreation activities since 2006 indicate the importance of the state and local communities to continue their investment in outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities.

Outdoor recreation at parks, trails and conservation lands contributes $21.6 billion to the state economy each year. The natural beauty of Washington State is one of the key factors that attract businesses based on the quality of life here. Investing in parks, trails, and conservation lands to keep pace with growth is essential to keeping our economic prospects high. From the draft 2018 SCORP, the broadest recommendation for all areas across Washington is to continue the investment in outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities as the foundation for fulfilling the needs and expectations for the benefit of both residents and the natural environment.

Local Feedback & Interests

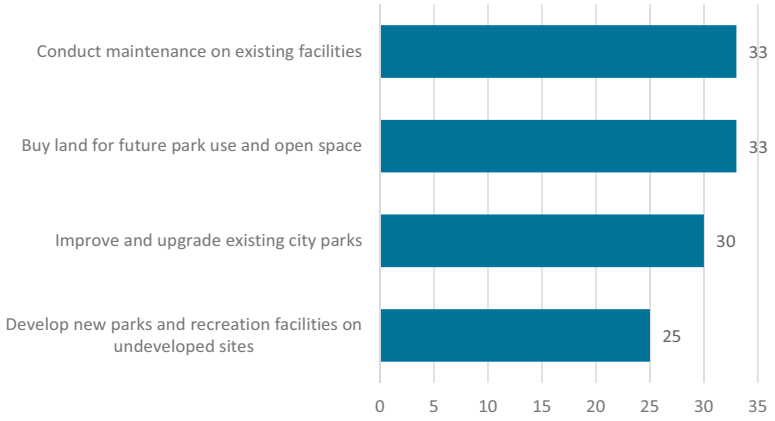
Community Survey

A community survey was conducted in March 2017 and was designed to measure the level of satisfaction with existing parks and recreation opportunities in Sammamish and the priorities for future improvements and services.

When it comes to meeting the needs of the community, almost half (46%) of survey respondents think that there are enough parks and recreation activities to meet the needs of the community, although another two-fifths (40%) think that there are not enough opportunities. Only about a tenth (9%) think that there are more than enough parks and recreation activities to meet the needs of the community, and the remaining 5% said they didn't know.

Four potential priorities for the Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department were given consideration by survey respondents. The two higher priorities identified were buying land for future park use and open space and conducting maintenance on existing facilities. All four priorities received between 25 and 33 priority points out of 100, indicating a fairly even split across the four priorities.

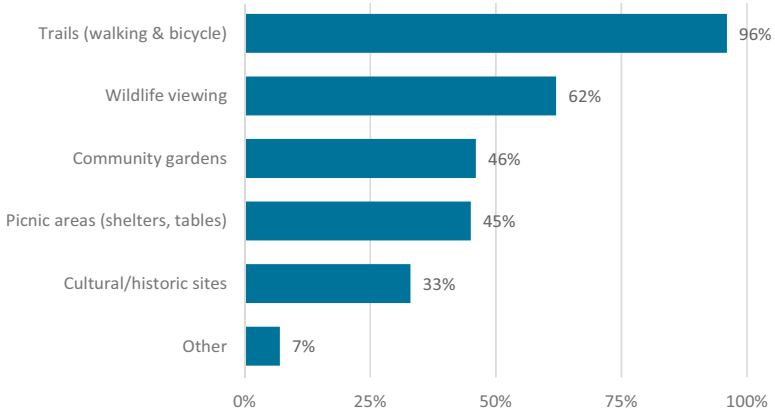
Figure 18. Priorities for Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department



More than three-quarters (78%) of survey respondents think the city should acquire more land for parks, recreation, open spaces and other public uses. Two-thirds or more of residents think that the two major foci for land acquisition should be passive use areas, such as walking trails, wildlife viewing, etc. (78%) and preserving open space areas (69%).

When asked what active use or recreation increases are desired, the top three desired increases in active use/recreation infrastructure are playgrounds (58%), athletic fields (57%) and waterfront recreation (55%). Sports courts were favored at 47% and indoor recreation followed at 43% as a desired active use/recreation increase. When asked about the desired increases in infrastructure that supports passive use, increased trails for walking and biking were rated with the highest level of importance. Wildlife viewing was also an important passive use with 62% of respondents desiring increased wildlife viewing opportunities.

Figure 19. Desired Infrastructure for Increased Passive Uses



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84%

SAID THAT THEY VISIT PARKS AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH; 51% VISIT PARKS ONCE A WEEK OR MORE

63%

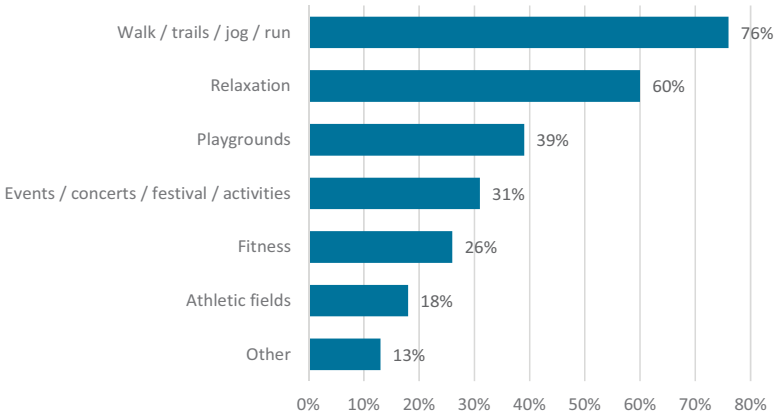
RATED THE CITY HIGHLY ON THE QUALITY OF PARKS - AS 8 OR BETTER ON A 0 - 10 SCALE

Based on survey respondents, the top three desired increase for land preservation are preserving the tree canopy (89%), wetlands and sensitive areas with ecological benefits (80%) and linking streams and fish/wildlife corridors (78%).

Exploring which parks were visited most frequently in the last year, the survey results revealed that Sammamish parks were visited by most (94%) of Sammamish households in the last year. Three parks that stood out as the most frequently visited were Pine Lake Park (75%), Beaver Lake Park (69%) and Sammamish Commons (55%).

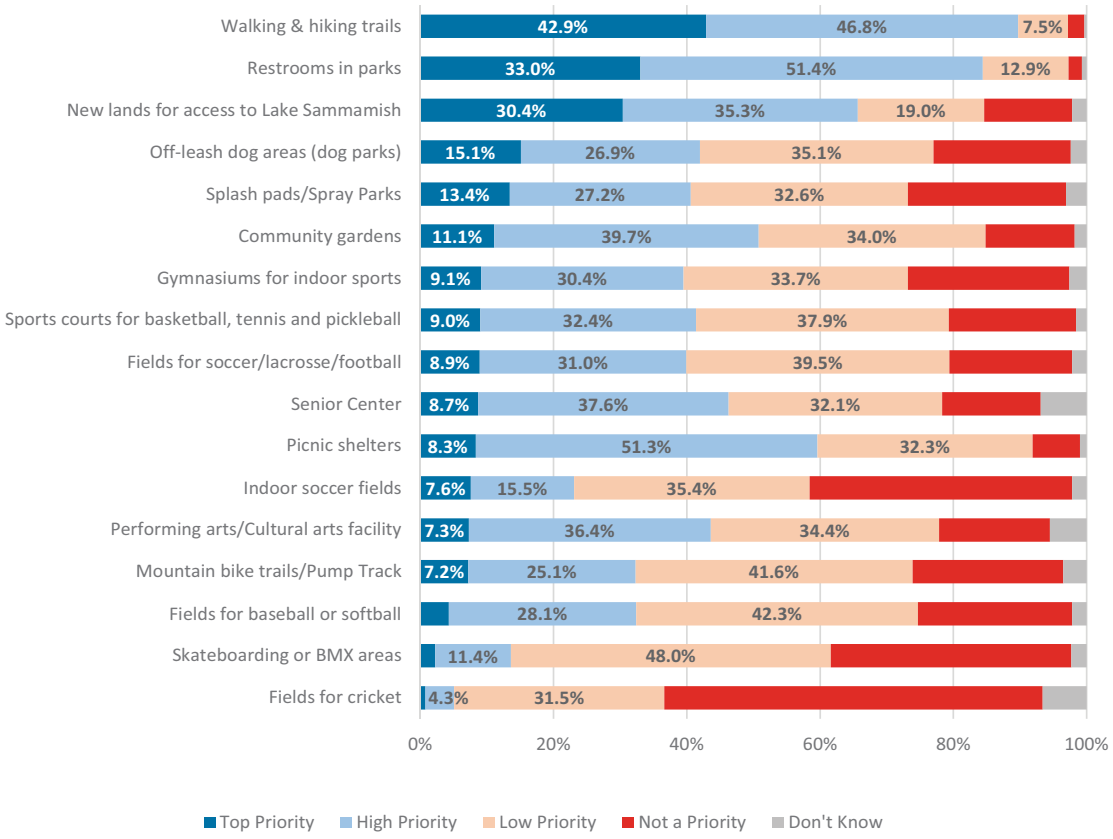
The survey also explored the main reasons for visiting local parks in the last year. The highest response was walking using trails, jogging and/or running (76%). In general, those who used parks more frequently used them for all of the reasons except for events/concerts/festivals/activities.

Figure 20. Main Reasons for Visiting Local Parks



The survey also inquired about the top priorities for future park and recreation services. The top priorities included walking and hiking trails (43%) restrooms in parks (33%) and new lands for access to Lake Sammamish (30%). In addition, when asked what other future park and recreation priorities were important to them as part of an open-ended 'other' category, more than half (28) of the 50 responses mentioned an ice rink.

Figure 21. Top Priorities for Future Park and Recreation Services



The survey also solicited additional comments from respondents regarding parks, recreation and open space. Summarizing the categories of comments reveals that most comments were focused on the challenges of urban development (57%) and preserving nature/open spaces (57%).

Stakeholder Sessions

In May 2017, the City and consultant team convened three stakeholder groups representing park and recreation interest groups — environmental, athletic and programming — and conducted focused discussions with each group. More than a dozen organizations in each category were invited to attend the discussions. Representatives from these organizations, as well as interested individuals, helped identify the current and future needs for the parks system and its offerings. Out of those invited, those groups that attended are listed below.

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Figure 22. Representation of Participating Stakeholders

Environmental	Programming	Athletic
Friends of Lake Sammamish State Park	Boys & Girls Club	Eastlake Little League
Issaquah Alps Trails Club	India Association of Western WA	Sammamish Cricket Club
Sammamish Friends	Kiwanis	Sammamish Little League
Sammamish Heritage Society	Parents of sports players	
Save Sammamish	Rotary	
	YMCA	

The feedback offered by the three different groups was summarized to reflect some general impressions and concerns about the City's existing park facilities and recreation programs followed by suggestions for improvements and considerations for future implementation. While a summary on all three meetings is covered in more depth in Appendix C, the figure below offers a quick summary of the key results from the participating stakeholders.

Figure 23. Summary of Stakeholders' Feedback for Parks & Recreation Needs

Partnering Stakeholder Comments
Parks' staff are very collaborative and get high marks for maintaining and building partnerships with other organizations, helping create a culture of community.
A shortage of sports fields was noted with need to improve existing field conditions.
The need for a balanced approach was stressed to offset the trend toward sports specialization.
More opportunities are needed for kids to engage in informal, unstructured and unscheduled play activities, both on fields and in parks.
Preserving existing open space and natural areas and acquiring more land for preservation were among top environmental priorities.
Suggested Improvements
Improve Parks & Rec communication to do a better job raising awareness about programs and educating the community about the environment.
Develop a City recreation app and a mobile-friendly website.
More programs for seniors and increasing the diversity of programs were two top programming priorities.
Future Considerations
Convert more fields to turf to help overcome the weather-related challenges currently being experienced on natural grass fields.
Water activities (canoe, kayak rentals)
ADA activities
Gardening
Alternative sports and activities (frisbee, geocaching, parkour, night hikes, art, wildlife, etc.)
Diversify the mix of parks, programs, and activities within parks.

Virtual Town Hall Input

The City also promoted and utilized a Virtual Town Hall as an online forum for civic engagement for the PRO Plan update. The Virtual Town Hall (VTH) provided an online forum for engagement and was available between late May and late June. When asked to rank a list of 5 "big picture" priorities, 38% of the VTH participants said that buying land for future parks and open space was most important, and they ranked priorities as follows:

1. Buy land for future parks and open space
2. Maintain existing facilities
3. Improve existing parks
4. Develop new parks and facilities
5. Offer more programs

When asked to rank a list of 12 existing opportunities (i.e., parks, programs, facilities, trails and open space) they would like to see more of in the future, 25% of the participants said that more trails were most important. The following list shows the list by rank and average score.

Item	Rank	Average Score
Trails	1	3.31
Open space	2	4.43
Waterfront recreation	3	4.68
Athletic Fields	4	5.56
Picnic areas (shelters, tables, etc.)	5	5.59
Wildlife viewing	6	5.77
Playgrounds	7	6.12
Sports courts (tennis, basketball, etc.)	8	6.51
Indoor recreation	9	6.73
Community Gardens	10	6.83
Programs	11	7.53
Cultural / historic sites	12	7.73

Appendix B contains summary information from the VTH, along with a compilation of all the write-in and open-ended responses gathered from the online forum.

Public Open House Input

In May, 2017, the Parks and Recreation Department hosted a public open house to provide opportunities for public input. As part of the open house activities, small group discussions brainstormed about elements within parks and recreation that are important and need to be added or expanded in the provision of parks facilities and recreation programming. Five topic areas surfaced as the highest priority considerations across the two small groups' discussions: trail connectivity, land acquisition, sports fields, nature play and tree canopy protection. The groups shared their reasoning for these top priorities, highlighted below.

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Figure 24. Rationale for Top Priorities Identified for Sammamish Parks and Recreation

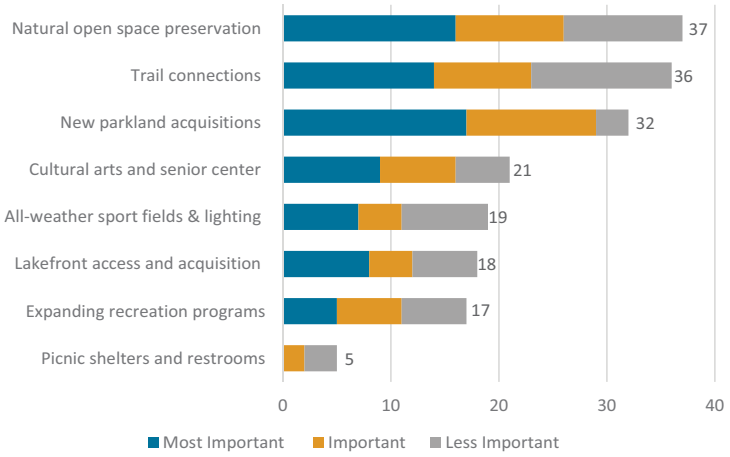
Trails / Connectivity	Land Acquisition	Sports Fields (baseball)	Nature Play	Tree Canopy Protection
Less traffic	Limit overdevelopment	Quality & Quantity	Opportunity to appreciate nature	Protect character of Sammamish
Less pollution	Wildlife habitat	Restrooms	Environmental education	Air quality
Physical and mental health	Tree canopy	Lights	Variety in park amenities	Storm water management
Sustainability	Community soul	Concession	Encourage creative/fun play	Aesthetic value
Increase sense of community	Bond - raise money for acquisition	Covered batting cages	Water play year-round	Wildlife habitat
More park & trail connections		Community building	Work with the rain	
Communicate trail information		Artificial turf		
Signage system		Seating area		

Both groups think the parks plan should address creating parks and facilities that are more multi-purpose/use, protecting existing natural areas, acquiring more land for parks and open space, and expanding programs and activities (e.g., after school programs, mentoring programs, winter activities, nature-based activities, and community gardens). Regarding missing elements from the Sammamish parks and recreation system, both groups said it was important to provide some form of transit to parks and programs, more ballfields, and programs/camps (e.g., young kids' programs, summer camps).

In September 2017, the City conducted a second public open house to solicit feedback on potential plan recommendations. Participants could provide their feedback in multiple ways, including talking with the project team, writing comments directly on project boards, post-it notes, and comment forms, and participating in tactile exercises to help identify community priorities.

Participants were invited to identify park project priorities. Participants ranked projects using dot stickers on a display board that included 8 different projects listed vertically and three categories (Most Important, Important and Less Important) listed horizontally. The figure below displays the distribution of dots placed on the board in their different categories.

Figure 25. Ranking Results from Open House Park & Recreation Future Priorities



Upon compiling the priorities based on number of placed dots, participants thought that new parkland acquisitions, natural open space preservation and trail connections were the most important projects for the City to pursue.

Adopted Community Plans

The PRO Plan update follows on a series of adopted plans directing the future of the City of Sammamish, and the City has clearly recognized the importance of its parks, recreation and open space system for the sustainable and healthy future of the community. The role of these adopted plans is emphasized as part of the local trend for parks, recreation and open space in Sammamish. To highlight the importance of specific plans, statements from the Town Center Plan, the Comprehensive Plan and the Sustainability Strategy are repeated below.

- City of Sammamish Sustainability Strategy (2011): The City seeks to become an environmentally and economically sustainable community and to make the community an even better place to live, work and play.
- Sammamish Town Center (2008) and Infrastructure Plan (2009): The core mixed use area centers on outdoor spaces that are defined by buildings and their proportion to streets and openings with walkability as a key component and "green spine" concept that connects a public open space system to adjacent neighborhoods.
- Sammamish Comprehensive Plan (2015): The overarching goal in the parks element of the comprehensive plan is to provide a network of parks, trails, athletic fields, and open spaces that deliver a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities to the Sammamish community.
- Land Acquisition Strategy & Implementation Program (2017): The goal of the Strategy is to develop a tool to assist with the initial screening of potential properties and to provide consistency in the process by which properties are considered for acquisition.

Local, regional and national trends in parks, recreation and the conservation of open space continue to reinforce the values and benefits of investing in a community's local system of parks and recreation facilities.

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PARK CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

The City of Sammamish has a diverse mix of parks, natural areas, preserves and special facilities. Approximately 600 acres of green space and outdoor recreational amenities offer Sammamish residents opportunities for water play, active sports, access to nature, family gathering and trails for walking, biking and equestrians.

During the spring and summer of 2017, each individual park facility was assessed by the consultant landscape architect to determine its current conditions and identify any significant maintenance or amenity needs. These individual assessments were part of the inventory for the park system and serve as a guide for prioritizing future improvements. The matrix on the following page indicates the types of amenities within each park facility and their current condition from good to poor, using a scale of 1-3.

- In general, amenities in GOOD condition (rated with a "1") offer full functionality and do not need repairs. GOOD facilities have playable sports surfaces and equipment, working fixtures, and fully intact safety features (railings, fences, etc.). GOOD facilities may have minor cosmetic defects. GOOD facilities encourage area residents to use the park.
- In general, amenities in FAIR condition (rated with a "2") are largely functional but need minor or moderate repairs. FAIR facilities have play surfaces, equipment, fixtures, and safety features that are operational and allow play, but have deficiencies or time periods where they are unusable. FAIR facilities remain important amenities for the neighborhood but may slightly discourage use of the park by residents.
- In general, amenities in POOR condition (rated with a "3") are largely or completely unusable. They need major repairs to be functional. POOR facilities are park features that have deteriorated to the point where they are barely usable. Fields are too uneven for ball games, safety features are irreparably broken, buildings need structural retrofitting, etc. POOR facilities discourage residents from using the park.

Overall, the Sammamish park system was in good condition. The notable exceptions where ratings where poor occurred in Illahee Trail Park due to seasonal flooding having inundated much of the trail making it impassable and the ADA compliance limitations existing at Klahanie Park.

In addition to the individual park site assessments, some common themes arose across the Sammamish park system that should be noted. Limited wayfinding and orientation for the first time visitor, both to find the park then to explore the various opportunities within each park, was a potential barrier for welcoming new park users to each park's unique offerings. Ensuring that all visitors have equal opportunity for accessing the amenities within each park may require additional navigation techniques and in some cases, the removal of any physical barriers.

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Sammamish, WA

Park & Facility Condition Assessment Matrix

			Recreation Amenities								Site Amenities					Park Structures				Vegetation				ADA
	General Infrastructure Condition	Open Lawn/Turf Areas	Playgrounds	Paved Courts: Basketball	Paved Courts: Tennis	Soccer Fields / Court	Baseball / Softball Fields	Pathways/Trails	Skate Park / Spray Park	Other Rec Element	Site Furnishings	Lighting	Signage	Parking Areas	Public Art	Restrooms	Picnic Shelters	Amphitheater/Stage	Concession Building	Turf	Park Trees	Landscaped Beds	Natural Areas	Compliance
PARKS																								
Beaver Lake Park	1	1	1				1	1		1				1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1
Big Rock Park	1	1	1					1						1							3		1	2
East Sammamish Park	1	1	1		1	1	1	1			1			1		1	1			1	1	1		2
Eastlake HS Community Fields	1					1	1					1	1	1										
Ebright Creek Park	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			1		1	1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1
Sammamish Commons	1	1	1	1				1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1
Illahee Trail Park*	3							3			1		1								1		1	1
Klahanie Park	1	1	1			2	2	1			1			1		1				2	1		1	3
NE Sammamish Park	1	1	1	1	1.5			1			1		1	1		1				1	1	1	1	2
Pine Lake Park	1	1	1	1		1	1	1			1		1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
Sammamish Landing Park	1	1						1			1		1	1			1			1	1	1	1	1
Skyline Community Fields	1											1		1										
Beaver Lake Preserve	1							1						1									1	1
Evans Creek Preserve	1							1			1			1		1					2		1	2
Average:	1.14	1	1	1	1.17	1.2	1.2	1.17	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	1	1	NA	1	1.13	1.27	1	1	1.58

* NOTE: 1/2 of loop trail was underwater at the time of the site assessment

2018 PRO plan

Park & Facility Condition Assessment

RATING SCALE

Playgrounds:

1	In good condition: no drainage issues; 0-10% material deterioration safety surfacing with a border at the site.
2	In fair condition: drainage issues; 10-25% material deterioration; some small compliance issues that could be spot fixed.
3	In poor condition: drainage issues; 25% or greater material deterioration; needs repair or replacement (but workable).

Pathways / Trails:

1	In good condition: surface generally smooth and even; proper width and material for type of pathway; proper clearances; minimal drainage issues.
2	In fair condition: uneven surfaces in places; some drainage issues; some cracking; narrow widths in some places.
3	In poor condition: uneven surfaces; inadequate width; significant cracking or heaving; clearance issues.

Paved Courts:

1	In good condition: no cracks in surfacing; fencing is functional, free of protrusions, and free of holes/passages; painting and striping are appropriately located, whole, and uniform in color.
2	In fair condition: hairline cracks to ¼", surfacing required; fencing has minor protrusions, or holes/passages that do not affect game play; painting and striping have flaking or color fading.
3	In poor condition: horizontal cracks more than ½" wide, surfacing required; fencing has large protrusions, holes/passages or defects; painting and striping are patchy and color has faded dramatically.

Skate Park:

1	In good condition: little to no signs of cracking; little or no erosion; elements target a diversity of age groups.
2	In fair condition: some cracking, but still usable; furnishings (i.e. - metal rails) might need spot fixes.
3	In poor condition: parts of the structure are damaged or deteriorated, chipped off or broken; edges of the structure are eroded possibly causing safety issues; elements target a specific / narrow age range.

Spray Park:

1	In good condition: spray pad has little or no cracking; spray furnishings have little or no damage; no vandalism; good drainage.
2	In fair condition: spray pad has some cracking; spray furnishings have signs of wear, but are in working condition; color fading.
3	In poor condition: drainage issues with clogging or sinking pad; large cracks; spray furnishings broken.

Site Furnishings:

1	In good condition; not damaged; free of peeling or chipped paint; consistent throughout park. Trash receptacles, drinking fountain, picnic tables, benches on paved surface.
2	In fair condition; 0-20% furnishings are damaged and require replacing parts; some peeling or chipped paint; furnishings are not consistent, but are operational.
3	In poor condition; 20% or more are damaged and require replacing parts; significant peeling or chipped paint; multiple styles within park site require different maintenance.

Signage:

1	In good condition: a signage system for the site, appropriate signs, no damaged signs.
2	In fair condition; multiple signage system within one site, a few damaged signs (0-10%), need maintenance.
3	In poor condition; multiple signage systems within one site, signs that are not legible from a reasonable distance, some damaged signs (10-25%), old logos, deteriorated materials, no signage.

Parking Areas:

1	In good condition: paving and drainage do not need repair; pavement markings clear; pathway connection provided to facility; proper layout.
2	In fair condition: paving needs patching or has some drainage problems; has wheel stops and curbs.
3	In poor condition: surfaces (gravel, asphalt, or concrete) needs repair; uneven grading; limited signage; no delineation for vehicles.

Public Art:

1	In good condition: no vandalism; no signs of weathering.
2	In fair condition: minor signs of weathering or wear.
3	In poor condition: metal leaching/concrete efflorescence/paint peeling/wood chipped or carved into or warping; vandalized.

Natural Areas:

1	In good condition: barely noticeable invasives, high species diversity, healthy plants.
2	In fair conditions: Noticeable invasives, fewer species but still healthy.
3	In poor condition: Invasives have taken over, low diversity, unhealthy plants.

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Park Structures (Restrooms, Picnic Shelters, Concession Building):

1	In good condition: roof has no leaks; floor shows little sign of wear; finishes are fresh with no graffiti or vandalism; all elements are in working order.
2	In fair condition: roof shows signs of wear but is structurally sound; floor shows some wear; finishes show some wear with some marks or blemishes.
3	In poor condition: roof leaks or otherwise needs repair; floor show significant wear and is difficult to maintain; finishes are dull or discolored, have graffiti, or are not easily maintained; some elements not working or in need of repair (e.g., non-functioning sink).

Park Trees:

1	In good condition: trees overall have good form and spacing; no topping; free of disease or pest infestation; no vandalism; no hazard trees.
2	In fair condition; some crowding may exist but overall health is good; less than 5% of trees show signs of topping, disease or pest infestation; vandalism has not impacted tree health (graffiti, not girdling).
3	In poor condition; Form or spacing issues may exist; evidence of disease or pests; vandalism affecting tree health; some hazard trees or trees in danger of becoming hazard trees.

ADA Compliance:

1	Appears to comply with ADA standards.
2	Some items appear to not comply, but could be fixed by replacing with relative ease.
3	A number of park assets appear not to comply, including large-scale items like regrading.

Sports Fields:

1	In good condition: thick grass with few bare spots; few depressions; no noticeable drainage issues, proper slope and layout; fencing if present is functional, free of protrusions, and free of holes.
2	In fair condition: grass with bare turf areas in high-use locations, some drainage issues in overuse areas, slope is within one percent of proper field slope, infields have grading problems (bump) at transition to grass and have no additive, may not have proper layout and/or orientation, fencing if present has minor protrusions, or holes/passages that do not affect game play.
3	In poor condition: bare areas throughout the year, uneven playing surface that holds water in certain places, drainage issues, slopes not uniform and/or more than one percent from proper field slope, improper layout and/or orientation; fencing has large protrusions, holes/passages or defects.

Amphitheater/Stage:

1	In good condition: paving, stage and stair materials have little to no cracking or peeling; vegetation that is present is healthy; seating and other furnishings show modest signs of wear; views to stage from all seating vantage points.
2	In fair condition: paving, stage and stair materials have some cracking or peeling; vegetation that is present is healthy, but some soil compaction might be present; seating and other furnishings show signs of wear, but are still usable; stage orientation not be ideal for all viewers.
3	In poor condition: paving, stage and stair materials have significant cracking or peeling; vegetation is unhealthy (pests, disease, topped trees), compacted soil; seating and other furnishings need repair or replacement; redesign of space is needed for proper viewing and access.

Landscaped Beds:

1	In good condition: few weeds; no bare or worn areas; plants appear healthy with no signs of pest or disease infestation.
2	In fair condition: some weeds present; some bare or worn spots; plants are still generally healthy.
3	In poor condition: many weeds present; large bare or worn areas; plants show signs of pests or disease; compacted soils.

Turf:

1	In good condition: lush and full, few weeds, no drainage problems.
2	In fair condition: some bare spots, some drainage problems.
3	In poor condition: irrigation problems, bare spots, weeds, soil compacted.

Certified Wildlife Habitats

Natural areas in many parks are signed with "certified wildlife habitat" signs indicating values promoted by the National Wildlife Federation. The park system could take further advantage of this status on its website, programming and potential partnerships (such as a local Audubon Society chapter). Parks with Certified Wildlife Habitat signs include:

- Beaver Lake Park
- Beaver Lake Preserve
- Ebright Creek Park
- Pine Lake Park
- Sammamish Commons

These sites also could include more interpretive signage to help park visitors understand the function and values of the natural areas they are enjoying.

Park Directional and Identification Signs

For first time visitors and new residents, many parks are easy to miss while driving past their entrances. Park identification signs are not all easily visible from the road or face approaching traffic. As new park entrance signs are installed, their placement should consider how approaching vehicles from either direction can see the sign with time to make a safe turn into the park.

The use of small brown "park" signs along roadways to indicate upcoming park locations has been only partially implemented. These directional signs are helpful navigation tools for providing navigation aids to interested park visitors.

The Sammamish park system has two different park identification signs at park entrances: bright blue metal signs on posts and pale green signs mounted on stone bases. Eventually, the park system should use one type of park identification sign type for consistency.

ADA Compliance

Title II of the American's with Disabilities Act (ADA) requires a public entity such as the City of Sammamish's park system to reasonably avoid discrimination against people with disabilities. While the ADA is a civil rights law not a building code, architectural barriers may trigger non-compliance with this law and should be avoided or modified to allow for equal opportunities for people with disabilities to participate. This park inventory assessment is not intended to provide a complete ADA assessment, but it does make note of the more obvious existing non-compliant characteristics within the physical infrastructure of park sites. Many of the potential physical barriers are associated with park and trail facilities that have accessible features, such as designated handicapped parking, access ramps, play areas, picnic areas, restrooms and pathways.

The guidelines recommend that handicapped parking stalls be signed with universal symbols mounted at least 60" above ground level. Throughout the park system, handicapped parking stall are designated with signs that are mounted at a variety of non-compliant heights that commonly fall under the 60" minimum height guidelines.

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Many park benches located along trails are installed on concrete pads, but the pads are not aligned with or adjacent to the trail pavement or surface levels, which creates a barrier for universal access. At least 50% of park benches should be accessible to meet ADA guidelines.

Throughout the park system, many picnic tables are located in lawn areas (off trail pavement) and lack seating for wheelchairs. According to ADA guidelines, at least 50% of picnic tables within each park should be ADA compliant with hard stable surfaces for access and provide room for a wheelchair at the table space.

At the intersection of park pathways and parking or vehicular traffic, detectible warning strips on the ground surface were often lacking. Particularly notable in older facilities, the lack of detectible warning strips occurs in parking lot entrances where pathways lead into park amenities.

Many of Sammamish's park playgrounds did provide access ramps into the play area, but some of the ramps have abrupt endings where the wood chip safety surface is too low or raked away from the ramp creating a physical drop of more than the accessible measurement of one inch.

PARK DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENTS

Sport Fields

The City of Sammamish currently provides sports fields in a number of their parks appropriate for a variety of sports, including fields suitable for soccer, lacrosse, cricket, baseball and softball. Additional fields have been developed in collaboration with Eastlake High School (Lake Washington School District) and Skyline Community Fields (Issaquah School District) as community sports fields used to support both school and community sports team programs.

Sammamish's existing and popular sport programs often exceed the capacity of current fields. With projected future population growth and growing participation in team sports, the City, local sport leagues and field providers will need to properly maintain existing field resources, use existing sites more effectively and acquire and develop additional field space to meet demands. Such actions will depend on continued active partnerships between the City, school districts, sports organizations and other recreation providers.

Athletic sports team stakeholders have identified the need for more fields and suggest that conversion to all-weather turf play surfaces would help meet that growing need for expanded field inventory. New parkland acquisitions should consider developable areas that could support sports fields with all-weather turf and field lighting to meet the growing need for athletic facilities.

The City should plan for at least an additional 2 baseball fields and 3 soccer fields to meet the community's future needs. If the City were able to secure a future site for a sports complex that could contain four ball fields and/or four soccer fields, the increased capacity could meet field needs as well as support tournament play that boosts the local economy and provision of recreational programming.

Few parks in the Pacific Northwest offer cricket fields. Klahanie Park's cricket field is appreciated by its local users but has minimal supportive amenities and could benefit from expansion when the park undergoes a master plan. As Sammamish acquires more parkland suitable for developed sports fields, consideration for the need and value of adding more cricket fields could provide a unique recreational identity within the system.

Some of Sammamish's sport fields could benefit from adding field lighting to extend hours of play. The sports fields at Beaver Lake Park, Pine Lake Park, East Sammamish Park and Klahanie Park do not currently have lighting. The potential for adding field lighting should be coordinated with the need to also add lighting to parking areas and support facilities, improvements in field conditions to allow for extended play and any needs to mitigate for impacts to adjacent residential neighborhood that could be affected by sports field lighting. If any park is being considered for the addition of all-weather turf and field lighting, an overall examination (or master plan) of the park facilities may be warranted to ensure a smooth transition to safely supporting evening activities.

Local sport leagues have benefited from the cooperative relationships formed between the City and both the Lake Washington School District (for Eastlake High School Community Fields) and the Issaquah School District (for Skyline High School Community Fields). These partnerships have been a crucial component of meeting field sport needs within the city. Going forward, the City should work closely with the school districts to actively explore opportunities for greater joint use and development of facilities. Agreements between the agencies should identify opportunities and define responsibilities regarding field planning, acquisition, development, improvement, maintenance and operations; as well as clarify scheduling, decision-making and revenue sharing objectives.

The City also should participate in periodic meetings with the various leagues and field providers within Sammamish to assist in field space planning and address other concerns related to inter-league coordination, field maintenance and protocols for addressing field issues. The City should continue to monitor the condition, investment needs and usage rates of its field facilities to best plan for long-term maintenance and capital needs. Field usage policies should be reassessed on a regular basis to ensure they continue to meet the needs of the City, user groups and neighbors. Field usage fees should also be updated periodically – and when significant field improvements are made - to address cost recovery and equity objectives. Such policies and fees should also address field scheduling for alternative uses, such as festivals, concerts and other community events.

Sport Courts

Sammamish currently provides courts for basketball and tennis and a skatepark. The City has two outdoor tennis courts at East Sammamish Park, one outdoor tennis court at Ebright Creek Park and two tennis courts at NE Sammamish Park. A total of five outdoor basketball courts (mostly half courts) can be found at Ebright Creek Park, NE Sammamish Park, Sammamish Commons and one modified full court at Pine Lake Park. The inclusion of additional basketball and tennis, as well as future volleyball and pickleball, courts should be considered in the planning and development of future community parks. Half-court basketball courts, sports courts that contain funnel ball or a similar feature, or skate spots with one or two skate features, may be appropriate for inclusion in neighborhood parks, particularly in underserved areas or where there is expressed neighborhood interest. The growing popularity of pickleball could warrant a grouping of courts in a future park development to support the typical group activities associated with pickleball play.

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Water Play or Splash Pads

Spray grounds are water play features that are very popular and provide a means of integrating aquatics into parks at a relatively low cost. The expressed desire for more public waterfront access indicates the recreational need for water play during the warm summer months. Waterfront property is very difficult to acquire, and many communities incorporate splash pads and interactive fountains to help meet the need for water play. The popularity around the Sammamish Commons spray park demonstrates the community interest in such facilities. Sammamish should consider at least two more spray grounds to accommodate the local need and locate them in areas of the city that lack waterfront parks or existing water play features. Depending on the design and functionality, these amenities can draw significant numbers of visitors to the park; therefore, the siting of such a facility should consider access to parking and public restrooms.

Nature Play

Another significant, recent trend is that of the relationship between child development and access to nature or nature play. Stemming from Richard Louv's book *Last Child in the Woods*, a relative network of organizations and agencies have come together to discuss the impacts of nature play and seek funding and partnerships to facilitate ways to connect kids to their local environment. Recent studies show that children are smarter, more cooperative, happier and healthier when they have frequent and varied opportunities for free and unstructured play in the out-of-doors, according to the Children & Nature Network, a national non-profit organization working to reconnect children with nature and co-founded by Louv. In the development of future park sites, the City should consider the incorporation of nature play features, such as in Big Rock Park, and look for ways to optimize nature play opportunities with the unique characteristics of future park sites.

Water Access

Lake Sammamish is a defining feature of the City, yet public access to the lake is severely limited within Sammamish city limits. Access is challenging due to topography, private development and the road network. The City should aggressively capitalize on any remaining opportunities and explore ways to partner with King County, Forterra, local developers and land owners to enable and secure water access to and along Lake Sammamish.

Community Gardens

Gardening is a popular recreational activity, and community gardens provide common space for residents to grow fruits, vegetables and flowers. Gardens have been shown to increase healthy food consumption, while providing opportunities for active living, social connections and lifelong learning. Gardens are also popular with a diverse range of residents, and community input for this Plan suggested a need for garden facilities. The siting of additional community garden plots could be considered in the design and development of future neighborhood and community parks.

Wayfinding, Identity & Signage

A good wayfinding system can provide a consistent identity and display effective and accessible information to orient the user. This guidance system ensures efficient use of the trail, park or other public space and conveys safety to the user by translating the environment into a known geography. Signs, symbols, mapping, color, standardized site amenities combined with good design of the physical environment (i.e., trail or park) helps the user navigate the space and stay comfortably oriented.

The conditions assessment conducted as part of this Plan indicated that Sammamish parklands need clearer, more prominent identification and signs located at multiple entry points. Such signage should identify the City of Sammamish as the provider, to be distinguished from school or private property, and offer methods for accessing additional information (e.g., contacts, volunteering, other facilities, etc.) to inform park users and visitors.

Sammamish should pursue a comprehensive wayfinding program that includes both visual graphic standards and site furnishing standards. The use of consistent graphics and a coordinated hierarchy of sign types and sizes can provide park and trail users with wayfinding information to enhance their access and knowledge of the recreational system available for their enjoyment. Part of a good wayfinding system applies the "simpler is better" concept.

The City should consider a wayfinding and signage system that integrates all its parks and trails with similar 'branding' to help all park and trail users understand where they are, what they might need to know, how to get more information and who the provider is. An effective wayfinding system not only provides directional and locational information to the trail user. The combination of materials, color, specific sign types for conveying different information, unified font designs, and matching site furnishings (i.e., benches, bollards, drinking fountains, etc.) can all contribute to creating strong identifiers and that unique sense of place for Sammamish's park system.

Off-Leash Dog Area

Walking with a dog is a very popular recreational activity, and off-leash areas have become desired amenities for dog owners living in urban environments who may otherwise have limited opportunities to exercise their pets. The City of Sammamish currently has an official off-leash dog area at Beaver Lake Park. Recreational trends and community input indicate a need for an additional off-leash area. It is recommended that the City provide an additional minimum, 2-acre site for this use within the next five years.

Appropriate sites should be safe, not isolated, and noise impacts on neighbors should be considered. Ideally, a dog park would be a component to a larger (future) community park, where infrastructure (e.g., parking, restrooms and garbage collection) exists and supports multiple activities.

The City also should continue and enhance signage and the enforcement of leash laws in parks or natural areas where only on-leash activities are allowed. Additionally, communities throughout the Northwest have relied on grassroots or non-profit organizations for the on-going operations and maintenance of such facilities.

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Environmental Education

Natural areas in many parks are signed with "certified wildlife habitat" signs indicating values promoted by the National Wildlife Federation. The City could celebrate these preserved environmental resources with a more proactive and engaged environmental education program. Interpretive signage added along the edges of those valued habitats could explain their qualities and ecosystem functions. Additional parks, like Big Rock Park could be added to the National Wildlife Federation certification program or incorporated into an Audubon bird habitat. Park and recreation providers often partner with local chapters of Audubon, land trusts, and/or watershed conservancies to provide environmental education programming that further enhances the understanding and appreciation of parkland conservation and its community value.

Asset Management

To continue to maintain a high level of public satisfaction in park and recreation facilities, Sammamish must continue to place a high priority on proactive maintenance and the renovation of park amenities. The Sammamish community has made a significant public investment in the park system over time, and this investment requires proper stewardship to ensure the park system continues to provide desired services for decades to come. To manage its recreation assets, the City should link lifecycle planning of park amenities and site design and development with ongoing operations.

Lifecycle Planning

The foundation of a holistic asset management program is a comprehensive inventory and assessment of existing facilities and unmet needs. The City should continue to maintain standardized and systematic inventory documentation of park system infrastructure, including quantity, location and condition. By tracking installation and the expected useful life of assets, the City can plan for proactive maintenance and replacement of assets in the future. This planning should be further supplemented by ongoing condition assessments of assets – particularly those with a high consequence of failure. Such assessments can highlight urgent repair needs and can help the City fine-tune maintenance practices for Sammamish's weather, wear and usage patterns. Such information can aid in future budgeting for capital repairs and overall asset management, as well as for predicting staffing requirements.

Site Design and Development

Site master plans and individual development projects should address long-term maintenance and operation costs. Where possible, site design and facility choices should consider the impacts to and affects on on-going operations and maintenance budgeting. Park design standards can provide continuity in furnishings and construction materials, thereby providing consistency in the methods used to maintain, repair and replace them as they become worn or are damaged. This consistency can make the system more efficient to maintain and may improve aesthetic appeal and safety. The City also can make intentional choices in the design of parks to reduce energy and water use and lower the intensity of maintenance required. Both high- and low-tech strategies, ranging from high-efficiency machinery and equipment to planting native plants and reducing lawn areas, can help reduce long-term maintenance and operating expenses.

PARK DISTRIBUTION – GAP ANALYSIS

Sammamish residents are fortunate to have access to great parks and trails; however, Sammamish's continued and projected growth will place further pressure on access to new recreational lands. Understanding the known gaps in the park system and evaluating the City's existing levels of service for parks will provide a foundation for strategic planning to ensure that tomorrow's residents have equitable access to a balanced distribution of parks, trails and recreation amenities to stay healthy and active.

To better understand where acquisition efforts should be directed, a gap analysis of the park system was conducted to examine and assess the current distribution of parks throughout the city. The analysis reviewed the locations and types of existing facilities, land use classifications, transportation/access barriers and other factors as a means to identify preliminary acquisition target areas. In reviewing parkland distribution and assessing opportunities to fill identified gaps, residentially zoned lands were isolated, since neighborhood and community parks primarily serve these areas. Additionally, walksheds were defined for neighborhood parks using a ¼-mile primary and ½-mile secondary service area with travel distances calculated along the road network starting from known and accessible access points at each park. Walksheds for community parks were derived using ¼-mile, ½-mile, 1-mile and 2-mile travel distances to acknowledge that community parks serve a wider array of users and driving to such sites is typical.

Maps 2 through 6 illustrate the application of the distribution criteria from existing parks. Areas in white do not have a public park within reasonable walking distance of their home. The illustrated 'walkshed' for each existing Sammamish park highlights that certain areas within the city do not have the desired proximity to a local park.

Striving to provide a neighborhood or community park within a reasonable walking distance (e.g., ½-mile) may require acquiring new park properties in currently under-served locations, improving multi-modal transportation connections to allow local residents to safely and conveniently reach their local park and evaluating the potential use of school sites as proxies for local neighborhood parks. As Sammamish develops and acquisition opportunities diminish, the City will need to be prepared to take advantage of acquisition opportunities in strategic locations to better serve City residents. In concert with the search for developable park land, the City should continue to coordinate with proposed residential land development projects to consider when and how a public park could be incorporated into the planning of new residential communities.

Resulting from this assessment, potential acquisition areas are identified for future parks (Map 7) and are noted in the Capital Improvements Plan chapter of this Plan. The mapping targeted up to eight sites for future neighborhood parks and one general location vicinity for a new community park. An aggressive acquisition program should be actively pursued in Sammamish to capture opportunities that will be continually diminishing as residential growth continues to consume developable land.

While the targeted acquisition areas do not identify a specific parcel(s) for consideration, the area encompasses a broader region in which an acquisition would be ideally suited. These acquisition targets represent a long-term vision for improving parkland distribution throughout Sammamish.

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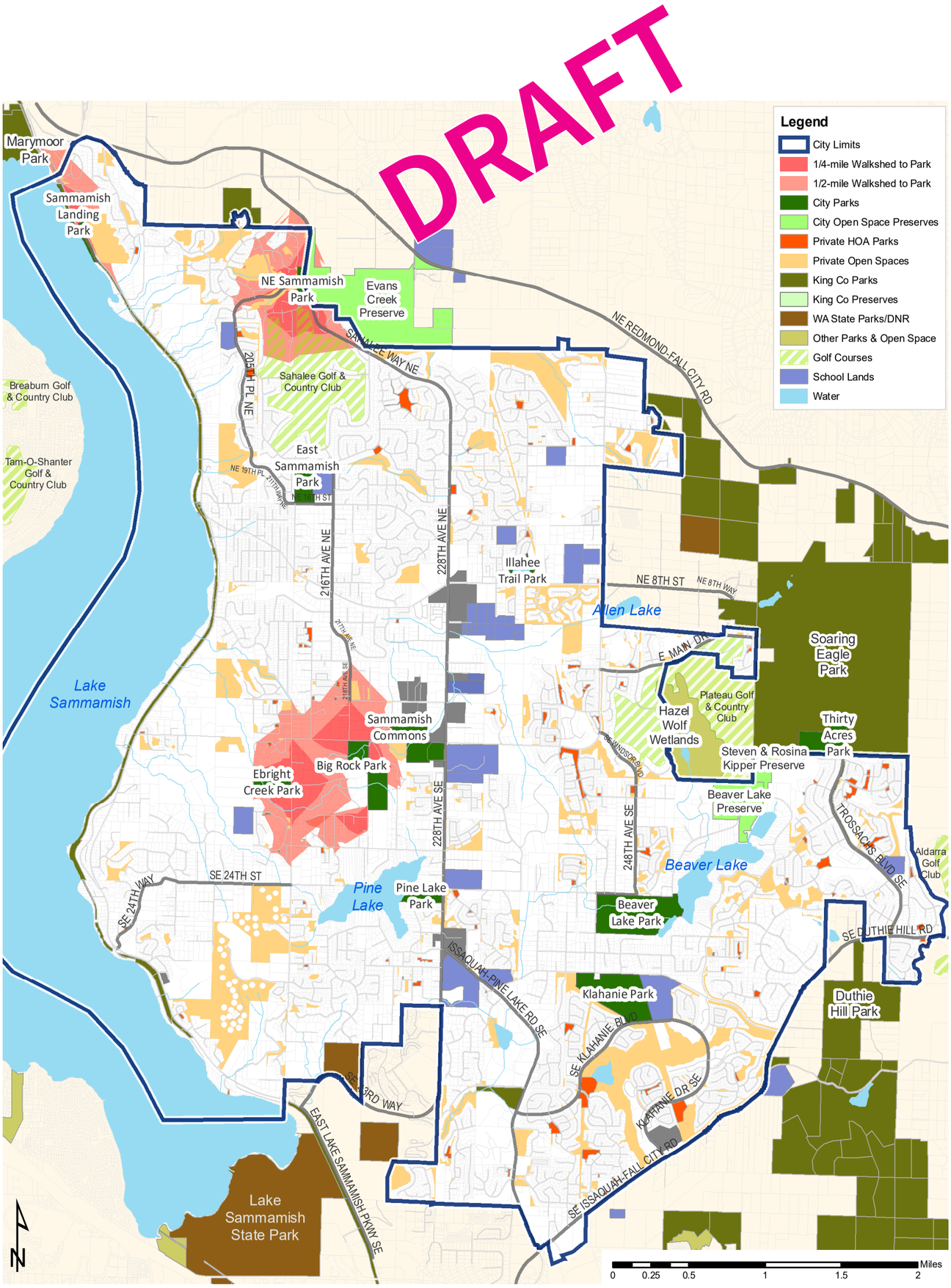

CITY OF *Sammamish* | PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE PLAN

Map 2: Park Walkshed Map (Neighborhood Parks)

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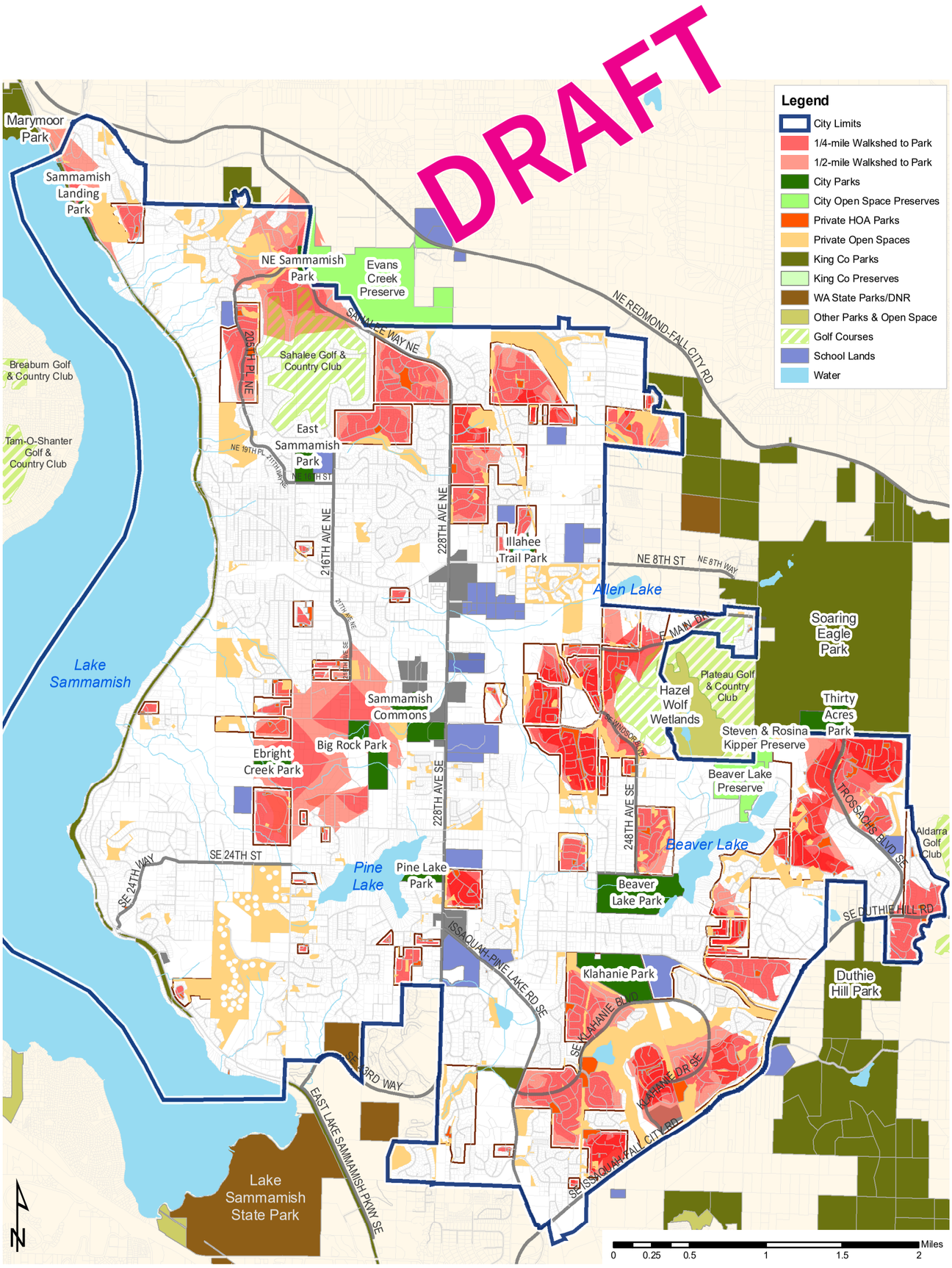

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Map 3: Park Walkshed Map (Neighborhood & HOA Parks)

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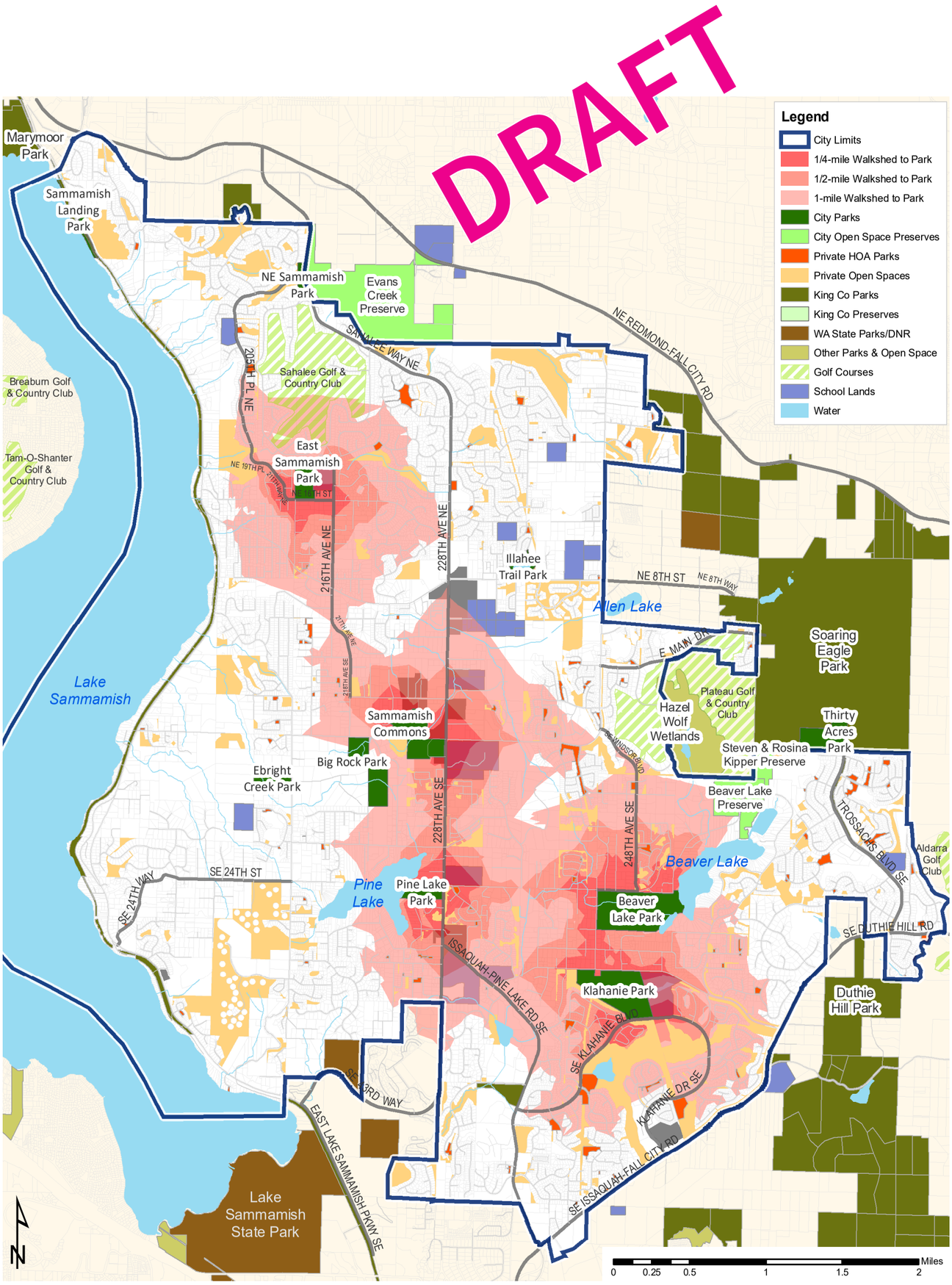

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Map 4: Park Walkshed Map (Community Parks only)

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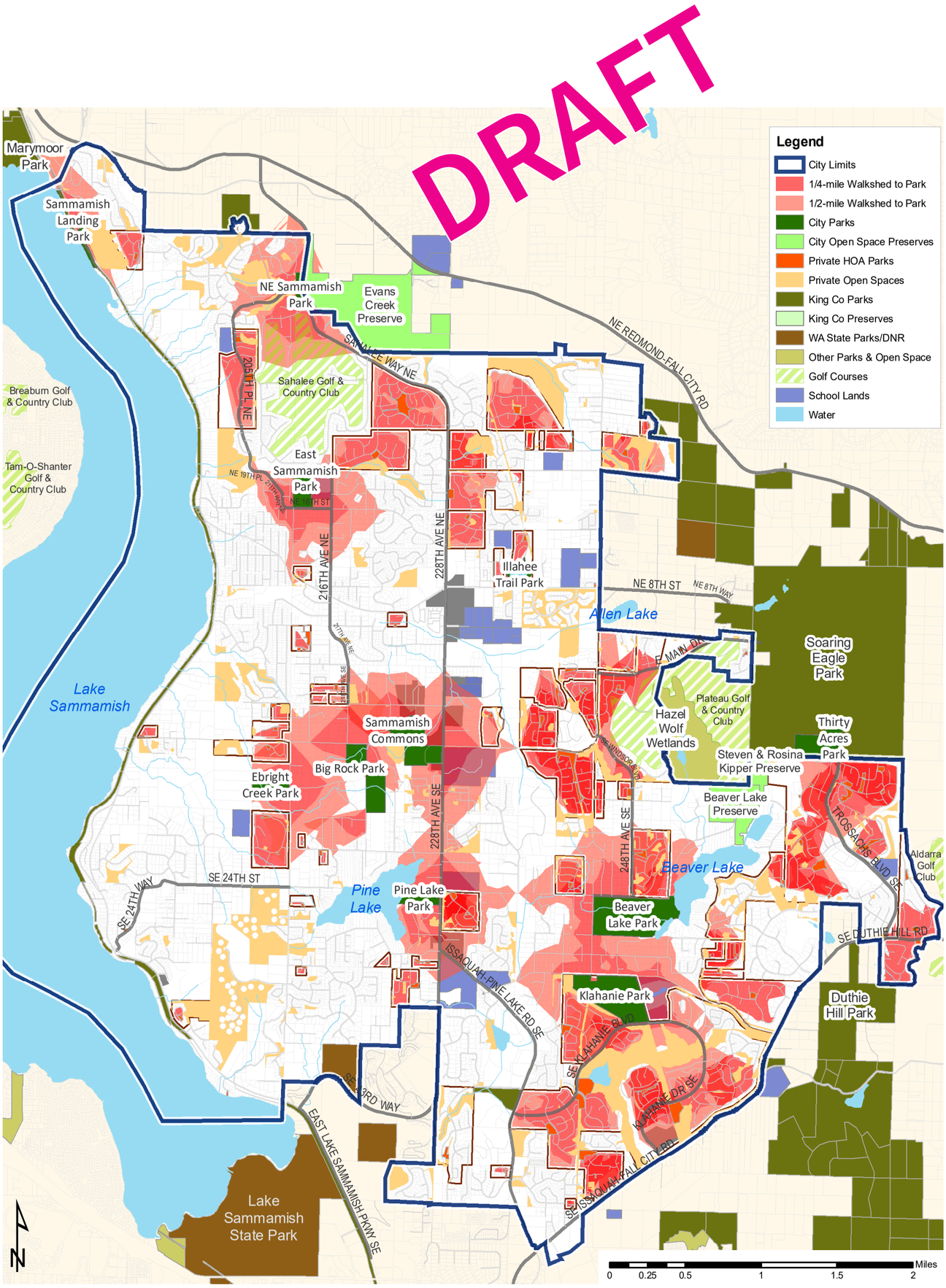

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Map 5: Park Walkshed Map (All Parks at ½-mile)

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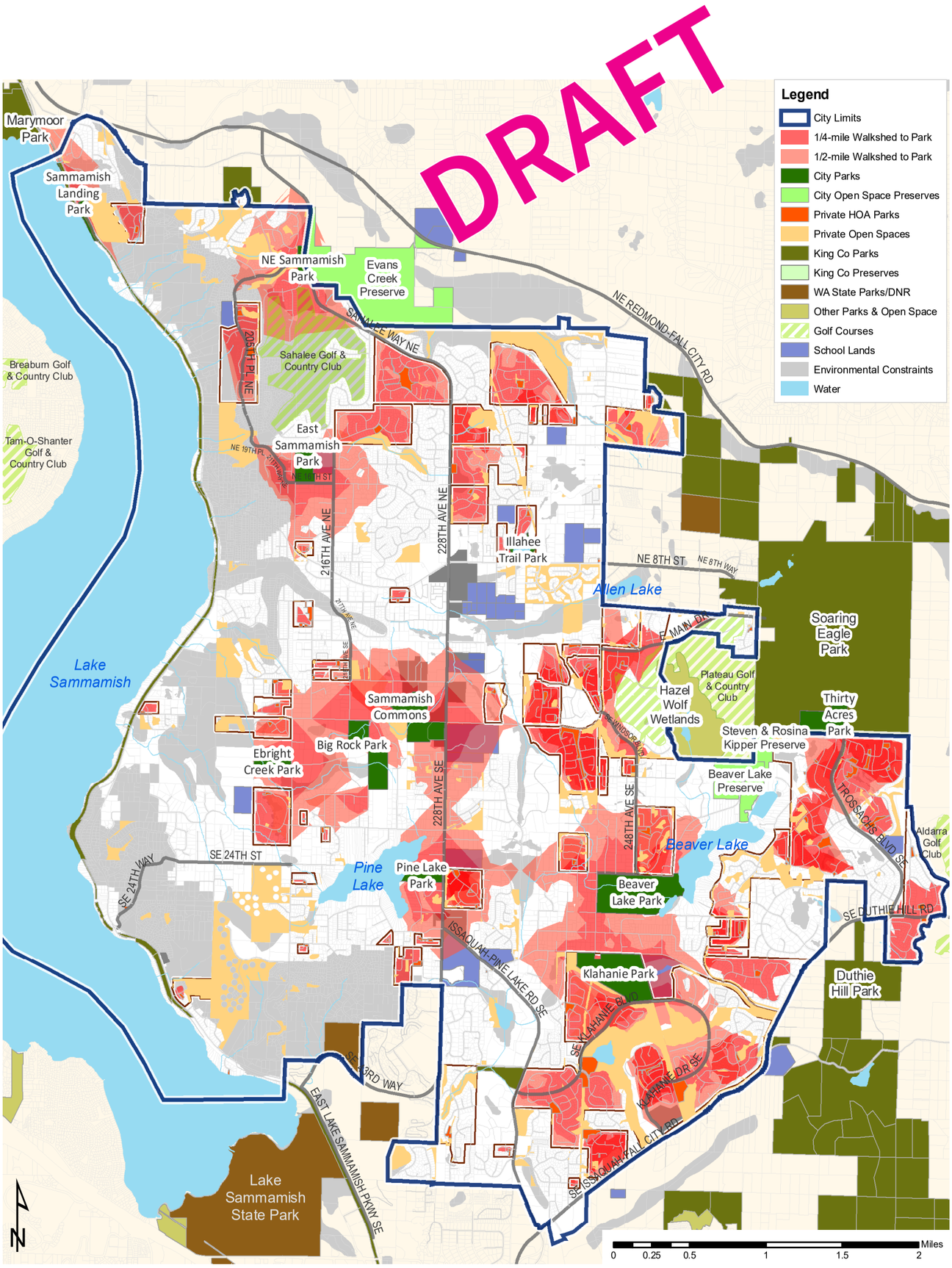

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Map 6: Park Walkshed Map (All Parks at ½-mile) with Environmental Constraints

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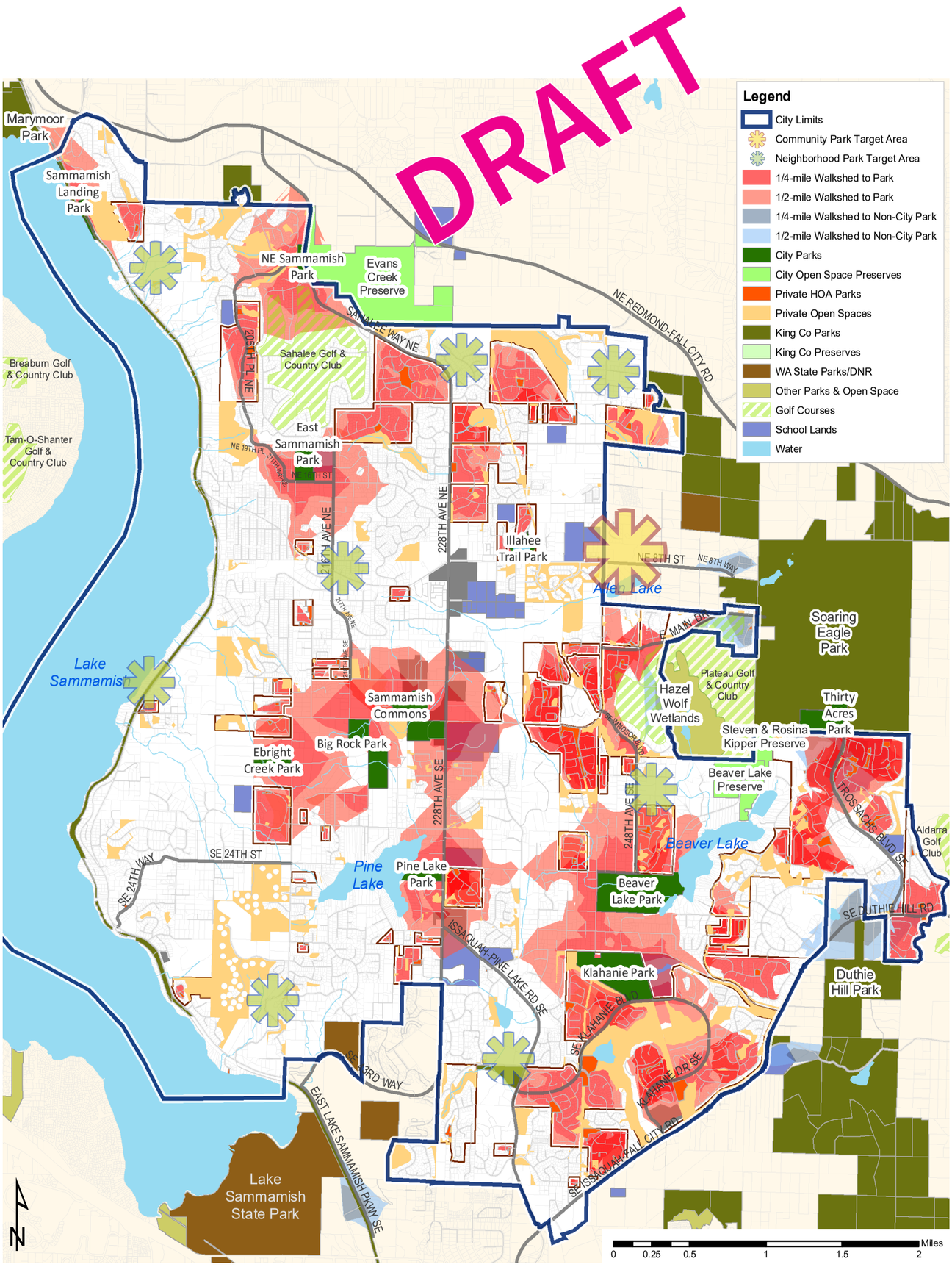

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Map 7: Target Acquisition Areas

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LEVELS OF SERVICE & STANDARDS

Service standards are the adopted guidelines or benchmarks the City is trying to attain with their parks system; the level of service is a snapshot in time of how well the City is meeting its adopted standards. As a measure of adequate provision of parks and recreation, a level of service (LOS) review was conducted to further understand the distribution and acreage needs for parkland to assess how well the community can access parks and open space.

Traditionally, the application of numeric standards for the provision of parks has applied an acreage of parkland per thousand residents as a target measurement for adopted benchmark standards. This evaluation can illustrate how the City and its park system measures up to park systems across the country with comparable population sizes, population densities and parkland acreages.

Historically, many park and recreation providers used the National Recreation and Park Association's (NRPA) published park standards that primarily framed as parkland acres per capita. Today, many communities are developing guidelines that are customized to their unique, and often changing, park and recreation demands and needs. The use and application of standards continues to evolve and develop diverse approaches. This Plan evaluates the City's current parkland level of service through a variety of metrics.

Acreage-based Approach

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) prepared a report in 2015 using their Park and Recreation Operating Ratio and Geographic Information System (PRORAGIS) database that reflected the levels of service of park agencies across the country based on population density per square mile. The table below indicates the range of acres per 1,000 population from jurisdictions with less than 500 residents per square mile up to urban communities with over 2,500 persons per square mile. Based on the current estimated population of 62,240 residents, Sammamish's population density is 2,585 persons per square mile for its 24.1 square miles of land area.

Figure 26. NRPA Population Density and Parkland Acreage per 1,000 Population

		Population Density per square mile			
	All Agencies	Less than 500	500 to 1,500	1,501 to 2,500	Over 2,500
Lower Quartile	**4.5 ac/1000**	4.8 ac/1000	6.3 ac/1000	7.5 ac/1000	3.3 ac/1000
Median	**9.9 ac/1000**	9.9 ac/1000	12.1 ac/1000	12.9 ac/1000	6.4 ac/1000
Upper Quartile	**17.5 ac/1000**	17.3 ac/1000	19.9 ac/1000	20.6 ac/1000	13.5 ac/1000

Note: The term 'ac/1000' represents 'acres per 1,000 population'

In reviewing the PRORAGIS data, Sammamish's level of service would be above the median (in the upper quartile) for urban communities with 9.8 acres of total parkland per 1,000 population. It should be noted that diverse approaches are used to classify park lands when applied to meeting a level of service standard. Since the PRORAGIS database relies on self-reporting by municipalities, some agencies only include developed, active parks while others include natural lands with limited or no improvements, amenities or access. The comparative standards in the table below should be weighed with this variability in mind. Sammamish parklands, including open space sites and wetlands, were used in the above comparative park acreages total.

Sammamish's current level of service is examined using the population data and existing park acreage. The combined acreage for community and neighborhood parks is 282.4 acres. The City is currently providing approximately 4.5 acres per 1,000 population for active-use community and neighborhood parks.

Considering the continued and future growth of Sammamish, additional park acreage may be needed to accommodate the estimated 2035 population of 75,400 residents (extrapolated from forecasted growth in housing units). If this current level of service for city-owned parks is maintained into the future, the resulting demand for additional active-use parklands will translate into the need for approximately 60 acres of community and neighborhood parks. The inclusion of private homeowner association (HOA) parks into the calculation upwardly adjusts the current level of service to 5.9 acres per 1,000 population. If this combined current level of service is held constant and applied to the projected population, the City would need to add approximately 78 acres of active-use parkland to its system to maintain today's service levels.

Figure 27. Current Level of Service & Project Acreage Need

Metric	Measurement			
2017 Population (OFM)	62,240 residents			
2035 Population Forecast (King Co.)	75,400 residents			
Parkland Acreage (Active-Use Parks Only)	**City Only**		**City + HOA**	
City-owned & maintained	282.4 acres		282.4 acres	
Private HOA Neighborhood & Pocket Parks	acres		86.9 acres	
Total	*282.4 acres*		*369.3 acres*	
Level of Service	**2017**	**2035**	**2017**	**2035**
Effective Level of Service based on total acreage *(acres/1,000 residents)*	4.54	3.75	5.93	4.90
Acreage surplus (deficit) - at today's LOS		(59.92)		(77.82)

Investment-based Approach

The City of Sammamish currently uses a level of service standard that measures the overall park investment person (valuation-based model) as the basis for its park impact fee methodology and rate. The valuation based model is used in conjunction with projected population growth, population density, availability of non-city parks and open spaces and maintenance and operating costs as additional considerations in the measure of service needs. The average annual per capita cost for Parks, Recreation and Culture is $81.31 per resident (as reported in the City of Sammamish Operating and Capital Budget).

The NRPA PRORAGIS data offers a comparison of park and recreation agencies and their operating expenditures per capita based on the population densities of the different jurisdictions. For communities with population densities greater than 2,500 people per square mile, similar to Sammamish, the median expenditure is $85.97 per resident, which is only slightly higher than that budgeted by the City.

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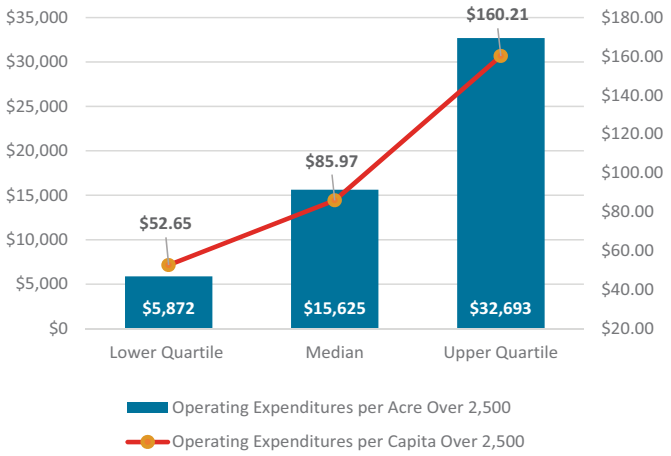
Figure 28. NRPA Operating Expenditures per Acre and per Capita from PRORAGIS



The PRORAGIS data also offers a comparison of park investment applying operating expenditures per parkland acreage. The range for communities with similar density to Sammamish expends from $5,572 in the lower quartile to $32,693 in the upper quartile. Using the total of 611 acres for the Sammamish park system and the current annual park operating ($4,980,310) results in an approximate $8,151 expenditure per acre. Sammamish park land expenditures per acre fall between the lower and the median of other park agencies in similar population densities across the country.

Going Beyond Acreage Standards

Using a service standard for park acreage tied to a community's population provides a common measure for guiding the amount of desired parkland. However, the acreage of parkland per capita method and the investment per capita methods provide only a limited measure of the value of recreational access and park amenities in demand for public uses. As the Sammamish park system matures with increasing residential density, other assessment techniques should be considered going forward to gauge the community's need for additional lands, facilities and amenities.

Park Pressure

Park pressure refers to the potential demand on a park. One method of exploration examines the proximity of residential populations to a park and assumes that the residents in a 'parkshed' use the park closest to them and that people visit their closest park more often than those farther away. Using GIS, the 'parkshed' is defined by a polygon or a park service area containing all households having the given park as their closest park. The population within this park service area can then calculated, providing an estimate of the number of nearby potential park users. The acreage of the subject park is then used to calculate the number of park acres available per 1,000 people within the parkshed. This measure of probable park use and population pressure identifies the adequacy of the park land (in acres per 1,000 residents) rather than simply the location and 'walkability' determined by the park accessibility metric. Depending on the amenities and attractions within the park, the higher the population within a parkshed will result in greater the use and potential increased maintenance and wear and tear.

Park Amenity Mix

Providing unique outdoor experiences, while working to fulfill basic recreational park amenities, will result in parks with a variety of amenities. The variety and location of amenities available within a community's parks and recreational facilities will create a range of different preferences and levels of park usage by residents. Park systems should ensure an equitable distribution and quantity of the most common amenities like playgrounds, picnic shelters, restrooms, sports courts, sports field and trails to help distribute the potential usage of load on individual parks. Park planners should also consider that many park users, particularly families, look for a variety of amenities in a park that will provide a range of outdoor recreation activities for every visit.

Park Amenity Condition

In addition to understanding the quantity of park amenities, communities must also assess the condition of each park's general infrastructure and amenities. The condition or quality of park amenities is a key measure of park adequacy and a required assurance of public safety. General park infrastructure may include walkways, parking lots, restrooms, drainage and irrigation, lighting systems and vegetation. Amenities can include picnic shelters, play equipment, site furnishings, sports courts, sports fields and other recreational assets. Deferred maintenance over a long time period can result in unusable amenities when perceived as unsafe or undesirable by park patrons. Compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) guidelines can also provide a measure of acceptable condition.

In general, the amenities in Sammamish parks are in good condition. Some improvements in providing universal access, removing architectural barriers and ensuring compliance with ADA guidelines should be considered as upgrades and capital repairs are scheduled in older parks and facilities.

OPEN SPACE & NATURAL AREAS

Existing Significant Natural Areas

Natural parks and open space areas are acquired to preserve the special natural and unspoiled character of a particular location, which are often important as local habitat conservation areas. Natural area protection in Sammamish commonly includes wetlands and wooded areas. Passive recreation uses are appropriate for these sites, such as walking, bird-watching, interpretive educational signage and non-motorized trail systems.

Sammamish parklands contain five preserves and natural lands totaling 328.6 acres as part of its public park system. The City of Sammamish owns 724 acres of open space that can include facilities and other public lands beyond the named natural areas and preserves.

These natural areas are significant not only for their size, but also for the diversity of habitat they provide – ranging from shorelines and adjacent wetlands, to streams and riparian areas, as well as upland forested areas. Large portions of the wetlands, floodplains and riparian areas throughout the city are in public ownership or are protected by development restrictions.

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Open space is typically characterized by the environmental resources in need of protection and often contains lands that are not desirable for developed public recreation facilities. Since the need for open space can be highly variable due to diverse ecosystem traits (sensitive fisheries, wetlands, etc.) and regional physiographic qualities (mountains, lakes, etc.), few park and recreation providers have adopted standards for open space acreage. Instead, the need for open space is often dictated by the quality of a community's natural features that are clearly worth protecting. Sammamish is characterized by a wide range of natural lands, including coniferous forests, shoreline and aquatic habitats, wetlands, and upland corridors, supporting a variety of wildlife that could be considered for protection as additional open space.

An informal comparison was made of local open space acreage to reveal how the percentage of Sammamish open space measures up to its neighboring communities. As shown in the table below, Sammamish and Kirkland have similar 5% open space that is lower than the 12-20% open space amounts of other communities.

Figure 29. Open Space Acreage - Local Comparisons

CITY	OPEN SPACE (AC)	LAND AREA (AC)	% OPEN SPACE
Bellevue*	2,699.11	21,446.4	13%
Issaquah**	1606.7	7,993.6	20%
Kirkland	588	11,520	5%
Redmond	1,351.1	10,841.6	12%
Sammamish***	724	13,203.2	5%
Sammamish****	1,466	13,203.2	11%

*Bellevue open space acreage includes all publicly owned land, not necessarily all owned by Bellevue Parks.

**Open space acreage as of December 2014. Issaquah is in the process of updating open space information and will provide information when available.

*** Acreage for City owned open space

****Acreage for City owned open space plus land owned by other agencies within Urban Growth Area (UGA)

Natural Area Preservation

While the City has acquired a number of significant natural areas for long-term protection as public open space, additional opportunities to protect key parcels may arise in the future. Preserving some of the remaining high value natural resources as the city develops can provide significant community, environmental and economic benefits. Natural areas with the following characteristics should be considered for acquisition or other protection (e.g. conservation easements) as they become available:

- High natural resource value, including habitat, water quality, hydrologic, and erosion control values
- Continuity with existing natural areas
- Cultural, historical or scenic significance

Particularly high value resources, or those that create important wildlife and recreation connections within the existing system, should be prioritized for preservation, potentially in partnership with community organizations.

Environmental Education

The City's wealth of natural resources and open spaces provide an opportunity for enhanced environmental education, programming, experiential opportunities and interpretive information. Such programs and amenities can increase Sammamish residents' awareness and enjoyment of nature and the unique wildlife that share their city.

Interpretive Signage

The City's parkland includes a diverse array of habitat and is home to a variety of urban wildlife. As a result, there are opportunities for interpretive education and signage in parks throughout the City's system. The installation and integration of interpretive signage that reflects Sammamish's history, culture, natural assets and wildlife populations can enable programmed or self-guided outdoor learning and support other types of passive recreation, such as viewpoints and wildlife viewing areas.

Educational Programs

Continued and enhanced partnerships with Eastside Audubon Society, area school districts, King County and Washington State Parks can create opportunities for educational programs, walks and tours at the City's many natural area parks and other local resources. Also, the City could expand its partnerships with the school districts to explore ways to engage students in site restoration activities or in environmental education opportunities. Such programs can and do provide unique learning opportunities for school children and residents, while increasing awareness and support for the protection of native habitat and wildlife. Expanded education programs also could include residential-scale protection strategies, such as understanding and minimizing the impacts of fertilizers on aquatic habitats and water-related recreation and on pest management for home gardeners.

Ecosystem Services

The City's natural areas and open spaces play key roles in supporting healthy, well-functioning ecosystems. These many benefits include maintaining air and water quality within the city and region, mitigating impacts of climate change, and providing recreational, scenic and spiritual values.

Natural Green Infrastructure

Sammamish's natural resources are a critical component of the City's green infrastructure, which provides important ecosystem services functions. The City's urban forest, streams, wetlands and vegetated natural areas help manage stormwater, protect air and water quality and prevent erosion. Connection, protection and enhancement will improve their ability to provide these important services. This, in turn, can reduce the City's need for built infrastructure, such as stormwater conveyance and detention capacity, reduce risks from natural hazards like landslides and floods and protect the quality of Lake Sammamish, Beaver Lake and Pine Lake for generations to come.

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Stormwater Parks

The resurgence of integrated landscape design provides an opportunity to consider options to design and restore parks to naturally capture and filter stormwater to improve watershed health and enable environmental education and interpretation. Wetland restoration, visible stormwater features that collect the nitrogen and detain it prior to reaching the wetlands, and educational signage and design elements could improve watershed health and inform visitors about the impacts of pollutants (dog waste, pesticides and herbicides), and encourage more environmentally-friendly choices. Through coordination with the Public Works Department, the Parks & Recreation Department should explore opportunities to enhance existing and future sites to serve multiple public purposes, as appropriate.

Productive Landscapes

The City could also consider locating demonstration gardens with native plantings, herb or sensory gardens in larger parks. Interpretive signage could provide educational opportunities, while partnerships with the school district could foster food-focused educational programs. Gardens could be developed and maintained in partnership with community organizations or educational programs, such as the Environmental Horticulture program at Lake Washington Institute of Technology.

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6 NEEDS: PROGRAMMING

The recreation facilities and services available within Sammamish are a major community asset and support the physical, mental and social health of community members. The City currently offers or promotes a variety of programming, including fitness, education and general interest classes, outdoor recreation, day camps and a variety of special events for all ages.

The City of Sammamish owns two major community facilities - the Sammamish Community & Aquatic Center and the Teen & Recreation Center - and both are operated by partner organizations. These centers have been heavily used for programs, and recent conversations with community members suggest a strong interest in expanding, or having access to additional recreation program offerings, especially for youth, teens and seniors.

CURRENT TRENDS & PERSPECTIVES

National and Regional Trends

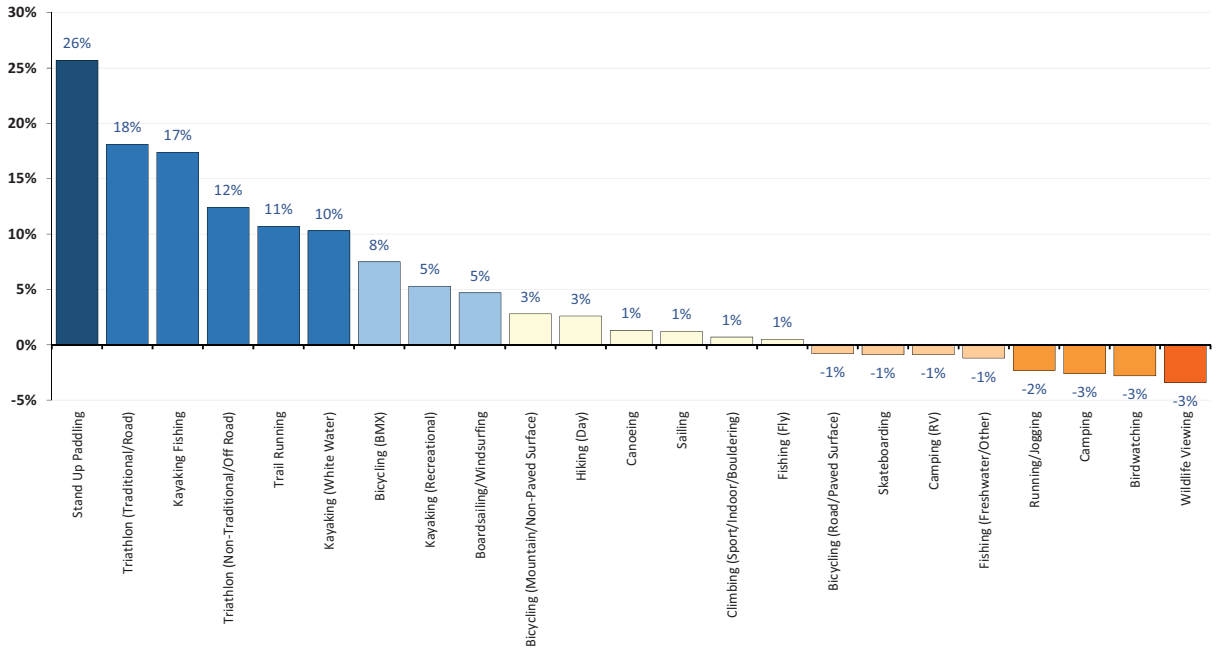
2016 Outdoor Participation Report

According to 2016 Outdoor Participation Report published by the Outdoor Foundation, participation in outdoor recreation, team sports and indoor fitness activities vary by an individual's age. Gender also plays a role in determining behaviors and participation trends. Figure 29 illustrates the three-year trend changes by major activity. Recent trend

highlights include the following:

- The biggest motivator for outdoor participation was getting exercise.
- Running, including jogging and trail running, was the most popular activity among Americans when measured by number of participants and by number of total annual outings.
- Indoor fitness becomes the preferred activity among young women ages 16 to 20 and remains the most popular form of activity. Males, however, favor outdoor activities until they are age 66 and older.
- Participation rates drop for both males and females from ages 16 to 20. These rates climb back up slightly for females into their early 20's and males late 20's before gradually declining throughout life.

Figure 29. 3-Year Change in Outdoor Recreation Participation of Youth (6-24) (2016 Outdoor Foundation)



2016 Sports, Fitness & Leisure Activities Topline Participation Report

Prepared by a partnership of the Sports and Fitness Industry Association (SFIA) and the Physical Activity Council (PAC), this 2016 participation report establishes levels of activity and identifies key trends in sports, fitness, and recreation in the US. In terms of interest, all age groups continue to look at swimming as a means for future fitness followed heavily by outdoor activities (such as camping and biking). The trend shows that more Americans are interested in getting outside and being in natural settings.

Most adult age groups focus on fitness activities while team sports are more attractive to youth. Participants in the surveys conducted for this report shared that having someone else participating in any fitness activity was a strong motivator. A shortage of available

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time and current health issues were cited as the biggest obstacles to more participation in active lifestyles.

Another revealing trend was the effect of physical education (PE) during school years on physical activities during school and post-school years. Participation in physical exercise during grade and high school influenced degree of engagement in team sports, outdoor recreation and fitness activities both during school years and after age 18. Those who did not have PE, only 15% also participated in team sports and outdoor recreation. 80% of adults ages 18+ who had PE in school were active compared to 61% of adults who didn't have PE in school.

The report surveyed spending on wearable devices for fitness tracking. Fitness trackers that sync with smartphones/tablets/computers increased from 8.4% of participants in 2014 to 12.9% in 2015. The interest in purchasing and using wearable technology in the future increased by 3.2% over the last year among active individuals.

State of the Industry Report

Recreation Management magazine's 2016 State of the Industry Report listed the top 10 program options most commonly planned for addition over the next three years, along with the frequency (in parentheses) noted by survey participants:

1. Educational programs (planned by 27.1 % of those who will be adding programs)
2. Fitness programs (26.1 %)
3. Mind-body/balance programs (25 %)
4. Teen programming (24.2 %)
5. Programs for active older adults (19.8 %)
6. Environmental education (19.7 %)
7. Arts & crafts (18.8 %)
8. Day camps and summer camps (18.3 %)
9. Sports tournaments and races (18.1 %)
10. Holiday events and other special events (17.7 %)

For most programming types, community centers are the ones most likely to be planning to add such programs. There was an increase of at least 2 percent from 2014 to 2015 in the number of respondents whose facilities included: playgrounds, Wi-Fi services, open spaces, park shelters, walking and hiking trails, bike trails, skateparks, fitness trails or outdoor fitness equipment, disc golf courses and dog parks.

Other General Recreation Programming Trends

It is important to understand some of the trends that are being seen nationally with recreation programming over the last 10 years and how that might impact Sammamish. However, it should be noted that each community is unique, and the region of the country has a strong bearing on trends and other operational factors. Some of the keys to providing recreation programs and services include:

Programming Philosophy

Essential to developing a comprehensive recreation program is strong administrative oversight of the process. It starts with the development of an overall philosophy that will

direct any programming efforts by the City and determine the role of other providers. The philosophy should emphasize areas of focus by age group as well as program areas and also prioritize future program development options. As part of the programming philosophy a determination must be completed regarding which programs and services will be offered directly by parks and recreation staff and which will be contracted to other individuals or organizations.

Program Plan

Based on the recreation program philosophy, the Department should develop a well-conceived plan for the delivery of recreation services. This plan should take into consideration the future direction of recreation services in the City along with the primary role of other organizations and recreation providers in the area. There needs to be clearly identified areas of programmatic responsibility to ensure that there is not overlap in resource allocation.

Staffing

In order to continue to grow the number of recreation programs and services that are offered to the community, adequate staffing is necessary to not only conduct the program itself but also to supervise and administer the activities of others. With staffing costs being the single greatest expense item for the parks and recreation department, attempt to minimize the number of full-time staff by continuing to contract for programs or partner with other providers for services for most programs. However, even with this approach, there still needs to be adequate full-time staff to oversee and coordinate such efforts. Part-time staff is still the backbone of most recreation departments and make up the vast majority of program leaders and instructors. Many departments have converted program instructors to contract employees with a split of gross revenues (usually 70% to the instructor and 30% to the city) or developed a truer contract for services that either rents facilities and/or takes a percentage of the gross from another organization.

Program Development Trends

Specific programming development trends include the following:

- Developing programs that are single day or no more than 4 sessions at a time.
- Developing programs for youth during non-school days, Christmas break, spring break and any other extended breaks.
- Providing a variety of summer camp options.
- Offering more Saturday programs and the introduction of some Sunday programming (especially in adult sports leagues).
- Introducing programs that are oriented toward specific ethnic groups.
- Developing a baseline of programs that appeal to the family unit.
- Staggering the days and times of similar programs that are offered at multiple locations.
- Bundling of programs for youth and adults so classes are offered at similar times.
- Offering more drop-in based, pay as you go classes, especially for fitness.
- Expanding senior programming to include a greater focus on the Baby Boomer generation which often means programs and services that are available in the evenings and on weekends (since many younger seniors still work), as well as more active based programs.

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Local Feedback & Interests

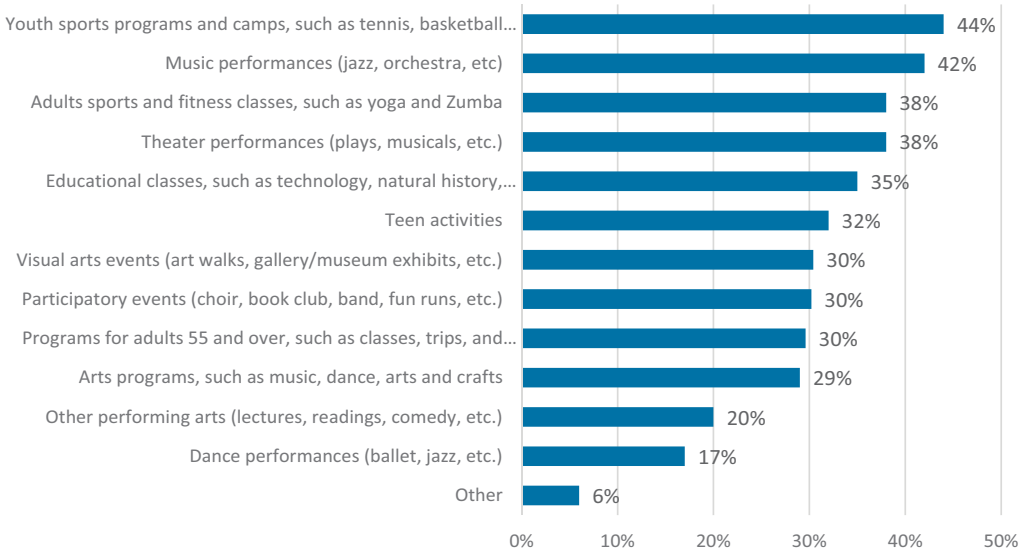
Community Survey

The community survey conducted as part of this Plan included one key question pertaining to recreation programs. Figure 30 illustrates the responses about the recreation programs desired in Sammamish. Overall, the most desired additional recreational programs are as follows:

- Youth sports programs and camps, such as tennis, basketball and soccer (44%)
- Music performances (42%)
- Adult sports and fitness classes, such as yoga and Zumba (38%)
- Theater performances (38%)

In reviewing the demographic data of the survey, respondents who are longer term residents (those who have lived in Sammamish 10 years or more) generally have a greater interest in arts and culture programming and senior programs and activities. Also, respondents who were under 45 years of age generally favored more youth sport programs and camps and adult sports and fitness classes.

Figure 30. Relative Interest in Additional Recreation Program Offerings



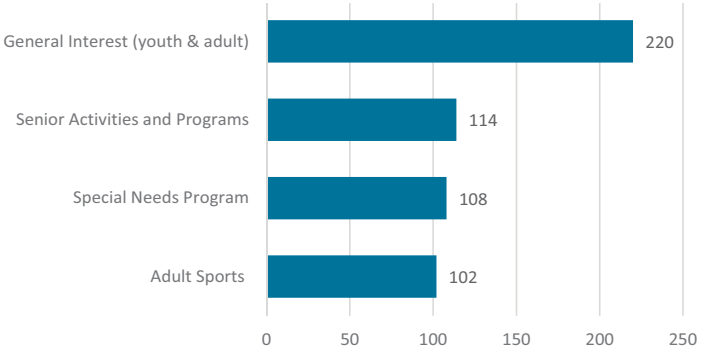
Public Open House Input

Participants at the second open house in September were invited to take part in an allocation exercise to identify how they would allocate resources for programming. The board includes four different program areas with space provided next to each for participants to share their related feedback on post-it notes. The four programs areas were:

- General Interest (youth and adult)
- Senior Activities and Programs
- Special Needs Programs
- Adult Sports

Attendees were given 10 coins and were asked to allocate based on their priorities for the four program categories.

Figure 31. Recreation Program Preference Results from September Open House



Participants thought that the General Interest (youth and adult) program area should be the highest priority based on double the number of coins allocated to this program group compared to the other three program types. Attendees also had the opportunity to provide additional thoughts on the types of programs they would like to see for each category.

- General Interest: Indoor field house, natural playground, squash, art center (x2), theater/performance all seasons, teen center (look at Redmond and Issaquah recreation programs for guidance), let outdoor pre-school use City parks
- Senior Activities: Make YMCA easier to use - $$, Dancing
- Special Needs: Special needs playground
- Adult Sports: Pickleball!, volleyball, tennis courts with lights

SUMMARY OF CURRENT PROGRAM OFFERINGS

The City of Sammamish has a unique approach to providing recreation programs and services that is based on partnerships and agreements with other community based recreation providers or through contract with other independent instructors for services. The City sees this as the most viable model for their community and one that limits the role of the Parks and Recreation Department to offering special events and coordinating the services of other organizations and individuals.

- Like most cities in the United States, Sammamish faces challenges in the delivery of recreation parks and recreation facilities and services in a cost effective and efficient manner.

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- The Parks and Recreation Department focuses its programming efforts on a variety of special events. It also operates an open swim beach that is guarded.
- The Department coordinates and promotes a wide variety of programs, services and facilities that are being provided by other organizations. The largest of these are the YMCA and Boys & Girls Club.
- The Department has a variety of parks and recreation facilities that are geographically spread across the city. This includes both indoor and outdoor facilities, parks, athletic field complexes and specialty facilities.

Appendix D provides a detailed summary of the recreation program analysis, which is summarized in this chapter.

Special Events

The main recreation program area that is directly offered by Sammamish Parks and Recreation is special events. In addition to these events, there are a large number of special events that are provided by other organizations in partnership with the City of Sammamish.

- In 2017, the City hosted or co-hosted over 75 special events.
- The vast majority of special events are offered between May and the end of October.
- Most City events focus on holiday celebrations, youth and cultural events.
- Most of the co-hosted events are centered around the arts, outdoor recreation or holiday events.
- In 2018, the Parks and Recreation Department will staff and support in coordinating Sammamish Arts Commission events.

Recreation Programs & Activities

The City relies on other providers for most of its recreation services. The YMCA and the Boys & Girls Club are the primary providers of most programs and services that are associated with indoor recreation, aquatics, fitness, athletics and youth services. There are also a significant number of youth sports organizations that serve the needs of the community.

In addition to the programs and services that are supplied to the community by other organizations, the Sammamish Parks & Recreation Department contracts directly with some individuals and businesses for a small number of programs that are promoted directly in the City's Recreation Guide. The following is a list of the primary providers of recreation services.

Figure 32. Recreation Providers & Services Offered

Organization	Program / Service Focus
General Programming	
Sammamish Family YMCA	Operate the Sammamish Community & Aquatic Center which provides fitness/wellness, youth and adult sports, youth camps, teen programs, aquatics, senior services, special events and outdoor education.
Boys & Girls Club	Has provided in the past a variety of programs focused on youth and teens including youth sports. However, this may change in the near future.

(continued on following page)

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Youth Sports Organizations	
Eastlake Little League	T-Ball, Baseball and Softball
Eastlake Youth Football Association	Football
Eastlake Youth Lacrosse	Lacrosse
Eastside Crusaders Lacrosse	Lacrosse
Eastside FC	Soccer
Field of Champions	Baseball
i9 Sports	Multiple Sports
ISD Women's Lacrosse Club	Lacrosse
Issaquah FC	Soccer
Issaquah Soccer Club	Soccer
Issaquah Swim Team	Swim Team
Issaquah Youth Lacrosse	Lacrosse
Lake WA Youth Soccer Association	Soccer
Lake Sammamish Lacrosse	Lacrosse
Lake Sammamish Baseball Association	Baseball
Puget Sound Premier League	Soccer
Sammamish Little League	T-Ball, Baseball and Softball
Seattle Starz Lacrosse	Lacrosse
Spartan Baseball Club	Baseball
Skyline Lacrosse Club	Lacrosse
Skyline Youth Football Association	Football
Super Six Lacrosse Club	Lacrosse
Washington Athletics Baseball	Baseball
Adult Sports Organizations	
Clean & Sober Softball Association	Softball
Greater Seattle Soccer Association	Soccer
Puget Sound Senior Baseball League	Baseball
Sammamish Men's Soccer	Soccer
Private Fitness	
Columbia Athletic Club- Pine Lake	Adult Fitness
Plateau Club	Adult Fitness
The Sculptor	Adult Fitness
Sports	
DC Speed Sports	Sports Camps & Training
Karate West	Martial Arts
True Martial Arts	Martial Arts
Music / Dance	
Glass House Dance	Dance
Issaquah Dance Theater	Dance
Seashell Music Together	Music
Education	
Central Washington University	Education- site for YMCA activities
Issaquah School District	Education/Sports
Lake Washington School District	Education/Sports
Snoqualmie Valley School District	Education/Sports
Kumon Math & Reading Center	Education
Kinder Mundo	Education (Pre-school, After School, Day Camps)
Other	
Pine Lake Community Club	Rental Facility
Sammamish Library	Youth Programs
Sammamish Saddle Club	Equestrian Activities
Boy Scouts	Youth/Outdoor Recreation
Girl Scouts	Youth
Camp Fire USA	Youth
Positive Ally	Youth, Sports, Education
Sammamish Arts Commission	Performances and Cultural Arts
Sammamish Heritage Society	Historic Education & Education

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ATHLETIC FIELDS & PROGRAMMING

Athletic Fields

The City has a number of athletic fields that are located in various parks throughout the community. These fields are utilized by other organizations (primarily youth sports groups) for practices and games.

City Fields

- Klahanie Park: Multi-use field area that can be used for baseball or softball (1), soccer or lacrosse (2). Overlaying these fields is a cricket field.
- Beaver Lake Park: 3 little league baseball/softball fields
- Pine Lake Park: Little league baseball or soccer field.
- East Sammamish Park: There are two little league baseball/softball fields that are overlaid with lacrosse fields and one separate soccer field.

In addition to the athletic fields that are owned and maintained by the City there are also a number of fields that are on school district property where the community has some use.

School District Fields

Artificial Turf

- Eastlake Community Fields: 3 lighted multi-use fields (baseball, softball, lacrosse, football and soccer). These fields are located next to East Lake High School and are a partnership with the Lake Washington School District.
- Skyline High School: 2 lighted multi-use field area (baseball, softball, lacrosse, football and soccer).
- Pine Lake Middle School: Rectangular sports (football, soccer, lacrosse) that has a track around it.

Natural Turf

- Margaret Mead Elementary: One youth little league baseball fields that is utilized and maintained by East Lake Little League. This field is scheduled for demolition in the summer of 2018 with no plans for replacement.

A quick analysis of field utilization and scheduling data indicates a steady growth in the hours of use of natural turf fields over the last five years. This is being driven primarily by youth soccer, lacrosse, and cricket. The use of artificial turf fields has been more inconsistent but has generally increased as well during the time frame. Once again, this is primarily due to youth soccer and lacrosse.

- The City has access to one artificial turf field complex (East Lake Community Fields) that has three multipurpose fields. These are the only lighted fields that are scheduled by the City.
- The City maintains four natural turf athletic field complexes that have a total of ten fields. Six can be utilized for baseball and softball and three strictly for soccer and lacrosse. None of these fields are lit.

- In total, the City has up to 8 soccer/football/lacrosse fields and 10 baseball/softball fields.
- The multi-use field concept is utilized to allow fields to be used for different sports.
- The two primary school districts in the community have artificial turfed fields that were paid for with some City funding. These fields provide use force for community groups after the needs of the schools have been met. The City has agreements with the schools that outline the conditions for use.
- The City assigns field use based on a block scheduling concept where organizations are given a permit for a field(s) per season for a designated period of time. The organization determines how the fields will be scheduled and used. The City has agreements with 30 different leagues for field use. Priorities for use are based on the percentage of Sammamish residents in the organization.
- The demand for sports fields point loads during the spring and fall for youth sports, increasing the demand for fields during these time periods.
- There has been a steady increase in the hours of use of existing athletic fields over the last five years.
- With continued growth in the population, a large youth population, and the rising popularity of sports such as lacrosse and cricket, there is more demand than what can be met with existing athletic fields. If more adult sports leagues are added, this will further increase demand.

Athletic Field Recommendations

There currently is a need for additional athletic fields and the demand will only continue to grow as the population increases. This evidenced by the growth in field use numbers, as well as the requests for field time by local sports organizations. This will be further complicated by the loss of one existing school field (the baseball field at Margaret Meade Elementary) in 2018. If the number of adult sports are increased, this could place further strain on the number of athletic fields that are available. A specific demand and feasibility study for additional athletic fields should be conducted in the next two years.

- In the interim, there are a number of recommendations that can help expand the use of the existing fields. These include the following:
    - Continue with the multi-use concept for field use.
    - Convert as many existing fields to artificial turf as possible and light as many of these as well.
    - Move away from the concept of block scheduling and begin to schedule fields on a per use basis to maximize field utilization. It is recognized that this will require additional staff time.
    - Determine the maximum number of practices and games per team per week that will be scheduled for each sport.
    - Require that any expansion of seasons, addition of age groups, or new sports by sports organizations to be approved by the City with an assessment of available fields completed before permitting the change.
    - Emerging sports (such as cricket, lacrosse, rugby, etc.) are going to have increasing demands for fields and will need to be part of the allocation process.
    - Establish a Youth Sports Council that has youth sports field user groups meet on a quarterly basis to establish set sports seasons and field use schedules and priorities.

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- Continue to partner with the two school districts on improvements to existing fields or the development of new facilities but only if there are use agreements that ensure community use on a consistent basis to justify the capital investment.
- Plan for the development of future athletic fields using the Eastlake Community Fields as a model. In the next ten to fifteen years, two other facilities of similar size will most likely be needed in the community. Any new fields should be developed as a complex with multi-use capabilities, utilizing artificial turf and lights.

Indoor Fieldhouse Concept Considerations

The viability of an indoor fieldhouse is currently being explored by the City. Determining the specific need for such a facility will be critical as well as the building requirements. Some factors to consider include:

- An indoor fieldhouse requires a large area for the building and the required parking. Most successful fieldhouses have at least one large playing area (minimum of 180 x 75) and often two of these areas. The quality of the turf is the key.
- A fieldhouse is very busy during the evenings and weekends from late October until early April but generally receive a much lower level of use during the weekdays and during the "off-season".
- A facility of this nature must have a regional draw to be successful. During the "high season" the fieldhouse can operate until midnight or later.
- There must be a strong level of programming in the facility from youth leagues, camps and clinics to adult leagues and tournaments. This is augmented by rentals to outside groups and organizations.
- While most fieldhouses have a certain sport focus (usually indoor soccer), it is important to serve a diversity of sports interests.
- A fieldhouse has the ability to cover its basic costs of operations through fees generated by the facility if it is placed in a strong enough market and "off-season" activities and programs can be maximized.

It is highly recommended that the City conduct a detailed feasibility study before undertaking a project of this magnitude. This would determine if there is an adequate market for a fieldhouse, the site requirements, probable construction costs, likely operating expenses and revenues, as well as the operating partner.

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RECREATION FACILITIES

The City has a variety of recreation facilities that are utilized for recreation programs and services.

Figure 33. Recreation Facilities by Type and Location

Facilities	Recreation Programs and Services
Indoor	
Sammamish Community & Aquatic Center	Operated by the YMCA, the center provides fitness/wellness, youth and adult sports, youth camps, teen programs, aquatics, senior services, special events and outdoor education.
Sammamish Teen & Recreation Center	Operated by the Boys & Girls Club, the facility provides a variety of programs focused on youth and teens. Youth sports activities are also provided in the schools.
Central Washington University-Sammamish	This building is owned by the City but leased by CWU for education purposes. The building does have gym and stage area that is used by the YMCA for recreation activities.
Lodge at Beaver Lake	Operated by the City, this is a site for some contracted programs, special events and rentals.
Outdoor Parks & Facilities	
Beaver Lake Pavilion	This covered pavilion is primarily utilized for rentals.
Pine Lake Park	The park has athletic fields, is the site for concerts in the park and it has the only guarded beach in the City.
Klahanie Park	Hosts Shakespeare and KidsFirst! programs in the park.
Upper Sammamish Commons Park	The park is the site of a large plaza, a half-court basketball facility and a playground, the City's skate park, and also serves as the location for the farmers market and many special events.
Lower Sammamish Commons Park	The park serves as the site for festivals and events including the July 4th celebration. There is also a spray park at the site.
East Sammamish Park	Hosts KidsFirst! Programs in the park.
Other	
Reard Freed House	Located in Big Rock Park, this relocated historic home is being restored. Its future use has not been determined but is limited by size and other factors.
Former Residence	Also located in Big Rock Park this home is not currently being utilized for any purpose. It is a large residence but would have to be significantly renovated for any form of public use.
Tree House	This unique facility is in Big Rock Park but is not currently being utilized for any purpose. Because it is a true tree house, there is limited access, no restrooms and no water.
Sweene House	Located in Lower Commons Park, this remodeled residence is owned by the City but operated by another organization to provide youth counseling services.

- The primary indoor recreation facilities are owned by the City but operated and programmed by other organizations.
- The Lodge at Beaver Lake is the only indoor facility where the use and programming are controlled by the City.

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- The majority of outdoor recreation programs and events occur at Sammamish Commons.
- The City has three indoor facilities in its inventory that are not currently being utilized for any type of recreation programming. These facilities will need improvements and changes if they are going to be utilized for any public functions.

Facilities Recommendations

- If the Sammamish Teen and Recreation Center would no longer be utilized by the Boys & Girls Club for their youth and teen programs, the City should strongly consider utilizing this existing City building for similar Sammamish Parks and Recreation programs. This would require at least one dedicated full-time staff person plus a substantial number of part-time program staff and other operating costs.
- If recreation services that focus on cultural arts and seniors are going to be added in the future, the City, ideally in partnership with other organizations, may need to develop a cultural arts center and senior/active adults center. Before embarking on either one of these facilities, the City should complete a feasibility study that identifies specific needs, potential partners, determines a site and quantifies capital and operating costs. This is a lower priority, but the study may need to occur in the next five years.
- As has been noted the City will need to determine how the following existing structures in Big Rock Park will be utilized.
    - Reard Freed House – will most likely need to serve as office space or a museum for community historical interests. Leasing of the building at a minimal rate should be considered.
    - Parcel A Former Residence – it will be difficult to utilize this one story residence for many public functions without significant renovations, ADA upgrades and the development of an access road and parking. Possible uses include an outdoor education center or a small conference center. The City should further assess its facility needs and explore options for the future of this structure, which may include use as a maintenance office or removal of the building from the site.
    - Tree House – this unique feature needs to have a permanent use. It would be an ideal location for birthday parties, small weddings, interpretative programs or a small summer camp. However, with no power or water available in the structure and no permanent restrooms or ADA accommodations, this may be difficult and expensive to accomplish.
- The Sweene House in Lower Commons Park is currently utilized by a community organization for youth counseling services, but this building could be eliminated in the future development of Town Center requiring a new location for these services.

FUTURE PROGRAMMING DIRECTIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the information in the previous sections, the following are future directions and recommendations for the City of Sammamish and the Parks and Recreation Department in the delivery of recreation programs and services.

Programming Administration

- The City's current Programming Philosophy is to utilize other organizations and providers as the primary sources for most recreation programs and services. However, recognize that Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department will need to step-in and provide some programs and services where other providers are not available or cannot adequately serve the needs of the community.
- Commit to having the Parks and Recreation Department take on a stronger role in coordinating recreation programs and services in the community to ensure that there is a broad base of programming options available. This will require strong communications with other providers to determine roles, tracking of programs offered and number of participants, plus actively promoting the availability of services.
- Develop a Program Plan for recreation services. This plan needs to take into consideration the needs of the community, the role of Sammamish Parks and Recreation, and the expectations and role of other organizations and recreation providers in the area. There should be clearly identified areas of programmatic responsibility to ensure that there is not overlap in resource allocation or that gaps in services are not present.
- Match Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department programming efforts with available staff and financial resources. Recognize that increasing the role of the Parks and Recreation Department in providing programs will require an increase in full and part-time staff.
- Determine and track actual costs and revenues generated by each special event that is offered by the Parks and Recreation Department. Determine total number of attendees when possible.
- Attempt to track use and attendance numbers for key events provided by others.
- Require that all contract service providers for the Parks and Recreation Department register their participants through the Department and transfer a minimum of 30% of gross revenues. If this is not possible, develop straight rental agreements for use based not only on the space being used but also on the number of participants and fee for the class.
- Add another Recreation Coordinator in the next one-two years to assist with program coordination, Sammamish Arts Commission activities and athletic field scheduling. A second Recreation Coordinator may be needed in the same time period to manage youth, teen, adaptive recreation and senior activities and programs if the City takes a larger role in this area.

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Programming

- Recognize the needs of a growing community and one that has the following characteristics:
  - 31% people of color
  - 55% of households have children
  - Increasing senior population
  - Highly educated
  - High income
  - Multi-generational households
  - Increasing number of people working from home

- Establish the goal of providing more of an emphasis on recreation programs that focus on:
  - Different ethnic groups
  - Family and multi-generational programming opportunities
  - Teen and senior age groups
  - Integrating recreation programming with educational pursuits

The focus should be partnering with other providers to meet this goal and the City being prepared to provide a base level of programming for teens and seniors (3 to 4 on-going activities per year with a growth of 2-3 year for 5 years).

- Work with other providers to increase the level of programming in the following areas:
  - Adult Sports
  - General Interest
  - Special Needs
  - Outdoor Recreation
  - Seniors

Other providers should be the primary providers of the activities and programs in these categories, but the City will need to outline specific program needs and expectations. The YMCA should be encouraged to increase programming for adult sports as well as other adult sports organizations. Finding specific providers and partnering for special needs, seniors and outdoor recreation will need to be a priority. Having 2-3 new programs in these areas should be a goal in the next three years.

- Also recognize the need to continue to grow programming in the areas of emphasis identified from the public input process:
  - Youth sports programs and camps
  - Fitness classes
  - Educational classes
  - Adventure or alternative sports
  - Cultural arts

There are already a considerable number of program offerings in each of these categories (with the exception of adventure or alternative sports) currently available in Sammamish but with an expressed desire to see more from the public, the City will need to work with existing providers to increase the level of offerings. For adventure or alternative sports, there will need to be an active effort to attract these types of providers to Sammamish.

It is also recognized that the Parks and Recreation Department is now going to be

supporting the Sammamish Arts Commission's programs and events for the City. This will allow for better partnerships to further cultural arts services in the community but will also require additional staff time.

- Based on current Parks and Recreation Department staffing levels, establish a maximum number of community wide special events per year/month that the Department can provide on their own. This should not exceed 15 per year or two per month. Additional special events would only be added if one existing event is dropped. Future special events should have a focus on fitness/wellness, community building and outdoor recreation.
- Consistent with the on-going partnership with the library, consider expanding youth focused educational and enrichment programs with the goal of adding 4 to 5 of these programs in the next two years.
- Be willing to add in-house or contract programming under the direction of the Parks and Recreation Department for specific program areas that cannot be adequately met by outside providers. As has been noted, this is likely to be in the area of youth, teen and senior services. Having a viable location for these activities could be a challenge if the Sammamish Community & Aquatic Center and/or the Sammamish Teen & Recreation Center is not utilized for this purpose.
- Establish a five-step process for determining the future needs and providers of recreation services:
    1. Assess the needs and desires of the community for specific recreation program needs. This will require that the Parks and Recreation Department staff conduct 4 to 5 focus groups a year, conduct an on-line programming survey at least every other year and keep up with programming trends on an annual basis.
    2. Establish a Sammamish Recreation Programming Council made up of organizations that are program providers in the Sammamish area to guide long term recreation programming decisions. This council should meet at least twice a year if not quarterly.
    3. Work with existing organizations to increase the types and number of recreation programs whenever possible.
    4. Recruit new organizations when existing providers cannot meet the demand for new programs.
    5. The City conducts programs and services when other providers are not willing or able.

ARTS, CULTURE & HERITAGE

In 2003, the City of Sammamish formed the Arts Commission to support a variety of public art activities and goals on behalf of the City. In particular, the Commission is responsible for the following:

- Encourage, conduct, sponsor or cosponsor public programs to further the development and public awareness of, and interest in, the fine and performing arts, subject to City council approval
- Provide recommendations to City Council in connection with cultural and artistic endeavors and projects in which the City becomes involved and to act as a representative of the community in such matters

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- Encourage donations, grants and other support to further expand the arts and cultural services and programs available to the citizens of Sammamish and members of the Sammamish community

Beginning in 2018, Sammamish Parks and Recreation staff will support the City's Arts Commission, whose mission is to integrate art and culture to create a sense of place, civic identity and unique character. The efforts of the Commission are framed by five guiding principles:

- Artistic excellence: We strive for artistic excellence by showcasing high caliber local, regional and national artistic programming that reflects the city's vision.
- Accessibility: We engage deeply and widely with all segments of city, striving to reach all members of the community and create an avenue for artists to bring their creativity to the public.
- Collaboration: We are committed to creating alliances and partnerships within and outside Sammamish to promote artistic excellence and accessibility. We work collaboratively with various state, regional and local agencies to enhance the effectiveness of the arts commission.
- Community Design: We focus our efforts to nurture and build 'creative capital' locally, including taking necessary risks, to realize the impacts of the arts in fostering a vibrant social economy.
- Diversity: We value diversity in artistic expressions and strive to promote arts as a universal language that binds people from different backgrounds and breathes life into our communities.

To further develop a future workplan and strategy, the City should consider developing an Arts & Culture Strategic Plan to provide a framework to allow the energy, dedication and passion of the Commission and the community to foster arts, culture and heritage in the coming years.

Arts & Culture Programs

The Commission has led and promoted a variety of activities in the City to expose local residents to arts and culture. These programs and activities include the annual Sammamish Arts Fair, theatrical performances, exhibits, workshops, artist receptions and other events. Also, in recent months, the Commission has approached the City Council to explore the establishment of a Permanent Arts Fund independent of the current arts programming budget, in addition to the implementation of a 1% for Public Art program to support the purchase and installation of artworks in a variety of City settings.

Public Art Collection

The City of Sammamish public arts collection includes a variety of local-known artists, a variety of media and varying effectiveness in terms of accessibility to the viewer. The media represented include paintings, works on paper, photography, fiber arts, sculpture and installations in various sizes. The City's current inventory of public art is small and contains 13 works that are valued at over $110,000. Examples of public art include the totem poles by David Boxley (Tsimshian tribe) at Beaver Lake Park, the "Confluence" sculpture by Deb Young and the four seasons mosaic mural at Sammamish Commons Park Plaza. Other pieces are located in City Hall.

Promoting Sammamish's Heritage

Sammamish recognizes that its future will be enhanced by creating a unique identity and sense of place. These characteristics which will define Sammamish as a great place to live can arise from the special identities from its historical heritage. The City should continue to explore ways to highlight and preserve local historical assets and the role interpretation can play in defining Sammamish. For example, the City is working with the Sammamish Heritage Society to preserve the Reard-Freed House, a historic farmhouse now located at Big Rock Park, and renovate the house for potential use as a local museum. Across the park system, the inclusion of historical information with the design, development and operations of parks and open spaces could help Sammamish further foster its unique sense of place.

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7 NEEDS: TRAILS

Trails are critical links in Sammamish's active transportation network – connecting people to parks, schools and other key destinations and creating opportunities for active lifestyles. The provision of non-motorized access to public places and routes is a critical piece of infrastructure for a healthy and livable community.

FUTURE CONNECTIONS TO A COMPLETE NETWORK

Sammamish residents desire to have connecting routes to local places that include home, work, school, shopping, play and access to nature. This need for healthy, recreational corridors requires a complete hierarchy of trails that range in scale from regional, multi-use paved trail to local park pathways. The recreational trail system also will connect to public sidewalks and urban plazas that function within public rights-of-way. The future target for Sammamish will be a connected recreational trail network that is integrated into the City's active transportation system to provide seamless access throughout the community.

2018 PRO plan

CURRENT TRENDS & PERSPECTIVES

National and Regional Trends

According to the 2016 Outdoor Participation Report published by the Outdoor Foundation, running (including jogging and trail running) was the most popular activity among Americans when measured by number of participants and by number of total annual outings. Running was also the most popular outdoor activity for all ethnic groups. Walking for fitness is the most popular crossover activity. The biggest motivator for outdoor participation was getting exercise. For these outdoor recreation trends and preferences, trails are a required infrastructure.

The National Park Service (NPS) and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) collaborated to create the "*Parks, Trails and Health Workbook*", a tool for planners, parks & recreation professionals and health practitioners. The workbook provides explicit recognition of public health connections in relation to the provision and access to parks and trails and their health benefits.

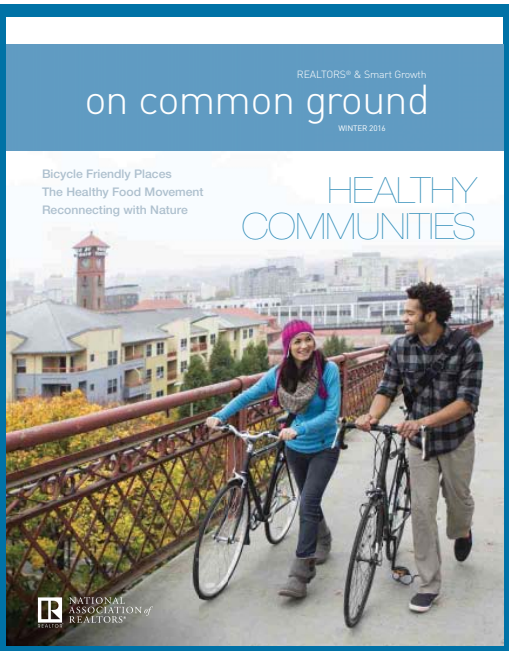
The draft 2018 Washington Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) confirmed that outdoor recreation is still an integral part of life for most Washington residents, 90% participate in the most popular category of activities, which includes walking and hiking, demonstrating the pervasiveness of outdoor recreation in Washington's culture. From the draft 2018 SCORP, the broadest recommendation for all areas across Washington is to continue the investment in outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities as the foundation for fulfilling the needs and expectations benefitting both residents and the natural environment.

From the winter 2015 issue of the National Association of Realtors (NAR) magazine, the direct link between how communities are built and grow is tied to health and quality of life. More walkable and bike-able environments with better access to nature and parks have become essential for personal well-being and needs to be integrated into community planning. The NAR articles identify walkable communities as a prescription for better health.

Even the U.S. Surgeon General sounded a call to action challenging communities become more walkable to allow more Americans to increase their physical activity through walking. The Center for Disease Control and its Healthy Community Design Initiative focuses on walkability and the need to better integrate into transportation planning.

The NAR magazine issue also reported on the value of bicycle-friendly communities and the direct tie to healthy and sustainable living. Access to healthy, locally-grown food choices is reported with the value of community gardens and urban food hubs for healthy diets, as well as connection to community engagement.

Realtors have long been aware that housing near a good system of parks and trails will hold strong appeal to buyers. The winter NAR issue illustrates the recognition that community design for healthy living goes beyond the single house location. People want choices, and these healthy community design traits of walking, biking, trails and parks all play an important role in housing prices, sales and re-sales.



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The Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) developed an Active Transportation Plan to build on the policies from the VISION 2040 and Transportation 2040 with the purpose to help implement active transportation policies and provide guidance for local jurisdictions for developing their bicycle and pedestrian elements. The plan illustrates the region's commitment for the development of a more efficient and accessible public transportation system serving compact, walkable and livable communities.

One of the key strategies from the 2016-2020 Mountains to Sound (MTS) Greenway Trust Strategic Plan is to facilitate the implementation of trail and recreation access projects. Planning for future connections across the communities from Ellensburg to the Sound, MTS is a key player in promoting the regional greenway system that encompasses a 1.5 million acre landscape. Trails in greenways with east-west connections contribute directly to this sustainable vision.

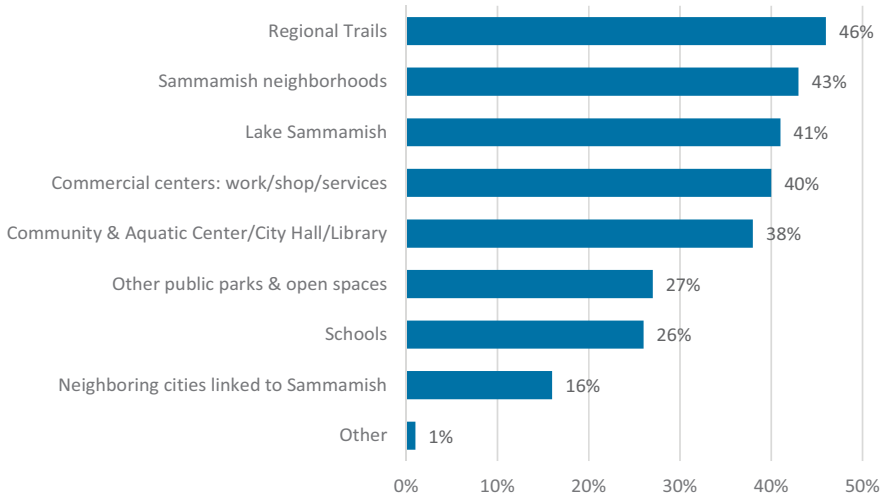
The 2016 King County Open Space Plan states one of its four goals as the need to improve regional trails system and regional mobility. King County's long-term capital program for expansion and enhancement of its regional trails system is detailed further in the King County Regional Trails Needs Report.

Local Public Input

The citizens of Sammamish identified trails as a top priority in their park system. From the community survey conducted as part of this PRO Plan update, the highest response regarding the main reasons for visiting local parks in the last year was walking using trails, jogging and/or running (76%). When asked about the desired increases in infrastructure that supports passive use, increased trails for walking and biking were rated with the highest level of importance.

When asked to consider the important connections for future walking and biking trails, most of the destinations for connections were considered by almost two-fifths or more of the respondents. Regional trails, residential neighborhoods, lakefront locations, commercial destinations and the primary civic center area were the top chosen destinations. Figure 34 below lists the preferential rating for future trail connections.

Figure 34. Most Important Future Trail Connections

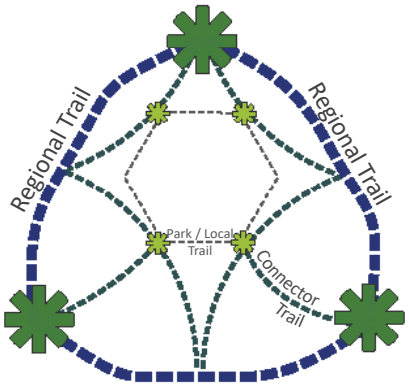


During the May 2017 public open house held for the PRO Plan update, five topic areas surfaced as the highest priority considerations across the small table group discussions: trail connectivity, land acquisition, sports fields, nature play and tree canopy protection. In the September 2017 open house, participants identified the important high-priority projects to be pursued: new parkland acquisitions, natural open space preservation and trail connections. Additionally, the need to increase trail connectivity was recognized by participants in comment forms and on project boards.

TRAIL INVENTORY & CLASSIFICATIONS

Trails provide people with valuable links between neighborhoods, parks, schools and other public facilities, commercial centers and other regional non-motorized facilities. Map 8 indicates the current existing trails, shown in purple solid lines, within the city limits of Sammamish.

As part of an active transportation plan, the recreational trail system can contribute by providing for alternative transportation modes of both walkability and cycling. A typical recreational trails system uses a trail hierarchy (*right*) to create a series of interconnected linkages throughout the City and represents a trail framework based on the planned users volumes and intensity. A connected network with a hierarchy of trail types forms this community-wide system. Some regional trails can provide alternative transportation connections between communities, primarily utilized by biking commuters. To be effective in an active transportation plan, trails must connect across the network and provide access to target destinations. There are opportunities to create pleasant greenways and trails that stretch across the community and that connect residents to the wealth of parks, natural areas, recreation facilities and other amenities Sammamish has to offer.



The Sammamish recreational trail classification system is based on a tiered network and includes three primary trail categories: Regional, Connector and Park/Local trails. The differences between trail classifications are based on purpose, intensity of use and influence the trail width, material and recommended support facilities.

Figure 35. Sammamish Trail Classifications

Classification	Function	Use Type	Users	Surfaces	Width
Regional Trail	Major connections through community and beyond	Multi-use	Pedestrians, cyclists, skaters. Equestrians (where feasible)	Asphalt, concrete, boardwalk.	12 - 18'
Connector Trail	Connects parks, trails, neighborhoods and destinations	Multi-use	Pedestrians, cyclists, skaters.	Asphalt, concrete, boardwalk. Gravel, possible.	8 - 12'
Park / Local Trail	Interior loops or point-to-point routes in public spaces	Multi- or single use	Pedestrians, cyclists, skaters. Equestrians (where feasible)	Asphalt, concrete, boardwalk. Gravel, possible.	4 - 10'
Foot Path / Nature Trail	Interior loops or connections in public spaces	Single use	Pedestrians	Firm soil	2 - 4'

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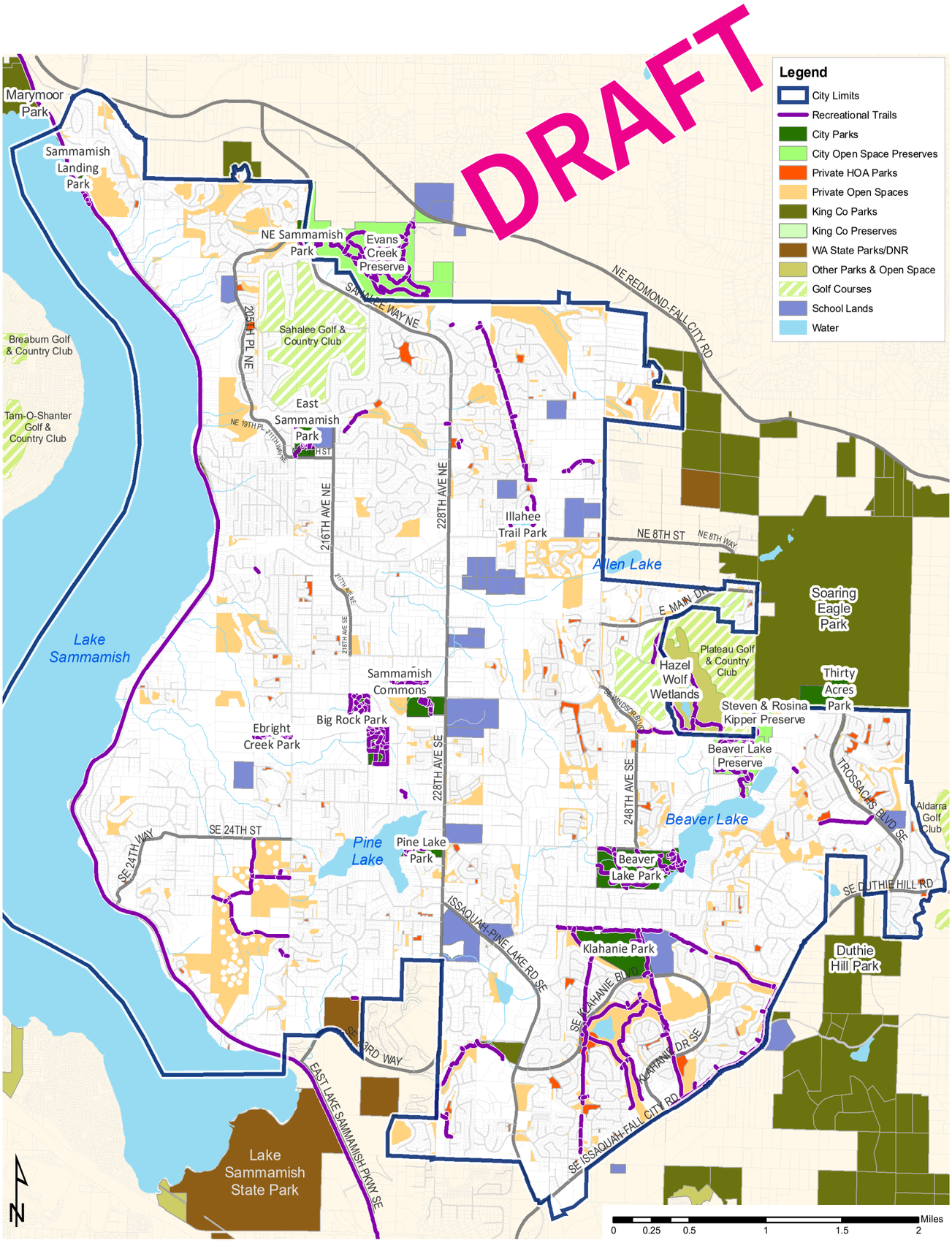

Map 8: Existing Recreational Trails

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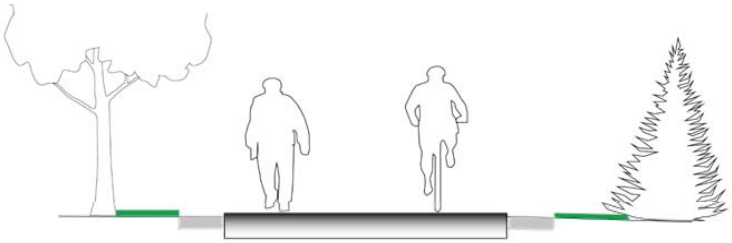
For Sammamish recreational trails, a simple classification system that identifies the functions and types of trails in the city contributes to the City's transportation system and network of pedestrian and bicycling pathways and circulation. This trail system also identifies future trail connections necessary to complete an integrated network of trails.

Regional Trails

Regional trails act as the spine of the trail network and provide major connections to adjacent communities and significant natural features, such as rivers and streams, public facilities and areas of interest. These trails extend beyond the City limits of Sammamish and serve as continuous recreational corridors and may be identified as regional trails in the King County trail network. Regional trails are paved, multi-use routes that accommodate pedestrians, cyclists and skaters and are typically separated from the public road right-of-way (ROW) for exclusive use. In cases where there is not sufficient ROW for a separated trail, sidewalks may be widened to function as segments of regional trails. Regional trails are typically between 12' and 18' wide, and these corridors should provide the highest level of trail amenities, including trailheads, parking, signage, and restrooms. Trail width may be reduced depending on specific site conditions, such as environmental constraints or slopes. The East Lake Sammamish Trail is the City's first Regional Trail.

Figure 36. Regional Trail Cross Section



REGIONAL TRAIL

Provides major connections through community and beyond

Multi-use: pedestrians, cyclists, skaters, & equestrians.

Width 10-18' concrete, asphalt, or boardwalk.

East Lake Sammamish Trail

Sammamish is fortunate to have the East Lake Sammamish Trail as a starting point for a potentially diverse array of premier multi-use trails. Undergoing current design and construction to a fully paved regional trail, the ELST will be a "regional trail" for Sammamish. The ELST forms a main north-south 'spine' or axis along the western boundary of the city following the edge of the Lake. Following a former railroad corridor the regional trail connects for 11 miles from Redmond through Sammamish to Issaquah. King County provides the lead role in implementing the regional-wide trail system and has designated the ELST as part of a 44-mile-long regional urban trail corridor, the "Lakes to Locks Corridor", from Seattle's Ballard neighborhood to Issaquah.

Emerald Necklace Trail

For Sammamish residents and trail users, the opportunity to create a loop trail system along the perimeter of the city limits has been identified as a potential "Emerald Necklace". Referring to the original Frederick Law Olmsted plan for Boston's green spaces, the Emerald Necklace evokes a circular greenway encompassing an urban center. Using the existing ELST as the western portion of the 'necklace' loop, the future Emerald Necklace Trail would be a regional trail providing a recreational loop trail experience and a connection to numerous destinations around the city. Along the eastern edge of Sammamish, the trail corridor would link Duthie Hill Park and Grand Ridge Park with Soaring Eagle Park, then extend northwest to other public lands, including DNR property and Evans Creek Preserve, to connect to the ELST between Sammamish Landing and Marymoor Parks.

Plateau Trail (Utility Corridor Trail)

This partial constructed trail corridor, which follows an existing gas line easement and overhead utility line easement, runs north/south across the Sammamish plateau stretching from the Klahanie community toward Evans Creek Preserve. It is one of the very few opportunities for a major, multi-use trail through Sammamish and provides connections to many destinations in the city, including Evans Creek Preserve, Beaver Lake Park, Klahanie Park and several schools adjacent to the corridor.

Sammamish Commons & Town Center Trail

With the planned and pending development of the Sammamish Town Center, the City envisions a pedestrian 'Green Spine' that connects to Sammamish Commons and links outward toward the surrounding neighborhoods. As described in the Town Center Infrastructure Plan, preserving connectivity throughout the Green Spine is critical to its success, and the Plan requires an unobstructed north to south pedestrian corridor of 12 feet be maintained for the entire length. Ten foot wide pedestrian connections from one edge of the spine to the other are required every 40 feet along the length of the Green Spine. With the development of Town Center, the City has an opportunity to create trail corridor that links not only to the Commons, but could be expanded to connect to Big Rock Park and eastward to the Plateau Trail.

Connector Trails

Connector trails provide recreational benefits by linking regional trails, as well as important land uses and areas of interest, often within a neighborhood, typically along street right-of-way. They also create recreation loops to parks, natural areas and other environmental destinations. These trails support the regional trail corridors and serve smaller residential, commercial and employment areas. Connector trails are typically between 8' and 12' wide and are often paved, multi-use corridors that can be located on- or off-street.

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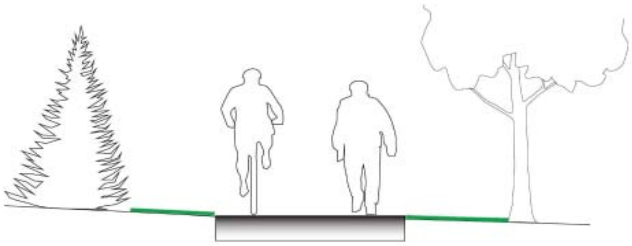
Figure 37. Connector Trail Cross Section



CONNECTOR TRAIL

Connects parks, trails and other destinations

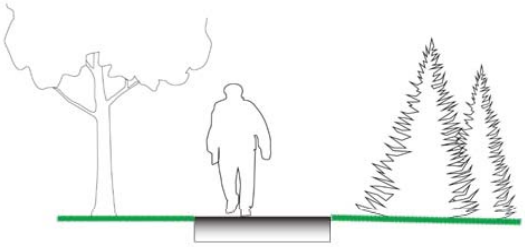
Multi-use: pedestrians, cyclists, skaters.

Width 8-12' paved or firm, crushed rock surface

Park / Local Trails

Park trails are interior loops or point-to-point routes within parks or natural areas and include paved or unpaved walking paths, rustic hiking trails and equestrian trails. Local trails are used as neighborhood link trails. These multi-use trails can be paved or soft surface and located within a public easement or public right-of-way. Depending on use, location and underlying conditions, the trail surface material may be concrete, asphalt, gravel or crushed rock, native soil, forest duff or wood chips. Examples of park and local trails include Big Rock Park and Lower Commons.

Figure 38. Park Trail Cross Section



PARK / LOCAL TRAIL

Provides interior loops and access to park amenities

Multi-use: pedestrians, cyclists, skaters, & equestrians.

Width 4-10' concrete, asphalt, boardwalk, or other firm surface.

Nature Trails

Nature Trails are soft surface trails used by pedestrians and often built within natural environments that are constrained with steep terrain and/or critical areas. Nature trails are generally between 2' and 6' wide. An example of a nature trail includes Beaver Lake Preserve.

Water Trails

A water trail is a network of access points, resting places and attractions for users of human-powered water craft on lakes and rivers. Water trails enable people to personally explore the City's natural and cultural heritage from a distinctly unique vantage point – one of "sitting on" the water – and bring the user into contact with the ecology of the trail corridor. The design of launch facilities should provide adequate parking and other support amenities, including pedestrian access, protected sand beach and functional elements such as signing, seating, and waste receptacles.

Lakes-to-Locks Water Trail

Sammamish has one existing lakefront park on Lake Sammamish. Sammamish Landing provides access to the Lake and should be considered as part of the Lakes-To-Locks Water Trail, a day-use water trail in the greater Seattle metropolitan area with over 100 public places to reach the water. The Lakes-To-Locks Trail connects sites along Lake Washington, Lake Sammamish and Lake Union along shorelines, sloughs, cuts and waterways. The trail culminates at the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks, where the fresh water of these lakes meets the salt water of the Puget Sound. Sammamish Landing offers kayakers, canoeists and other non-motorized water craft opportunities to launch their craft and enjoy recreational amenities along the shoreline.

Other Linkages

Green Streets & Right of Way Connections

The City's Parks and Recreation Department could partner with the Public Works and Community Development Departments to identify opportunities to integrate park, greenway, green infrastructure, stormwater and active transportation planning and projects. For example, there could be opportunities to link green streets for stormwater management, on-street neighborhood greenways, and off-street trails to create a network of pleasant, treed and environmentally friendly active transportation connections throughout the city.

TRAIL SYSTEM DESIGN GUIDELINES

Establishing and reinforcing a recreational trail classification enables a framework for trail design and facilitates the prioritization of proposed trail enhancements and development.

Access & Alignments

The future growth of the trail network will need to balance between alignments that are optimal from trail user, trail experience and connectivity perspectives and those that are practical from cost, regulatory and availability perspectives. Future consideration should be given toward finding alignment options that can accommodate different trail use

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types (i.e., commuter vs. recreational/destination oriented), as well as potentially interim solutions that rely on wider sidewalks to serve trail users or routing that utilizes existing or planned sewer lines or utility corridors. The Proposed Recreational Trails System map (page 127) indicates potential alignments that can vary depending upon landowner willingness, along with environmental constraints and design considerations.

Trail System Design

The primary purpose of recreation trails is to provide a recreational experience that allows for movement across the community as an additional objective. Whenever feasible, recreational trails should be located off-street; however, streets should be used in order to complete connections, wherever necessary. The following are sound tenets of recreational trail system design.

- Develop a high-quality system of multi-use trails that connect significant local landscapes, public facilities, neighborhoods and the downtown core.
- Create a network of interconnected, single- and multi-use trails for walking, running and cycling to promote connectivity between parks, neighborhoods and public amenities or destinations.
- Provide a comprehensive trail system that will interconnect the recreational trail systems and non-motorized transportation systems including sidewalks and bike lanes.
- Increase connectivity between parks and trails and prioritize the creation or completion of loops that provide a range of recreation options and experiences.
- Integrate the siting of proposed trail segments into the land development review process.
- Require development projects along designated trail routes to be designed to incorporate the trail as part of the project. Sensitive area buffers within proposed subdivisions and short-subdivisions shall be widened to accommodate additional open space and a public easement for future trails.
- Require the installation of safe, convenient and dedicated pedestrian paths by new development where minimizing travel distance has the potential for increasing pedestrian use.
- When possible, trails should be constructed prior to or concurrent with development or with the improvement of public facilities.
- Work with state, county and local agencies, utilities and private landholders to secure trail corridors and access to complete the recreational trail system through methods including land dedication, purchase, use of vacated rail lines and other rights-of-way, land donations, and public easements or use agreements.

Trailheads

Safe, convenient and formal entryways to the trail network expand access for users and are a necessary component of a strong, successful system. A trailhead typically includes parking, kiosks and signage and may include site furnishings such as trash receptacles, restrooms, seating and bicycle parking. Trailheads may be located on public park land and natural areas or provided via interagency agreements with partner organizations (i.e., King County, Lake Washington School District, Issaquah School District, etc.) to increase use and reduce duplication of support facilities. Specific trailhead design and layout should be created as part of planning and design development for individual projects and take into account the intended user groups and unique site conditions.

Trail Wayfinding

The City of Sammamish could benefit from enhanced wayfinding and signage in support of both City and community partners' parks and facilities. As the trail system continues to grow in the future, the City should implement a comprehensive approach to directional and identification signage to park and trail facilities. Better signage and consistency in brand identification could increase awareness for residents and visitors of nearby recreational opportunities, such as City parks and recreation facilities, and county, state and partner facilities. Signage, in conjunction with publicly-available maps of parks and trails, can also improve the enjoyment and understanding of the parks system and encourage visitors to experience more sites within the City.

The proposed trail system will provide connections to key destinations and neighborhoods throughout the city. These trails and connections should be easy to access and convenient to use. This Plan recommends the implementation of detailed trail signage standards, route and wayfinding signage for trails and associated facilities and informational maps and materials identifying existing and planned trail facilities.

GOING BEYOND LINES ON A MAP

Trails for Connectivity

As with roadway system and transportation planning, planning for recreational trails should be geared toward connectivity, rather than mileage. Considering a mileage standard for recreational trails within the Sammamish park system would provide an isolated and inadequate assessment of need for the community and its plans for growth and better connectivity. This Plan recommends a connectivity goal that re-states and reinforces the desire to improve overall connections across the City and enhance off-street linkages between parks and major destinations, as feasible.

Trails for Community Health

A welcoming and accessible City plays a significant role in encouraging and supporting physical activity that promotes healthy active lifestyles. The need to build on existing infrastructure and create interconnected systems should be the standard for establishing demand for trails. Recreational trails are essential as elements in a multi-modal alternative transportation network. The City has adopted policies that will encourage or require better mobility and connections between land uses and destinations to support physical activity as part of a daily lifestyle and that can support a full range of human activities: live, work, shop, play, learn and gather.

In the NRPA publication, *Safe Routes to Parks*, the elements of walkable, healthy community design are outlined as convenience, comfort, access and design, safety and the park itself. As further emphasis for the importance of a walkable community to promote public health, the U.S. Surgeon General has issued a *Call to Action* to "step it up" and promote more walking and build a more walkable world. A more connected network of trails, sidewalks and bike lanes with links to public transit enhances health and also provides economic values.

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Trails for Economic Health

In the 2009 report *Walking the Walk: How Walkability Raises Housing Values in US Cities* by Joe Cortright of CEOs for Cities, research cited the connection between home value and walkability. Higher WalkScore measurements (walkscore.com) where typical consumer destinations are within walking distance were directly associated with higher home values. Homes located in more walkable neighborhoods command a price premium over otherwise similar homes in less walkable areas. The National Association of Realtors reports in their On Common Ground publication with numerous articles citing the preference of walkable, mixed-use neighborhoods and the role of walkability in creating healthier communities. These preferences translate into higher real estate prices and housing values. Even the National Association of Homebuilders (March 2014 publication: "Walkability, why we care and you should too") has recognized that walkability is desired by consumers, creates lower development costs and allows flexibility in design. As part of the system of walkability and bike-ability, recreational trails are real estate assets that enhance community connections and contribute to economic health.

RECOMMENDED TRAIL NETWORK

Sammamish should develop a system of multi-use, recreational trail linkages and, in conjunction with on-street bicycle and pedestrian facilities, seek to establish a comprehensive network of access linking major activity areas and destinations for recreational, as well as alternative transportation, purposes. The following maps conceptualize the recreational trail network, and the on-street linkages should relate to the non-motorized elements of the City's Transportation Master Plan.

A regional trail loop, heralded as the Emerald Necklace, should encircle the City and provide access to more distant destinations from a web of connector and park trails. A specific focus should be towardconnecting the recreational trail corridors with the King County regional trail system, emphasizing east-west to the ELST and north-west connections to the Redmond Ridge and Issaquah-Preston trails. Connector trails will need to be combined with sidewalks and pathways within right-of-way corridors to complete the linkages between parks and other destinations. Park trails will provide recreation, relaxation and access to other outdoor activities and spaces within parks. Priority trail locations and connections include the following:

- Emerald Necklace Trail - connecting Soaring Eagle to Lake Sammamish to the northwest
- Sammamish Commons & Town Center Trail - linking Big Rock Park, Commons and Town Center
- Plateau Trail (Utility Corridor Trail) - completing missing sections along corridor
- Town Center to Plateua Trail - connecting near high school
- Town Center to Lake Sammamish - linking along SE 8th Street

It is recognized that significant challenges exist to bring many of these recreational trail connections to fruition, and coordination with the Public Works Department will be crucial. Steep slopes and narrow, windy street corridors will make east-west connections especially difficult in the western half of Sammamish. With this consideration, the City should aim to accommodate ADA guidelines for trails where it is reasonable.

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CITY OF *Sammamish* | PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE PLAN

Map 9: Conceptual Linkages for Recreational Trails

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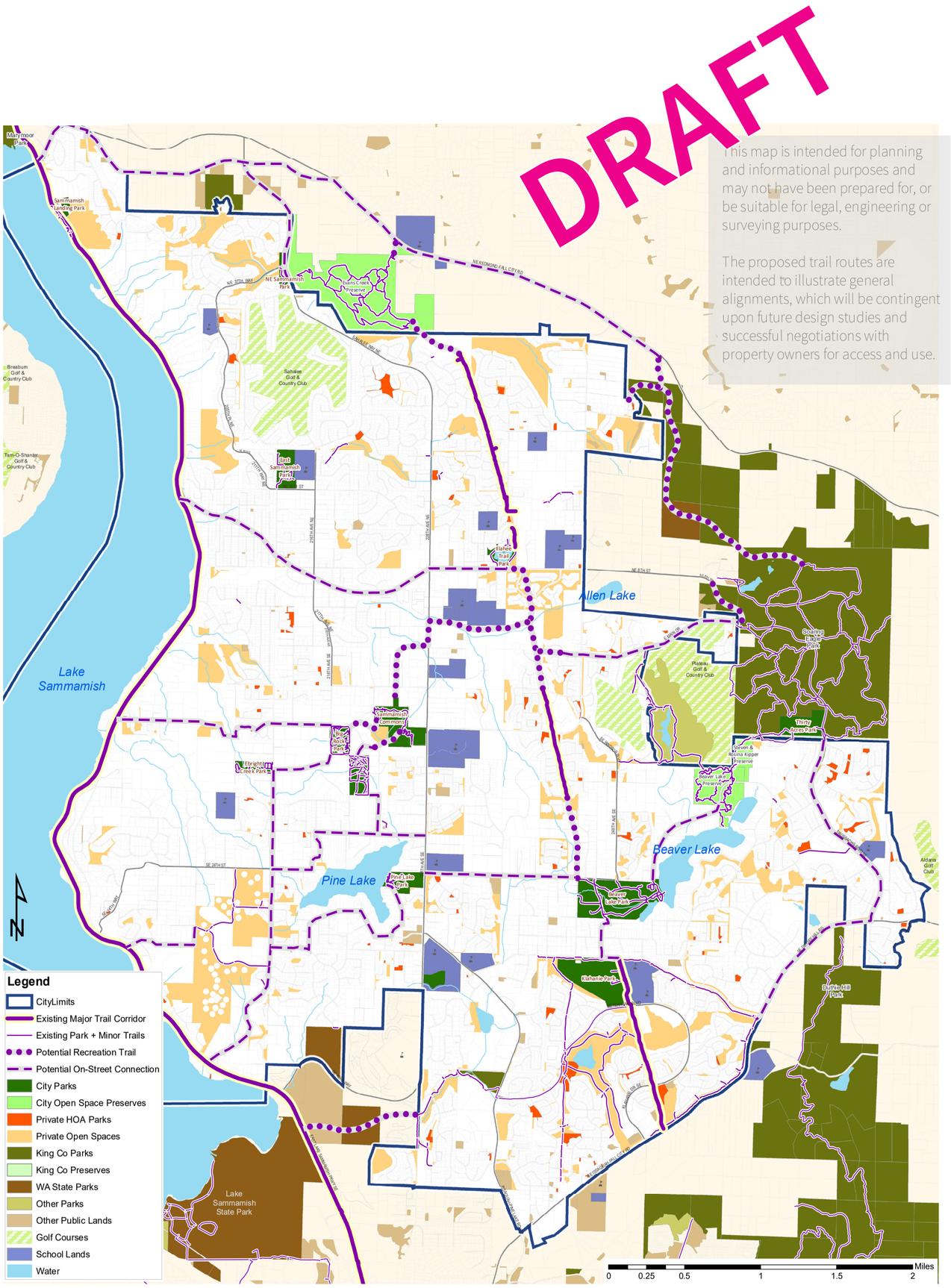

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Map 10: Proposed Recreational Trail Segments

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8 | GOALS & OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives described in this chapter define the park and recreation services Sammamish provides and aims to achieve. These goals and objectives were derived from input received throughout the planning process, from city staff and officials, the Parks and Recreation Commission, community members and stakeholders.

Taken together, the goals and objectives provide a framework for the PRO Plan. A goal is a general statement describing an outcome the City wishes to provide. Goals typically do not change over time unless community values shift. Objectives are specific actions intended to implement and achieve the goals and are contained in subsequent chapters of the Plan. The Sammamish Comprehensive Plan outlined a number of policy statements pertinent to the provision of parks and recreation and for land stewardship and were a starting reference for the detailed policies and objectives in this Plan.

VISION, MISSION & VALUES

A clear vision statement guides the Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department.

> *"Sammamish's Parks and Recreation system is an integral part of our healthy and sustainable community by connecting people to nature, play and culture."*

The Department's mission statement is held in the context of the City of Sammamish's Comprehensive Plan's framework for health and sustainability - inspiring the Department to evolve over time to greater service for the residents of Sammamish.

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> *"Sammamish's Parks and Recreation system contributes to the quality of life for the community by creating a legacy of diverse and quality parks, exceptional recreation programs and protected natural resources."*

The Department's mission is in alignment with the National Recreation and Parks Association's (NRPA) Three Pillars, which are foundational concepts adopted by the national organization in 2012. These core values (below) are crucial to improving the quality of life for all Americans by inspiring the protection of natural resources, increasing opportunities for physical activity and healthy eating and empowering citizens to improve the livability of their communities.

- Conservation – Public parks are critical to preserving our communities' natural resources and wildlife habitats, which offer significant social and economic benefits. Local park and recreation agencies are leaders in protecting our open space, connecting children to nature and providing education and programs that engage communities in conservation.

- Health and Wellness – Park and recreation departments lead the nation in improving the overall health and wellness of citizens, and fighting obesity. From fitness programs, to well-maintained, accessible, walking paths and trails, to nutrition programs for underserved youth and adults, our work is at the forefront of providing solutions to these challenges.

- Social Equity – We believe universal access to public parks and recreation is fundamental to all, not just a privilege for a few. Every day, our members work hard to ensure all people have access to resources and programs that connect citizens, and in turn, make our communities more livable and desirable.

This vision and mission of the Department and the values represented in the Three Pillars guided the development of the goals and policies for this Plan.

The 2015 Comprehensive Plan outlined a number of policy statements in its Parks and Recreation Element and provides the foundation reference for the goals and objectives outlined in this Plan. The goals and objectives from past plans have been re-organized, enhanced and arranged to align with the common themes noted from the public during the planning process for this Plan. The objectives are further articulated through targeted action strategies that will translate directly into capital facilities projects.

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ENGAGEMENT & PROMOTION

Goal 1: Encourage and support active and ongoing participation by diverse community members in the planning and decision-making for parks and recreational opportunities.

1.1 Involve residents and stakeholders in park and recreation facility planning and design and recreation program development in order to solicit community input, facilitate project understanding and engender public support.

1.2 Continue to support and promote the Parks & Recreation Commission as the forum for public discussion of park and recreation issues.

1.3 Conduct periodic joint sessions between the Parks & Recreation Commission and other standing City boards, such as the Planning and Arts Commissions, and with the City Council to improve coordination and discuss policy matters of mutual interest pertaining to recreational resources, opportunities and funding.

1.4 Encourage and promote volunteer park improvement and maintenance projects from a variety of individuals, service clubs, local non-profits, faith organizations and businesses.

1.5 Develop and expand volunteer programs for office and highly skilled volunteers, including the continued development of internships and creation job-shadowing opportunities.

1.6 Continue to use a variety of methods and media to publicize and increase resident awareness about recreational opportunities available in local neighborhoods and citywide.

1.7 Develop and install a wayfinding and signage system to include directional signs to an dwithin parks and trails and interpretive signs highlighting natural systems, community and history.

PARKS & OPEN SPACE

Goal 2: Provide a diversified, interconnected network of parks, trails, active recreation facilities, and open spaces that delivers a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities that are easily accessible to the Sammamish community.

2.1 Proactively seek parkland identified within this Plan, in both developed and undeveloped areas, to secure suitable locations for new parks and open spaces.

2.2 Utilize guidelines from the Land Acquisition Strategy and prioritize lands for inclusion in the parks and open space system based on factors such as contribution to level of service, connectivity, geographic distribution, preservation and scenic or recreational opportunities for residents.

2.3 Utilize the resources of national, regional, state and local conservation organizations, corporations, non-profit associations and benevolent entities to identify and partner in the acquisition of land for park and recreation needs.

2.4 Coordinate with the Department of Community Development for Parks & Recreation Department staff review and comment on development proposals to improve park siting and community planning; update the development code as necessary to accommodate development review for park infrastructure.

2.5 Continue to explore opportunities to work with land developers for parkland set-asides and the potential for parklands to be deeded to the City.

2.6 Evaluate opportunities to acquire lands declared surplus by other public agencies for park and recreation use if such land is located in an area of need or can expand an existing City property.

2.7 Periodically coordinate with King County and adjacent cities to strategize for the acquisition of parks and open spaces within or in close proximity to the Sammamish urban growth boundary.

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PARKS & OPEN SPACE

Goal 3: Design and develop high-quality parks and recreation facilities to ensure the safety and enjoyment of users and maximize recreational experiences.

3.1 Design and maintain parks and facilities to offer universal accessibility for residents of all physical capabilities, skill levels and age as appropriate; assess planned and existing parks and trails for compliance with the adopted Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards for Accessible Design for requisite upgrades.

3.2 Develop a long-term ADA transition plan for all Sammamish parks to include updates to playgrounds and other highly-utilized park amenities.

3.3 Develop park sites based on master plans, management plans, or other adopted strategies to ensure parks reflect local needs, community input, recreational and conservation goals and available financial resources.

3.4 Provide amenities such as restrooms, lighting, seating, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, bicycle racks and shelters when possible, feasible and appropriate to extend hours of use and service quality.

3.5 Continue to partner with the local school districts and other providers to convert natural-turf fields to synthetic-turf fields with lights.

3.6 Prioritize conversion of existing natural-turf to synthetic-turf fields (with lights when possible) to increase playability and to serve multiple athletic programs.

3.7 Perform other field improvements, including the installation of under-drainage systems at all natural-turf fields to improve athletic field playing surfaces and reduce the number of rain-outs and the time required for turf rehabilitation.

3.8 Explore opportunities to partner with local organizations to develop and manage specialized facilities, ensuring continued public use and community benefit.

3.9 Encourage the development of specialized facilities that generate revenues to offset the cost of their operation and maintenance.

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MAINTENANCE & SUSTAINABILITY

Goal 4: Maintain Sammamish parks and recreation facilities to ensure longevity of assets, a positive aesthetic and sensory experience, preservation of habitat and natural systems, and safety for park patrons.

4.1 Maintain all parks and facilities in a manner that keeps them in safe and attractive condition; repair or remove damaged components immediately upon identification.

4.2 Maintain an inventory of assets and their condition; update the inventory as assets are added, updated or removed from the system and periodically assess the condition of park and recreation facilities and infrastructure.

4.3 Standardize the use of graphics and signage to establish a consistent identity at all parks and facilities.

4.4 Standardize park furniture (trash cans, tables, benches, fencing) to reduce inventory costs and improve appearance of, and maintenance consistency within, parks.

4.5 Incorporate sustainable development and green building practices into park design and construction, including green demolition and disposal practices, use of local and recycled products when feasible, and incorporation of low-impact development techniques (such as green roofs, solar solutions, etc.).

4.6 Conserve and reduce water use through design and renovation of parks including minimizing wide expanses of green lawn to reduce irrigation needs, utilizing gray-water methods where appropriate and safe, installing drought-tolerant plantings and designing water features to recirculate.

4.7 Utilize, as appropriate, native vegetation for landscaping in parks to minimize maintenance requirements, and control invasive vegetation through removal and other environmentally responsible means.

4.8 Establish a plant salvage program, in coordination with local non-profits, volunteer groups and developers, that will support ecological restoration and public landscaping within the city of Sammamish, and that could include space for salvaged plants to be stored, watered and possibly propogated.

4.9 Incorporate sustainable practices into park maintenance procedures by reducing use of pesticides and herbicides, maintaining equipment in good working order, purchasing green maintenance equipment when feasible, replacing existing lighting fixtures with high-efficiency fixtures, and keeping systems (irrigation, lighting, HV AC, etc.) updated and fully functional for maximum performance and efficiency.

4.10 Provide maintenance and operations support for recreation programs, special events, and other city-sponsored activities.

4.11 Develop a park stewardship program to help maintain and oversee park programs and to support a variety of specialty tasks and programs.

4.12 Support the implementation of the Urban Forestry Management Plan and the management practices to ensure the long-term health of the urban forest.

4.13 Promote environmental learning through interpretive signage programs in City parks and preserves, including native plant identification signs in and around restoration projects in city parks.

4.14 Promote sustainability with users by encouraging waste minimization, litter control and recylcing/composting.

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TRAILS & CONNECTIVITY

Goal 5: Develop a network of non-motorized recreational trails to expand connectivity between parks, neighborhoods and public amenities.

5.1 Integrate the planning for and prioritization of recreational trails with the City's Transportation Master Plan, utilizing the classifications and conceptual alignments provided within this Plan.
5.2 Periodically review and coordinate for revisions, as appropriate, to the Public Works Standards pertaining to trails to ensure consistency with this Plan and to meet typical design requirements for recreational trails.
5.3 Connect and coordinate the City's recreational trail and bicycle network with King County's regional trail system.
5.4 Provide key connections to regional trails by continuing coordination with King County and other regional partners to complete the Emerald Necklace Trail system.
5.5 Integrate the siting of proposed trail segments into the development review process; require development projects along designated trail routes to be designed to incorporate trail segments as part of the project.
5.6 Establish a maximum spacing standard for trail linkages within new residential developments, such that multiple entry points to a trail corridor are provided to improve access and convenience for residents.
5.7 Expand the system of off-street recreational trails by utilizing parks, utility corridors and sensitive areas as appropriate.
5.8 Work with local agencies, utilities and private landholders to secure trail easements and access to open space for trail connections.
5.9 Identify, catalogue and map trail easements granted to the City but not currently in use.
5.10 Provide trailhead accommodations, as appropriate, to include parking, wayfinding signage, benches, restrooms and other amenities.
5.11 Design and construct new trails with consideration of and attention to users safety and a priority to accommodate multiple trail uses, when appropriate.

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RECREATION PROGRAMMING

Goal 6: Provide recreation opportunities and support partnerships that support lifelong play, active living, health and wellness, discovery, creativity and learning for individuals and families.

6.1 Identify and implement partnerships that support efficient and effective delivery of recreation services and programs.
6.2 Continue to support special events, festivals, concerts and cultural programming to promote arts, health and wellness, community identity, tourism, the benefits of recreation, and to foster civic pride.
6.3 Leverage City resources by forming and maintaining partnerships with other public, non-profit and private recreation providers to deliver recreation and cultural services and secure access to existing facilities for community recreation.
6.4 Explore options to expand the City's role as a provider of recreation programs and services and increase programming to meet changing demographics and growing community needs.
6.5 Explore options to diversify and expand programs offered, focusing on programs that are in high demand or serve a range of users.
6.6 Continue to expand partnerships with the school districts, private non-profit agencies, private fitness clubs and the local businesses to provide recreation services.
6.7 Monitor local and regional recreation trends to ensure community needs and interests are addressed by available programming.
6.8 Support the goals and initiatives of the Arts Commission; support the installation of permanent art pieces in public spaces, including City Hall and parks.
6.9 Continue to develop and support partnerships with local arts organizations and provides for the promotion and delivery of cultural arts programs in Sammamish.
6.10 Coordinate with public, private and non-profit providers, such as organized sports leagues, to plan for projects to expand facilities for athletic fields.
6.11 Evaluate field usage data and modify and review field scheduling processes to maximize community use and ensure system wide coordination.
6.12 Continue to coordinate field scheduling with leagues and school districts to ensure a balanced use of fields during peak and non-peak seasons. Peak season field utilization rates should be at or above 70 percent on all fields when conditions allow.

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RECREATION FACILITIES

Goal 7: Provide indoor recreation facilities that are able to accommodate a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities to the Sammamish community.

7.1 Recognizing that the City does not have to own and operate all the recreation facilities that it utilizes for recreation programs and services, actively pursue the establishment of equity partnerships to develop or expand indoor recreation facilities. Equity partnerships may include capital development, operations and service delivery.

7.2 Examine the need for additional community facility space to meet indoor recreation needs for athletics, recreation classes, arts and cultural programming and meeting space.

7.3 Enhance partnerships with local school districts to maximize public use of recreation facilities on school sites, especially athletic fields and gymnasiums, and to encourage provision of community education programming at schools.

7.4 Provide barrier-free (ADA-compliant) facilities, where readily achievable, by modifying existing facilities or when designing or constructing new facilities.

7.5 Establish a maintenance and operations plan for all indoor facilities, including leased facilities. Operating plans shall address staffing levels, program and service delivery, maintenance and marketing.

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FUNDING & OPERATIONS

Goal 8: Identify and pursue financing strategies and partnerships for the development and operations of parks and recreation facilities to serve the citizens if Sammamish.

8.1 Seek funding for new parks and facilities and renovations through a variety of sources including capital reserves, real estate excise tax, bonds or levies, private donation, sponsorships, partnerships, state and federal grant sources, among others.
8.2 Periodically review and update the Park Impact Fee rates and methodology and utilize impact fees to accommodate growth through the expansion of the parks system.
8.3 Actively pursue the establishment of equity partnerships to develop or expand indoor recreation facilities. Equity partnerships may include capital development, operations, and service delivery.
8.4 Establish and maintain a fee policy for indoor facility use and rental rates that supports the direct operational requirements of the facility and market demand for use. Consider cost-recovery goals for each facility.
8.5 Establish a pricing strategy for rented facilities that aligns with comparable market rates and supports cost recovery of maintenance and operations costs associated with those facilities.
8.6 Update and adopt a six-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) every two years to remain current with local recreational interests and account for the capital needs of the parks and recreation system.

Goal 9: Provide leadership and management of the park, recreation and open space system throughout the City.

9.1 Provide sufficient financial and staff resources to maintain the overall parks and recreation system to high standards.
9.2 Maximize operational efficiency to provide the greatest public benefit for the resources expended, including potentially considering contracted services for landscaping, waste management or other needs.
9.3 Use parks and recreation staff, when prudent and appropriate, to provide project cost savings by designing, managing, and constructing capital projects in-house, and making minor repairs and other park improvements.
9.4 Promote professional development opportunities for staff, Parks & Recreation Commission members and key volunteers.
9.5 Periodically evaluate user satisfaction and statistical use of parks, facilities and programs, including trail counts.

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9 | PROJECTS & STRATEGIES

A number of strategies exist to enhance and expand park and recreation service delivery for the City of Sammamish; however, clear decisions must be made in an environment of competing interests and limited resources. A strong community will is necessary to bring many of the projects listed in this Plan to life, and the Sammamish City Council has demonstrated its willingness to support parks and recreation, parkland acquisitions and a high quality of life.

The recommendations for park and recreation services noted in this Plan may trigger the need for funding beyond current allocations and for additional staffing, operations and maintenance responsibilities. Given that the operating and capital budget of the Parks and Recreation Department is finite, additional resources may be needed to leverage, supplement and support the implementation of proposed objectives, programs and projects. The following implementation strategies are presented to offer near-term direction to realize these projects and as a means to continue dialogue between City leadership, local residents and partners.

Additionally, a review of potential implementation tools is included as Appendix F, which addresses local financing, federal and state grant and conservation programs, acquisition methods and others.

KEY PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a summary of key project recommendations which will require commitment from the City, its residents and partners to continue to support a healthy parks, trails and recreation system that preserves and enhances the safety, livability and character of the community.

Acquisitions for Open Space Preservation & to Fill Gaps

Building on the momentum created through the public process for the Land Acquisition Strategy and City Council's commitment to secure additional open spaces, the City should continue to refine and target its efforts toward acquiring properties to preserve as public open space and to secure lands for active-use, outdoor recreation for the community. As residential growth and expansion continue, opportunities to acquire large park sites will be more difficult and require Sammamish to pursue an aggressive acquisition program, as well as think creatively and foster partnerships to provide desired public parkland with sufficient room for park amenities. To implement a successful acquisition program, the City may need to contract for acquisition specialists to expedite the focused effort to secure future parcels. In addition, the possibility may exist for other public land management agencies, such as the local school districts, King County and Forterra, to become partners in acquiring mutually beneficial public lands. The near-term goal is to acquire sufficient acreage for one community park and three to four neighborhood parks to fill major gaps and have sufficiently large sites for future park development. Specific target acquisition areas are noted on Map 7 on page 87.

Park & Trail Connections

Recreational trail connections, improvements and relationships to streets, sidewalks and bike lanes have been developing as Sammamish has grown. The City should continue to plan for and implement the recreational trails identified within this Plan and coordinate trail-related projects with transportation system planning or related public works projects. There may also be opportunities to explore trail development partnerships with local user groups and pursue additional trail segments and connections, as appropriate.

Recreation Programming

Expanded recreational and community programming has been an identified need as the City grows and matures. Exploration is warranted for potential partnerships and arrangements with school districts and contract vendors for the provision of recreation programs focusing on youth, teens and seniors. The development of youth summer and school break camps are current needs; the City could foster agreements or partnerships with potential programming partners as it considers its role in providing recreation services for the community. The Parks and Recreation Division should continie to act as the clearinghouse for recreation program information available in the City.

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Sports Fields Enhancements

Sport fields, particularly all-weather turf fields with lighting that allow more reliable scheduling through spring and fall, will be desirable as families continue to locate in Sammamish. Existing fields could be upgraded or converted to artificial turf and new fields could be developed as part of future parks. The proposed community park should include sports fields in its mix of outdoor recreation amenities.

ADA Enhancements & Park Enhancements

Minor improvements to access, such as providing ramped entrances, for site furnishings are necessary to conform to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and ensure universal accessibility. Also, the City should evaluate the play equipment and its signage for code compliance and replace outdated equipment, as appropriate. The Capital Improvement Program includes a line item for covering small upgrades and improvements to remove barriers and improve universal access. In general, the City should make improvements to existing parks as needed to ensure proper maintenance, usability and quality of park features and grounds.

Wayfinding & Signage

Parks, trails, urban plazas and other public open spaces are the primary targets for unifying an urban environment into a cohesive, accessible and connected community through an identifiable wayfinding program. The need for design standards for a unifying wayfinding system, including directional signs to an dwithin parks, has been identified in this Plan (see chapters 5 & 7). Sammamish should pursue a comprehensive wayfinding program that includes both visual graphic standards and site furnishing standards. Colors, sign types, and information can help park and trail users navigate the outdoor recreation experiences offered by the City.

Communications & Promotions

To broaden public awareness, the City's website should be expanded to facilitate quick links to popular destinations and be designed with mobile users in mind, either through a mobile-friendly site or a web-based application. The website should include easy-to-access park system and facility maps, trail maps and an up-to-date listing of park sites and amenities to enhance the experience of the on-the-go user. The City should consider introducing and utilizing QR codes on signage as a means to share with or receive information from visitors about maintenance, restoration or monitoring data.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Partner Coordination & Collaboration

Specific projects and goals identified in this Plan demand a high degree of coordination and collaboration with other City departments and outside agencies.

Inter-Departmental Coordination

Internal coordination with the Public Works and Community Development Departments can increase the potential of discrete actions toward the implementation of the proposed recreational trail network, which relies in part on street right-of-way enhancements, and in the review of development applications with consideration toward potential parkland acquisition areas, planned trail corridors and the need for easement or set-aside requests. However, to more fully expand the extent of the park system and recreation programs, additional partnerships and collaborations should be sought.

Programming Partnerships

Coordination with the YMCA, Boys & Girls Club, library, local school districts and private fitness vendors should be ongoing to assess the range and type of recreation programs offered in the city and to maximize use of community facilities, such as fields, gymnasiums and other indoor spaces. The City may need to find and coordinate with other recreation program vendors for new programs and services to meet the interests of the community and address current gaps in program coverage. Interlocal agreements with the school districts should be periodically revisited and amended to advance the potential for extended community use of indoor gymnasium space for recreation programs or classes.

The City should continue to facilitate discussions with local youth and adult sport leagues and staff from local school districts for the purposes of sport field planning and consideration for new multi-fields. The inclusion of sport fields in a future community park acquisition should be a strong consideration when conducting site feasibility and design. A complex of four fields or more potentially could provide field rental revenue, as well as tourism revenue, from leagues or sport clubs interested in hosting tournaments.

Promoting Health Benefits

Sammamish also should explore partnership opportunities with regional health care providers and services, such as Providence, Swedish, Kaiser Permanente, Overlake Medical and the King County Health Department, to promote wellness activities, healthy living and communications about the benefits of parks and recreation. For example, this group could more directly cross-market services and help expand communications about local wellness options, and they could sponsor a series of organized trail walks throughout Sammamish as a means to expand public awareness of local trail opportunities and encourage residents to stay fit. For example, other communities in the Pacific Northwest have been successful with funding requests to regional hospitals for the development and printing of community walking guides that highlight the health benefits of walking and include trail system maps and descriptions.

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Property Owner Outreach

The City should continue to explore opportunities to expand public access and ownership along Lake Sammamish. This could include outreach to and negotiations with landowners with frontage along the lake, as well as opportunities for expanded or improved road ends (albeit limited) approaching the lake.

The City should reach out to the property owners of certain private open space tracts that were set aside through the land development process for the potential to utilize some of these lands for trail linkages. Also, in areas where no other options exist to secure stand-alone parklands, these existing private open space tracts may offer an opportunity to provide trail connections or limited park amenities, as appropriate depending on critical area ordinance limitations or specific land use restrictions from the time of platting.

Relationship Building & Management

Developing or strengthening these types of partnerships will be essential for reaching the goals of the Plan and meeting the needs of the future park system. Such partnerships may allow the City to share responsibilities for the financial, planning, development and operational activities; however, partnerships, like many relationships, require time to establish the mutual values that keep the partners at the table, leverage resources and enable successful project implementation. City staff may need to grow to allow for the capacity to capture stronger partnerships.

Park Impact Fees

Park Impact Fees (PIF) are imposed on new development to meet the increased demand for parks resulting from the new growth. PIF can only be used for parkland acquisition, planning and/or development. They cannot be used for operations and maintenance of parks and facilities. The City of Sammamish currently assesses impact fees, but the City should review its PIF ordinance and update the methodology and rate structure, as appropriate, to be best positioned to obtain future acquisition and development financing from the planned growth of the community. The City should prioritize the usage of PIF to secure new park properties and finance park or trail development consistent with the priorities within this Plan.

Parkland Donations & Dedications

Parkland donations from private individuals or conservation organizations could occur to complement the acquisition of park and open space lands across the City and urban growth boundary. Gift deeds or bequests from philanthropic-minded landowners could allow for lands to come into City ownership upon the death of the owner or as a tax-deductible charitable donation. Sammamish has been fortunate to have been gifted many parcels for parks and open space from very generous community members. Also, parkland dedication by a developer could occur in exchange for Park Impact Fees or as part of a planned development where public open space is a key design for the layout and marketing of a new residential project. Any potential dedication must be vetted by the Department to ensure that such land is located in an area of need or can expand an existing City property and can be developed with site amenities appropriate for the projected use of the property.

Volunteer & Community-based Action

Volunteers and community groups already contribute to the improvement of parks and recreation services in Sammamish. Volunteer projects include wildlife habitat enhancement, invasive plant removal, tree planting, trail building and community event support, among others. Sammamish should maintain and update a revolving list of potential small works or volunteer-appropriate projects for the website, while also reaching out to the high schools to encourage student projects. While supporting organized groups and community-minded individuals continues to add value to the Sammamish parks and recreation system, volunteer coordination requires a substantial amount of staff time, and additional resources may be necessary to more fully take advantage of the community's willingness to support park and recreation efforts.

King County Conservation Futures

The county currently assesses the maximum allowable excise of $0.0625 per $1,000 assessed value to fund the Conservation Futures program and provides cities a venue to access these funds through a competitive, local grant process. The City should continue to submit grant applications for support in financing the acquisition of additional natural areas along creeks to facilitate the protection of these lands and enable improved linkages to expand the trail network.

Grants & Appropriations

Several state and federal grant programs are available on a competitive basis, including WWRP, ALEA, LWCF and Fast-Act. Pursuing grants is not a panacea for park system funding, since grants are both competitive and often require a significant percentage of local funds to match the request to the granting agency, which depending on the grant program can be as much as 50% of the total project budget. Sammamish should continue to leverage its local resources to the greatest extent by pursuing grants independently and in cooperation with other local partners.

Appropriations from state or federal sources, though rare, can supplement projects with partial funding. State and federal funding allocations are particularly relevant on regional transportation projects, and the likelihood for appropriations could be increased if multiple partners are collaborating on projects.

Other Implementation Tools

Appendix F identifies other implementation tools, such as voter-approved funding, grants and acquisition tactics, that the City could utilize to further the implementation of the projects noted in the CIP.

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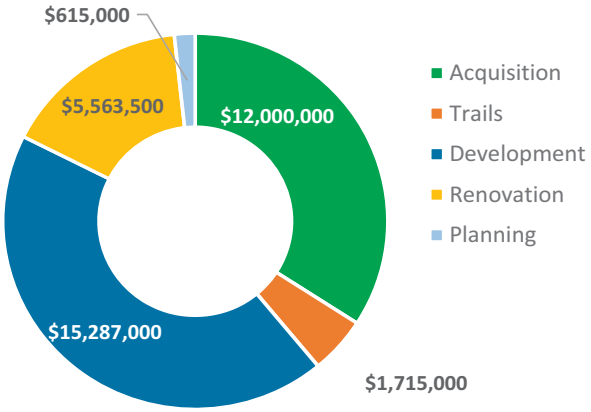
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

The Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) puts into chronological order the project intent and strategic actions adopted by the City to guide the implementation of this Plan. It assigns proposed time frames and estimated costs for specific projects.

The CIP on the following pages lists the park and facility projects considered for the next six years. The majority of these projects entail the acquisition and development of parks, renovating or enhancing existing facilities, and expanding trail corridors. The CIP provides brief project descriptions for those projects with priority ranking to assist staff in preparing future capital budget requests.

The projects were selected based on the need to address care for aging facilities, implement long-standing plans for improvements, and work toward meeting the goal to better connect and create access to park and recreation facilities. The following table summarizes the aggregate capital estimates from the 2018-2023 CIP by park types for the next six years. A full CIP funding schedule follows later in this chapter.

Figure 39. Capital Improvements Plan Expenditures Summary



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Sammamish Parks Six-Year Capital Improvement Plan

# (2017-2022 CIP)	PROJECT	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	6-year Total
PARKS CIP PROJECTS								
PK-25	East Sammamish Park - playground & spray park	$1,000,000						$1,000,000
PK-26	East Sammamish Park - parking & access improvements	$675,000						$675,000
PK-13	Beaver Lake Park - lakeside improvements	$1,350,000	$1,350,000					$2,700,000
PK-29	Lower Sammamish Commons - restroom	$500,000						$500,000
PK-47	Mystic Lake - trail extension	$35,000						$35,000
PK-09	Pine Lake Park - field upgrades		$350,000					$350,000
PK-36	Skate Park - rehabilitation/repairs		$300,000					$300,000
PK-19	Big Rock Park - Site A - phase II- restroom		$35,000	$350,000				$385,000
PK-n	Big Rock Park - Site B - phase I improvements		$1,000,000					$1,000,000
PK-45	Evans Creek Preserve - Highway 202 access			$130,000				$130,000
PK-06	East Sammamish Park - baseball field rehab			$640,000				$640,000
PK-04	Inglewood Middle School - phase I- synthetic turf & field overlay		$30,000	$390,000	$2,800,000			$3,220,000
PK-43	Evans Creek Preserve - Trail system & habitat improvements			$25,000		$25,000		$50,000
PK-11	Eastlake Community Sports Field 3 - synthetic turf replacement				$100,000	$1,300,000		$1,400,000
PK-n	Beaver Lake Park - sports field lighting			$250,000				$250,000
PK-n	Beaver Lake Park - synthetic turf conversion				$150,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$3,150,000
PK-n	East Sammamish Park - pickleball courts			$150,000				$150,000
PK-n	East Sammamish Park - community garden (former #PK-C)				$50,000			$50,000
PK-n	Off-leash Dog Park - site TBD					$50,000		$50,000
(A) SUBTOTAL PARKS CIP PROJECTS		**$3,560,000**	**$3,065,000**	**$1,935,000**	**$3,100,000**	**$2,875,000**	**$1,500,000**	**$16,035,000**
PARKS PLANNING PROJECTS								
PK-n	YMCA Property Development Plan	$100,000						$100,000
PK-34	Klahanie Park Master Plan	$50,000	$200,000					$250,000
PK-46	Indoor Field House - feasibility study		$100,000			$100,000		$200,000
PK-n	Big Rock Park - master plan update/house re-use feasibility study	$45,000	$20,000					$65,000
PK-n	Park Systemwide Wayfinding program	$12,000	$45,000					$57,000
PK-n	Environmental Interpretation /Habitat Certification			$25,000				$25,000
(B) SUBTOTAL PARKS PLANNING PROJECTS		**$207,000**	**$365,000**	**$25,000**	**$0**	**$100,000**	**$0**	**$697,000**
OTHER PARKS CIP PROJECTS								
PK-A	Future Trail Connections	$500,000		$500,000			$500,000	$1,500,000
PK-B	Town Center Park Projects		$150,000	$1,750,000	$175,000			$2,075,000
PK-D	Land Acquisition	$7,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$12,000,000
PK-E	Capital Repair/Replacement Program (includes ADA upgrades)	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$1,200,000
PK-F	Capital Contingency Reserve (based on projects)	$539,000	$206,500	$180,500	$310,000	$287,500	$150,000	$1,673,500
(C) SUBTOTAL OTHER PARKS CIP PROJECTS		**$8,239,000**	**$1,556,500**	**$3,630,500**	**$1,685,000**	**$1,487,500**	**$1,850,000**	**$18,448,500**
(D) TOTAL PARKS CIP EXPENDITURES (A+B+C)		**$12,006,000**	**$4,986,500**	**$5,590,500**	**$4,785,000**	**$4,462,500**	**$3,350,000**	**$35,180,500**

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PARKS CIP REVENUE							
Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)	$2,450,000	$2,200,000	$2,200,000	$2,200,000	$2,200,000	$2,200,000	$13,450,000
Park Impact Fees	$1,985,000	$1,985,000	$1,985,000	$1,985,000	$1,985,000	$1,985,000	$11,910,000
King County 2014-2019 Levy Funding	$120,000	$120,000	-	-	-	-	$240,000
Operating Contribution - General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Interest	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$30,000
Anticipated Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(E) TOTAL PARKS CIP REVENUE	**$4,560,000**	**$4,310,000**	**$4,190,000**	**$4,190,000**	**$4,190,000**	**$4,190,000**	**$25,630,000**

PARKS CIP FUND 6-YR OVERVIEW	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Beginning Fund Balance	$9,294,000	$1,848,000	$1,171,500	-$229,000	-$824,000	-$1,096,500
Revenue -E)	$4,560,000	$4,310,000	$4,190,000	$4,190,000	$4,190,000	$4,190,000
Expenditures -D)	$12,006,000	$4,986,500	$5,590,500	$4,785,000	$4,462,500	$3,350,000
ENDING FUND BALANCE	$1,848,000	$1,171,500	-$229,000	-$824,000	-$1,096,500	-$256,500

NOTES:

This CIP identifies planning-level cost estimates and does not assume the value o volunteer or other non-City contributions. Detailed costing may be necessary for projects noted.

This CIP is not an official budget and intended as a guiding document for City staff in the preparation of departmental budgets.

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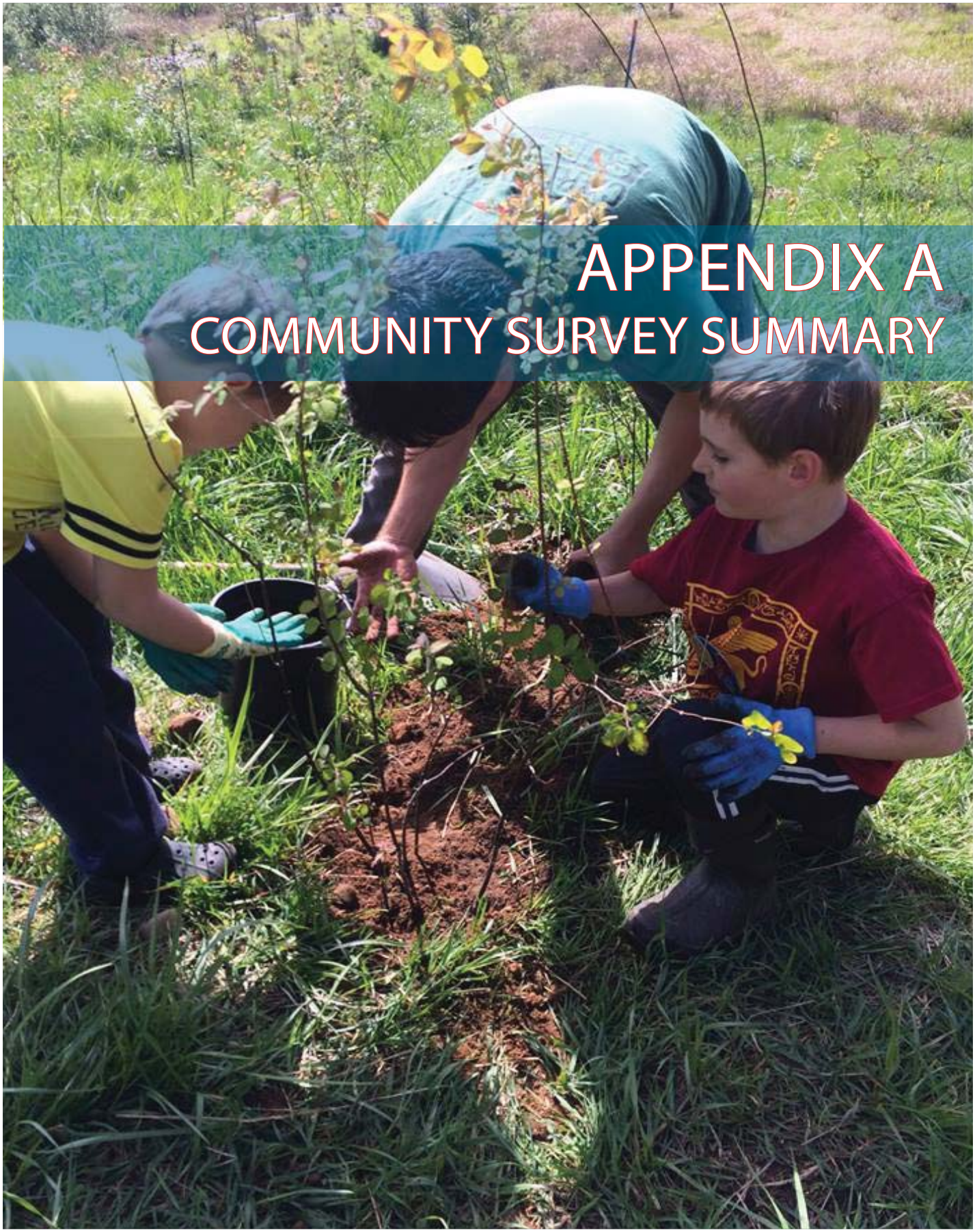

APPENDIX A
COMMUNITY SURVEY SUMMARY

2018 PRO plan

City of Sammamish Land Acquisition Survey -- Topline Results (weighted by age) Subject to Revisions

q2 - When it comes to meeting the needs of the community, would you say there are…

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	More than enough parks and recreation opportunities in Sammamish	76	8.9	9.0	9.0
	About the right number of parks and recreation opportunities in Sammamish	389	45.4	46.3	55.4
	Not enough parks and recreation opportunities in Sammamish	337	39.4	40.2	95.5
	Don't Know	37	4.4	4.5	100.0
	Total	839	98.1	100.0	
Missing	System	17	1.9		
Total		856	100.0		

q3 -- Priorities for Sammamish Parks & Recreation Department

	Mean
Conduct maintenance on existing facilities	32.88
Buy land for future park use and open space	33.16
Develop new parks and recreation facilities on undeveloped sites	25.43
Improve and upgrade existing city parks	29.47

q4 - Do you think the City should acquire more land for parks, recreation, open space, and other public uses?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	187	21.8	22.0	22.0
	Yes	663	77.4	78.0	100.0
	Total	850	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	6	.8		
Total		856	100.0		

q4.1 -- What should be the focus for land acquisition?

		Count	Column Response % (Base: Count)
focusoflandacquisition	Active Use / Recreation (play fields, playgrounds, sports courts, etc.)	311	47.0%
	Passive Use (walking trails, wildlife viewing, etc.)	513	77.6%
	Preservation (natural open space areas)	455	68.9%
	Other	43	6.5%
	Total	661	200.1%

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.

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q4.1.1 - Active Use/Recreation Desired Increases

		Count	Column Response % (Base: Count)
ActiveRecreation	Playgrounds	180	57.9%
	Athletic fields	176	56.8%
	Sports courts	147	47.4%
	Waterfront recreation	171	55.1%
	Indoor recreation	133	42.8%
	Other	24	7.6%
	Total	310	267.6%

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.

q4.1.2 -- Passive Use Desired Increases

		Count	Column Response % (Base: Count)
PassiveUse	Picnic areas (shelters, tables)	239	45.5%
	Trails (walking & bicycle)	502	95.6%
	Wildlife viewing	325	62.0%
	Cultural/historic sites	172	32.8%
	Community gardens	242	46.1%
	Other	36	6.9%
	Total	525	288.8%

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.

q4.1.3 -- Preservation Desired Increases

		Count	Column Response % (Base: Count)
Preservation	Preserving tree canopy	412	88.7%
	Linking streams and fish/wildlife corridors	364	78.3%
	Proximity to existing open spaces	215	46.2%
	Wetlands and sensitive areas with ecological benefit	372	80.1%
	Other	15	3.2%
	Total	465	296.4%

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.

q5 -- Areas for More Open Space and Land Acquisition

		Count	Column Response % (Base: Count)
AreasForAcquisition	NE quadrant (north of SE 8th Street and east of 228th Avenue SE)	279	38.3%
	NW quadrant (north of SE 8th Street and west of 228th Avenue SE)	273	37.5%
	SE quadrant (south of SE 8th Street and east of 228th Avenue SE)	335	46.1%
	SW quadrant (south of SE 8th Street and west of 228th Avenue SE)	279	38.4%
	None of the above	151	20.8%
	Total	728	181.0%

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.

q6 - Thinking about last Spring & Summer, about how often did someone from your household visit a city park in Sammamish?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No one visited a park	55	6.4	6.5	6.5
	About once a week or more	428	50.0	50.5	57.0
	About two or three times a month	184	21.5	21.7	78.7
	About once a month	93	10.9	11.0	89.7
	Once or twice over the spring/summer season	80	9.4	9.5	99.2
	Don't Know	7	.8	.8	100.0
	Total	847	98.9	100.0	
Missing	System	9	1.1		
Total		856	100.0		

q7 -- Parks visited in the last year

		Count	Column Response % (Base: Count)
ParksVisited	Beaver Lake Park	585	68.6%
	Beaver Lake Preserve	252	29.5%
	Big Rock Park	190	22.3%
	East Sammamish Park	259	30.3%
	Ebright Creek Park	274	32.2%
	Evans Creek Preserve	238	27.9%
	Ilahee Park Trail	70	8.2%
	Klahanie Park	297	34.9%
	NE Sammamish Park	127	14.9%
	Pine Lake Park	641	75.2%
	Sammamish Commons	466	54.7%
	Sammamish Landing	269	31.5%
	None of the above in the last year	54	6.3%
	Total	853	436.4%

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.

q8 -- Reasons for Visiting Parks

		Count	Column Response % (Base: Count)
VisitParkReasons	Relaxation	482	60.4%
	Fitness	210	26.3%
	Walk/trails/jog/run	606	76.0%
	Athletic fields	146	18.3%
	Playgrounds	313	39.2%
	Events/concerts/festivals/activities	246	30.8%
	Other	106	13.2%
	Total	798	264.2%

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.

q9 -- Travel Mode to Parks

		Count	Column Response % (Base: Count)
ModeToPark	Walk	344	40.9%
	Bicycle	140	16.6%
	Drive	780	92.8%
	Public transportation	2	0.3%
	Other	8	1.0%
	Total	840	151.6%

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.

q10 - If you were to walk, how long would it take you to walk to the city park nearest to your home?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than 5 minutes	61	7.1	7.2	7.2
	5 to 10 minutes	221	25.8	26.1	33.3
	More than 10 minutes	518	60.5	61.1	94.4
	Not sure	47	5.5	5.6	100.0
	Total	847	98.9	100.0	
Missing	System	9	1.1		
Total		856	100.0		

q11 - How would you rate the Quality of Sammamish parks? Use a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means poor and 10 means excellent.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 - POOR	1	.1	.1	.1
	2	1	.1	.1	.2
	3	5	.6	.6	.9
	4	7	.8	.8	1.7
	5	30	3.5	3.7	5.4
	6	54	6.3	6.7	12.0
	7	177	20.7	21.7	33.8
	8	300	35.0	36.8	70.6
	9	146	17.1	17.9	88.5
	10 - EXCELLENT	94	11.0	11.5	100.0
	Total	815	95.2	100.0	
Missing	System	41	4.8		
Total		856	100.0		

q12 -- Desired Additional Recreational Programs

		Count	Column Response % (Base: Count)
AdditionalRecPrograms	Participatory events (choir, book club, band, fun runs, etc.)	232	29.9%
	Visual arts events (art walks, gallery/museum exhibits, etc.)	236	30.5%
	Other performing arts (lectures, readings, comedy, etc.)	154	19.8%
	Music performances (jazz, orchestra, etc)	324	41.8%
	Theater performances (plays, musicals, etc.)	298	38.4%
	Dance performances (ballet, jazz, etc.)	130	16.8%
	Programs for adults 55 and over, such as classes, trips, and drop-in activities	231	29.9%
	Teen activities	250	32.2%
	Educational classes, such as technology, natural history, safety and health	271	34.9%
	Arts programs, such as music, dance, arts and crafts	225	29.0%
	Adults sports and fitness classes, such as yoga and Zumba	298	38.5%
	Youth sports programs and camps, such as tennis, basketball and soccer	340	43.9%
	Other	50	6.4%
	Total	775	391.9%

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.

q13 -- Desired Destinations for Additional Walking and Biking Trails

		Count	Column Response % (Base: Count)
TrailDestinations	Community & Aquatic Center/City Hall/Library	311	37.6%
	Lake Sammamish	336	40.6%
	Commercial centers: work places, shopping, and services	328	39.7%
	Neighboring cities linked to Sammamish	130	15.8%
	Sammamish neighborhoods	355	43.0%
	Schools	215	26.0%
	Regional trails (such as King County's East Lake Sammamish Trail)	377	45.6%
	Other public parks and open spaces	223	27.0%
	Other	10	1.2%
	Total	827	276.6%

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.

2018 PRO plan

Q14 -- Priority Level for Park and Recreation Services

	Not a priority		Low priority		High priority		Top priority		Don't Know		Total	
	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Fields for cricket	463	56.8%	257	31.5%	35	4.3%	6	0.8%	53	6.6%	815	100.0%
Senior Center	120	14.8%	262	32.1%	306	37.6%	71	8.7%	57	6.9%	815	100.0%
Mountain bike trails/Pump track	183	22.6%	338	41.6%	203	25.1%	58	7.2%	28	3.5%	811	100.0%
Performing arts/Cultural arts facility	135	16.7%	277	34.4%	293	36.4%	59	7.3%	41	5.1%	805	100.0%
Fields for baseball or softball	186	23.1%	340	42.3%	226	28.1%	34	4.3%	18	2.2%	804	100.0%
Picnic shelters	57	7.1%	262	32.3%	417	51.3%	68	8.3%	8	1.0%	812	100.0%
Fields for soccer/lacrosse/football	144	18.4%	310	39.5%	243	31.0%	70	8.9%	17	2.2%	784	100.0%
Skateboarding or BMX areas	291	36.1%	386	48.0%	91	11.4%	18	2.2%	19	2.3%	805	100.0%
Community gardens	108	13.4%	274	34.0%	320	39.7%	89	11.1%	14	1.8%	805	100.0%
Gymnasiums for indoor sports (basketball/volleyball)	195	24.2%	271	33.7%	245	30.4%	73	9.1%	21	2.6%	805	100.0%
Splash pads/Spray Parks	190	23.7%	261	32.6%	218	27.2%	108	13.4%	25	3.1%	802	100.0%
Restrooms in parks	17	2.0%	107	12.9%	425	51.4%	273	33.0%	5	0.7%	826	100.0%
Walking & hiking trails	21	2.5%	62	7.5%	390	46.8%	357	42.9%	2	0.3%	833	100.0%
Off-leash dog areas (dog parks)	166	20.6%	283	35.1%	217	26.9%	122	15.1%	19	2.4%	808	100.0%
Sports courts for basketball, tennis and Pickleball	154	19.1%	305	37.9%	261	32.4%	72	9.0%	13	1.6%	805	100.0%
New lands for access to Lake Sammamish	108	13.2%	155	19.0%	289	35.3%	249	30.4%	18	2.2%	818	100.0%
Indoor soccer fields	316	39.4%	284	35.4%	124	15.5%	61	7.6%	18	2.2%	804	100.0%
Other	3	5.2%	2	2.8%	6	9.7%	50	78.0%	3	4.3%	64	100.0%

q15 - What is your age?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18 – 24	74	8.6	8.6	8.6
	25 – 34	98	11.4	11.4	20.1
	35 – 44	236	27.6	27.6	47.6
	45 – 54	231	27.0	27.0	74.6
	55 – 64	131	15.3	15.3	89.9
	65 – 74	59	6.9	6.9	96.8
	75+	27	3.2	3.2	100.0
	Total	856	100.0	100.0	

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q16 - Which of the following best describes your household at this time:

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Couple with children under 18 at home	455	53.1	53.6	53.6
	Couple with no children under 18 at home	310	36.2	36.6	90.2
	Single with children under 18 at home	16	1.8	1.9	92.1
	Single with no children under 18 at home	67	7.8	7.9	100.0
	Total	847	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	9	1.0		
Total		856	100.0		

q17 - How long have you lived in the City of Sammamish?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than 2 years	93	10.9	10.9	10.9
	2 – 5 years	191	22.3	22.4	33.4
	6 – 9 years	90	10.6	10.6	44.0
	10 or more years	477	55.7	56.0	100.0
	Total	851	99.4	100.0	
Missing	System	5	.6		
Total		856	100.0		

q18 - Does your household own or rent your home?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Own	784	91.6	92.5	92.5
	Rent	64	7.5	7.5	100.0
	Total	848	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	8	1.0		
Total		856	100.0		

q19 - Other comments regardingparks, recration, and open spaces

Answers to this open end question are currently being coded.

Draft 1

City of Sammamish Land Acquisition Survey

Comprehensive Report

4/13/2017

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Purpose and Methods

Purpose

The City of Sammamish is developing a land acquisition strategy (LAS) to accommodate ongoing community needs, increases in development, and a desire to proactively acquire more land. The City is focused not only on developing new parks and trails, but also on capturing the environmental benefits of preserving natural resources, wildlife corridors, and tree canopy. The City is also in the process of updating its Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PRO) Plan.

The City conducted a public survey to gather information and input from the community to help inform the LAS and the PRO Plan update. The survey was designed to measure a variety of variables, including, but not limited to:

- Satisfaction with the number of parks and recreation opportunities
- Priorities for the Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department
- Opinions about acquiring more land for parks, recreation, open space, and other public use
- Frequency of using local parks
- Which parks are used and for what purposes
- Opinions about the quality of Sammamish parks
- Desired additional recreational programs
- Preferred destinations for future trail connections
- Top priorities for future parks and recreation services

Methods

PRR conducted a statistically valid, address-based survey from March 6, through March 30, 2017, using the following methods:

- Mailed a paper copy of the questionnaire to a random sample of 4,000 households in the City of Sammamish. 62 envelopes were returned by the Post Office as undeliverable, resulting in a base of 3,938.
- The questionnaire could be completed using the paper version or the online version. A unique ID ensured that the questionnaire was completed only once for each household.
- A total of 856 households completed the questionnaire:
  - 598 on paper
  - 258 online
- The response rate was 22%.
- The margin of error is +/- 3.4%.
- All reported relationships are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

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Are there enough parks and recreation opportunities in the City of Sammamish?

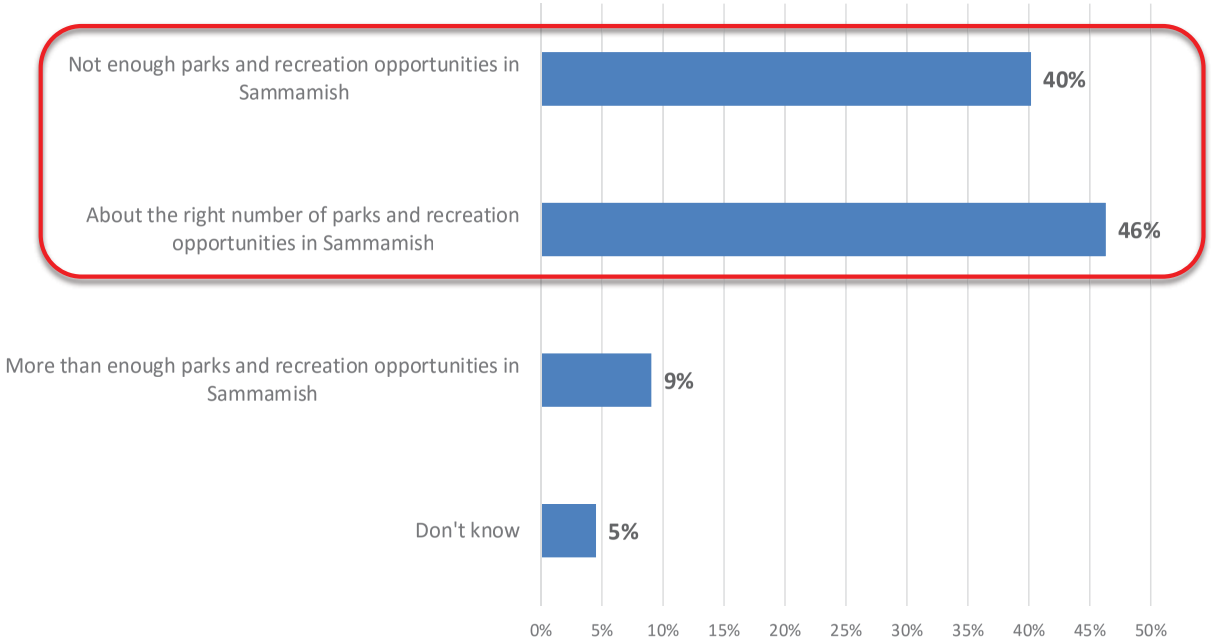
- Although almost half (46%) think that there are enough parks and recreation activities to meet thee needs of the community, another two-fifths (40%) think that there are not.
- Only about a tenth (9%) think that there are more than enough parks and recreation activities to meet the needs of the community.

Cross-tabulation analysis indicated those more likely to think there were not enough parks and recreation activities were those who:

- Are 38-64 years of age
- Are couples or singles with children under 18 living at home
- Have lived in Sammamish less than 10 years
- Own their home

When it comes to meeting the needs of the community, would you say:

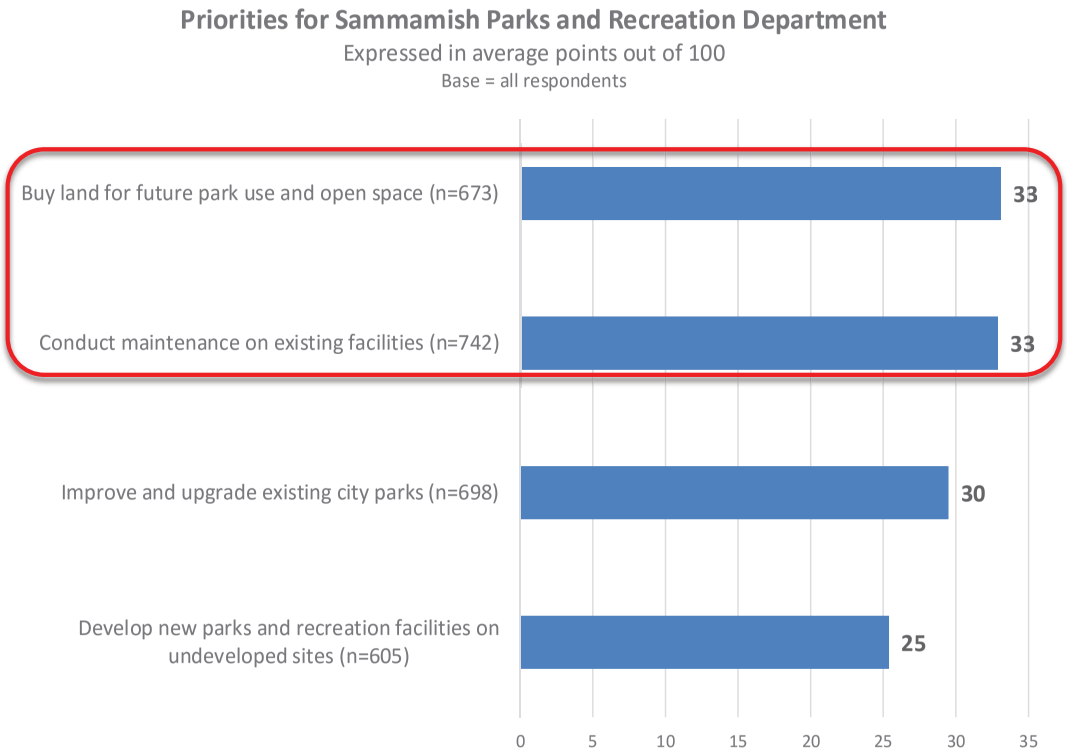
Base = all respondents (n=839)



PRR

What are the priorities for the Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department?

- When considering the four priorities presented to survey respondents, all received between 25 and 33 priority points out of 100, indicating a fairly even split across the four priorities.
- However, two priorities were considered slightly higher:
  - Buying land for future park use and open space
  - Conducting maintenance on existing facilities



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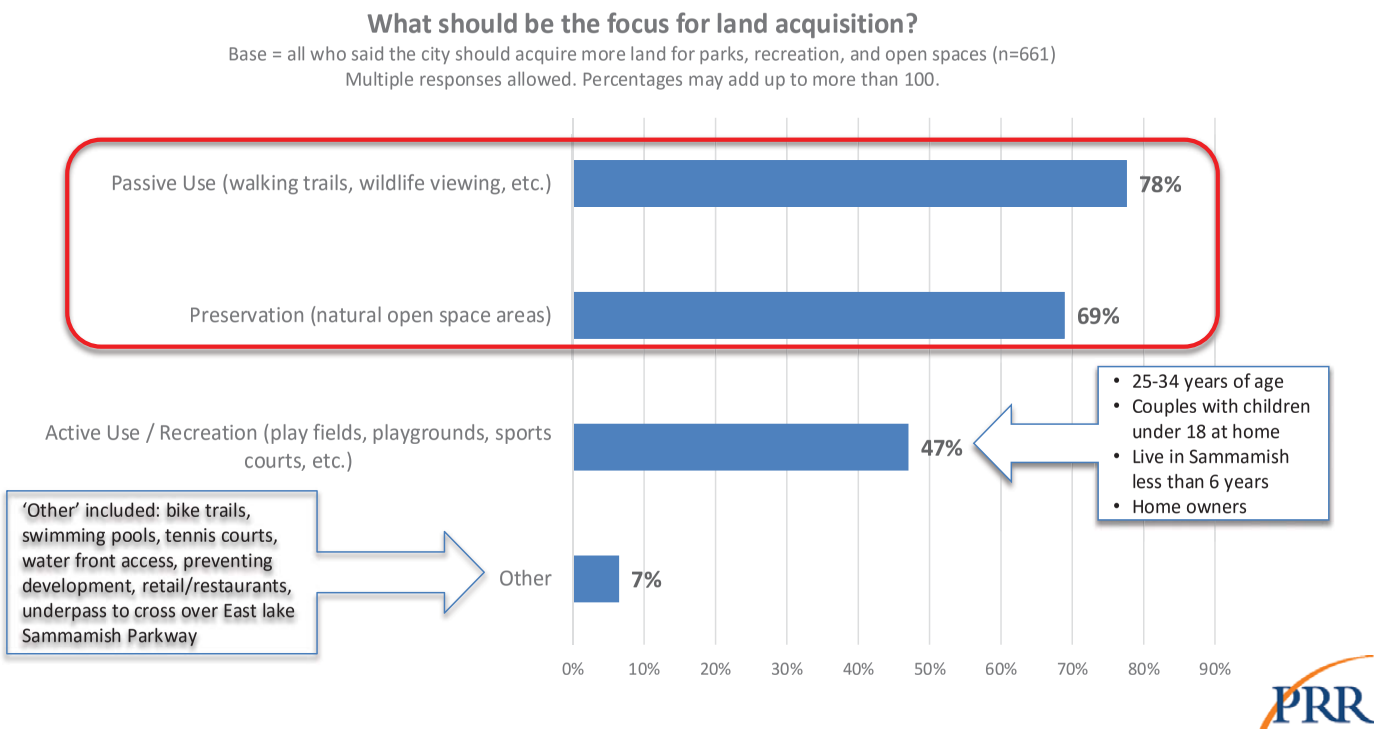
What should be the focus for land acquisition?

- More than three-quarters (78%) think the city should acquire more land for parks, recreation, open spaces, and other public uses.
- Two-thirds or more of residents think that the two major foci for land acquisition should be:
  - Passive use areas, such as walking trails, wildlife viewing, etc. (78%)
  - Preserving natural open space areas (69%)

Cross-tabulation analysis indicated those more likely to think the city should acquire more land were those who:
- Are 18-44 years of age
- Are couples or singles with children under 18 living at home
- Have lived in Sammamish less than 6 years



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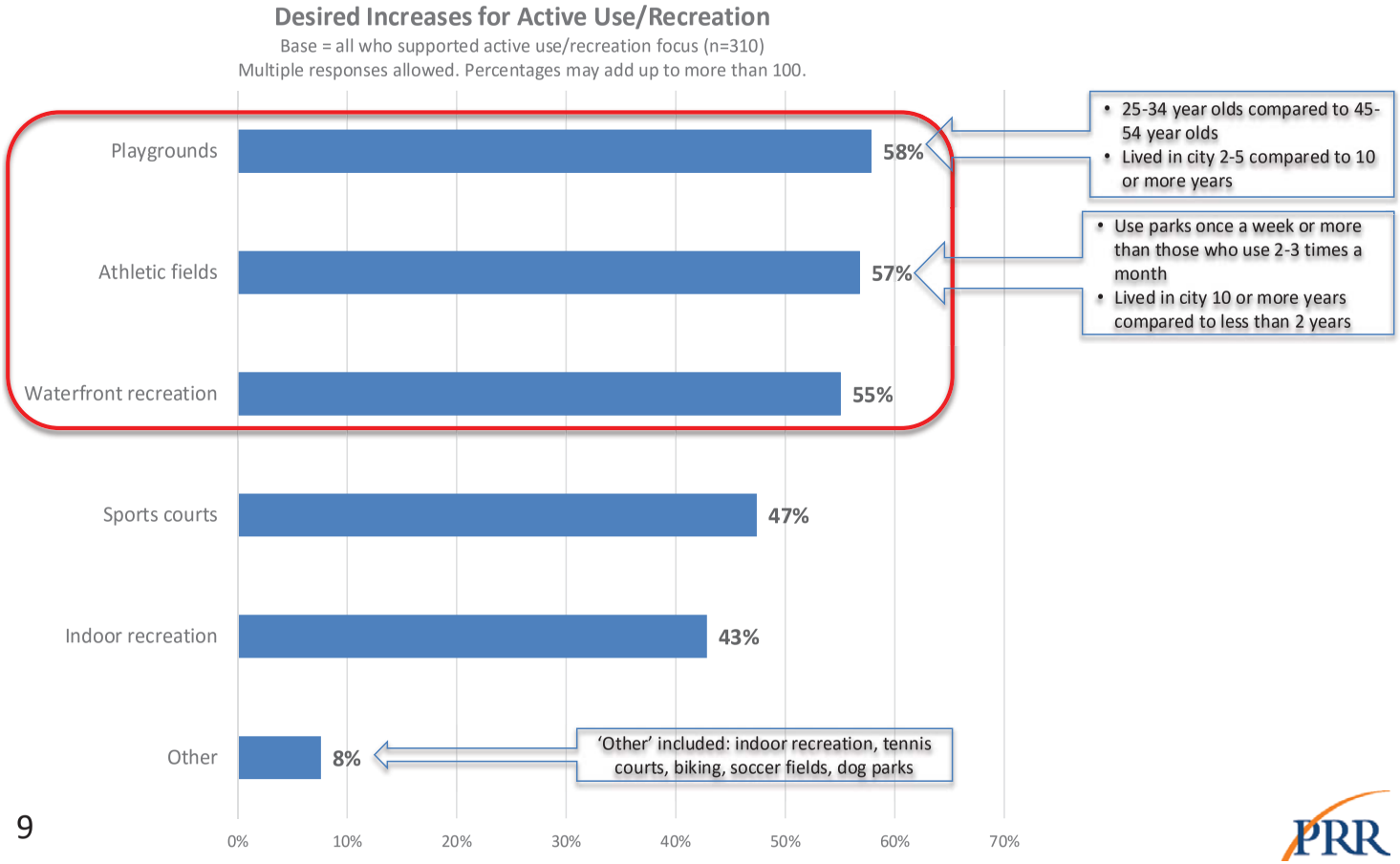
What active use/recreation increases are desired?

- The top three desired increases in active use/recreation infrastructure are:
  - Playgrounds (58%)
  - Athletic fields (57%)
  - Waterfront recreation (55%)



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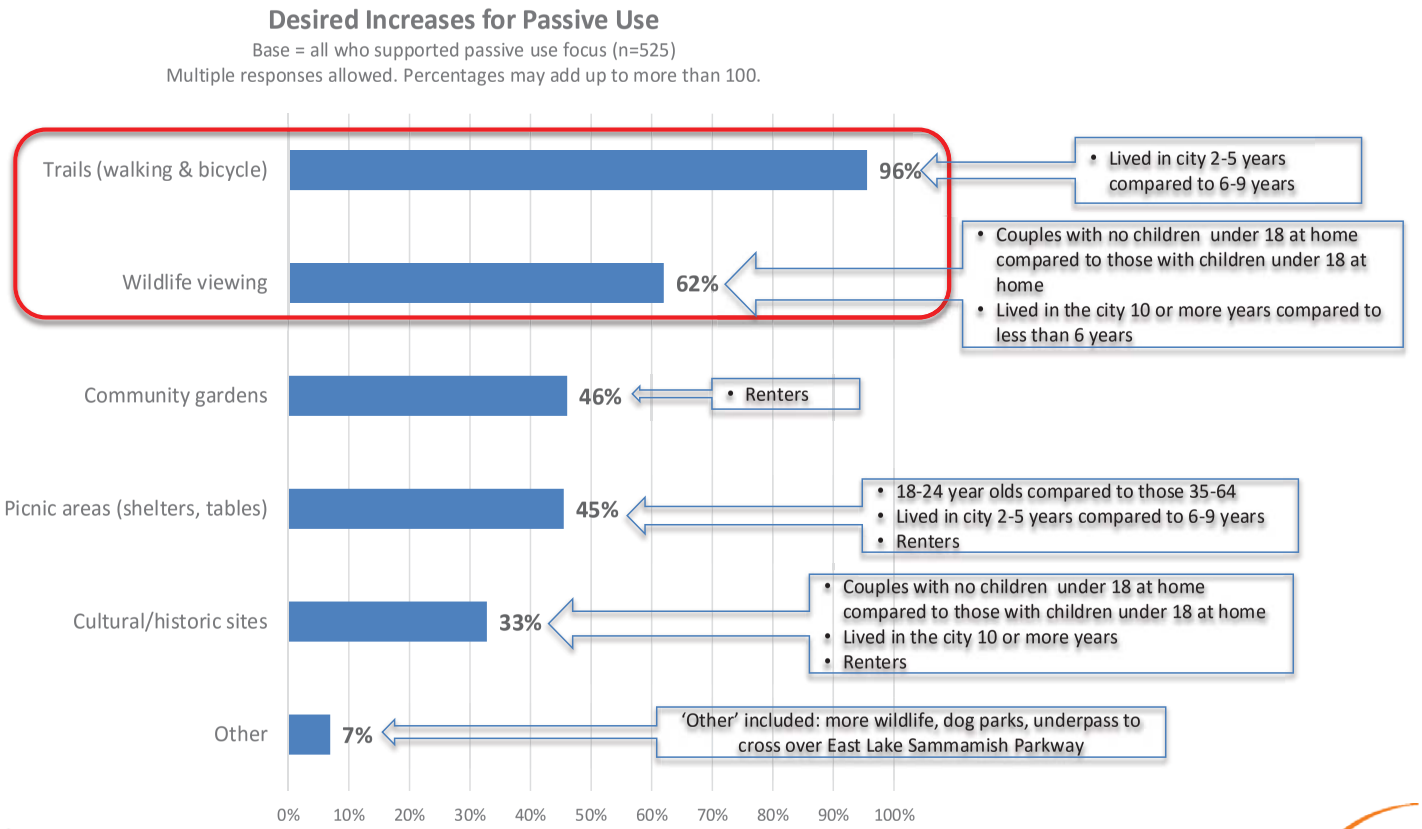
What passive use increases are desired?

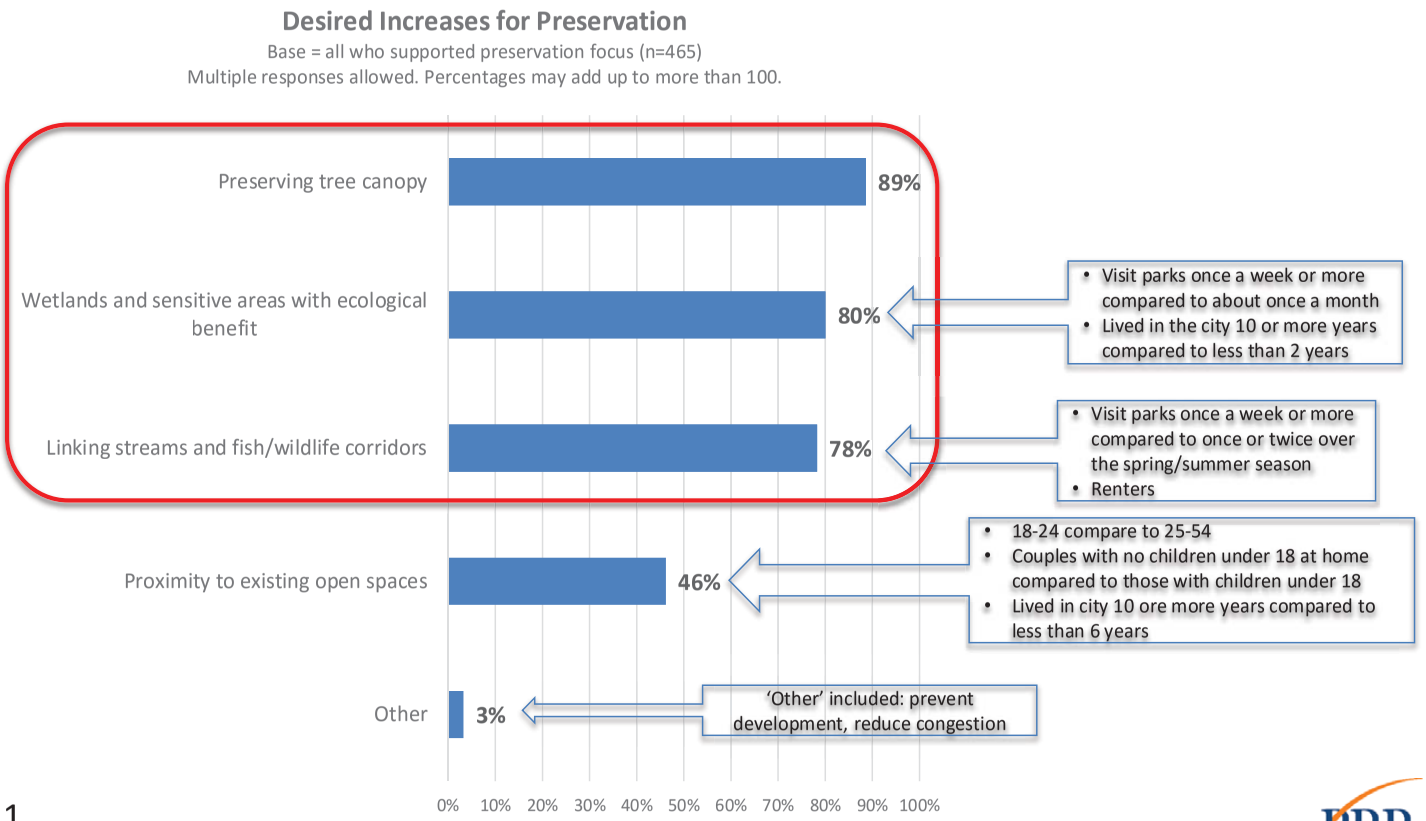
- The top two desired increases in passive use infrastructure are:
  - Trails for walking and biking (96%)
  - Wildlife viewing (62%)



PRR

What preservation increases are desired?

- The top three desired increases for preservation are:
  - Preserving tree canopy (89%)
  - Wetlands and sensitive areas with ecological benefit (80%)
  - Linking streams and fish/wildlife corridors (78%)



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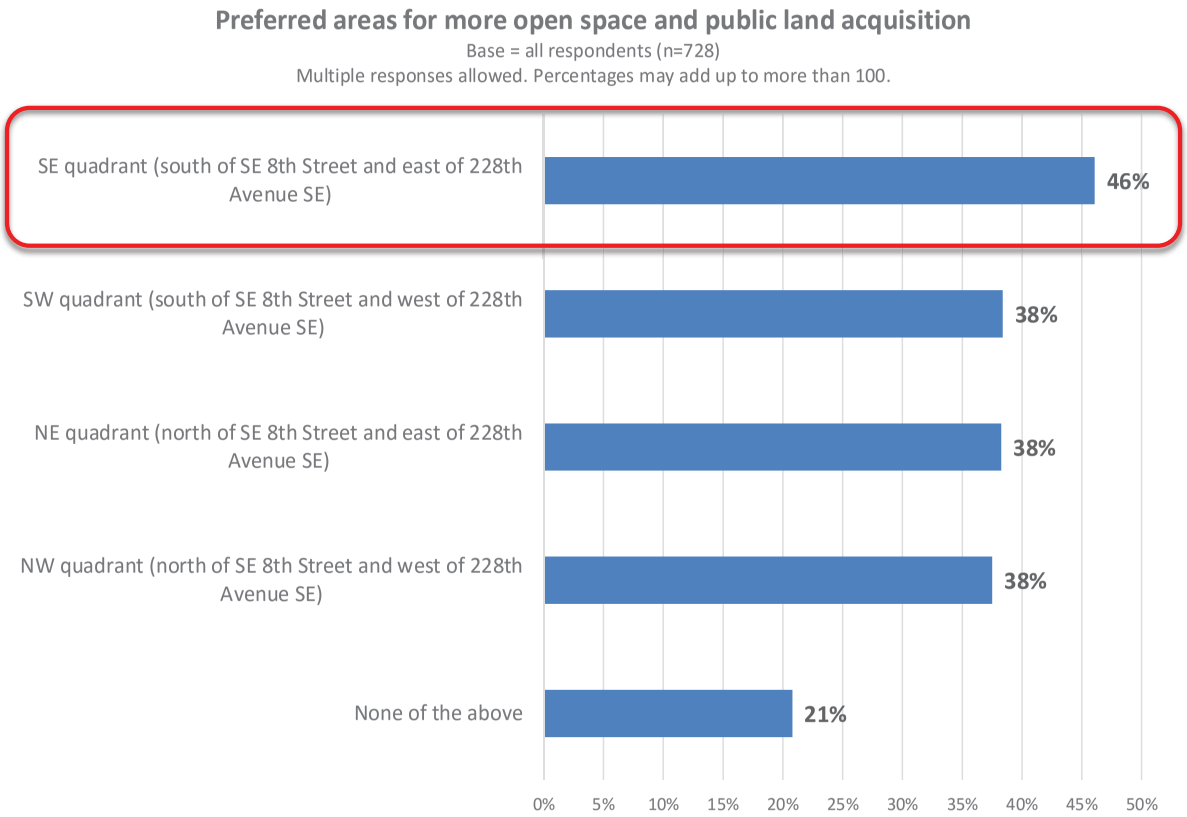
What are the preferred areas for more open space and public land acquisition?

- About a fifth (21%) said that none of the areas presented in the survey were preferred for more open space and public land acquisition.
- Of those who had a preference for areas for more open space and land acquisition, all four areas presented in the survey received support by almost two-fifths or more, with the SE quadrant (south of SE 8th Street and east of 228th Avenue SE) receiving the most support (46%)



How frequently do residents use city parks in the Spring and Summer?

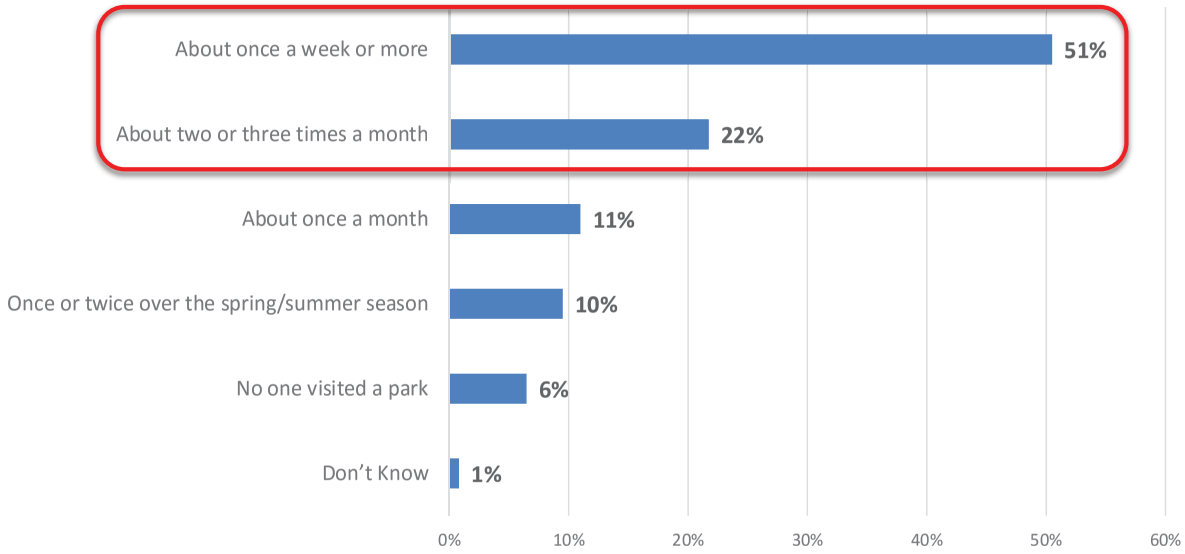
- About half (51%) reported that someone from their household visited a Sammamish city park about once a week or more during the last Spring and Summer seasons.
- Almost another quarter (22%) reported visiting about two to three times a month.
- Many live fairly close to city parks, with a third (33%) living 10 or fewer minutes walking distance to a park. However, three-fifths (61%) live more than 10 minutes walking distance to their closest park.
- Most residents travel to city parks they typically get their by driving (92%) and/or walking (41%). Another 17% bike to the parks.

Cross-tabulation analysis indicated those more likely to visit city parks more frequently were those who:

- Are 18-54 years of age
- Are couples, especially those who have children under 18 living at home
- Are single with children under 18 living at home
- Have lived in Sammamish less than 10 years
- Rent their home

How often did someone from your household visit a Sammamish city park over the last Spring and Summer?

Base = all respondents (n=847)



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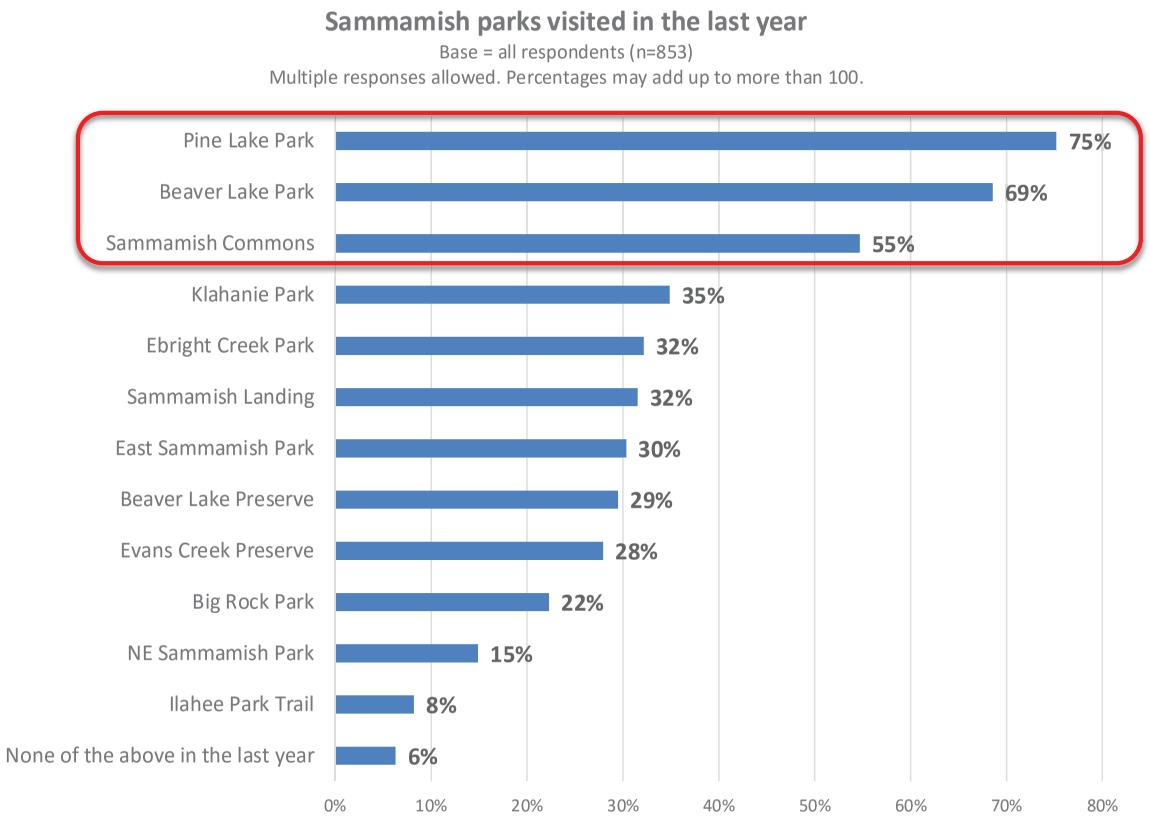
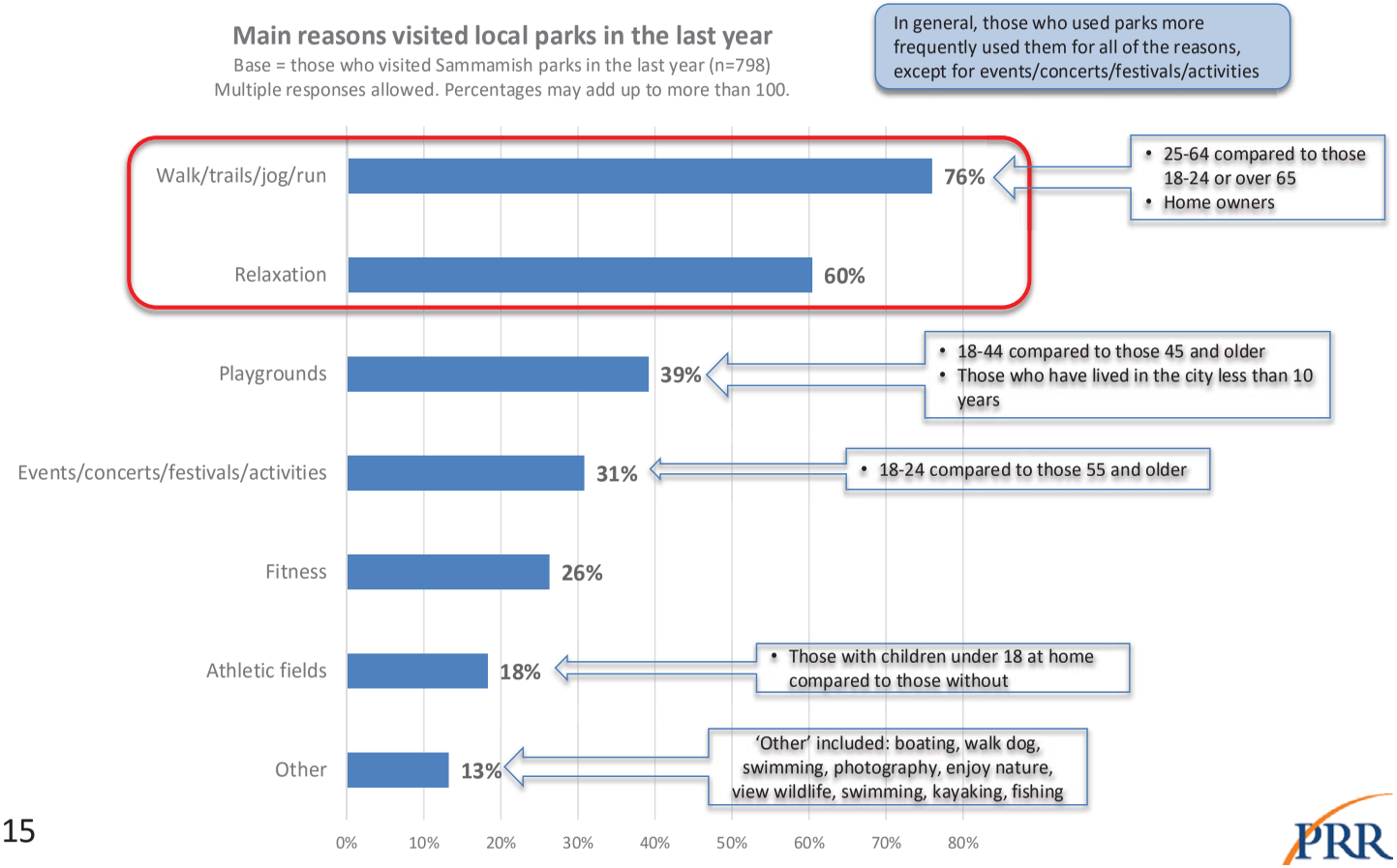
What parks were visited most frequently in the last year?

- Sammamish parks were visited by most (94%) of Sammamish households in the last year.
- Three parks stood out as the most frequently visited in the last year:
  - Pine lake Park (75%)
  - Beaver Lake Park (69%)
  - Sammamish Commons (55%)



What were the main reasons residents visited local parks in the last year?

- Residents visited local parks in the last year for many reasons, with the following two being the most frequently mentioned:
  - Walking, using trails, jogging, and/or running (76%)
  - Relaxing (60%)



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How do residents rate the quality of Sammamish parks?

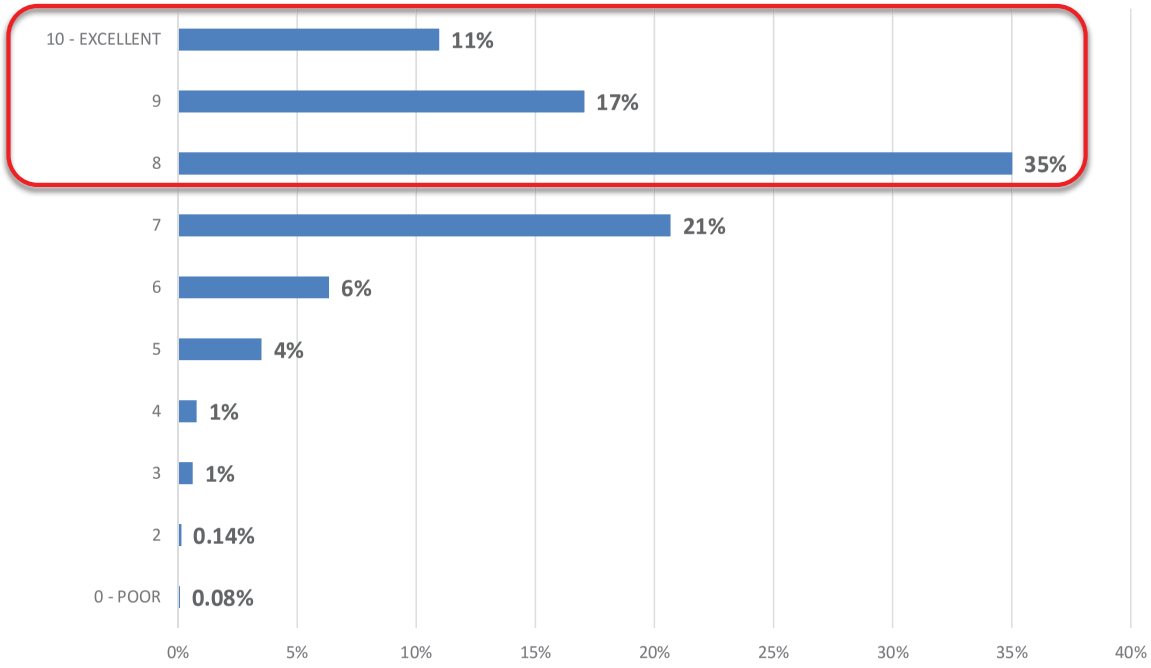
- Sammamish parks received fairly high marks on quality, with almost two-thirds rating them and 8 or better on a scale of 0 to 10.
- However, only about a tenth (11%) rated the parks as excellent.

Cross-tabulation analysis indicated those more likely to rate the quality of Sammamish parks higher were those who:

- Lived less than 5 minutes from the closest park
- Couples with children under 18 living at home
- Have lived in Sammamish less than 10 years
- Own their home

How would you rate the quality of Sammamish parks on a scale of 0 to 10?

Base = all respondents (n=815)



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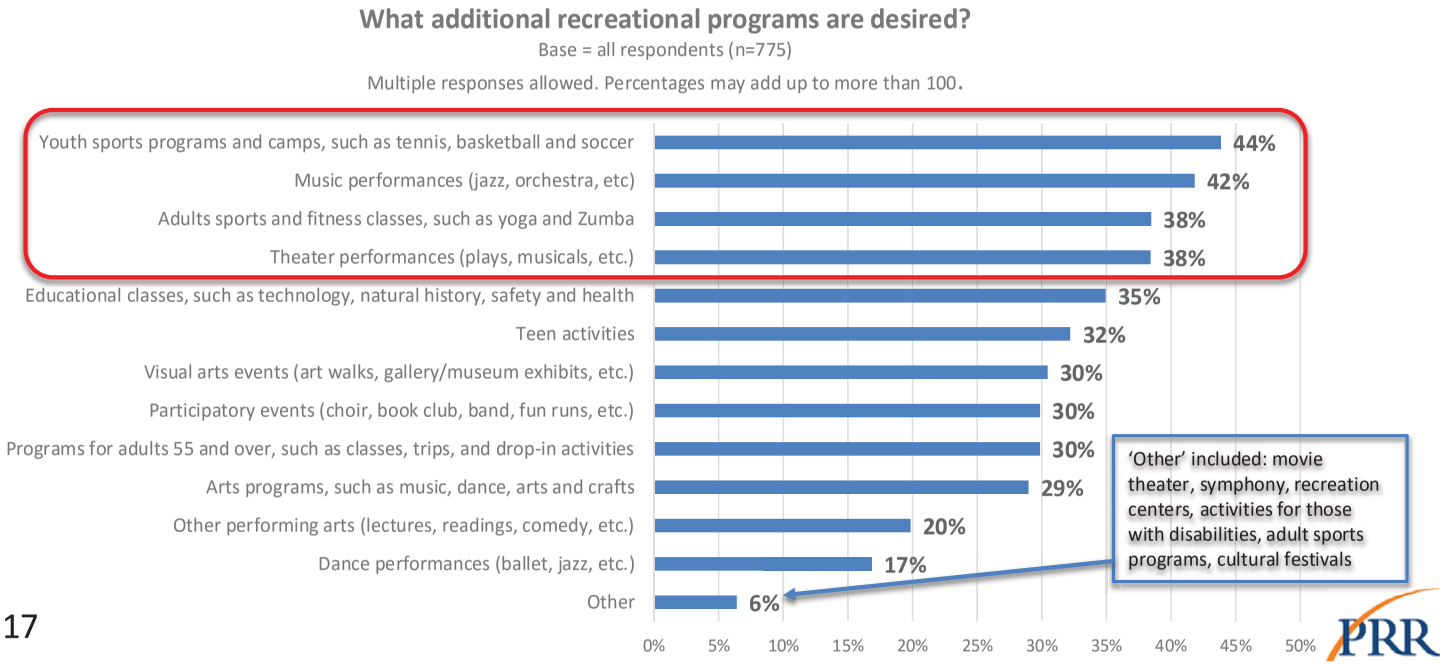
What additional recreational programs are desired?

- The most desired additional recreational programs are:
  - Youth sports programs and camps, such as tennis, basketball and soccer (44%)
  - Music performances (42%)
  - Adults sports and fitness classes such as yoga and Zumba (38%)
  - Theater performances (38%)

In general, the following were more likely to be desired by those who have lived in the city 10 or more years compared to 2-5 years; and who are 25 and older:
- Participatory events
- Visual arts events
- Other performing arts
- Theater performances
- Programs for adults 55 and older

The following were more likely to be desired by those who have lived in the city less than 10 years and under 45 years of age:
- Adult sports and fitness classes
- Youth sports programs and camps



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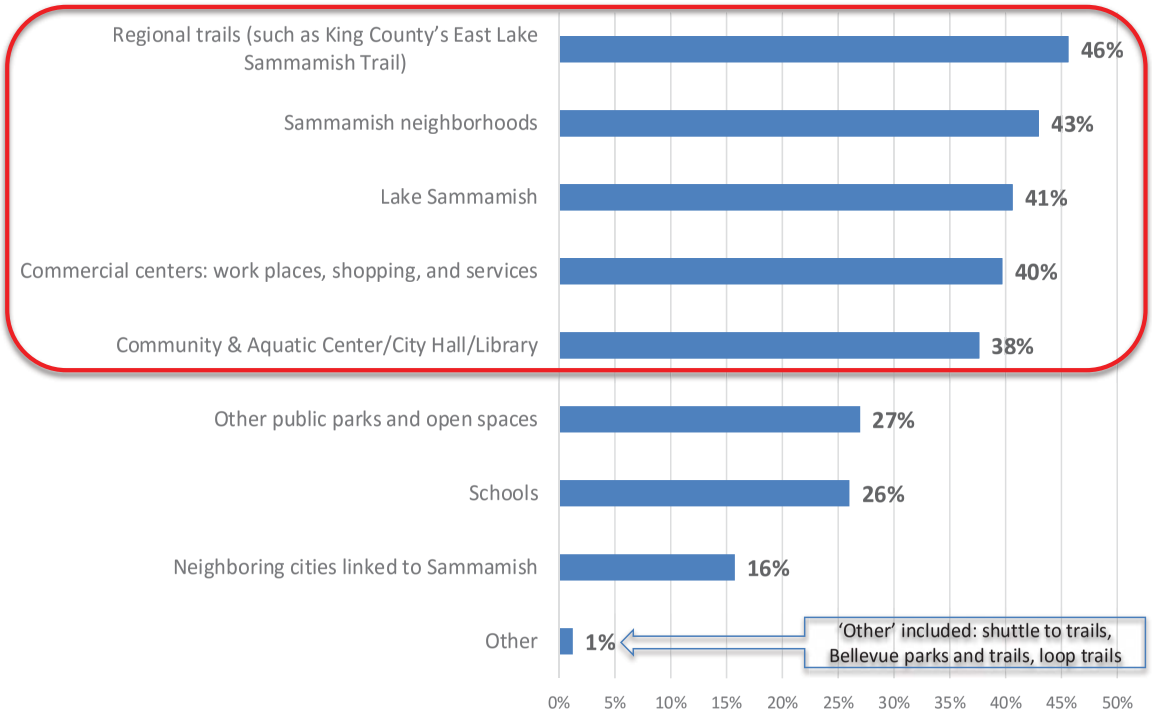
What are considered important connections for future walking and biking trails?

- Most of the destinations for connections with future walking and biking trails were considered important by almost two-fifths or more of the respondents.
- Perhaps more important were destinations that were considered less important. These included:
  - Other public parks and open spaces (27%)
  - Schools (26%)
  - Neighboring cities linked to Sammamish (16%)

Important destinations for connections by future walking and biking trails

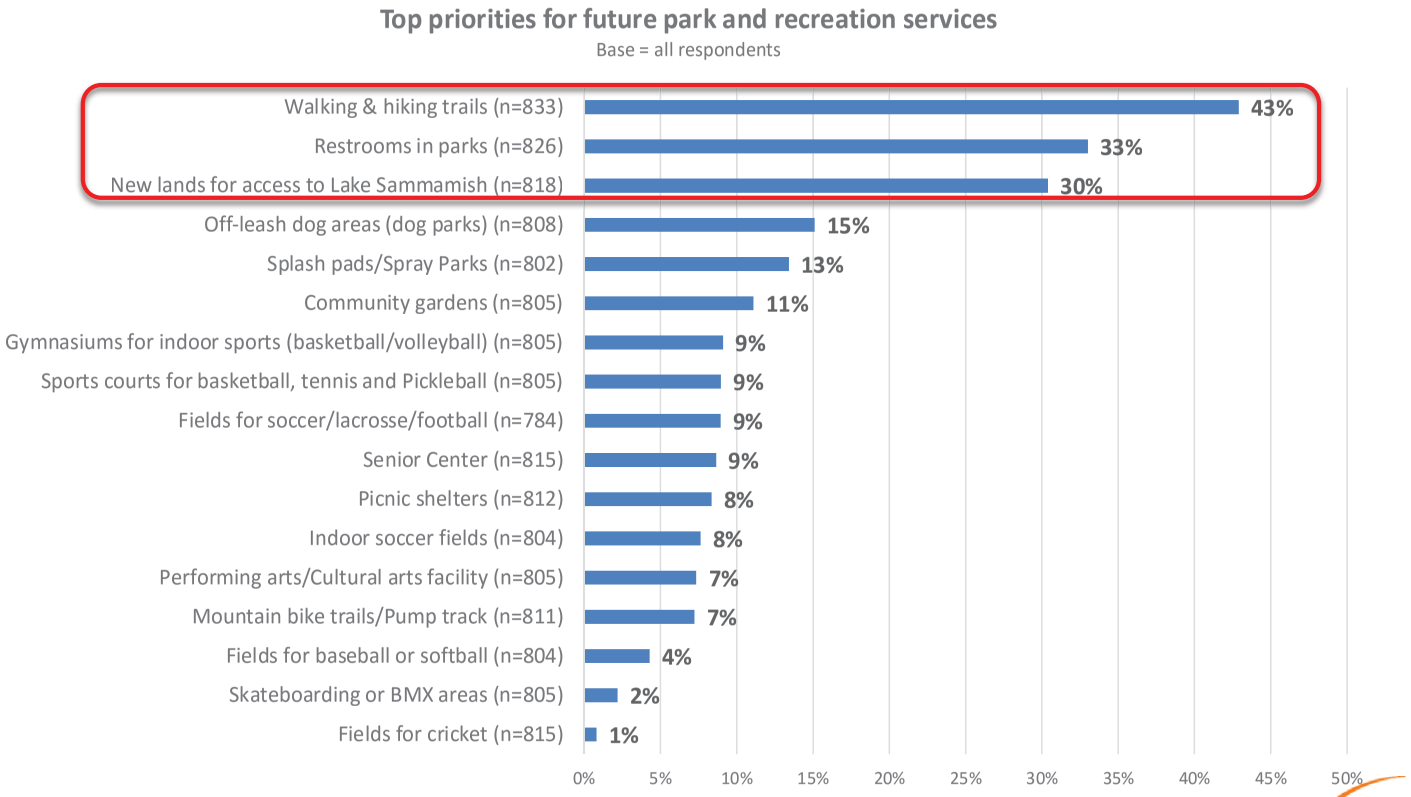
Base = all respondents (n=827)

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages may add up to more than 100.



What are the top priorities for future park and recreation services?

- The top priorities for future park and recreation services included:
  - Walking and hiking trails (43%) – especially among home owners
  - Restrooms in parks (33%) – especially among home owners
  - New lands for access to lake Sammamish (303%) – especially among couples (with and without kids at home) and renters
- It should also be noted that when asked what other future park and recreation services priorities were important to them, 50 people responded, more than half of them (28) mentioning an ice rink.



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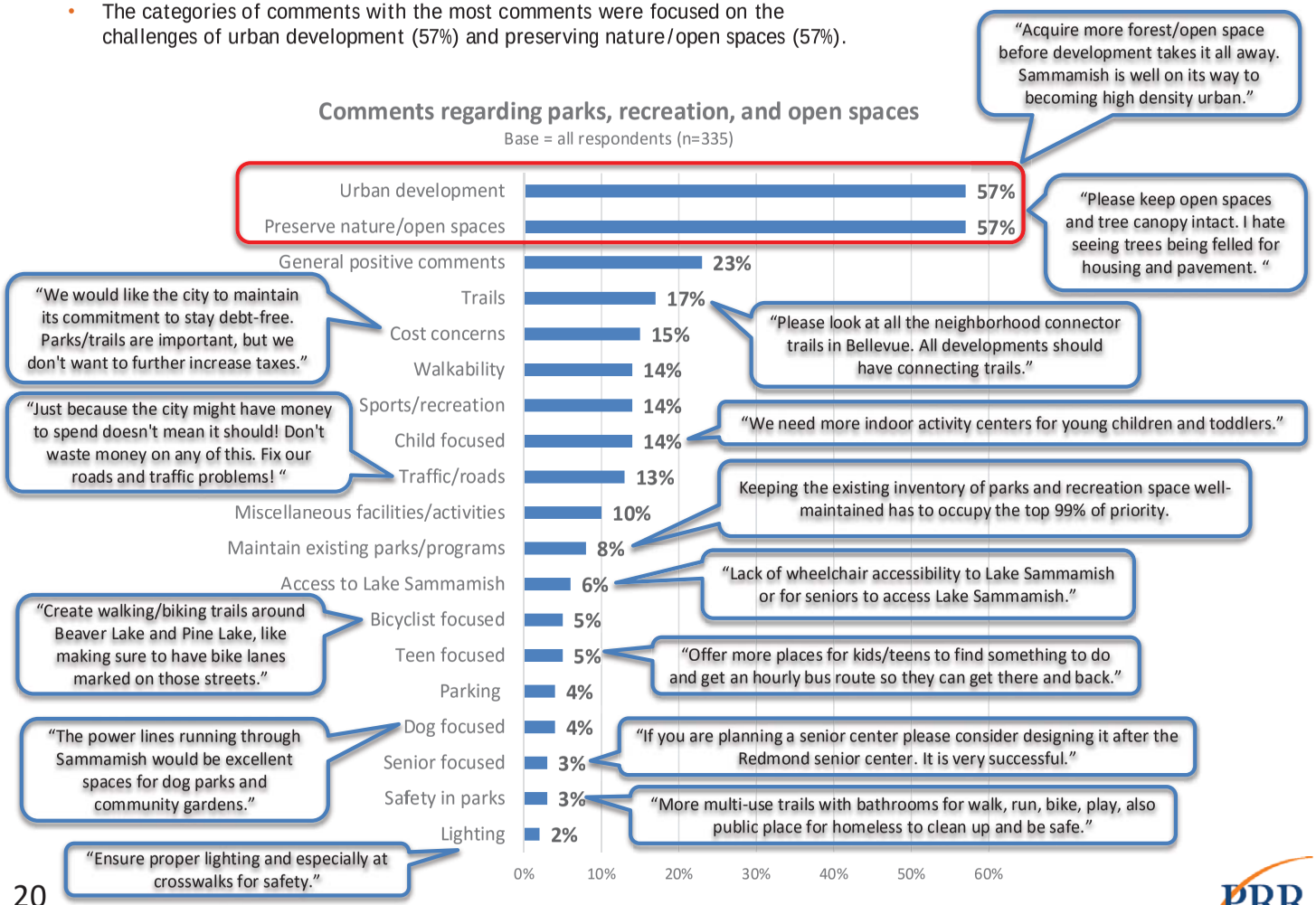
Additional comments regarding parks, recreation, and open spaces

- The categories of comments with the most comments were focused on the challenges of urban development (57%) and preserving nature/open spaces (57%).



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APPENDIX B
VIRTUAL TOWN HALL SUMMARY

Sammamish PRO Plan

Virtual Town Hall

Question Responses

Question 1: Thinking about big picture priorities for the future, please rank the following list from most important to least important (1= most important, 6 = least important).

Item	Rank	Average Score
Buy land for future parks and open space	1	2.38
Maintain existing facilities	2	2.58
Develop new parks and facilities	3	2.77
Improve existing parks	4	2.78
Offer more programs	5	4.19

Question 2: Thinking about the recreation parks, programs, facilities, trails and open space that currently exist in the City of Sammamish, can you tell us what you would like to see more of in the future? Please rank the following list from most important to least important (1= most, 13 = least important).

Item	Rank	Average Score
Trails	1	3.31
Open space	2	4.43
Waterfront recreation	3	4.68
Athletic Fields	4	5.56
Picnic areas (shelters, tables, etc.)	5	5.59
Wildlife viewing	6	5.77
Playgrounds	7	6.12
Sports courts (tennis, basketball, etc.)	8	6.51
Indoor recreation	9	6.73
Community Gardens	10	6.83
Programs	11	7.53
Cultural/historic sites	12	7.73

Question 3: Thinking about environmental preservation and protection, please rank the following list from most important to least important (1= most important, 5 = least important)?

Item	Rank	Average Score
Connecting streams and fish/wildlife corridors	1	2.17
Tree canopy	2	2.31
Natural areas	3	2.42
Wetlands	4	2.9

Sammamish PRO Plan

Virtual Town Hall

Open-Ended Responses (unsorted)

I wonder if an open-space linkage, either physical or visual could be made available to most neighborhoods in Sammamish. Our parks plans (maps) seem to need an overall theme or vision rather than the spottiness portrayed.

a connected trail network including designated bike paths/walking paths to connect them

Education of the people using the facilities

We need more fields for our kids to participate in their sports.

More ways to access trails, e.g. currently need to drive or bike to get to NE Sammamish Park or Evans Creek Preserve because there's no sidewalk

Turf baseball fields

Year round playable fields (TURF)

Places to connect with nature and build community...acquire the land while we can, so we can have more trails and places to gather for recreation.

One or two astro turf fields for baseball, flag football, soccer, and other sports. We get so much rain that the fields are useless for 50% of the baseball season.

It would be nice to have some wooded trails that run through the city, so as one wouldn't have to walk along all the busy roads.

We do not have youth sports (turf) fields for baseball. We have lots of school age children in Sammamish, and it rains a lot in the spring. After rain, we may wait for a day or two to play on fields such as in ESP. We were rained out a lot every two years due to lack of good fields. Even if it does not rain, we max out on existing school fields or pack fields, so we have to go through a lot of trouble to reschedule or make up. We do not have enough fields to practice on either, especially indoor fields. Please provide fields for the boys and girls (softball similar) to enjoy. Redmond has some turf fields, and we do not seem to have any.

We really need turf baseball and softball fields. We have strong programs for both baseball and softball but our facilities are falling far behind our neighboring communities.

Turf Baseball Fields

multi-purpose Turf Fields at ESP and Beaver Lake

Our athletic fields are an embarrassment to the community (specifically the lack of adequate and proper baseball and softball fields). The fact of the matter is not only that neighboring and towns in greater Seattle area have much better baseball & softball fields (both grass and turf) which on one level is a real head-scratcher given than 99% of these towns don’t have the economic resources of Sammamish (both from a tax base perspective as well as town budget). Regardless, our lack of suitable baseball & softball fields leave our teams at a competitive disadvantage.

non-road connector trails/paths between neighborhoods and parks/recreation sites

The fields at ESP should be turf. They are not used during the baseball season due to weather which hinders kids and their baseball season. Turf would mitigate this.

Baseball fields preferably turf

Partnerships with local schools. The fields at the schools are terrible and often unable to be used due to weather. A partnership with schools to upgrade to turf or maintained grass fields would allow use of existing space for kids during school and the public when school is not in session.

Artificial turf on our ball fields

Turf fields

Athletic fields with good drainage, playable even with the rain we get, working score boards, etc.

more preservation of undeveloped spaces

More guided nature walks

trails that connect throughout the city and to the Emerald necklace

Need a broad, city wide trail system (green space trails) that links to regional trails

Off leash dog areas

Not enough basketball ball and tennis courts

Website schedule of available park, field or facilities by date and time

fewer trails

Space for the wildlife. Safe passage for wildlife to travel.

wildlife corridors

More covered picnic and court areas in existing parks

City run recreational programs, not programs run by other companies (i.e. money-making opportunities for others), like those offered by smaller population cities like Redmond.

Turfed baseball fields for our youth in little league programs.

The city needs larger wetland buffers. This would also allow for adding trail access to more wetlands.

Many of the programs at the YMCA are very full, which means they are popular. How to increase the existing programming, in partnership with the Y

Trails/walkways/pathways connecting parks throughout the city

Connecting trails between parks

More nature play areas - for bigger kids, age 4 -12 and even for adults! Lots of natural items to build, imagine, play, slide and swing. Huge treehouse interspersed within the natural wood environment.

Outdoor spray park with a variety of interactive play features (buckets, multiple players' sprayers, slide etc.). Would be nice to have large grassy picnic area around a splash park where parents can relax watching their kids play and socialize with other kids. Splash park can be turned on manually by anyone for a set time for water preservation.

Outdoor Education (Preschool)

Outdoor Education Program (preschool)

Dog park

Historic programs/events

Athletic fields and open space to run around or play ball

ADA Accessibility

Connection of trails (as per Sammamish friends' emerald necklace plan)

city rec leagues for all ages. we have to go to Issaquah or through a separate program to do things locally, which is expensive.

programs for toddlers and preschoolers NOT thru private providers - see Redmond and Issaquah rec programs for examples

Recreation programs are limited, or not visible and publicized as I don't know about any other than through the YMCA and the Easter egg hunt.

Remove fees for Issaquah residents to use Lake Sammamish Park - it's a gem that is underutilized due to the need for a Discover Pass. Make it free for Issaquah residents!

Boys Baseball fields in the area are significantly better setup/condition than softball/fastpitch

Picnic areas

Community center without membership fee

Community events

This survey could use a link to a map for people to refer https://www.sammamish.us/attachments/pagecontent/43704/ParksMap2016.pdf. Plant more trees every where.

More recreational sport opportunities at all ages (including youth/tween and adult) as opposed to competitive

We need to preserve more of the tree canopy and wildlife habitat

Preservation of additional open space

Neighborhood and park connectivity through trails.

There is a large population of kids and adults with disabilities on the Plateau. We need programming, indoors and outdoors for this population. The Issaquah and Redmond programs are often full before non-residents can register.

Baseball turf fields

Adequate parking

Open space has disappeared far too rapidly and traffic has increased at a horrifying rate.

Enhance volunteer opportunities & community involvement to assist with outdoor projects

Mountain bike trails, especially for kids

No link between open/natural areas for wildlife to move/populate

Preservation of rural character

compare to Redmond recreation, I think Sammamish has fewer programs (zumba class, affordable sport classes for summer, etc.)

tree buffers between new developments and roads

Respect for the abundant wildlife which is declining and dying because of over development.

summer camps

No more clear-cutting for housing developments.

Preserve the natural environment between roads and new developments.

I want to clarify that when I talk about "open spaces" above, I mean natural spaces where all of the trees and wildlife are left alone. There are almost no places like this left.

We need more waterfront parks as the existing ones get very crowded in the summer.

Walking trails with associated parking areas

I feel there is a lack of community play fields in general. Softball, baseball and soccer. These areas would also double as open space with BBQ areas and playgrounds. Parking is always an issue and allowing for enough parking space is key to an enjoyable afternoon

With the increase in housing development, something needs to be done to preserve the natural areas that we have left.

Dedicated area for dogs.

Outdoor spaces designed for working out, yoga, Tai chi, whatever under a pavilion covering for when it is raining most of the winter months (most Sammamish pavilions have bolted down picnic tables under the coverings and are not suitable for multiple. Use even though picnics in winter are rare and so the impermeable roof surface investment is wasted)

Sammamish needs pedestrian interconnection. Neighborhoods and paths should be interconnected. I.e. connect the commons with Big Rock Park with Ebright. Stop building cul de sacs without pedestrian connections.

wildlife corridors

Dedicated bike lanes and paths

Commute to recreation, parks, facilities is the prerequisite and highest priority concern. Connect new roads and expand lanes in existing roads.

Connecting trail system

I would love to see more bike trails\lanes

Parking at the sites.

The town does not have the level of services that you would expect for a population of over 60,000. Things such as a gym kids to play in, outdoor pools, and more things like tennis and basketball courts.

Programs to teach environmental awareness and appreciation

Natural areas with trails and interpretive information. No clear-cutting by developers! Acquire land for natural areas, conservation, and passive recreation.

Tennis Courts

Put sand back on the beach at Pine Lake park. Tots eat the gravel and it's uncomfortable to walk on.

More theater/performance space

Need more tennis courts. A public indoor facility would be great

50 meter pools for high school swim teams & the ability to offer water polo & diving

More outdoor educational facilities/ programs

While I didn't rank sports fields as a high priority, I do think we need to plan for that. When my kids played sports, we had a hard time getting field time in Sammamish.

Playgrounds

Development of safe biking lanes. There is no "safe" route to get down off the plateau to the East Lake Sammamish trail, or the Preston trail. Development of Iss/Falls City should include good bike lanes.

A sports complex that hosts baseball fields and other sport field options. Youth sports is a HUGE entity up here on the plateau, but there just isn't enough places for them to play. ELL will lose a baseball field next spring due to the new Margaret Mead and that will be a big blow to how they will play games.

Transportation infrastructure

There seem to be no, or minimal, protections for open space. It's difficult to find a chunk of land without a blue "notice" sign on it.

Controlling off leash dogs in parks where dogs NEED to be on leash for the sake of the environment and others using the parks

We need to install turf on certain fields- baseball and softball

Baseball fields with lights

Maintain existing fields

create more safe and fun places for families and teens to hang out and recreate--Pine Lake Park is a gem and always busy! Love to see what we have get used.

More hiking and running trails interconnected between the parks

Usable scoreboards for Little League games.

To echo comment above, indoor field or play places will be great for pacific northwest weather. We do not see neighbors from Oct to April, as everyone is in door. To build a vibrant community, please consider the rain and how we can overcome that.

Turf Baseball Fields

upgrade of facilities

So the citizens of Sammamish voted against the Sammamish Landing park. But the city decided to ignore those results and carried forth spend our money on this project anyway. Can someone please and explanation and justification for this?

Small size artificial turf sport courts

Bathroom facilities at ball fields

Bathroom facilities at many parks/fields in missing or poorly maintained (for example, the bathrooms near city hall during the Farmer's Market are disgusting!)

more playing fields for all sports

Bike path(s) on/off the plateau

Managed Social media (like a city-only version of Meetup dot com) ways to connect with others interested in hiking, recreation etc.

parks distributed throughout the city

More open space and natural areas

More community events

Not enough things for kids to do outside

fewer parks

Preservation of our forests.

more trails and open spaces

Finish paving the Eastlake bike trail so all can use it!

Parking is insufficient at all parks because the population of the city has outgrown the capacity of the recreational areas.

Sammamish could use more basketball courts - outside and inside. They are hard to find when season is in play.

The connection between human services and recreation. Healthy eating, community gardens, programs for the low-income and homeless - programming - they are inter-related. In Sammamish they seem to be in their own silos

Ability to safely ride a bike throughout the city

Tennis courts free to use by citizens

Trail interconnectivity - bringing the trails together throughout city of Sammamish. And, connecting trails down to the lakeshore.

Sammamish community center that offers information about city and it's amenities to residents and newcomers; that provides recreational programs and offers space for rent to individuals (including self-employed teachers for providing fitness classes and educational activities). Would be nice to have tot & parent community gym drop-in times with ride-ons and toys at no/low cost (great for rainy winter time activities and socializing).

Outdoor Education (Adult Classes)

Outdoor Education Program (summer camps)

Improve parking by the trails

camps

Covered playground areas

regular maintenance of our parks facilities.

trails that connect neighborhoods

more playground equipment at each park, particularly Beaver Lake

Traffic areas around parks are inadequate. The new park on East Lk. Sam. Parkway is missing reflectors and with the deviation in the road, is a traffic hazard in poor visibility.

Playgrounds

Theater/cinema

More events centered around teens

The trees need to be maintained for example in the Commons Area as you go down the hill there are several older mature trees that are showing signs of distress with bare branches

More art and other fun classes and clubs

Protect remaining forested land from development

Additional community garden space.

Waterfront recreation areas

bicycle trails

Public pool

Parks should be a buffer between developments

Emphasis on walking, biking, bus and non-auto movement in and out of city

Waterfront public areas

More open/natural spaces. If needed, tax to buy open spaces or enable/encourage land donations.

I worry about the lack of space for the wildlife that co-exists with us in Sammamish. With all of the construction, we are limiting their habitat.

Useful indoor community space. Community centers with basketball courts swimming pool and other space for workout classes and children's enrichment programs are needed on a larger scale.

I think we could do more to increase the usage of some of the athletic fields that we currently have. Putting down more artificial turf at ESP or at Inglewood school would allow us to make more use of the facilities that we already have.

Pullup bars located near parks and trails for hiit circuit training workouts

wetland protection

Waterfront access

Balanced budget is the fundamental.

Additional playgrounds

I would love to see more picnic opportunities in Sammamish

While I appreciate the construction of the YMCA, its capacity for swim classes has already seemed to have reached its capacity. Residents of Sammamish shouldn't be forced to go to Issaquah to take swim classes.

Place to hold community campfires

Sport Courts

Looks like we need another pool. The YMCA facility is great but already over booked.

Ice hockey arena

Green space in new subdivisions

We need to preserve natural spaces, tree canopy, and trails. With so much development, those spaces and natural vegetation are disappearing.

Off leash dog areas

Keep Beaver Lake Park open to people other then the Conservative Right Wing Christian Church on Sundays. This property should be open to all Citizens not a few non-residents with extreme ideas.

More practice fields for sports

More fields.

Would be nice to have a loop trail like they do in Klahanie and Bellevue with access to places like Met Market and Starbucks so we don't always have to walk along the roads.

Turf Baseball Fields

Indoor athletic fields

Partnerships with schools and local athletic leagues would allow ALL stakeholders to be involved in fundraising efforts to improve fields for all kids and programs.

Education/lecture series about nature, outdoors, etc...

park dept that offers adult-older adult programs

Biking and walking trails on and off the Sammamish plateau

Improved restroom facilities

Entertainment center (bowling, indoor golf, movie theatre, etc.)

connecting trails between parks

More baseball fields that could host tournaments.

Linkages between parks - like Big Rock park and the commons behind City Hall

Frisbee golf course

Water fountains throughout Sammamish - i.e., for runners, walkers, people on the trails.

Covered playground to increase time spending outdoors with kids during rainy seasons.

Outdoor Education (Elementary Programs)

Sitting areas at the park

trails

parks concerts with children and/or seniors in mind - no loud rock music!

There isn't an open area in Sammamish similar to the 60 acre park in Redmond. Few places for kites, model rockets, etc.

Trails

Department Store like Target or Home depot

We did a good job planting natives around the new Y more of this please

More connected trails and fun places for kids to play

Canopy preservation.

More protection to natural areas, a lot of building going on!

Why are we talking about parks and trails when many of our streets aren't safely walkable?

Senior activities

Stop construction industry influence.

This should be a top priority for present and future plans. Turfing ALL ballfields and soccer areas. We are in a wet climate and we could better use our facilities and plan more activities if the conditions are such that weather won't always dictate ability to enjoy. Also, maintenance and durability is cheaper and longer lasting with a high level of usage and time "open"

I would like to see the city expand on what is available for dogs. either a larger off-leash park at Beaver Lake or make it more trails available for dogs.

Relax hours of use for parks or add lights for winter use so it can be more like Marymoor usage patterns... I think it is a misdemeanor to use park after dusk but in Fall winter months after I get back from work it is dark when I leave for work and dark when I get back this means I am inside all. Day no chance to put a flashlight on and go fora night hike or run at our city parks with my kids like I can legally do during summer those same hours. I realize it is a balance for safety but it makes after work use of our parks super hard for me a big portion of the year sadly. .

natural areas

Parking capacity needs to be considered.

Ways to link groups like Scouting and YGuides to carefully use parks

Picnic/BBQ areas

Not enough usable athletic fields for the rapidly increasing size of our city.

Better and more affordable sports recreation programs

Community events at city parks might encourage people to enjoy and preserve these places and vote for purchasing more park areas.

Trails that connect parks

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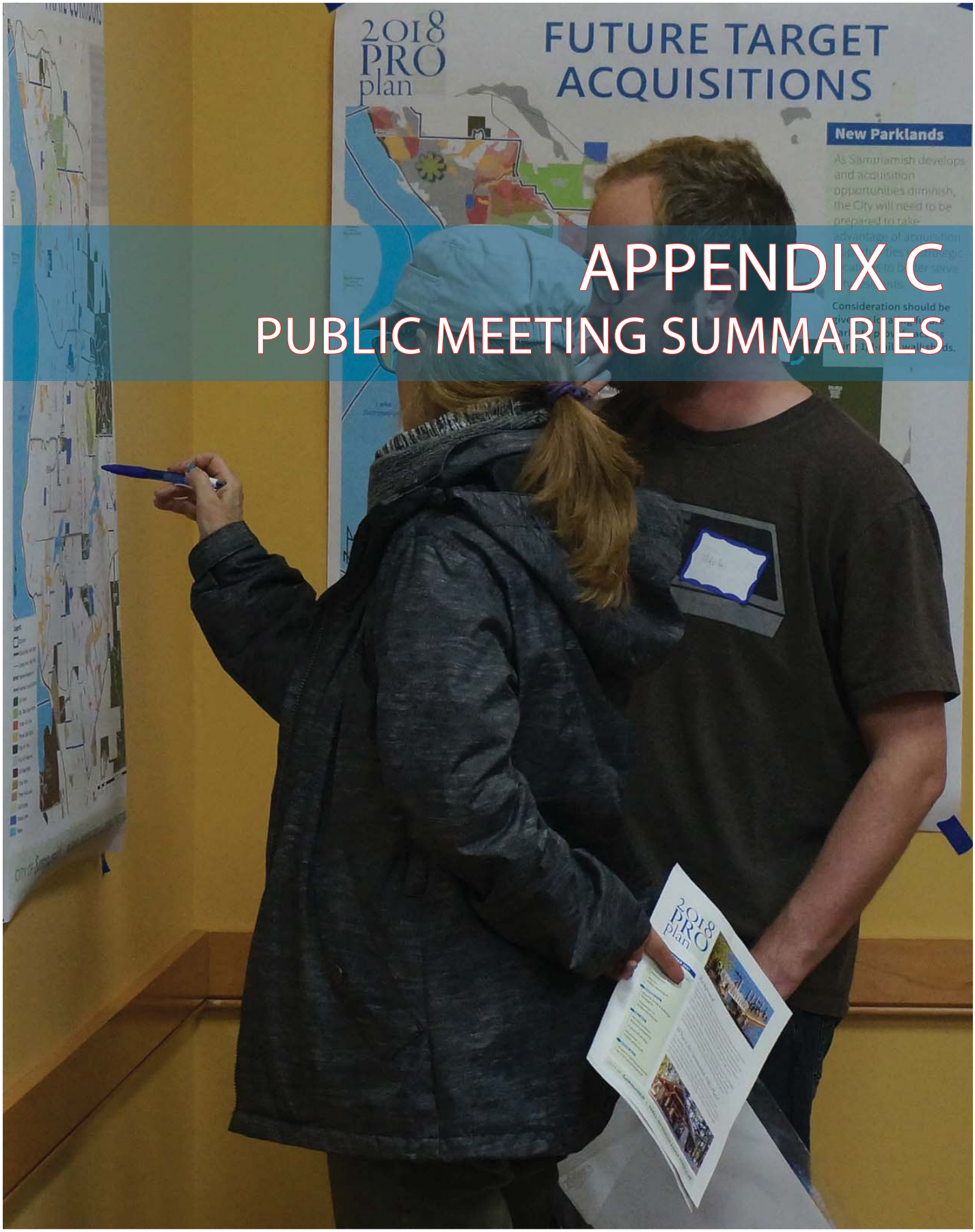

APPENDIX C
PUBLIC MEETING SUMMARIES

Sammamish Parks, Recreation & Open Space (PRO) Plan

Public Meeting

May 23, 2017

Summary

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INTRODUCTION

The City of Sammamish's first Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PRO) Plan was adopted in May of 2012. The PRO Plan is a component of the City's Comprehensive Plan and is updated every six years to ensure its responsiveness to the needs of the community, its compliance with Growth Management Act (GMA) requirements, and maintenance of the City's eligibility for grant programs through the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO).

The update is also needed to assess community needs, account for changes in policies, foster consistency with recent citywide plan updates, address new development and annexations, and reflect the community's evolving priorities for parks, open space, and recreation facilities and programs.

The 2018 PRO Plan will serve a roadmap for the improvement and expansion of City recreation facilities, amenities and parks for the next five to ten years. It will identify funding needs and program objectives and will provide a long-range vision for the City, clear action items, and strategies for implementation.

PURPOSE

On May 23, 2017, the City of Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department hosted a public meeting from 6 to 8 p.m. at Sammamish City Hall to kick off the planning process for the 2018 PRO Plan. The purpose of the meeting was to:

Inform the community about the Parks, Recreation & Open Space (PRO) Plan
Provide opportunities for the public to give input on:
- What should be included in the plan
- What parks, recreation and open space issues are most important
- What is missing and what the community would like to see more of

Answer questions about the PRO Plan

This summary describes the nature of this community meeting, how it was promoted, and feedback received from the community.

PROMOTION

A variety of methods were used to inform the public about the meeting:

- **Email:** Community meeting notification was sent via email to 2,947 subscribers of the "News Updates", "Parks & Rec News" and the "Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan Update" categories.
- **Social Media:** The PRO Plan project was promoted several times on the City's Facebook page. A couple of postings specific to the Public Meeting were done including one the day of as a reminder.
- **City Newsletter:** January 2017 had half page story about the PRO Plan on page 5, April 2017 PRO Plan meeting listed on page 7 calendar and in May there was a Box Ad for the PRO Plan meeting as well as listed on page 7 calendar.

- **City's website:** had a posting about meeting on starting on May 16 under Community News. Stayed there through meeting. Another posting under Upcoming Events tab and both website postings were visible on the home page. In addition, the meeting notification was listed within the project website and the City Calendar.

MEETING FORMAT

Approximately 12 people attended the community meeting on May 23. Participants were greeted at a sign-in table and encouraged to pick up a project fact sheet and a comment form. The meeting consisted of the following elements:

Presentation: Project team members made a presentation that provided an overview of the Sammamish PRO Plan

Q&A: The project team answered questions from meeting participants

Small group sessions: Meeting participants broke up into small self-facilitated groups to discuss questions provided to them

Report out/Next steps: Each small group summarized its discussion for the larger group, and the project team outlined next steps and ways to stay involved

PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK

Participants were provided with multiple ways to provide their feedback, including asking the project team questions, writing on flip charts during small group sessions, and writing on comment forms.

General Questions

One participant asked a question during the question and answer period following the presentation:

- Will you look at how the City of Sammamish compares to other cities with regard to parks and programs?

Small Group Session Comments

Participants were divided into two small groups. Each group was provided with markers and flip charts, and adhesive dots were distributed to each participant. The two groups were instructed to record on the flip charts their answers to a series of questions intended to identify and prioritize issues and opportunities. The instructions were as follows:

- *Brainstorm and write down a list of issues, areas and ideas that you think need to be addressed in the plan*
- *Place a dot next to the three things on the list that are most important to you*
- *For the items on the list that have the most dots, write down why those things are important to you*
- *Brainstorm a list of things related to programs, facilities, parks, etc., that you think are missing or would like to see more of in the future*

- *Place a dot on the list next to the top three things you think are missing or would like to see more of*

Group One

What are the issues, areas, and ideas that need to be addressed in the plan and which of those are most important to you (indicated by the number of dots)?

Need to Address	1 dot	2 dots	3 dots	4 dots	5 dots
Ballfields					
Artificial turf					
Community/awareness programs after school					
Mentoring programs					
Outdoor preschool					
Links between trails (that lead to Lake Sammamish)					
More trails					
Parks along Lake Sammamish					
Restrooms in parks larger than 5 acres					
Garden (Japanese/Perennials)					
Multi-purpose sports field					
Protect natural areas/habitats					
Picnic shelters					
Land acquisition					
Water park					
Working with city/Permits/Partnerships					
Financial partnership with sports organizations and the city					
Community events – cultural, runs					

Why are the items on the list that have the most dots important to you?

Ballfields (baseball)

- Quality
- Quantity
- Lights
- Restroom
- Concession
- Covered batting cages
- Community building
- Artificial turf
- Seating area

Land Acquisition

- Limit overdevelopment
- Wildlife corridor
- Tree canopy
- Community soul
- Bond (to raise money for acquisition)

Trails

- Less traffic
- Connections
- Information
- Communicating about trails
- Signage

Is there anything you think is missing or you would like to see more of in the future and which of those are most important to you (indicated by the number of dots)?

Missing/See more of	1 dot	2 dots	3 dots	4 dots	5 dots	6 dots
Ballfields						
Open mic cultural events/ Town Hall lecture series						
Amphitheater						
Adult foreign language classes						
Festival of Cultures/ ex. Festival						
Theater (film/plays/film festivals) – outdoor						
Public restrooms						
Loop/circulator bus						
Senior center						
Teen hangout/coffee houses						
Neighborhood nights out/gatherings						
Indoor arena for sports						
Picnic shelters						
Land acquisition						
Frisbee golf						
More round tables						
Post office						
BPA Free public parks						
Water stations						
Young kids' programs (3 to 5 yrs and 8 to 10 yrs)						
Santa pics						

Group Two

What are the issues, areas, and ideas that need to be addressed in the plan and which of those are most important to you (indicated by the number of dots)?

Need to Address	1 dot	2 dots	3 dots	4 dots	5 dots
Nature play					
Land acquisition					
Sand play					
More protection of tree canopy					
Trail connectivity, community art in nature/ parks					
More bike-friendly city					
More walkable					
Sports complex – outdoor/multi-use					
Meet-up activities (like nature)					
Nature club					
Park history					
Other (boot camp)					
Outdoor amphitheater					
Winter activities					
Making things multi-use					
Spray park/splash park					
Zip lines					
Community gardens					
Edible planting					
Swim areas in lakes					

Why are the items on the list that have the most dots important to you?

Nature Play

- Get people to appreciate nature
- Environmental education
- Variety in what we have
- Encourages creative/fun play
- Water w/native play – so it can be used all year
- Work w/the rain

Protect Tree Canopy

- Protect character of Sammamish
- Air quality

- Storm water management
- Pretty
- Wildlife

Non-motorized connectivity (trails, walk (bike))

- Less traffic
- Less pollution
- Healthier people - physical and mental
- Sustainability
- Increase sense of community
- More connections to jogger trails and park

Is there anything you think is missing or you would like to see more of in the future and which of those are most important to you (indicated by the number of dots)?

Missing/See more of	1 dot	2 dots	3 dots	4 dots	5 dots
Intra-city public transit to parks/activities, city-sponsored rec leagues (non-competitive)					
More community gardens					
More sports fields					
Advertising/communicating what's available					
Summer Camps					
Not just sports					
Nature camps					
Swimming/walking					
Outdoor exercise class					

Comment Forms

Comment forms at the meeting gave attendees the opportunity to provide their feedback. The comment form, included in Appendix A, included several questions to help focus participant input. By asking these questions, the project team aimed to gain insight on:

- Participants' big picture priorities for the future
- Recreation, parks, programs, facilities, trials and open space opportunities that participants would like to see more of
- What's important to participants with regard to environmental protection and preservation

Below are the verbatim answers from respondents:

Thinking about big picture priorities for the future, what is the most important to you (identify up to 5 priorities)?

- Preserving natural spaces
- More nature play parks, trail connectivity, meet-up activities, e.g., nature clubs, environmental education
- Acquisition of additional property parks, particularly on Lake Sammamish
- Maximizing grant and NGO support for parks
- Protection of natural areas
- Balanced recreational opportunities that reflect changing community
- Creating links between existing trails, particularly on Lake Sammamish

Thinking about recreation parks, programs, facilities, trails and open space that currently exist in the City of Sammamish, can you tell us what you would like to see more of in the future?

- Open spaces, ballfields
- More summer camps (particularly non-sports camps)
- All parks larger than 5 acres should have a public restroom
- Links to ELST from trails on the plateau, completion of ELST
- After school hangout for teens - library is now proving this works which makes it very loud in the afternoon

Thinking about environmental preservation and protection, can you tell us what is important to you and what you think we should focus on?

- Protecting open spaces, preserving tree canopy, preserving community character
- Preservation of tree canopy and sensitive areas. More native plants and environmental education.
- Open space acquisition to preserve natural areas

Is there anything else you'd like to share with us (feel free to use the back of this form)?

- Water stations! Particularly at athletic fields

FEEDBACK HIGHLIGHTS

The following summary highlights the feedback provided by participants during the small group session portion of the public meeting. The feedback on the comment forms completed by individuals largely reflects what was heard during the small group discussions.

- The two groups identified different priorities about what was most important to them—Group 1 ranked land acquisition and ballfields most highly, while Group 2 prioritized protecting the tree canopy and trail connectivity, community art in nature/ parks—but both groups identified

trails as important. They cited trails' contributions to reducing traffic and pollution, connecting the community, and improving health and fitness as reasons trails are important.

- There were a number of commonalities on the two groups' lists of issues, area, and ideas that need to be addressed in the plan. It was apparent that both groups think the plan should address:
    - Making parks and facilities more multi-purpose/use
    - Protecting existing natural areas
    - Acquiring more land for parks and open space
    - Expanding programs and activities (e.g., after school programs, mentoring programs, winter activities, nature-based activities, and community gardens)
- The groups identified a number of things they think are missing or would like to see more of. Of those, both groups said it was important to provide:
    - Some form of transit to parks and programs
    - More ballfields
    - Programs/camps (e.g., young kids' programs, summer camps)

Appendix A: Comment Form

COMMENT FORM

May 23, 2017

Please leave this form in the box at the sign-in table before leaving.

Thinking about **big picture priorities for the future**, what is most important to you (identify up to 5 priorities)?

Thinking about the **recreation parks, programs, facilities, trails and open space** that currently exist in the City of Sammamish, can you tell us what you would like to see more of in the future?

Thinking about **environmental preservation and protection,** can you tell us what is important to you and what you think we should focus on?

Is there anything else you'd like to share with us (feel free to use the back of this form)?

You can also share your input using our Virtual Town Hall (Open until June 14)
https://www.peakdemocracy.com/5021

Yes, sign me up to receive PRO Plan updates: _____
Email address

Thank you for participating!

CITY OF *Sammamish* | PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE PLAN

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Sammamish Parks, Recreation & Open Space (PRO) Plan

Open House Summary

September 20, 2017

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INTRODUCTION

The City of Sammamish's first Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PRO) Plan was adopted in May of 2012. The PRO Plan is a component of the City's Comprehensive Plan and is updated every six years to ensure its responsiveness to the needs of the community, its compliance with Growth Management Act (GMA) requirements, and maintenance of the City's eligibility for grant programs through the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO).

The update is also needed to assess community needs, account for changes in policies, foster consistency with recent citywide plan updates, address new development and annexations, and reflect the community's evolving priorities for parks, open space, and recreation facilities and programs.

The 2018 PRO Plan will serve as a roadmap for the improvement and expansion of City recreation facilities, amenities and parks for the next five to ten years. It will identify funding needs and program objectives and will provide a long-range vision for the City, clear action items, and strategies for implementation.

PURPOSE

On September 20, 2017, the City of Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department hosted a public open house from 4 to 8 p.m. in Sammamish City Hall's Council Chambers[1] to inform the community about progress on the PRO Plan and to gather feedback about what is important to the community regarding Parks and Natural Areas, Programs, Trails and Preservation. The purpose of the open house was to:

Raise awareness about the PRO Plan and what it means
Provide information about the PRO Plan process, schedule and ways to get involved
Get feedback on options for the future of parks, recreation and open space

This summary describes the nature of this public open house, how it was promoted, and feedback received from the community.

PROMOTION

A variety of methods were used to inform the public about the meeting:

- **Email:** Open house notification was sent via email to 2,947 subscribers of the "News Updates", "Parks & Rec News" and the "Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan Update" categories.
- **Social Media:** The PRO Plan project was promoted several times on the City's Facebook page.

[1] The open house was originally planned to be held outside in a tent at the Farmers market but was moved indoors due to the weather.

- **City newsletter:** The August 2017 City newsletter (which is mailed to all Sammamish addresses) had an article about the open house.
- **City's website:** Information about the open house was provided on the PRO Plan webpage
- **Farmers market:** the open house was promoted at the September 13 Sammamish Farmers Market and during the September Farmers Market. Several handcrafted, "PRO Plan This Way" footprints were placed on the ground, leading market-goers to the public meeting space, and encouraging market visitors to come into the chambers. A sandwich board advertising the meeting was placed outside of the space as well.

MEETING FORMAT

Approximately 60 people attended the public open house on September 20th. Participants were greeted at a sign-in table and encouraged to pick up a project fact sheet and a comment form. The open house consisted of the following elements:

Project Boards: Participants were encouraged to visit project boards placed throughout the open house room. For the duration of the event, the project team was available to answer questions from meeting participants. The project information boards were: *PRO Plan Introduction*, *Community Survey*, *Trails & Connections*, *Trails & Connections (Map)*, *Parks & Open Spaces*, *Give Us Your Comments*, *Targeting Future Park Acquisition Areas (Map)*, *Recreation & Culture: Existing Programming & Providers*, *Project Priorities* and *Recreation and Culture*. The *Project Priorities* and *Recreation and Culture* boards included activities, which are described below.

Project Priorities Board (prioritization exercise): Participants were invited to take part in an exercise to identify community project priorities. This board included a table with 8 different projects listed vertically and 3 categories (Most Important, Important and Less Important) listed horizontally—participants ranked the projects using dot stickers.

Recreation and Culture Board and Table (allocation exercise): Participants were invited to take part in an allocation exercise to identify how they would allocate resources for programming. The board includes four different program areas with space provided next to each for participants to share their related feedback on post-it notes.

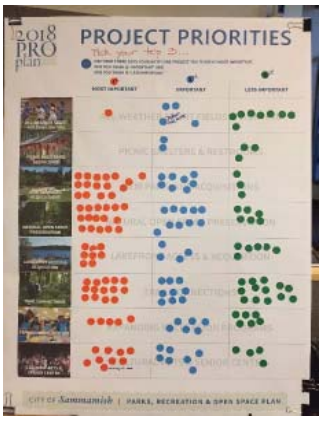
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK

Participants could provide their feedback in multiple ways, including talking with the project team, writing comments directly on project boards, post-it notes, and comment forms, and participating in the coin and dot exercises to help identify community priorities.

Project Priorities Board

Meeting attendees were encouraged to participate in the dot exercise to help identify community needs and priorities. Each person was provided with three dots (red, blue, and green) and given with the following instructions:

- *Use your three dots to identify one project you think is 'most important', one you think is 'important', and one you think is 'less important'.*



Below are the results of the dot exercise activity:

Project	Most Important	Important	Less Important	Total
New parkland acquisitions	17 dots	12 dots	3 dots	32 dots
Natural open space preservation	16 dots	10 dots	11 dots	37 dots
Trail connections	14 dots	9 dots	13 dots	36 dots
Cultural arts and senior center	9 dots	7 dots	5 dots	21 dots
Lakefront access and acquisition	8 dots	4 dots	6 dots	18 dots
All-weather sport fields & lighting	7 dots	4 dots	8 dots	19 dots
Expanding recreation programs	5 dots	6 dots	6 dots	17 dots
Picnic shelters and restrooms	0 dots	2 dots	3 dots	5 dots

In summary, participants thought that new parkland acquisitions, natural open space preservation and trail connections were the most important projects to pursue.

Recreation and Culture: Program Area Priorities Table:

Meeting attendees were encouraged to participate in an allocation activity to help identify community priorities for program areas. The four categories of program areas were:

- General Interest (youth and adult)
- Senior Activities and Programs
- Special Needs Programs
- Adult Sports

Attendees were given 10 coins and were asked to allocate based on their priorities for programs; they were given the following instructions:

Allocate your coins to the labeled containers based on how you think program areas should be prioritized.

Below are the results of the coin activity:

Program Area Priorities	Coins
General Interest (youth and adult)	220
Senior Activities and Programs	114
Special Needs Program	108
Adult Sports	102

In summary, participants thought that the General Interest (youth and adult) program area should be the highest priority.

Board Comments

Attendees were also encouraged to write comments on a number of other open house boards. The comments attendees wrote on each board are provided below.

Recreation and Culture Board

Instructions: Add your ideas for programs on the board

- **General Interest:** Indoor field house, natural playground, squash, art center (x2), theater/performance all seasons, teen center (look at Redmond and Issaquah recreation programs for guidance), let outdoor pre-school use City parks
- **Senior Activities:** Make YMCA easier to use - $$, Dancing
- **Special Needs:** Special needs playground

- **Adult Sports:** Pickleball!, volleyball, tennis courts with lights

Parks and Open Space Map Board

Instructions: It's okay to write on this board!

- More waterfront parks
- Finish ELST!
- Another lakefront park (at Pine Lake)
- Connect trails between Big Rock Park and Sammamish Commons
- Add trail along north edge of Beaver Lake to connect public lands
- Move proposed neighborhood park (at northeast edge of city) further south to be more accessible for more people
- Yes! (to proposed neighborhood park in southwest corner of city) – trail potential

Trails Map Board

Instructions: It's okay to write on this board!

- Link trails to new light rail station east of Marymoor Park
- Finish ELST!
- Connect Soaring Eagle Park with Evans Creek Preserve
- Safe access to and between high schools
- Connections between Big Rock Park, Ebright and Sammamish Commons
- Add trail on north side of Beaver Lake
- Connect 230th Way SE westward to ELST
- Connect 240th Ave SE southward to ELST

General Comments

Instructions: Priorities? Anything missing?

- Maybe a second park on Lake Sammamish, south of existing park?
- More toddler-oriented play equipment
- A proper community center for various teen activities, including drama, music, talent, art and classes. The teen center is now a daycare center. Teens are hanging out loitering behind stores and apartment. This is dangerous. (Agreed by another).
- Why did the previous teen center not work? Need to ask teenagers
- A place for kids to come, like a community center, since the teen center isn't open for us.
- Horse trails, community arena. A way to preserve our community open spaces and foster youth independence.
- Please turn the pond north of Eastlake High School into a lake. The cost would be low and the impact high! (NE 8th St and 235th Ave NE)
- Community center/theater to use (indoor) and have summer programs on the plateau
- I'd love to see some futsal courts in the city. Indoor soccer – given the amount of rain

- Make ADA enhancements to parks for connectivity, especially at Sammamish Landing
- Add an ADA trail between Big Rock Park and Lower Commons
- Keep Facebook page updated with current issues/closure info
- More bike racks in all parks
- We need more recreational programming! Our Parks & Rec catalog is 2 pages! Why do we have to go to Issaquah and Redmond for programming?
  We need some races – community building events – open the parks to events like this (i.e., trail runs)
- The YMCA is absolutely flooded with community use because we are desperate for local programs for all ages. Let's build on that and offer more recreational opportunities in our city.
- Water level stability in Lake Sammamish
- Plateau runoff water treatment prior to draining into lake
- More all-weather sports fields. This is where kids and their families build community and exercise (building healthy habits). Our dirt fields are unusable much of the year.

Comment Forms

The comment forms gave participants the opportunity to provide additional ideas or comments about the PRO Plan. A total of six completed comment forms were received at the open house. Feedback from the comment forms emphasized the importance of trail connectivity, the creation of a performing arts and community center for teens and coordination of more community events. The feedback also highlighted the need for programming that suits the city's age demographics and for the city to take on more programming responsibility. The form is included in Appendix A and the verbatim feedback from the completed forms is included in Appendix B.

FEEDBACK HIGHLIGHTS

- Coin activity participants identified "General Interest (youth and adult)" as the highest priority among program areas.
- The implementation of a community center for teens and children was noted on project boards, comment forms and the dot exercise as a high priority.
- Trail connectivity was recognized in comment forms, project boards and in the dot exercise results as a high priority.
- Results of the dot exercise identified the three most important project areas were Natural Open Space Preservation, New Parkland Acquisitions and Trail Connections.

Appendix A: Comment Form

COMMENT FORM

September 20, 2017

Please leave this form in the box at the sign-in table before leaving.

2018 PRO plan

Please share any additional ideas or comments about the PRO Plan below:

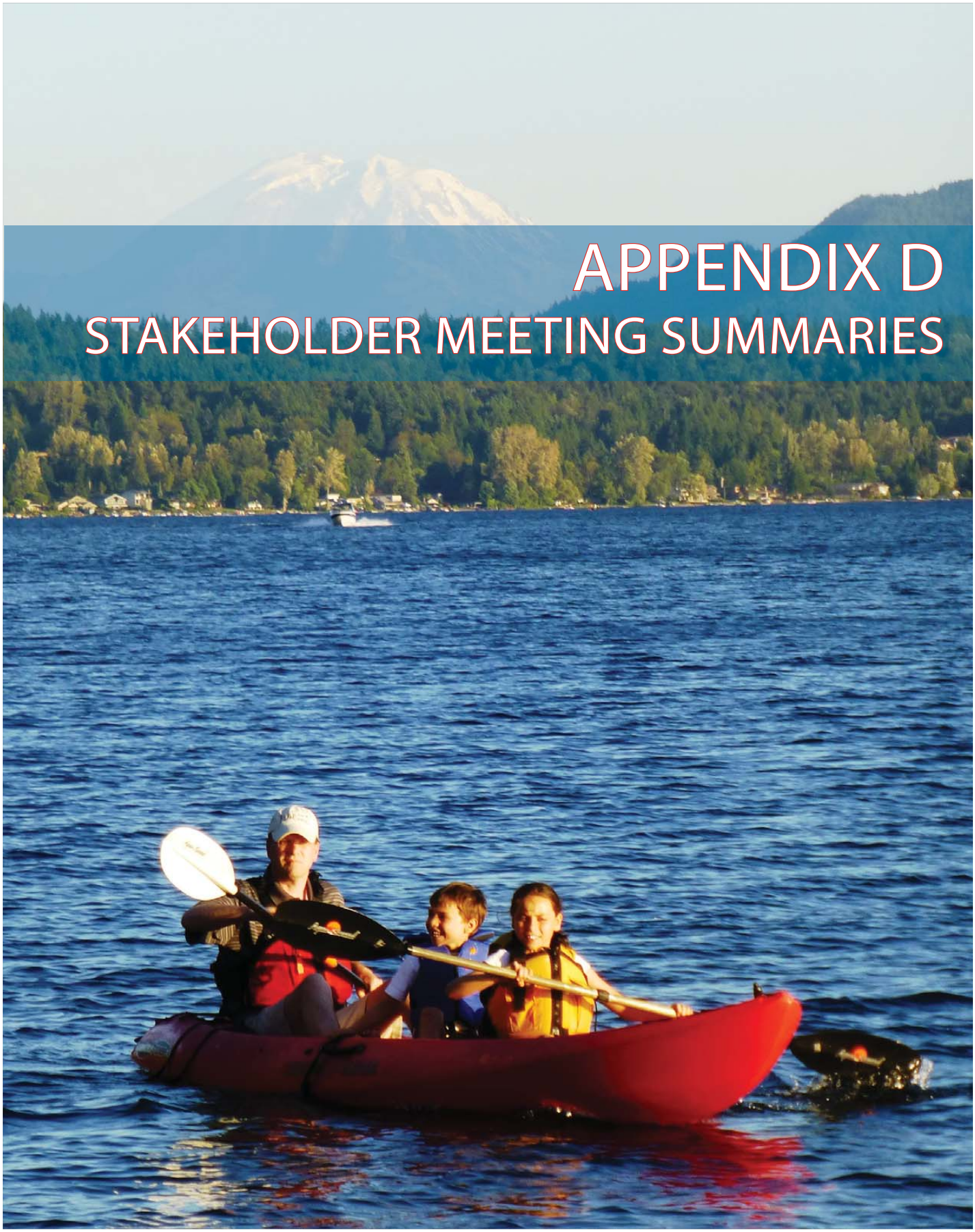
Yes, sign me up to receive PRO Plan updates: _____
Email address

Thank you for participating!

CITY OF *Sammamish* | PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE PLAN

Appendix B: Comment Form Feedback

- Love the civic engagement exercise you're doing
- I'd love to learn more about and /or see more of rec activities for toddlers and youths- like music, tumbling, sports.
- I think you're all doing terrific
- Need more ADA trails
- Need better communication about Sammamish Landing Closures/construction
- Trail connectivity between parks civic/business centers and neighborhoods
- Safe ways to walk/bike everywhere!!
- "Regional" trails connectivity to Sound Transit Station. Marymoor from Snoqualmie Valley Trail (east) and Tolt Pipeline Redmond Ridge Trails (north)
- We really need a performing arts/community center for Sammamish. It rains and is cold 9 months out of the year. There is no place for community classes, events, or performances to take peace. We always have to leave Sammamish to do anything!
- Our community has grown and changed needs programming that matches that. If 1/3 of Sammamish is under 18 years old, why does our parks and Rec catalog have nothing? We have beautiful parks – let's use them! Also, our community events are generally well attended, so let's have more! We love Sammamish!
- We have enough ballfields. They just need to be utilized better. Rental rates are too laugh which drive people/teams away to other options
- We need the city to take responsibility for programming and stop relying on outside vendors- they aren't providing and when they want to the city won't let them (EX: outdoor pre-school)
- Trail connections make parks bigger and open up many more possibility for uses. Hazel Wolf - Beaver lake Preserve - Soaring Eagle is AWESOME!
- Maybe a second park on Lake Sammamish, south of existing park?
- More toddler-oriented play equipment
- A proper community center for various teen activities, including drama, music, talent, art and classes. The teen center is now a daycare center. Teens are hanging out loitering behind stores and apartment. This is dangerous. (Agreed by another).
- Why did the previous teen center not work? Need to ask teenagers
- A place for kids to come, like a community center, since the teen center isn't open for us.



APPENDIX D
STAKEHOLDER MEETING SUMMARIES

Stakeholder Interviews Summary Final Report

May 31, 2017

Prepared by:

S&A Communications

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Appendix B: Group Notes 7

Introduction

As part of its effort to engage the community in the early stages of the 2018 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PRO) Plan Update, the City of Sammamish conducted three stakeholder group interviews in May 2017. The City identified three stakeholder interest areas to be represented at the interviews—environmental, athletic, and programming—and conducted outreach to individuals representing each area to participate in the group interviews. The outreach consisted of an initial email invitation to a number of groups and organizations to solicit interest and a follow-up email to confirm the meeting date and time with interested parties. The group interviews were conducted as indicated below:

Group	Date	Time	# of attendees
Environmental	Monday, May 15	5 – 6:30 p.m.	8
Athletic	Monday, May 15	7 – 8:30 p.m.	4
Recreational	Wednesday, May 17	6:30 – 8 p.m.	9

Participants

The following groups were represented at the meetings:

Environmental

- Friends of Lake Sammamish State Park
- IATC
- Sammamish Friends
- Sammamish Heritage Society
- Save Sammamish

Athletic

- Eastlake Little League
- Sammamish Cricket Club
- Sammamish Little League

Programming

- Boys and Girls Club
- India Association of Western Washington
- Kiwanis
- Parents of sports players (not an organized group)
- Rotary
- YMCA

Meeting Format

Each of the three meetings began with an overview of the PRO Plan by Angie Feser, Director of the City of Sammamish Parks & Recreation Department. Chris Hoffman, PRO Plan consultant team member, described the agenda, introduced the interview questions, and invited meeting participants to introduce themselves. He then led each group in a discussion that answered each of the questions identified on the agenda. Chris recorded responses to the questions on flip charts. Each group's questions were slightly different, to address the specific areas of interest of each group. The agendas (with the questions) for each meeting are provided in Appendix A of this report.

Summary Results

While each of the three groups had different responses to many of the questions, there were several themes that ran through the three groups. These are summarized below:

- All three of the groups commended the Parks & Recreation Department for fostering positive working relationships. Parks' staff were cited as very collaborative and Parks was given high marks for maintaining and building partnerships with other organizations and creating a culture of community.
- The Programming and Environmental groups both said that Parks could improve upon their communication, saying that they could do a better job raising awareness about programs and educating the community about the environment. Some specific suggestions included developing a City recreation app and a mobile-friendly website.
- The Athletics and Programming groups both cited a shortage of fields and said that existing fields need to be improved. They also said that converting fields to turf would help overcome the weather-related challenges currently being experienced on grass fields.
- All groups cited the challenges being faced by the city as a result of its growth and evolving demographics and encouraged Parks to understand and account for those challenges in the PRO Plan.
- All groups mentioned the need for a balanced approach, with Programming and Environmental participants indicating concern about the trend toward sports specialization. They advocated more opportunities for kids to engage in informal, unstructured and unscheduled play activities, both on fields and in parks.

Group-Specific Results

The notes for each of the groups are presented in their entirety in Appendix B. The following sections provide a summary of the most important issues, ideas and priorities of each group.

Environmental

This group said that preserving existing open space and natural areas and acquiring more land for preservation were among its top priorities. They recommended that the City be strategic about acquiring and preserving land and made a number of suggestions, including:

- Create a sustainability position within the City
- Proactively educate landowners about donating, selling or providing easements to the City

- Build relationships with land trusts (that can act as a conduit for purchasing land and that can be nimbler than the City when it comes to acquisition)
- Engage with developers to get their ideas, to work collaboratively on preservation, and to identify preservation incentives that work

The group also highlighted the importance of: staying ahead of development; passive recreation; connecting green spaces and providing wildlife corridors; City departments working together on preservation of green space; and educating and raising awareness about open spaces and their importance.

Athletic

This group said that developing new fields and improving the quality of existing fields were their top priorities. They indicated that they are willing to play a role in achieving these priorities through partnerships with other entities (cities, school districts and state parks) and through helping with funding field improvements.

They also said that fields could be creatively managed to maximize usage (allocating smaller spaces, allowing longer blocks of time to be reserved, creating batting practice areas, etc.) should be considered. Converting existing fields to turf was also a topic that came up several times during the meeting. Lastly, the group said that coordination among organizations could be improved and said that pre-season meetings would be helpful.

Programming

This group said that providing more programs for seniors and increasing the diversity of programs were two of its top priorities. The group identified a number of programs and types of programs that they would like to see. These included:

- Water activities (canoe, kayak rentals)
- ADA activities
- Gardening
- Alternative sports and activities (frisbee, geocaching, parkour, night hikes, art, wildlife, etc.)

The group also said that they felt a lot of the city's parks were similar in nature and that the city should consider diversifying the mix of parks, programs, and activities within parks. They had a number of ideas for this, including: events that travel to different parks; chalk art competitions in parks with concrete surfaces; creating a park exploration "game"; hosting bigger events (5k run or other races).

Appendix A: Group Agendas

City of Sammamish
Environmental Stakeholder Meeting
Monday, May 15, 2017
5- 6:30 p.m.

Agenda

5:00 – 5:10	Welcome and PRO Plan Overview	Angie Feser
5:10 – 5:20	Introductions and Meeting Overview	Chris Hoffman
5:20 – 6:00	Priority Questions Discussion What are your main interests? What's going well? What could be improved? Are parks and natural areas adequate in size and connectivity? What's needed to achieve a green(er) Sammamish?	All
6:00 – 6:25	2nd Priority Questions Other examples you'd like to see here? What are the most important issues? City's role in providing for active recreation and natural area restoration? Any concerns about open space management or working with Parks?	All
6:25 – 6:30	Wrap Up and Next Steps	Angie Feser

2018 PRO plan

2018 PRO plan
PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE PLAN

City of Sammamish
Athletics Stakeholder Meeting
Monday, May 15, 2017
7- 8:30 p.m.

Agenda

7:00 – 7:10	Welcome and PRO Plan Overview	Angie Feser
7:10 – 7:20	Introductions and Meeting Overview	Chris Hoffman
7:20 – 8:00	Priority Questions Discussion What are your main interests? What's going well? What could be improved? What's the current state of fields (quality, quantity, etc.)? What are the current trends? Coordination between leagues? Any field improvements needed? What should be 5-10 year focus?	All
8:00 – 8:25	2nd Priority Questions Other examples you'd like to see here? What's the most important issue? How is access to fields (well-distributed, adequate)? Are there opportunities for more collaboration? Any concerns about scheduling, maintenance, working with City?	All
8:25 – 8:30	Wrap Up and Next Steps	Angie Feser

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City of Sammamish
Programming Stakeholder Meeting
Wednesday, May 17, 2017
6:30 - 8 p.m.

Agenda

6:30 – 6:40	Welcome and PRO Plan Overview	Angie Feser
6:40 – 6:50	Introductions and Meeting Overview	Chris Hoffman
6:50 – 7:30	Priority Questions Discussion What are your main interests? What's the biggest opportunity, idea or unmet need? What's going well? What could be improved? What recreation opportunities are missing? Are there programs that could be improved, changed, offered less often or eliminated? Are the specific age groups that need attention? What facilities, programs or activities are most needed?	All
7:30 – 7:55	2nd Priority Questions Do you have any expectations for the PRO Plan? Are there examples from other communities you'd like to see here? Do you have ideas about how to increase awareness about programs and parks? What else can/should be done to promote programs? What should be the focus for the next 5 years??	All
7:55 – 8:00	Wrap Up and Next Steps	Angie Feser

Appendix B: Group Notes

Environmental Stakeholder Group

What are your main interests?

- Land acquisition/ preservation
- Balance of everything (sports, open space, tree canopy, etc.)
    - Realize there are limited resources and have to do what's practical
- Preservation of green space
    - Natural habitat
    - Wildlife corridors
    - Trails – help raise awareness
- Regional connectivity
    - Soft surface trails
- Balancing different users
- Regional detention – mitigation banks
- Need signage
    - Interpretive
    - Educational
    - Directional – on 228th

What's going well?

- Evans Creek - but too many trails crisscrossing habitat
- Beaver Lake Preserve
    - Accessible trails
- Quality of trails
    - Well-maintained
- Maintenance
- The City is on the right path with regard to preserving open space
    - Long-term
- Ethan Jones - excellent Volunteer Coordinator
- Stewardship
- Work parties – partnerships w/WTA
- City has done phenomenal job in its short existence
- Multi-faceted uses of land
    - Stormwater

What could be improved?

- Take on conceptual ownership of Soaring Eagle Park
- Document heritage sites existing conditions
- Create a sustainability coordinator position with the City of Sammamish
- More strategic and proactive acquisition
- Inventory of undeveloped/under-developed land (and what's buildable)
- Education of landowners about option of donating/selling land to city
- Incentives to landowners to allow easements
    - Conservation easements
- Communication and education
- Right of first refusal (for City to buy property)
- Pause in development to give city chance to catch up

Are natural areas adequate in size and connectivity?

- No, but the City has come a long way
- Inventory wildlife areas – not connected
- Wildlife areas –corridor in plan – look at before developers get to it
- Corridors can be multi-purpose
- Need to protect headwaters
- Make more accessible to kids
- Design review/partnership with developers to help corridor
- Increase width of corridors
- Public Works and Parks – more cooperation to look for multiple benefits
- Realize that increased population and density put pressure on future (need to preserve now)

What's needed to achieve a green(er) Sammamish?

- Look 50-100 years down the road
- Look for ways to work in conjunction with other plans
- Requiring developers to preserve trees is problematic; look for ways to provide incentives or work with them
- Greater emphasis on ease of walking and biking safety
- Choices for biking/trails
    - Safety and ease of access to schools
- City departments talking to one another
- Require developers to buy and protect wetlands – mitigation
- Education on the value of being green
- Mechanism within the City to create open space
- Trade-offs for density

- Engage w/developers to ask their ideas
- Incentives to help smart developers succeed
    - Upzone?
- "Bake" into city job positions
- Need to establish vision first

Are there examples from elsewhere you'd like to see here?

- City of Prineville Park
    - Manages wastewater
- Parkour (in urban spaces) – there is demand here
- City of Vancouver
    - Funds from public works department into parks for stormwater management
- Redmond- historic presentation
- King County trail integration
    - Regional Trails
    - SE 43rd St.
- Forest City Idea (China)
- Parks on top of buildings
    - Add green to development
- P-Patches
- Willamette River Open Space Vision and Action Plan example
    - Ask the right questions
    - What do you want?
    - Alternatives futures

What are the most important issues?

- Financial allocation system
    - Be nimble to take advantage of opportunities as they come up
- Build relationships with trusts: they can be conduit for purchasing land – have to be intertwined with city

What should be the City's role in providing active recreation and natural areas restoration?

- Programming to get kids out in nature
- Interacting with schools
    - Field trips

Do you have any concerns about open space management or working with Parks?

- Need another dog park
- Kokonee Initiative
    - Acquisition
- City departments working together
- Need other partners in city
- Working with Native Plants so they can salvage plants when developers come in
- Need a City greenhouse
- HOA's typically don't last – need to plan for this, determine City's role in acquiring their parks over time

What's missing?

- Athletic fields for non-organized sports
- Open gym time
- Non-structured play
- Frisbee golf
- Areas for older kids

Athletic Stakeholder Group

What are your main interests?

- Finding fields for 700-800 kids
- More opportunities for kids
- Dealing with greater demand/ dwindling supply
- Availability
- Turf fields and/or better drainage
- Partnership with school district
- Reducing number of days we can't use fields
- Practice facilities
    - Batting cages
- Growing the sport of cricket

What's going well?

- Positive working relationships with City staff
- Mike Keller very collaborative w/field guys
    - Maintenance, Parks and Recreation Supervisor all great
- Good relationship with City as a whole
- Love East Sammamish Park (ESP)
    - Convert to turf complex
    - Preserves trademark
    - Great job making it ready to play

What could be improved?

- Partnership with Schools and the County
- Longer blocks of time – 10 am to 4 or 5 pm for cricket
- Getting projects done quicker – need to understand the how and why
    - How to navigate city process
    - How to get the things they want
- More fields
- Improve existing fields – drainage challenges at ESP
- Other areas have turf
    - Opportunities to expand
- Improve experience at fields
    - Concession stands
    - Reduce taxes/fees
    - PA systems
    - Black and white rules are too restrictive – need some leeway

  - Scoreboards
  - Sammamish fields are barely suitable for regional events

What's the current state of fields (quality, quantity, etc.)?

- Field quantity is the #1 issue in baseball's end-of-season participant survey
  - #2 issue is quality of fields
- Not enough fields for cricket
  - 267 Sammamish kids playing cricket
- Could you partner with state parks?
- We have funds and are willing to work with City on these issues

What are the current trends?

- Participation: varies up and down
- Up last 2 years
- Trends in other areas?
- Cricket: participation maxed out, can't take any more with current field availability
- Cost of fields (rental), especially during slow periods
- Use fields space creatively
- School district reducing number of fields
  - Made fields smaller

Is there coordination between leagues?

- Yes, but need better coordination (management and scheduling) between School Districts and City
- Opportunity to partner with Issaquah and other cities
  - More fields
- Coordination between leagues can help leverage hours
- Ongoing with other leagues
  - Ex. Fees
- All leagues want turf

Are there any field improvements needed?

- Batting cages for cricket
- Rent fields to multiple sports at one time
- Area of run up so grass is not damaged (cricket specific)

What should be the 5-10 year focus?

- Find a good balance

- More fields
- Make fields more usable
- Serve demand
- Redmond Ridge
    - Youth sports complex
- Economics
- Lighted facilities
    - Ability to have tournaments (need to improve fields to do so)
    - They would be a huge draw
- Managing growth
    - This is an issue bigger than parks
- More action-oriented
- Like: General use parks
    - Make Sammamish what it is

Are there examples from elsewhere that you'd like to see here?

- Redmond Ridge
- Hartman Park
- Mercer Island
- Central Park
- Turf infields only
    - Balance
    - Make more feasible
    - Lower cost
- LA – Wang Field (practice pitches)
    - Marymoor
- Everest Park in Kirkland
    - Stands
    - Dirt field

How is access to fields (well-distributed, adequate)?

- Good access, just wish it was a little easier
- Small mower for leagues to use the drag fields
- Leagues willing to volunteer labor
- Parking- ESP lot filled at peak periods on weekends

Are there opportunities for more collaboration?

- Conduct meeting of all leagues before each season
    - Could help fill gaps and overcome conflicts

- Would like to understand where we could help
    - Have funds but don't have bandwidth to do it (permits, etc.)
- Always looking for little wins – they go a long way

Do you have any concerns about scheduling, maintenance, working with the City?

- City staff is very good
    - Easy to work with
    - Trust teams to do the right thing
- Maintenance cooperative
- Could do a better job of keeping track of rainouts
    - End up paying for unused slots
    - Have to tell city that field was rained out when the city is the one who rains it out
    - Tracking: Scheduler and rain-out line are not always on the same page

Programming Stakeholder Group

What are your main interests?

- Covered fields
- Lit and unlocked facilities (fields, play areas)
- Senior programming
- Water activities (sailing, kayak etc.)
    - Programs
- Racket sports
    - Indoors

What is the biggest opportunity, idea or unmet need?

- After-school programs
    - Transportation
    - Space
- Facilities
- Senior programming
- Outdoor Programs (tai chi, yoga)
- P-Patch
- Covered outdoor meeting space

What's going well?

- Farmers' Market
- YMCA - heart of Sammamish
- Partnerships – not competition
    - Assistance from city
- Volunteer opportunities
- Culture of community
- Big events
    - 4th of July
    - Sammamish days and nights
    - Kids' concerts

What could be improved?

- Communication
    - Raise awareness
- Diversity of activities
    - Many parks are similar in nature
    - Have a boat rental program
- History of area incorporated into parks
    - Train

  - Staged historical celebration
  - More visible
- Weave market idea into other aspects of the community

What recreation opportunities are missing?

- Interim care
  - Transportation to sports practices/program
- Understanding who's not using recreation spaces and why
- Cricket
- Net ball
- Skiing
- Diversify parks to create more opportunities
- Edible plants in public space program
- Squash
- Pick your own fruit
- Wildlife educational programs
  - Night hikes
  - Connection to nature
- Gardening clubs
- Artwork programs
  - Public art educational programs

Are there programs that could be improved, offered less often or eliminated?

- Less often: Don't spend all resources on biking promotion
- Improved: Recreational athletic programs
  - Access to them
  - Free or low cost
- Improved: Access to parks
  - Walking
  - Biking
- Improved: Un-programmed play opportunities
  - Pick-up sports – fields don't have to be reserved
- Broader discussion on youth sports
  - Specializing versus alternative sports

Are there specific age groups that need attention?

- Seniors
  - Provide senior bus?
- Populations with limited access to facilities

- Cultural
- Language
- Can't drive

- Young mothers
- Teens
  - Help to stay healthy and active

What facilities, programs or activities are most needed?

- Recreation directed at seniors
- People with access issues
  - Transportation
  - Cultural
- ADA sports
- Covered off-leash area
- Covered athletic fields
- Water activities
  - At Beaver Lake or Pine Lake?
- Covered meeting area space

Do you have any expectations for PRO Plan?

- Continued enhancement and growth of partnerships
- Inter-city partnerships
- Parks and programs need to grow with city

Are there examples from other communities you'd like to see here?

- Magnusson Park sailing
- Redmond, Bellevue -- more facilities
- Event and meeting space
- Junior Lifeguard program at a lake
- Community Center
  - Space for classes
- Kirkland Performing Arts Center

Do you have ideas about how to increase awareness about programs and parks?

- City Recreation app
- Mobile-friendly website
- Events that move around to different parks
- Geocaching
- Game of exploring parks and activities

- Chalk art competition in parks with concrete surfaces
- 5k run or other race

What else can/should be done to promote programs?

- Facebook
    - Recreation group
- What's App
- Some central organizing space in social media
- Form a HOA/neighborhood liaison group
- Find advocates to help with promotion
- Reduce barriers to programs
    - Language
    - Cultural

What should be the focus for next 5 years?

- Scaling up as a department to keep up with city's growth
- Electronic reader board
- Account for changing demographics

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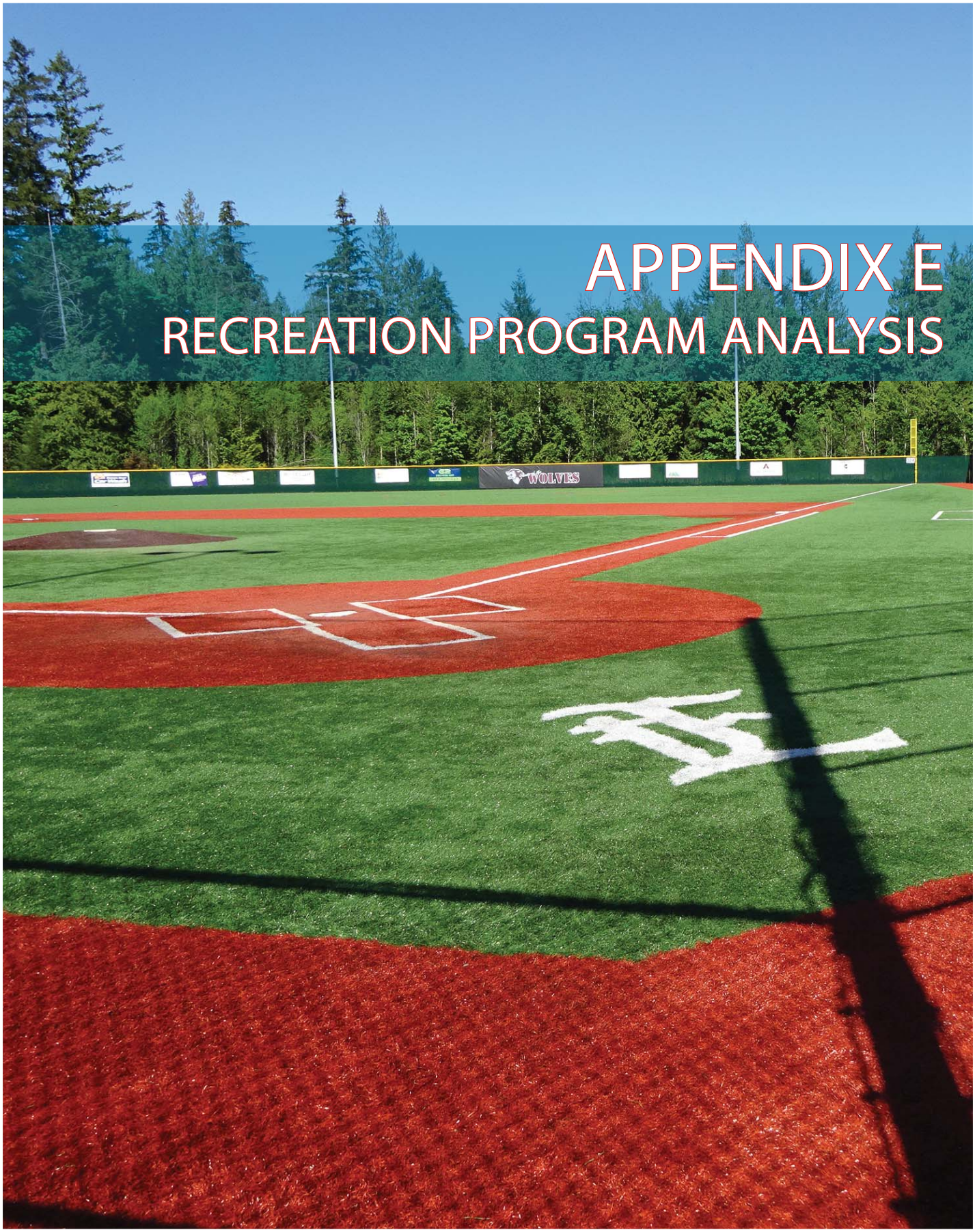

APPENDIX E
RECREATION PROGRAM ANALYSIS

Recreation Program Analysis

Current Situation

The City of Sammamish has a unique approach to providing recreation programs and services that is based on partnerships and agreements with other community based recreation providers or through contract with other independent instructors for services. The City sees this as the most viable model for their community and one that limits the role of the Parks and Recreation Department to offering special events and coordinating the services of other organizations and individuals.

- Like most cities in the United States, Sammamish, faces challenges in the delivery of recreation parks and recreation facilities and services in a cost effective and efficient manner.
- The Parks and Recreation Department focuses its programming efforts on a variety of special events. It also operates an open swim beach that is guarded.
- The Department coordinates and promotes a wide variety of programs, services and facilities that are being provided by other organizations. The largest of these are the YMCA and Boys & Girls Club.
- The Department has a variety of parks and recreation facilities that are geographically spread across the city. This includes both indoor and outdoor facilities, parks, athletic field complexes and specialty facilities.

Special Events: As noted above, the main recreation program area that is offered by Sammamish Parks and Recreation is special events. The following is a list of events that are conducted directly by the Department in 2017.

2017 City Special Events

Event	Number	Attendance	Total Attendance
Summer Concerts	8	1,500	12,000
Fourth on the Plateau	1	10,000	10,000
Rig-A-Polooza	1	1,500	1,500
KidsFirst!	6	500	3,000
Shakespeare in the Park	2	600	1,200
Very Merry Sammamish	1	2,500	2,500
Halloween Happening	1	1,500	1,500
Sammamish Days	1	1,200	1,200
Skate Competition	1	250	250
Earth Day Celebration	1	250	250
Total	23	19,800	33,400

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In addition to these events, there are a large number of special events that are provided by other organizations in partnership with the City of Sammamish. This includes the following events that are scheduled for 2017.

2017 Special Events Provided by Other Organizations

Sponsor	Event
Sammamish Symphony	Glowing & Radiant: Dvorak's Sixth
	Romantic Exotica
	A Joyful Fanfare Beethoven's 2nd Symphony
Sammamish Kiwanis	Jumpin' Jive to Thrive
	Ski & Sport Swap
Friends of Lake Sammamish State Park	Walk 'n Wag
	Get Outdoors Expo
	Parkadilly at Lake Sammamish
Sammamish YMCA	Eggstravaganza
	Healthy Kids Day
	Family Fun Nights
Sammamish Friends	Sammamish Walks
Sammamish Chamber of Commerce	Farmers Market
	Celebrating Women in Business
	Sammamish Nights
	Sammamish Classic Car Show
Boys & Girls Club	Teen Fest
Sammamish Rotary Club	Nightmare at Beaver Lake
	Family Scavenger Hunt
Sammamish/Issaquah Rotary Clubs	Challenge Series Race
National Night Out	Sammamish Night Out
Sammamish Arts Commission	Sammamish Arts Fair
	Bollywood Dance/Garba
	Gen-Thriller
	Art Reception
	"Acceptance" Art Exhibit
	Artist Opening Reception
	Hansel & Gretel Performance
	Build it Sammamish
	Make it a Glass Day
	"Slash and Burn" Art Exhibit
	Art Reception for "Slash and Burn"
	Au-Some Artists
	Keiko Hara Art Exhibit
	Theater of Possibility
	Gen-Fusion

Summary:

- In 2017 the City hosted or co-hosted over 75 special events.
- The vast majority of special events are offered between May and the end of October.
- Most City events focus on holiday celebrations, youth and cultural events.
- Most of the co-hosted events are centered around the arts, outdoor recreation or holiday events.
- In 2018 the Parks and Recreation Department will staff and support in coordinating Sammamish Arts Commission events.

Other Recreation Programs and Activities

The City relies on other providers for most of its recreation services. The following is a list of the primary providers of these services.

Organization	Program/Service Focus
Sammamish Family YMCA	Operate the Sammamish Community & Aquatic Center which provides fitness/wellness, youth and adult sports, youth camps, teen programs, aquatics, senior services, special events and outdoor education.
Boys & Girls Club	Operate the Recreation Center which provides a variety of programs focused on youth and teens including youth sports.
Youth Sports Organizations	
Eastlake Little League	T-Ball, Baseball and Softball
Eastlake Youth Football Association	Football
Eastlake Youth Lacrosse	Lacrosse
Eastside Crusaders Lacrosse	Lacrosse
Eastside FC	Soccer
Field of Champions	Baseball
i9 Sports	Multiple Sports
ISD Women's Lacrosse Club	Lacrosse
Issaquah FC	Soccer
Issaquah Soccer Club	Soccer
Issaquah Swim Team	Swim Team
Issaquah Youth Lacrosse	Lacrosse
Lake WA Youth Soccer Association	Soccer
Lake Sammamish Lacrosse	Lacrosse
Lake Sammamish Baseball Association	Baseball
Puget Sound Premier League	Soccer
Sammamish Little League	T-Ball, Baseball and Softball

Organization	Program/Service Focus
Seattle Starz Lacrosse	Lacrosse
Spartan Baseball Club	Baseball
Skyline Lacrosse Club	Lacrosse
Skyline Youth Football Association	Football
Super Six Lacrosse Club	Lacrosse
Washington Athletics Baseball	Baseball
Adult Sports Organizations	
Clean & Sober Softball Association	Softball
Greater Seattle Soccer Association	Soccer
Puget Sound Senior Baseball League	Baseball
Sammamish Men's Soccer	Soccer
Private Fitness	
Columbia Athletic Club- Pine Lake	Adult Fitness
Plateau Club	Adult Fitness
The Sculptor	Adult Fitness
Sports	
DC Speed Sports	Sports Camps & Training
Karate West	Martial Arts
True Martial Arts	Martial Arts
Music/Dance	
Glass House Dance	Dance
Revolution Dance Factory	Dance
Issaquah Dance Theater	Dance
Seashell Music Together	Music
Education	
Central Washington University	Education- site for YMCA activities
Issaquah School District	Education/Sports
Lake Washington School District	Education/Sports
Snoqualmie Valley School District	Education/Sports
Kumon Math & Reading Center	Education
Kinder Mundo	Education (Pre-school, After School, Day Camps)
Other	
Pine Lake Community Club	Rental Facility
Sammamish Library	Youth Programs
Sammamish Saddle Club	Equestrian Activities
Boy Scouts	Youth/Outdoor Recreation
Girl Scouts	Youth/Outdoor Recreation
Camp Fire USA	Youth
Positive Ally	Youth, Sports, Education
Sammamish Arts Commission	Performances, Cultural Arts, Special Events & Permanent Art

Summary:

- The YMCA and the Boys & Girls Club are the primary providers of most programs and services that are associated with indoor recreation, aquatics, fitness, athletics, and youth services.
- There are a significant number of youth sports organizations that serve the needs of the community.
- Other than the YMCA and Boys & Girls Club, if other providers are utilizing City owned facilities for their programs, they are paying a rental fee for their use. This results in an annual rental income of nearly $500,000 per year.

Contract Recreation Service Providers: In addition to the programs and services that are supplied to the community by other organizations, the Sammamish Parks & Recreation Department contracts directly with some individuals and businesses for a small number of programs that are promoted directly in the City's Recreation Guide. These include programs in the following areas:

Tai Chi, Qi Gong
Skyhawks Youth Sports Camps
Science Camps - STEM

Summary:

- With the exception of youth sports, science and general camps, there are relatively few direct contract programs being offered.
- Contract recreation services either pay a percentage of gross revenues (currently 20%), or there is a rental fee for the space being utilized.

Sammamish Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan

Recreation Programming Provider Classifications: The categories below represent the major areas of focus for current Sammamish recreation programs and services (regardless of the provider) by categories commonly found in parks and recreation agencies nationally. Program provider classifications are based on a review of class and program offerings for 2017, that were provided by the Department, other organizations or contractors.

Area	Focus	City Program	Other Organizations	Contract Provided
Sports	Youth Sports			
	Adult Sports			
Fitness	Youth			
	Adult			
Cultural Arts	Youth			
	Adult			
Aquatics	Youth			
	Adult			
Education	Youth			
	Adult			

Area	Focus	City Program	Other Organizations	Contract Provided
General Interest	Youth			
	Adult			
Special Needs	Youth			
	Adult			
Special Events				
Outdoor Recreation				
Seniors				
Teens				
Self-Directed	Youth			
	Adult			

Program Area Definitions:

Sports – Team and individual sports including camps, clinics and tournaments. Also includes adventure/non-traditional sports.

Fitness – Group fitness classes, personal training, education and nutrition.

Cultural Arts – Performing arts classes, visual arts classes, music/video production and arts events.

Aquatics – Learn to swim classes, aqua exercise classes, competitive swimming/diving, SCUBA, and other programs (synchro, water poll, etc.).

Youth – Before and after school programs, summer/school break camps, and preschool.

Education – Language programs, tutoring, science (STEM) classes, computer and financial planning.

General Interest – Personal development classes.

Special Needs – Programs for the physically and mentally impaired. Also, inclusion programs.

Special Events – City wide special events that are conducted throughout the year.

Outdoor Recreation – Environmental education, hiking, camping, kayaking, and other activities.

Seniors – Programs and services that are dedicated to serving the needs of seniors. This can include all of the activity areas noted above plus social service functions.

Teens - Programs and services that are focused on serving the needs of teens. This can include all of the activity areas noted above (except seniors).

Self-Directed – This includes the opportunities for individuals to recreate on their own. This can include activities such as open-gym, use of weight/cardio space and lap/recreational swimming. Although not an organized program, time and space must be allocated for this purpose.

Summary:

- This table indicates that Other Organizations are the largest providers of recreation services in Sammamish.
- While the City of Sammamish has a very limited role in recreation programming, other entities have been the main providers of services.
- While the table indicates where services are available by category and provider, it does not indicate the actual level of programming that is available.

Current Program Assessment: The following chart identifies and summarizes the actual level of programming that is available in each category (regardless of who is providing the program) based on the categories of minimal, average or strong.

- *Minimal Number of Programs* – there are only a few programs available in the category.
- *Average Number of Programs* – there an average number of programs available in the category.

- *Strong Number of Programs* – there are a considerable number of programs available in the category.

Programs	Minimal	Average	Strong
Youth Sports			
Adult Sports			
Fitness/Wellness			
Cultural Arts			
Aquatics			
Youth			
General Interest			
Education			
Special Needs			
Special Events			
Outdoor Recreation			
Seniors			
Teens			
Self-Directed			

Summary:

- There a strong number of programs being offered in six program categories:
  - *Youth Sports* – primarily through the traditional youth team sports organizations.
  - *Fitness/Wellness* – this is the result of the Sammamish YMCA.
  - *Aquatics* – this is also being done through the YMCA.
  - *Youth* – both the YMCA and the Boys & Girls Club are the primary providers of general youth programs.
  - *Education* – these services are being provided by the school districts as well as other providers.
  - *Special Events* – the City provides most of the events with other organizations augmenting this number.

- There are four areas that have a minimal number of activities being offered:
  - *Adult Sports*
  - *General Interest*
  - *Special Needs*
  - *Seniors*

Other Factors Impacting Recreation Program and Service Delivery

There are a number of other factors that impact the delivery of recreation programs and services in the City of Sammamish. The major factors are examined below:

Recreation Facilities:

The City has a variety of recreation facilities that are utilized for recreation programs and services.

Facilities	Recreation Programs and Services
Indoor	
Sammamish Community & Aquatic Center	Operated by the YMCA, the center provides fitness/wellness, youth and adult sports, youth camps, teen programs, aquatics, senior services, special events and outdoor education.
Sammamish Teen & Recreation Center	Operated by the Boys & Girls Club, the facility provides a variety of programs focused on youth and teens. Youth sports activities are also provided in the schools.
Central Washington University-Sammamish	This building is owned by the City but leased by CWU for education purposes. The building does have gym and stage area that is used by the YMCA for recreation activities.
Lodge at Beaver Lake	Operated by the City, this is a site for some contracted programs, special events and rentals.
Outdoor Parks & Facilities	
Beaver Lake Pavilion	This covered pavilion is primarily utilized for rentals.
Pine Lake Park	The park has athletic fields, is the site for concerts in the park and it has the only guarded beach in the City.
Klahanie Park	Hosts Shakespeare and KidsFirst! programs in the park.
Upper Sammamish Commons Park	The park is the site of a large plaza, a half-court basketball facility and a playground, the City's skate park, and also serves as the location for the farmers market and many special events.
Lower Sammamish Commons Park	The park serves as the site for festivals and events including the July 4th celebration. There is also a spray park at the site.
East Sammamish Park	Hosts KidsFirst! Programs in the park.

Other	
Reard Freed House	Located in Big Rock Park, this relocated historic home is being restored. Its future use has not been determined but is limited by size and other factors.
Former Residence	Also located in Big Rock Park this home is not currently being utilized for any purpose. It is a large residence but would have to be significantly renovated for any form of public use.
Tree House	This unique facility is in Big Rock Park but is not currently being utilized for any purpose. Because it is a true tree house, there is limited access, no restrooms and no water.
Sweene House	Located in Lower Commons Park, this remodeled residence is owned by the City but operated by another organization to provide youth counseling services.

Summary:

- The primary indoor recreation facilities are owned by the City but operated and programmed by other organizations.
- The Lodge at Beaver Lake is the only indoor facility where the use and programming are controlled by the City.
- The City has several large parks, one of which provides the location for outdoor recreation programs and events.
- The City has three indoor facilities in its inventory that are not currently being utilized for any type of recreation programming. These facilities will need improvements and changes if they are going to be utilized for any public functions.

Athletic Fields:

The City has a number of athletic fields that are located in various parks throughout the community. These fields are utilized by other organizations (primarily youth sports groups) for practices and games.

City Fields

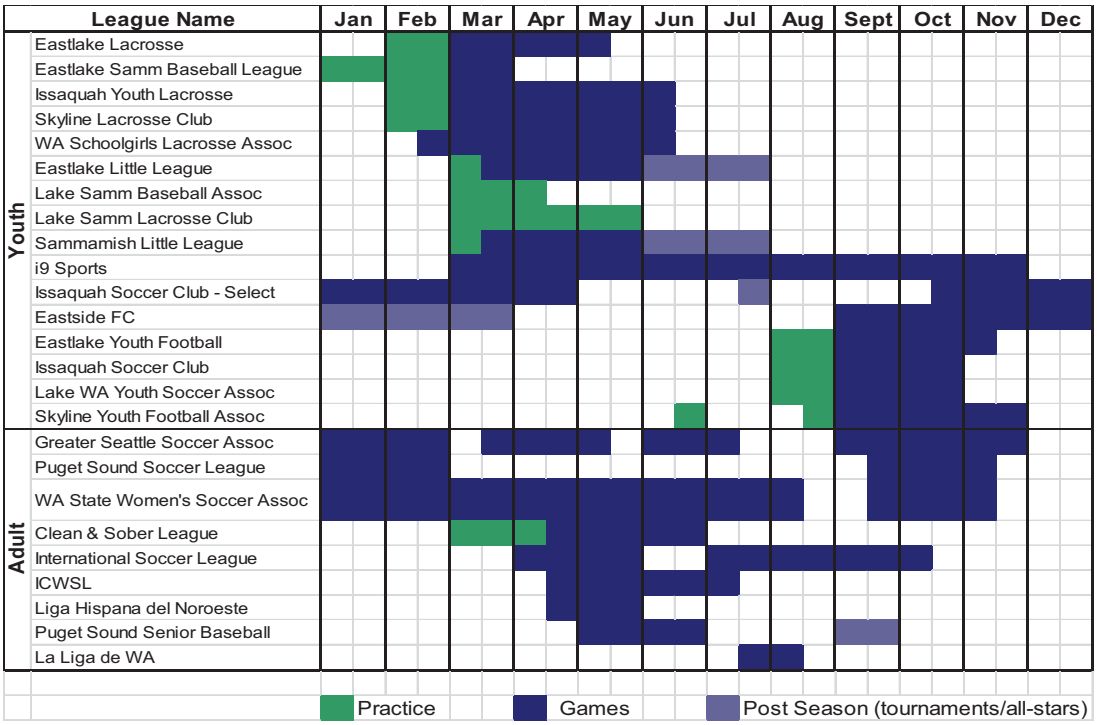
Location	Field
Natural Turf	
Klahanie Park	Multi-use field area that can be used for baseball or softball (1), soccer or lacrosse (2). Overlaying these fields is a cricket field.
Beaver Lake Park	3 little league baseball/softball fields
Pine Lake Park	Little league baseball or soccer field.
East Sammamish Park	There are two little league baseball/softball fields that are overlaid with lacrosse fields and one separate soccer field.

In addition to the athletic fields that are owned and maintained by the City there are also a number of fields that are on school district property where the community has some use.

School District Fields

Location	Field
Artificial Turf	
Eastlake Community Fields	3 lighted multi-use fields (baseball, softball, lacrosse, football and soccer). These fields are located next to East Lake High School and are a partnership with the Lake Washington School District.
Skyline High School	2 lighted multi-use field area (baseball, softball, lacrosse, football and soccer).
Pine Lake Middle School	Rectangular sports (football, soccer, lacrosse) that has a track around it.
Natural Turf	
Margaret Mead Elementary	One youth little league baseball fields that is utilized and maintained by East Lake Little League. This field is scheduled for demolition in the summer of 2018 with no plans for replacement.

Field Use Requests: The table below indicates the months of the year that the different sports organizations in the Sammamish area are requesting fields from the City for practices, games and post season play.



It is important to note the demand for fields point loads during the spring and fall of the year for youth sports but is more evenly spread over the year for adults.

Athletic Field Utilization History:

The following is a summary of the rate of utilization of community athletic fields by the type of sport over the last five years. The figures represent the number of hours of use.

Sport	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Natural Turf						
Softball - Youth	4	12	89	2	11	47
Softball - Adult	226	218	141	173	208	210
Baseball - Youth	3,859	3,996	2,462	3,224	2,776	3,462
Soccer - Youth	837	698	779	798	1,657	1,421
Lacrosse - Youth	197	36	102	144	400	345
Cricket - Adult					170	13
Cricket - Youth					386	1,348
Football - Youth	74	16.5	3	62	41	186
Recreation Class	678	607	499	585	456	365
Other	22	42	21	6	12	27
Total	**5,897**	**5,626**	**4,096**	**4,994**	**6,116**	**7,424**
Artificial Turf						
Softball - Youth		38	8		6.5	
Baseball - Adult	210	322	267	578	166	251
Baseball - Youth	629	831	883	761	747	988
Soccer - Adult	242	235	272	201	212	197
Soccer - Youth	1,184	1,362	1,813	1,585	1,947	2,113
Football - Youth	718	793	617	621	678	319
Lacrosse - Youth	1,199	1,350	1,543	1,213	1,399	1,515
Recreation Class	41	178	121	211	426	48
School Function	493	721	562	1,164	680	698
Other	2		4		2	
Total	**4,718**	**5,830**	**6,090**	**6,334**	**6,264**	**6,129**

A quick analysis of the figures indicates a steady growth in the hours of use of natural turf fields over the last five years. This is being driven primarily by youth soccer, lacrosse, and cricket. The use of artificial turf fields has been more inconsistent but has generally increased as well during the time frame. Once again this is primarily due to youth soccer and lacrosse.

Summary:

- The City has access to one artificial turf field complex (East Lake Community Fields) that has three multipurpose fields. These are the only lighted fields that are scheduled by the City.

- The City maintains four natural turf athletic field complexes that have a total of ten fields. Six can be utilized for baseball and softball and three strictly for soccer and lacrosse. None of these fields are lit.

- Total the City has up to 8 soccer/football/lacrosse fields and 10 baseball/softball fields.

- The multi-use field concept is utilized to allow fields to be used for different sports.

- The two primary school districts in the community have artificial turfed fields that were paid for with some City funding. These fields provide use force for community groups after the needs of the schools have been met. The City has agreements with the schools that outline the conditions for use.

- The City assigns field use based on a block scheduling concept where organizations are given a permit for a field(s) per season for a designated period of time. The organization determines how the fields will be scheduled and used. The City has agreements with 30 different leagues for field use. Priorities for use are based on the percentage of Sammamish residents in the organization.

- The demand for sports fields point loads during the spring and fall for youth sports, increasing the demand for fields during these time periods.

- There has been a steady increase in the hours of use of existing athletic fields over the last five years.

- With continued growth in the population, a large youth population, and the rising popularity of sports such as lacrosse and cricket there is more demand than what can be met with existing athletic fields. If more adult sports leagues are added, this will further increase demand.

Staffing and Maintenance:

Essential to backing successful recreation programs and services is having a parks and recreation department that is able to provide operations and maintenance support.

Staffing – With a focus on having other organizations and agencies be the primary provider of recreation programs and services, the City's recreation division has only four full-time staff. These consist of a Recreation Manager, Recreation Coordinator, Volunteer Coordinator and an Office Assistant/Facility Supervisor. The primary role of these positions is conducting and managing the many special events that are offered by the Department, coordinating the recreation services of the contract providers as well as the other organizations, managing the lifeguards at Pine Lake Park, facility rentals and providing volunteers for activities. In addition, the Recreation personnel staff and support the Arts Commission and Sammamish Youth Board. It should be recognized that any further growth in programs and services (either internally or externally) will require additional staff hours to manage.

Maintenance – Much like recreation programming, many of the maintenance tasks associated with parks and recreation facilities that are managed by the City are contracted. Contracted services include facility custodial/maintenance, mowing and landscaping. One of the main functions that is handled in-house is sports field maintenance, preps and lining. The other primary function is supporting the many special events and activities that occur in the community.

Summary:

- The Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department has a low level of staffing for recreation purposes in keeping with the concept of having other organizations providing most services.
- Many maintenance functions are contracted out and in-house efforts focus on athletic field maintenance and supporting special events.
- Being responsible for managing additional programs and services will require increased staffing levels.

Overall Current Program Summary

The following points summarize the current recreation program and service delivery situation for the City of Sammamish

- The City of Sammamish's approach to providing recreation programs and services is dependent on other organizations being the primary source for most services.
- While the City works to promote the programs and services of other groups and organizations, there is a not a coordinated approach to managing these efforts or an attempt to identify areas of focus or need.
- There are a significant number of program areas where there are limited services available. This includes adult sports, general interest, special needs, seniors and social services.
- There are a large number of special events that are either offered directly by the City or one of their partners. The number of events that can be produced and managed by the City appears to be at its maximum limit based on current resources.
- The primary facilities for indoor recreation are owned by the City but managed and operated by other organizations. However, the City has conditions within operating agreements that allow for some free use and program access to one facility. The City has little influence on the particular types of programs that actually occur in these facilities.
- The Parks and Recreation Department will need to determine how to best utilize the three facilities that are located in Big Rock Park.

- While the City has a number of athletic fields in its parks and has access to some school fields, the demand for field usage is continuing to grow and will continue to be a significant concern moving forward.

- If there is an increase in the level of recreation programs and services that will have to be managed by the Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department in the future, there will need to be an increase in the current level of staffing.

Recreation Programming Trends

It is important to understand some of the trends that are being seen nationally with recreation programming over the last 10 years and how that might impact Sammamish. However, it should be noted that each community is unique, and the region of the country has a strong bearing on trends and other operational factors.

Some of the keys to providing recreation programs and services include:

Programming Philosophy - Essential to developing a comprehensive recreation program is strong administrative oversight of the process. It starts with the development of an overall philosophy that will direct any programming efforts by the City and determine the role of other providers. The philosophy should emphasize areas of focus by age group as well as program areas and also prioritize future program development options.

As part of the programming philosophy, a determination of which programs and services will be offered directly by parks and recreation staff and which will be contracted to other individuals or organizations must be determined.

Program Plan – Based on the program philosophy of recreation, the Department should develop a well-conceived plan for the delivery of recreation services. This plan should take into consideration the future direction of recreation services in the city, along with the primary role of other organizations and recreation providers in the area. There needs to be clearly identified areas of programmatic responsibility to ensure that there is not overlap in resource allocation.

Staffing - In order to continue to grow the number of recreation programs and services that are offered to the community, adequate staffing is necessary to not only conduct the program itself but also to supervise and administer the activities of others. With staffing costs being the single greatest expense item for the parks and recreation department, attempt to minimize the number of full-time staff by continuing to contract for programs or partner with other providers for services for most programs. However, even with this approach there still needs to be adequate full-time staff to oversee and coordinate such efforts. Part-time staff is still the backbone of most recreation departments and make up the vast majority of program leaders and instructors. Many departments have converted program instructors to contract employees with a split of gross revenues (usually 70% to the instructor and 30% to the city) or developed a truer contract for services that either rents facilities and/or takes a percentage of the gross from another organization.

Programming areas and trends within these areas have been identified in the following tables.

General Program and Services Trends by Area

Area	Programs
Sports	Youth
	Adult
	Team
	Individual
	Camps and Clinics
	Tournaments
	Adventure/Non-Traditional
	Sports Specific Training
Fitness/Wellness	Group Fitness Classes
	Personal/Small Group Training
	Education
	Nutrition
	Wellness Special Events
Cultural Arts	Performing Arts (dance, theater, music, etc.)
	Visual Arts (painting, ceramics, pottery, etc.)
	Arts Events
Youth	Before and After School
	Summer Camps/School Break Camps
	Preschool
	Teen
Education	Language
	Tutoring
	English as a Second Language (ESL)
	Science
	Camps
Outdoor	Outdoor Education
	Outdoor Adventure
	Environmental Events
Seniors	Fitness/Wellness
	Cultural Arts
	Self Improvement
	Education
	Trip Programs
	Social Service Programs
Aquatics	Lessons
	Fitness
	Competitive (Swim/Dive/Water Polo)
	Therapy
	Specialty Classes (SCUBA, etc.)
General Interest	Personal Development
	Specialty

Area	Programs
Special Needs	Inclusion Programs
Special Events	Community Wide Events
	Facility Based Events
Self Directed	Activities organized and conducted by the participant themselves

Specific Recreation Program and Service Trends

Area	Specific Programs
Sports	Youth Lacrosse
	Adult Soccer
	Adult Cricket
	Youth & Adult Rugby
	Pickleball
	Youth Camps and Clinics
	Individual Sports (Fencing)
	Adventure/Non-Traditional (BMX, Mountain Biking, Disc Golf, Ultimate Frisbee)
	Youth Sports Specific Training
Fitness/Wellness	Functional Training Classes
	Personal/Small Group Training
	Yoga
	Nutrition
	Healthy Lifestyle Education
Cultural Arts	Music Production for Youth
	Digital Media
Youth	Before and After School Programs at Recreation Centers, Specialty Summer Camps
Education	Camps
	Outdoor Preschools
Outdoor	Eco-Tourism
	Environmental Education
Seniors	Fitness/Wellness
	Baby Boomer Focused Activities
Aquatics	Therapy
	Triathlon Training
General Interest	Personal Finance
Special Events	Community Wide Events

Other

- The Parks and Recreation Department needs to serve as a coordinating agency and a clearinghouse for the large number of recreation organizations and providers, in an effort to bring a comprehensive scope of recreation programs to the community. This should also

increase the number of partnerships that are in place to deliver a broader base of programs in a more cost-effective manner.

- There needs to be a stronger emphasis on revenue production and raising the level of cost recovery to minimize tax dollar use to offset recreation programming.

- Specific programming development trends include:

  Developing programs that are single day or no more than 4 sessions at a time.

  Developing programs for youth during non-school days, Christmas break, spring break and any other extended breaks.

  Providing a variety of summer camp options.

  Offering more Saturday programs and the introduction of some Sunday programming (especially in adult sports leagues).

  Introducing programs that are oriented toward specific ethnic groups.

  Developing a baseline of programs that appeal to the family unit.

  Staggering the days and times of similar programs that are offered at multiple locations.

  Bundling of programs for youth and adults so classes are offered at similar times.

  Offering more drop-in based, pay as you go classes, especially for fitness.

  Expanding senior programming to include a greater focus on the Baby Boomer generation which often means programs and services that are available in the evenings and on weekends (since many younger seniors still work) as well as more active based programs.

- Program characteristics (performance measures) that should be tracked include:
  - Rates of fill for programs and activities (capacity vs. actual numbers).
  - Participation numbers and comparisons to past years/seasons.
  - Rate of program cancellations.
  - Financial performance including cost per participant.
  - Evaluations from participants.

Future Programming Directions and Recommendations

Based on the information in the previous sections, the following are future directions and recommendations for the City of Sammamish and the Parks and Recreation Department in the delivery of recreation programs and services.

Programming Administration:

- Endorse the existing *Programming Philosophy* of other organizations and providers being the primary sources for most recreation programs and services. However, recognize that Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department will need to step-in and provide some programs and services where other providers are not available or cannot adequately serve the needs of the community.

- Commit to having the Parks and Recreation Department take on a stronger role in coordinating recreation programs and services in the community to ensure that there is a broad base of programming options available. This will require strong communications with other providers to determine roles, tracking of programs offered and number of participants, plus actively promoting the availability of services.

- Develop an actual *Program Plan* for recreation services. This plan needs to take into consideration the needs of the community, the role of Sammamish Parks and Recreation, and the expectations and role of other organizations and recreation providers in the area. There should be clearly identified areas of programmatic responsibility to ensure that there is not overlap in resource allocation or that gaps in services are not present.

- Match Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department programming efforts with available staff and financial resources. Recognize that increasing the role of the Parks and Recreation Department in providing programs will require an increase in full and part-time staff.

- Determine and track actual costs and revenues generated by each special event that is offered by the Parks and Recreation Department. Determine total number of attendees when possible.

- Attempt to track use and attendance numbers for key events provided by others.

- Require that all contract service providers for the Parks and Recreation Department register their participants through the Department and keep a minimum of 30% of gross revenues. If this is not possible, develop straight rental agreements for use based not only on the space being used but also on the number of participants and fee for the class.

- Add another Recreation Coordinator in the next one-two years to assist with program coordination, Sammamish Arts Commission activities and athletic field scheduling. A second Recreation Coordinator may be needed in the same time period to manage youth,

teen, adaptive recreation and senior activities and programs if the City takes a larger role in this area.

Programming:

- Recognize the needs of a growing community and one that has the following characteristics:
  - 31% people of color
  - 55% of households have children
  - Increasing senior population
  - Highly educated
  - High income
  - Multi-generational households
  - Increasing number of people working from home

- Establish the goal of providing more of an emphasis on recreation programs that focus on:
  - Different ethnic groups
  - Family and multi-generational programming opportunities
  - Teen and senior age groups
  - Integrating recreation programming with educational pursuits

  The focus should be partnering with other providers to meet this goal and the City being prepared to provide a base level of programming for teens and seniors (3 to 4 on-going activities per year with a growth of 2-3 year for 5 years).

- Work with other providers to increase the level of programming in the following areas:
  - Adult Sports
  - General Interest
  - Special Needs
  - Outdoor Recreation

  Other providers should be the primary providers of the activities and programs in these categories, but the City will need to outline specific program needs and expectations. The YMCA should be encouraged to increase programming for adult sports as well as other adult sports organizations. Finding specific providers for special needs and outdoor recreation will need to be a priority. Having 2-3 new programs in these areas should be a goal in the next three years.

- Also recognize the need to continue to grow programming in the areas of emphasis identified from the public input process:
  - Youth sports programs and camps
  - Fitness classes
  - Educational classes
  - Adventure or alternative sports
  - Cultural arts

There are already a considerable number of program offerings in each of these categories (with the exception of adventure or alternative sports) currently available in Sammamish but with an expressed desire to see more from the public, the City will need to work with existing providers to increase the level of offerings. For adventure or alternative sports, there will need to be an active effort to attract these types of providers to Sammamish.

It is also recognized that the Parks and Recreation Department is now going to supporting the Sammamish Arts Commission's programs and events for the City. This will allow for better partnerships to further cultural arts services in the community but will also require additional staff time.

- Based on current Parks and Recreation Department staffing levels, establish a maximum number of community wide special events per year/month that the Department can provide on their own. This should not exceed 15 per year or two per month. Additional special events would only be added if one existing event is dropped. Future special events should have a focus on fitness/wellness, community building and outdoor recreation.

- Coordinate with the library for some additional youth focused educational and enrichment programs. There should be a goal of adding 4 to 5 of these programs in the next two years.

- Be willing to add in-house or contract programming under the direction of the Parks and Recreation Department for specific program areas that cannot be adequately met by outside providers. As has been noted, this is likely to be in the area of youth, teen and senior services. Having a viable location for these activities could be a challenge if the Sammamish Community & Aquatic Center and/or the Sammamish Teen & Recreation Center is not utilized for this purpose.

- Establish a five-step process for determining the future needs and providers of recreation services:
    1. Assess the needs and desires of the community for specific recreation program needs. This will require that the Parks and Recreation Department staff conduct 4 to 5 focus groups a year, conduct an on-line programming survey at least every other year and keep up with programming trends on an annual basis.
    2. Establish a Sammamish Recreation Programming Council made up of organizations that are program providers in the Sammamish area to guide long term recreation programming decisions. This council should meet at least twice a year if not quarterly.
    3. Work with existing organizations to increase the types and number of recreation programs whenever possible.
    4. Recruit new organizations when existing providers cannot meet the demand for new programs.
    5. The City conducts programs and services when other providers are not willing or able.

Recreation Facilities:

- If the Sammamish Teen and Recreation Center would no longer be utilized by the Boys & Girls Club for their youth and teen programs, the City should strongly consider utilizing this existing City building for similar Sammamish Parks and Recreation programs. This would require at least one dedicated full-time staff person plus a substantial number of part-time program staff and other operating costs.

- If recreation services that focus on cultural arts and seniors are going to be added, in the future, the City, ideally in partnership with other organizations, may need to develop a cultural arts center and senior/active adults center. Before embarking on either one of these facilities, the City should complete a feasibility study that identifies specific needs, potential partners, determines a site and quantifies capital and operating costs. This is a lower priority, but the study may need to occur in the next five years.

- As has been noted the City will need to determine how the following existing structures in Big Rock Park will be utilized.
    - *Reard Freed House* – will most likely need to serve as office space or a museum for community historical interests. Leasing of the building at a minimal rate should be considered.
    - *Parcel A Former Residence* – it will be difficult to utilize this one story residence for many public functions without significant renovations, ADA upgrades and the development of an access road and parking. Possible uses include an outdoor education center or a small conference center. The best use may simply be for a maintenance office or to remove the building from the site.
    - *Tree House* – this unique feature needs to have a permanent use. It would be an ideal location for birthday parties, small weddings, interpretative programs or a small summer camp. However, with no power or water available in the structure and no permanent restrooms or ADA accommodations, this may be difficult and expensive to accomplish.

- The Sweene House in Lower Commons Park is currently utilized by a community organization for youth counseling services, but this building could be eliminated in the future development of Town Center requiring a new location for these services.

Athletic Fields:

- There currently is a need for additional athletic fields and the demand will only continue to grow as the population increases. This is evidenced by the growth in field use numbers as well as the requests for field time by local sports organizations. This will be further complicated by the loss of one existing school field (the baseball field at Margaret Meade Elementary) in 2018. If the number of adult sports are increased, this could place further strain on the number of athletic fields that are available. A specific demand and feasibility study for additional athletic fields should be conducted in the next two years.

In the interim, there are a number of recommendations that can help expand the use of the existing fields. This includes:

- Continue with the multi-use concept for field use.
- Convert as many existing fields to artificial turf as possible and light as many of these as well.
- Move away from the concept of block scheduling and begin to schedule fields on a per use basis to maximize field utilization. It is recognized that this will require additional staff time.
- Determine the maximum number of practices and games per team per week that will be scheduled for each sport.
- Require that any expansion of seasons, addition of age groups, or new sports by sports organizations to be approved by the City with an assessment of available fields completed before permitting the change.
- Emerging sports (such as cricket, lacrosse, rugby, etc.) are going to have increasing demands for fields and will need to be part of the allocation process.
- Establish a Youth Sports Council that has youth sports field user groups meet on a quarterly basis to establish set sports seasons and field use schedules and priorities.

- Continue to partner with the two school districts on improvements to existing fields or the development of new facilities but only if there are use agreements that ensure community use on a consistent basis to justify the capital investment.

- Plan for the development of future athletic fields using the Eastlake Community Fields as a model. In the next ten to fifteen years, two other facilities of similar size will most likely be needed in the community. Any new fields should be developed as a complex with multi-use capabilities, utilizing artificial turf and lights.

Indoor Fieldhouse

- The viability of an indoor fieldhouse is currently being explored by the City. Determining the specific need for such a facility will be critical as well as the building requirements. Some factors to consider include:
  - An indoor fieldhouse requires a large area for the building and the required parking. Most successful fieldhouses have at least one large playing area (minimum of 180 x 75) and often two of these areas. The quality of the turf is the key.
  - A fieldhouse is very busy during the evenings and weekends from late October until early April but generally receive a much lower level of use during the weekdays and during the “off-season”.
  - A facility of this nature must have a regional draw to be successful. During the “high season” the fieldhouse can operate until midnight or later.
  - There must be a strong level of programming in the facility from youth leagues, camps and clinics to adult leagues and tournaments. This is augmented by rentals to outside groups and organizations.
  - While most fieldhouses have a certain sport focus (usually indoor soccer), it is important to serve a diversity of sports interests.

- A fieldhouse has the ability to cover its basic costs of operations through fees generated by the facility if it is placed in a strong enough market and "off-season" activities and programs can be maximized.

- It is highly recommended that the City conduct a detailed feasibility study before undertaking a project of this magnitude. This would determine if there is an adequate market for a fieldhouse, the site requirements, probable construction costs, likely operating expenses and revenues, as well as the operating partner.

APPENDIX F
PAST COMMUNITY PLANS

REVIEW OF PAST COMMUNITY PLANS

Past community plans and other relevant documents were reviewed for policy direction and goals as they pertain to the provision and planning for parks, trails and recreation opportunities in Sammamish. The development of each involved public input and adoption by their respective responsible legislative body.

City of Sammamish 2012 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan

The 2012 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan (PRO) outlines the goals and policies to provide for strategic growth, development and improvement of the parks and recreation system and is consistent with the city's overall comprehensive plan goals for supporting a sustainable and healthy community. The City's park system has grown rapidly from 44 acres to 490 acres since its 1999 incorporation when several King County parks were transferred to the city. Sammamish parks and facilities are classified as community park, neighborhood park, mini park, special use park, school/city partnership park, open space/natural area and trails. The park system uses a level of service standard that measures the overall park investment person (valuation based model) as the basis for its park impact fee. The valuation based model is used in conjunction with projected population growth, population density, availability of non-city parks and open spaces and maintenance and operating costs as additional considerations in the measure of service needs. The capital improvement plan (CIP) provides a six-year projection for specific projects, funding sources and project timelines to achieve the goals and objectives of the identified system-wide needs. The projects in the CIP include development, renovation, repair/maintenance and acquisition. Funding for the CIP projects is primarily derived from the real estate excise tax and park impact fees. The six-year CIP typically gets updated with each biennial year to reflect completed and sequenced projects.

Sammamish 2015 Comprehensive Plan: Parks, Recreation & Open Space Element

The City of Sammamish Comprehensive Plan placed a strong emphasis on developing goals and policies that support sustainability and healthy community principles. The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element of the comprehensive plan contains goals and policies that are consistent with the framework for sustainability and healthy communities recognizing that parks and recreation play an important role in promoting good public health. The parks element outlines how parks will be acquired, designed, managed and programmed and is consistent with the City Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan. The

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overarching goal in the parks element of the comprehensive plan is to provide a network of parks, trails, athletic fields, and open spaces that deliver a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities to the Sammamish community. The other goals within the parks element support the attainment of this system-wide goal by identifying financing strategies for development and operations for both outdoor and indoor recreation facilities, pursuing acquisition and development of additional parkland, ensuring adequate maintenance of existing facilities, constructing new athletic fields with emphasis on all-weather multi-purpose facilities, improving existing athletic fields to increase capacity, ensuring the provision of adequate indoor recreation facilities to meet current and future recreational needs, and developing additional pavilions and shelters.

Sammamish 2015 Comprehensive Plan: Capital Facilities Element

The Comprehensive Plan's Capital Facilities Element is charged with ensuring that expectations for quality of service (measured as "adopted level of service") will be met to support the development planned in the land use element of the plan. Through this capital facility element, the comprehensive plan seeks to provide adequate capital facilities that address past deficiencies, meet the needs of growth and annexations and enhance the quality of life through acceptable levels of service. The capital facilities element established the levels of service for City-provided facilities and services. These levels of service are the minimum thresholds necessary to adequately serve future development, as well as the minimum thresholds to which the City will strive to provide for existing development. For local parks, the current level of service was measured as the valuation of the existing parkland and recreational facilities inventory that make up the City of Sammamish park system divided by the current population. Based on 2013 population, the park valuation per capita is $1,587.

Sammamish Parks & Recreation Six-Year Parks Capital Improvement Program

Adopted in June 2016 by City Council, the Parks 2017-2022 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) outlines the anticipated revenues and expenditures for park capital project over a six-year period. The CIP follows closely with the recommendations from the Park, Recreation and Open Space (PRO) Plan and is consistent with the city comprehensive plan to address the physical infrastructure needs of the city parks, trails, recreation and open space system. Over the six-year time frame, the park project expenditures are estimated at over $26 million, including park, trail, planning, and acquisition projects and a capital replacement program. The CIP allows the City to coordinate planning efforts with other capital needs within the city, maintain park impact fees and pursue grant funding for parks projects.

Sammamish Trails, Bikeways and Paths Plan

The City's Trails, Bikeways and Paths Plan, adopted in 2004, was prepared to provide the vision for the local trail network and consider opportunities for regional connections where appropriate. The Plan is considered a comprehensive and long-term plan for the development of recreational trails and non-motorized transportation facilities within the city. The plan's vision was to create an integrated system across recreation and

transportation and a range of user types.

Key aspects of the plan include the following:

- Provide safe access to schools: sidewalks and bike lanes
- Provide connectivity along arterial road corridors and utility corridors
- Provide a variety of facility types to enhance recreational opportunities
- Provide a significant increase in recreational trail opportunities within the city
- Provide better access to parks, commercial areas, transit and civic spaces
- Provide access to the future East Lake Sammamish Trail (regional trail)
- Provide safe routes and facilities to manage topographic conditions on the plateau

The planning process identified the physical, property ownership, maintenance and funding challenges to community connectivity. Basic overall trail corridors (recreational and transportation) were identified for east/west and north/south connectivity through the city. A hierarchy of pathways and trail types, ranging from multi-use trails to primitive soft-surface trails and including sidewalks, as well as bicycle facility types was created to address the needs on the Sammamish Plateau. The plan identified and prioritized implementation projects and aligned them with anticipated funding sources.

Sammamish Town Center Plan

Adopted in 2008 by City Council, the Sammamish Town Center Plan outlined principles and community planning intentions for the area identified as the future "heart of the city". The plan is intended to guide development patterns in a 240-acre Town Center Study Area. The preferred town center concept includes a variety of civic and community benefits (recreational, cultural and educational activities), retail and office opportunities (shopping and businesses), residential choices (4-6 story multi-family, townhouse, cottages) and environmental functions and values (low-impact development and other techniques) for Sammamish residents. The plan concept most relevant to this park system planning effort is to

"Create a comprehensive system of parks, open space, and trails. Building on the Sammamish Commons and protected stream and wetland corridors, the plan includes a system of parks, open spaces, trails, and natural areas that provide a wide variety of recreational opportunities. Pedestrian and bicycle links and environmental enhancements will serve the Town Center and the city as a whole. Trail construction is an especially critical aspect of this element to physically connect the various quadrants within the center, and enhancement of forested corridors and views will likewise connect the center visually."

Goals and recommendations within the plan are intended to be integrated to ensure efficiency and viability, For example, parks, open space and trails recommendations are intimately connected to environmental management and restoration goals. The plan also recognized that further analysis and planning work was needed for the mixed-use subarea. This effort was accomplished through the Sammamish Town center Infrastructure Plan summarized below.

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Sammamish Town Center Infrastructure Plan 2009

The 2009 Sammamish Town Center Infrastructure Plan focused on the Core Mixed Use area in an approximate ¼ mile area. This civic zone and its streetscape is intended to develop as an urban, pedestrian oriented, family-friendly, civic center encompassing a full mix of land uses, which are connected by a network of public open spaces and pathways. The outdoor spaces are defined by buildings and their proportion to streets and openings with walkability as a key component and "green spine" concept that connects a public open space system to adjacent neighborhoods. The Town Center Plan provides guidance for the private development that will create the developments spacing the town center by identifying the design objectives and illustrating the desired development pattern through a series of conceptual diagrams depicting land use, circulation, open space and landscapes.

City of Sammamish Sustainability Strategy, 2011

Sammamish's vision is to become an environmentally and economically sustainable community by crafting and implementing an achievable, multi-faceted and measurable strategy that maximizes opportunity and efficiency while minimizing cost. Sammamish expects to contribute toward larger regional and global goals, such as mitigating the effects of climate change, to make the community an even better place to live, work and play.

City of Sammamish Operating and Capital Budget

The City of Sammamish 2017-2018 Operating and Capital Budget includes improvements to Parks and Recreation to create/maintain a park system and programs. The budget includes the update for this Parks and Open Space Plan as well as improvements to the Beaver Lake Park beach, restroom installation in the Lower Commons and the acquisition of land for parks and open space. The operating budget ensures regular maintenance of parks and sports fields. Total operating expenditures for Parks, Recreation & Culture are up from $8,121,889 in the 2015-2016 budget to $9,960,620 for 2017-2018. The Parks capital projects for 2017-2018 are estimated at $17,686,500 compared to $29,943,482 in the 2015-2016 budget year. The average annual per capita cost for Parks, Recreation and Culture is $81.31 per resident. The services provided by Parks, Recreation and Culture include planning for, constructing, and maintaining active and passive parks, field and facility rentals, organizing cultural activities such as 4th on the Plateau, Holiday Lighting, Teen Fest, and a summer concert series, and an Arts program that includes rotating art displays in City Hall. These services are partly paid for by field use and recreation program fees. Specific highlighted capital projects include:

- Beaver Lake Park: Lakeside improvements slated for Beaver Lake Park include the swim beach and shoreline, expansion of the parking lot, new playground equipment, landscaping and irrigation. The total projected cost of the improvements is $2,800,000.
- Field Turf Replacement: The city and the Issaquah School District will share in the expected $1,400,000 cost of field turf and infill replacement at Skyline High School. Funding for the city's portion will come from monies set aside for this purpose.
- East Sammamish Park: Two projects are planned for this park. One project will install a new playground and spray park. The second project will include a parking lot expansion, frontage improvements, pedestrian lighting, tennis court

access, and a trail to Margaret Mead Elementary School. The projected cost of both projects is $1,850,000.
- Klahanie Park Field Repairs: $300,000 of athletic field drainage and turf repairs are scheduled for Klahanie Park.

Completed improvements highlighted from the 2015-2016 biennium include:

- Community and Aquatics Center: Completed construction of the Community and Aquatics Center. Citizen surveys for several years rated a Community and Aquatics Center as a high priority. This facility has been a very busy place since its opening in April 2016.
- Big Rock Park: Big Rock Park is being donated to the city in phases by a very generous resident. Construction of phase I (15 acres) including trail work, an interpretive center, and parking was completed in 2016. An additional 20 acres was donated to the city effective January 1, 2017.
- Sammamish Commons Park: ADA trail improvements added switchbacks to a steep trail leading to the Lower Commons from City Hall to allow wheelchair access.

2016 King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas

The King County Open Space Plan is organized around the major watersheds that shape King County's open space system. Sammamish is within the Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish Watershed that covers 692 square miles and contains two major river systems (Cedar and Sammamish), three large lakes (Washington, Sammamish, and Union), and numerous creeks including Issaquah and Bear Creeks. It is the most densely populated watershed in Washington, with approximately 55 percent of the watershed's population inside the Urban Growth Area. The watershed's projected population for 2022 is 1.6 million.

The Open Space Plan articulated four primary goals: 1) Take care of what we have; 2) Grow/connect regional open space and natural lands; 3) Improve regional trails system and regional mobility; and 4) make parks more accessible. To achieve those goals the Plan's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) outlines objectives for planning, acquisition, design and development, and asset management. The CIP project list contains the proposed six-year timing and cost estimates for regional open space acquisition, major maintenance and infrastructure repair and community grants and partnerships. King County's long-term capital program for expansion and enhancement of its regional trails system is detailed further in the King County Regional Trails Needs Report.

VISION 2040

Adopted in April 2008, by the Puget Sound Regional Council as dictated by Washington's Growth Management Act, the VISION 2040 contains policy guidance, concrete actions and objectives to assist the Puget Sound region's cities, towns businesses and organizations towards growth management that shares a future vision for environmental conservation and land use planning. Relative to environmental stewardship, VISION 2040 emphasized the need for planning approaches at all levels that consider the complexities of the region's ecosystems. VISION 2040 called for a regional green space strategy and for an action plan to address climate change. The plan urged cities and counties to coordinate their efforts to protect critical areas, maintain healthy habitat and ensure good water quality.

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Puget Sound Regional Council Open Space Plan

The Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) is a governmental entity composed of representatives from Pierce, Kitsap, King and Snohomish Counties, its cities, and other governments that develops policies and plans and makes decisions on regional issues. Under the U.S. Department of Transportation, PSRC is also the Metropolitan Planning Organization responsible for regional transportation planning and implementation. The Regional Open Space Conservation Plan being led by PSRC will help implement regional policies and actions in VISION 2040. Vision 2040 (PSRC's regional growth strategy) called for identifying, preserving and enhancing significant regional open space networks and linkages across jurisdictional boundaries. PSRC is building on the ROSS efforts by developing a regional open space conservation plan which will knit together open space and related plans from counties, tribes, resource agencies, salmon recovery groups, and other organizations. The plan will prioritize and elevate these open space needs to attract funding and support. The draft plan is scheduled for release in spring 2018 with a final version to be completed by fall 2018.

Active Transportation Plan

An active transportation plan was developed by the Puget Sound Regional Council to build on the policies from the VISION 2040 and Transportation 2040. The active transportation plan is purposed to help implement active transportation and provides guidance for local jurisdictions for developing their bicycle and pedestrian elements. The active transportation plan shows the region's commitment for the development of a more efficient and accessible public transportation system serving compact, walkable and livable communities. The Active Transportation Plan is also an update to the 2003 Bicycle and Pedestrian Implementation Strategy. The Plan seeks to increase use of active transportation, increase safety and comfort of users, connect the network of active transportation routes across jurisdictional and levels of accessibility and provide guidance for measuring/monitoring active transportation systems and promoting investment in active transportation projects.

Regional Open Space Strategy (ROSS)

Over a five-year period, the University of Washington's Green Futures Lab led a collaborative research and planning initiative for the central Puget Sound region conducted with a broad network of open space experts. Entitled the Regional Open Space Strategy (ROSS), the planning effort revealed that existing actions were fragmented, funding was inadequate, and open space protections were disconnected and not scaled to regional conservation. The analyses suggested that the coordination and integration of open space conservation in the Central Puget Sound region needed a more collective approach to be successful in the face of current and future regional growth.

In an effort to create and ensure a robust connected multifunctional regional open space system, the ROSS approach is being encouraged as a collaborative effort to integrate and elevate the many activities underway to conserve and enhance the ecological, economic, recreational, and aesthetic vitality of the Central Puget Sound Region. Regional Open Space Strategies (ROSS) encompass four counties, eight watersheds and an approach to encouraging experts to work across jurisdictional boundaries and technical "silos".

Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust Strategic Plan 2016-2020

The Mountains to Sound (MTS) Greenway is the 1.5 million –acre landscape that extends from Seattle across the Cascade Mountains to Ellensburg. The MTS Greenway Trust is working to conserve a healthy and sustainable relationship between land and people to preserve the heritage of working forests, local agricultural, places for outdoor recreation, nature and wildlife while embracing strong economies in vibrant urban communities.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust Strategic Plan describes the overarching goals of the Greenway Trust and the strategies that will be employed to achieve those goals over the next 3-5 years. Those six strategies listed below are targeted towards priority initiatives in five Greenway locations including urban and edge communities, the Snoqualmie River Valley, Middle Fork Snoqualmie, and Upper Yakima Basin as well as the pursuit of a national heritage area designation for a region of the Greenway.

MTS Greenway Trust 2016-2020 Plan Strategies:

- Promote a relevant, holistic vision that raises public awareness and motivates other to act
- Lead inclusive coalitions for collective action
- Implement key habitat restoration, trail, and recreation access projects
- Engage people of all ages and all backgrounds in outdoor education and volunteer stewardship
- Creatively assemble, secure, and leverage resources that support action
- Engage with agencies and property owners in planning for the future.

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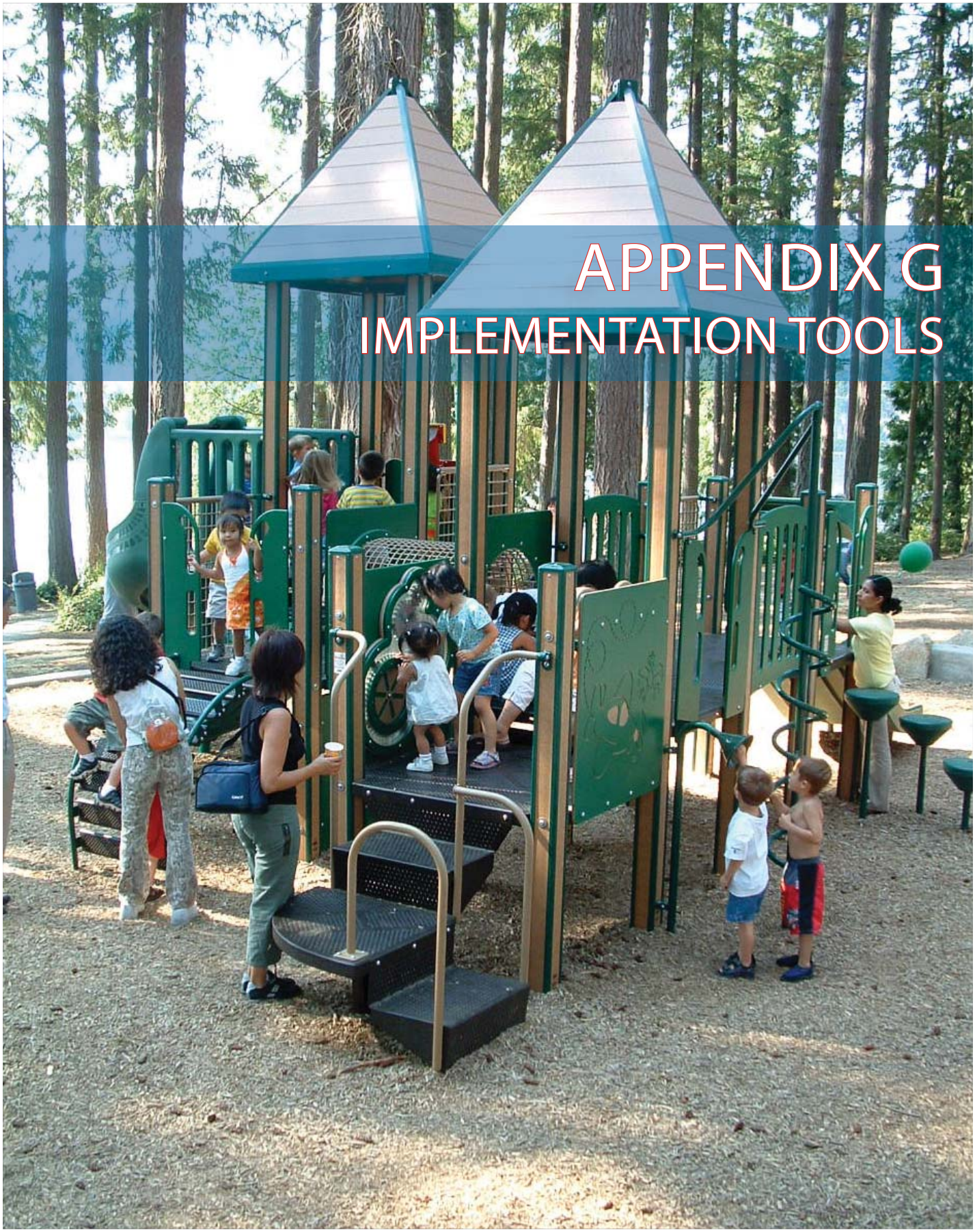

APPENDIX G
IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

LOCAL FUNDING OPTIONS

The City of Sammamish possesses a range of local funding tools that could be accessed for the benefit of growing, developing and maintaining its parks and recreation program. The sources listed below represent likely potential sources, but some also may be dedicated for numerous other local purposes which limit applicability and usage. Therefore, discussions with City leadership are critical to assess the political landscape to modify or expand the use of existing City revenue sources in favor of park and recreation programs.

Councilmanic Bonds

Councilmanic bonds may be sold by cities without public vote. The bonds, both principal and interest, are retired with payments from existing city revenue or new general tax revenue, such as additional sales tax or real estate excise tax. The state constitution has set a maximum debt limit for councilmanic bonds of 1½% of the value of taxable property in the city.

General Obligation Bond

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=84.52.056

For the purposes of funding capital projects, such as land acquisitions or facility construction, cities and counties have the authority to borrow money by selling bonds. Voter-approved general obligation bonds may be sold only after receiving a 60 percent majority vote at a general or special election. If approved, an excess property tax is levied each year for the life of the bond to pay both principal and interest. The state constitution (Article VIII, Section 6) limits total debt to 5% of the total assessed value of property in the jurisdiction.

Excess Levy – One Year Only

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=84.52.052

Cities and counties that are levying their statutory maximum rate can ask the voters, at any special election date, to raise their rate for one year (RCW 84.52.052). As this action increases revenue for one-year at a time it is wise to request this type of funding for one-time uses only.

Regular Property Tax - Lid Lift

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=84.55.050

Cities are authorized to impose ad valorem taxes upon real and personal property. A city's maximum levy rate for general purposes is $3.375 per $1,000 of assessed valuation. Limitations on annual increases in tax collections, coupled with changes in property value, causes levy rates to rise or fall; however, in no case

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may they rise above statutory limits. Once the rate is established each year, it may not be raised without the approval of a majority of the voters. Receiving voter approval is known as a lid lift. A lid lift may be permanent, or may be for a specific purpose and time period.

A levy lid lift is an instrument for increasing property tax levies for operating and/or capital purposes. Taxing districts with a tax rate that is less than their statutory maximum rate may ask the voters to "lift" the levy lid by increasing the tax rate to some amount equal to or less than their statutory maximum rate. A simple majority vote of citizenry is required.

Cities and counties have two "lift" options available to them: Single-year/basic or Multi-year.

> Single-year: The single-year lift does not mean that the lift goes away after one year; it can be for any amount of time, including permanently, unless the proceeds will be used for debt service on bonds, in which case the maximum time period is nine years. Districts may permanently increase the levy but must use language in the ballot title expressly stating that future levies will increase as allowed by chapter 84.55 RCW. After the initial "lift" in the first year, the district's levy in future years is subject to the 101 percent lid in chapter 84.55 RCW. This is the maximum amount it can increase without returning to the voters for another lid lift.
>
> The election to implement a single-year lift may take place on any election date listed in RCW 29A.04.321.
>
> Multi-year: The multi-year lift allows the levy lid to be "bumped up" each year for up to a maximum of six years. At the end of the specified period, the levy in the final period may be designated as the basis for the calculation of all future levy increases (in other words, be made permanent) if expressly stated in the ballot title. The levy in future years would then be subject to the 101 percent lid in chapter 84.55 RCW.
>
> In a multi-year lift, the lift for the first year must state the new tax rate for that year. For the ensuing years, the lift may be a dollar amount, a percentage increase tied to an index, or a percentage amount set by some other method. The amounts do not need to be the same for each year. If the amount of the increase for a particular year would require a tax rate that is above the maximum tax rate, the assessor will levy only the maximum amount allowed by law.
>
> The election to implement a multi-year lift must be either the August primary or the November general election.

The single-year lift allows supplanting of expenditures within the lift period; the multi-year left does not, and the purpose for the lift must be specifically identified in the election materials. For both single- and multi-year lifts, when the lift expires the base for future levies will revert to what the dollar amount would have been if no lift had ever been done.

The total regular levy rate of senior taxing districts (counties and cities) and junior taxing districts (fire districts, library districts, etc.) may not exceed $5.90/$1,000 AV. If this limit is exceeded, levies are reduced or eliminated in the following order until the total tax rate is at $5.90.

1. Parks & Recreation Districts (up to $0.60)
   Parks & Recreation Service Areas (up to $0.60)
   Cultural Arts, Stadiums & Convention Districts (up to $0.25)

2. Flood Control Zone Districts (up to $0.50)

3. Hospital Districts (up to $0.25)
   Metropolitan Parks Districts (up to $0.25)
   All other districts not otherwise mentioned

4. Metropolitan Park Districts formed after January 1, 2002 or after (up to $0.50)

5. Fire Districts (up to $0.25)

6. Fire Districts (remaining $0.50)
   Regional Fire Protection Service Authorities (up to $0.50)
   Library Districts (up to $0.50)
   Hospital Districts (up to $0.50)
   Metropolitan Parks Districts formed before January 1, 2002 (up to $0.50)

Sales Tax

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=82.14

Paid by the consumer, sales tax is a percentage of the retail price paid for specific classifications of goods and services within the State of Washington.

Governing bodies of cities and counties may impose sales taxes within their boundaries at a rate set by state statute and local ordinances, subject to referendum.

Until the 1990 Legislative Session, the maximum possible total sales tax rate paid by purchasers in cities was 8.1 percent. This broke down as follows: state, 6.5 cents on the dollar; counties, 0.15 cents; cities, 0.85 cents; and transit districts, a maximum of 0.6 cents (raised to 0.9 cents in 2000). Since then multiple sales options were authorized. Those applicable to Parks and Recreation include: counties may ask voters to approve a sales tax of up to 0.3 percent, which is shared with cities. At least one-third of the revenue must be used for criminal justice purposes.

Counties and cities may also form public facilities districts, and these districts may ask the voters to approve a sales tax of up to 0.2 percent. The proceeds may be used for financing, designing, acquisition, construction, equipping, operating, maintaining, remodeling, repairing, and reequipping its public facilities.

Revenue may be used to fund any essential county and municipal service.

If a jurisdiction is going to change a sales tax rate or levy a new sales tax, it must pass an ordinance to that effect and submit it to the Department of Revenue at least 75 days before the effective date. The effective date must be the first day of a quarter: January 1, April 1, July 1 or October 1.

Business and Occupation Tax

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=35.102

Business and occupation (B&O) taxes are excise taxes levied on different classes of business to raise revenue. Taxes are levied as a percentage of the gross receipts of a business, less some deductions. Businesses are put in different classes such as manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing, and services. Within each class, the rate must be the same, but it may differ among classes.

Cities can impose this tax for the first time or raise rates following referendum procedure.

B&O taxes are limited to a maximum tax rate that can be imposed by a city's legislative body at 0.2 percent (0.002), but grandfathered in any higher rates that existed on January 1, 1982. Any city may levy a rate higher than 0.2 percent, if it is approved by a majority of voters (RCW 35.21.711). Beginning January 1, 2008, cities that levy the B&O tax must allow for allocation and apportionment, as set out in RCW 35.102.130.

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Admissions Tax

http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=35.21.280
Purpose:

An admissions tax is a use tax for entertainment. Both cities and counties may impose this tax through legislative action.

Cities and/or counties may levy an admission tax in an amount no greater than five percent of the admission charge, as is authorized by statute (cities: RCW 35.21.280; counties: RCW 35.57.100). This tax can be levied on admission charges (including season tickets) to places such as theaters, dance halls, circuses, clubs that have cover charges, observation towers, stadiums, and any other activity where an admission charge is made to enter the facility.

If a city imposes an admissions tax, the county may not levy a tax within city boundaries.

The statutes provide an exception for admission to elementary or secondary school activities. Generally, certain events sponsored by nonprofits are exempted from the tax; however, this is not a requirement. Counties also exempt any public facility of a public facility district for which admission is imposed. There are no statutory restrictions on the use of revenue.

Impact Fees

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=82.02.050
Development impact fees are charges placed on new development in unimproved areas to help pay for various public facilities that serve new development or for other impacts associated with such development.

Both cities and counties may impose this tax through legislative action.

Counties that plan under the GMA, and cities, may impose impact fees on residential and commercial development activity to help pay for certain public facility improvements, including parks, open space, and recreation facilities identified in the county's capital facilities plan. The improvements financed from impact fees must be reasonably related to the new development and must reasonably benefit the new development. The fees must be spent or encumbered within ten years of collection.

Real Estate Excise Tax

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=82.46.010
Excise tax levied 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. Both cities and counties may impose this tax through legislative action.

REET 2 must be approved by majority vote if the county chooses to fully plan under the Growth Management act (GMA); it may be approved by legislative action if the county is required to plan under the GMA.

The state levies this tax at the rate of 1.28 percent; a locally-imposed tax is also authorized. Counties and cities may levy a quarter percent tax (REET 1); a second quarter percent tax (REET 2) is authorized. First quarter percent REET (REET 1) must be spent on capital projects listed in the city's capital facilities plan element of their comprehensive plan. Capital projects include planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of parks, recreational facilities, and trails.

The second quarter percent REET (REET 2) must also be spent on capital projects, which includes planning,

construction, reconstruction, repair, rehabilitation, or improvement of parts. Acquisition of land for parks is not a permitted use of REET 2. Both REET 1 and REET 2 may be used to make loan and debt service payments on projects that are a permitted use of these funds.

Lodging Tax

http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?Cite=67.28.180

The lodging tax is a user fee for hotel/motel occupation. Both cities and counties may impose this tax through legislative action.

Cities and/or counties may impose a "basic" two percent tax under RCW 67.28.180 on all charges for furnishing lodging at hotels, motels and similar establishments for a continuous period of less than one month.

This tax is taken as a credit against the 6.5 percent state sales tax, so that the total tax that a patron pays in retail sales tax and hotel-motel tax combined is equal to the retail sales tax in the jurisdiction. In addition, jurisdictions may levy an additional tax of up to two percent, or a total rate of four percent, under RCW 67.28.181(1). This is not credited against the state sales tax. Therefore, if this tax is levied, the total tax on the lodging bill will increase by two percent.

If both a city and the county are levying this tax, the county must allow a credit for any tax levied by a city so that no two taxes are levied on the same taxable event. These revenues must be used solely for paying for tourism promotion and for the acquisition and/or operating of tourism-related facilities. "Tourism" is defined as economic activity resulting from tourists, which may include sales of overnight lodging, meals, tours, gifts, or souvenirs; there is no requirement that a tourist must stay overnight.

Real Estate Excise Tax - Local Conservation Areas (King County)

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=82.46.070

Boards of County Commissioners may impose, with majority voter approval, an excise tax on each sale of real property in the county at rate not to exceed 1% of the selling price for the purpose of acquiring and maintaining conservation areas. The authorizing legislation defines conservation areas as "land and water that has environmental, agricultural, aesthetic, cultural, scientific, historic, scenic, or low-intensity recreational value for existing and future generations..." These areas include "open spaces, wetlands, marshes, aquifer recharge areas, shoreline areas, natural areas, and other lands and waters that are important to preserve flora and fauna." King County does not currently assess a Conservation REET.

Conservation Futures Tax (King County)

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=84.34

The Conservation Futures Tax (CFT) is provided for in Chapter 84.34 of the Revised Code of Washington. King County imposes a Conservation Futures levy at a rate of $0.0625 per $1,000 assessed value for the purpose of acquiring open space lands, including green spaces, greenbelts, wildlife habitat and trail rights-of-way proposed for preservation for public use by either the county or the cities within the county. Funds are allocated annually, and cities within the county, citizen groups and citizens may apply for funds through the county's process. The CFT program provides grants to cities to support open space priorities in local plans and requires a 100% match from other sources.

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FEDERAL & STATE GRANTS AND CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program

http://www.nps.gov/orgs/rtca/index.htm

The Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program, also known as the Rivers & Trails Program or RTCA, is a technical assistance resource for communities administered by the National Park Service and federal government agencies so they can conserve rivers, preserve open space and develop trails and greenways. The RTCA program implements the natural resource conservation and outdoor recreation mission of NPS in communities across America.

Community Development Block Grants

These funds are intended to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low and moderate income persons. Snohomish County, in partnership with 18 cities and towns within the county through an interlocal agreement, receives CDBG funds on an entitlement basis as an Urban County Consortium. The county administers this funding on behalf of the consortium through the Snohomish County Office of Housing and Community Development (OHCD). CDBG funds can be used for a wide variety of projects, services, facilities and infrastructure.

North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grants Program

http://www.fws.gov/policy/524fw1.html

The North American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989 provides matching grants to organizations and individuals who have developed partnerships to carry out wetland conservation projects in the United States, Canada, and Mexico for the benefit of wetlands-associated migratory birds and other wildlife. Two competitive grants programs exist (Standard and a Small Grants Program) and require that grant requests be matched by partner contributions at no less than a 1-to-1 ratio. Funds from U.S. Federal sources may contribute toward a project, but are not eligible as match.

The Standard Grants Program supports projects in Canada, the United States, and Mexico that involve long-term protection, restoration, and/or enhancement of wetlands and associated uplands habitats.

The Small Grants Program operates only in the United States; it supports the same type of projects and adheres to the same selection criteria and administrative guidelines as the U.S. Standard Grants Program. However, project activities are usually smaller in scope and involve fewer project dollars. Grant requests may not exceed $75,000, and funding priority is given to grantees or partners new to the Act's Grants Program.

Recreation and Conservation Office Grant Programs

www.rco.wa.gov

The Recreation and Conservation Office was created in 1964 as part of the Marine Recreation Land Act. The RCO grants money to state and local agencies, generally on a matching basis, to acquire, develop, and enhance wildlife habitat and outdoor recreation properties. Some money is also distributed for planning grants. RCO grant programs utilize funds from various sources. Historically, these have included the Federal

Land and Water Conservation Fund, state bonds, Initiative 215 monies (derived from unreclaimed marine fuel taxes), off-road vehicle funds, Youth Athletic Facilities Account and the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program.

Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA)

This program, managed through the RCO, provides matching grants to state and local agencies to protect and enhance salmon habitat and to provide public access and recreation opportunities on aquatic lands. In 1998, DNR refocused the ALEA program to emphasize salmon habitat preservation and enhancement. However, the program is still open to traditional water access proposals. Any project must be located on navigable portions of waterways. ALEA funds are derived from the leasing of state-owned aquatic lands and from the sale of harvest rights for shellfish and other aquatic resources.

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP)

The RCO is a state office that allocates funds to local and state agencies for the acquisition and development of wildlife habitat and outdoor recreation properties. Funding sources managed by the RCO include the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. The WWRP is divided into Habitat Conservation and Outdoor Recreation Accounts; these are further divided into several project categories. Cities, counties and other local sponsors may apply for funding in urban wildlife habitat, local parks, trails and water access categories. Funds for local agencies are awarded on a matching basis. Grant applications are evaluated once each year, and the State Legislature must authorize funding for the WWRP project lists.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) provides grants to buy land and develop public outdoor facilities, including parks, trails and wildlife lands. Grant recipients must provide at least 50% matching funds in either cash or in-kind contributions. Grant program revenue is from a portion of Federal revenue derived from sale or lease of off-shore oil and gas resources.

National Recreational Trails Program

The National Recreational Trails Program (NRTP) provides funds to maintain trails and facilities that provide a backcountry experience for a range of activities including hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, motorcycling, and snowmobiling. Eligible projects include the maintenance and re-routing of recreational trails, development of trail-side and trail-head facilities, and operation of environmental education and trail safety programs. A local match of 20% is required. This program is funded through Federal gasoline taxes attributed to recreational non-highway uses.

Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF) Program

The YAF provides grants to develop, equip, maintain, and improve youth and community athletic facilities. Cities, counties, and qualified non-profit organizations may apply for funding, and grant recipients must provide at least 50% matching funds in either cash or in-kind contributions.

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Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund

Grants are awarded by the Salmon Recovery Funding Board for acquisition or restoration of lands directly correlating to salmon habitat protection or recovery. Projects must demonstrate a direct benefit to fish habitat. There is no match requirement for design-only projects; acquisition and restoration projects require a 15% match. The funding source includes the sale of state general obligation bonds, the federal Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund and the state Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund.

STP/CMAQ Regional Competition - Puget Sound Regional Council

http://psrc.org/transportation/tip/selection/

Surface Transportation Program (STP) funds are considered the most "flexible" funding source provided through the federal Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient, Transportation Equity Act (SAFETEA-LU). Many types of projects are eligible, including transit, carpool/vanpool, bicycle/pedestrian, safety, traffic monitoring/management, and planning projects, along with the more traditional road and bridge projects. The purpose of the Congestion Mitigation Air Quality (CMAQ) program is to fund transportation projects or programs that will contribute to attainment or maintenance of the national ambient air quality standards for ozone, carbon monoxide and particulate matter. The two goals of improving air quality and relieving congestion were strengthened under SAFETEA-LU by a new provision establishing priority consideration for cost-effective emission reduction and congestion mitigation activities when using CMAQ funding. The King County Growth Management Planning Council serves as the countywide board in the allocation of some federal transportation grant funds to projects within King County, through the Puget Sound Regional Council.

King County Grant Exchange

http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/pi/grants.htm

The Grant Exchange is a clearinghouse of grant and technical assistance programs offered by the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks with the goals of protecting and enhancing the environment, increasing community stewardship, and providing expertise and consultation to projects. Grants and technical support are an important way in which King County increases opportunities for community stewardship of natural resources. These funds are leveraged by developing and strengthening partnerships with community organizations and local governments. On average, every dollar invested through grants is matched by three dollars in cash and in-kind contributions.

Wild Places in City Spaces

http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/pi/grant-exchange/wildplaces.htm

Wild Places in City Spaces provides grants up to $10,000 to volunteer organizations, community groups and government agencies for projects reforesting urban areas and restoring habitat within the urban growth area of King County. Funds are available under the Urban Reforestation and Habitat Restoration Grants Program. Grants support projects to reforest urban areas, remove invasive non-native plant species or provide wildlife habitats.

Natural Resource Stewardship Network

http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/pi/grant-exchange/NRSN.htm

The Natural Resource Stewardship Network assists urban forestry and watershed stewardship projects and provides grants and technical assistance to projects that involve communities and youth in improving neighborhood green spaces and forests. Grants of up to $20,000 are available for projects within the urban

growth area of King County that enhance, protect and manage urban forest, soil and water resources and will reimburse up to 50% of labor and materials costs. Inner-city and low income communities receive priority for support. Funds are provided by the King County Forestry Program and the King Conservation District.

WaterWorks Grants

http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/pi/grant-exchange/waterworks.htm

Individual grants up to $50,000 are available for community projects that protect or improve watersheds, streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands and tidewater. Projects must have a demonstrable positive impact on the waters of King County and provide opportunities for stewardship. A minimum of 10 percent cash match is required for awards more than $2,500.

King County Youth Sports Facilities Grant (YSFG)

The Youth Sports Facilities Grant Program is intended to facilitate new athletic opportunities for youth in King County by providing matching grant funds to rehabilitate or develop sports fields and facilities. The maximum award is $75,000 and projects should be located on public land or have public access for the proposed youth sports use.

OTHER METHODS & FUNDING SOURCES

Metropolitan Park District

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=35.61

Metropolitan park districts may be formed for the purposes of management, control, improvement, maintenance and acquisition of parks, parkways and boulevards. In addition to acquiring and managing their own lands, metropolitan districts may accept and manage park and recreation lands and equipment turned over by any city within the district or by the county. Formation of a metropolitan park district may be initiated in cities of five thousand population or more by city council ordinance, or by petition, and requires majority approval by voters for creation.

Park and Recreation District

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=36.69

Park and recreation districts may be formed for the purposes of providing leisure-time activities and recreation facilities (parks, playgrounds, pools, golf courses, paths, community centers, arboretums, campgrounds, boat launches, etc.) and must be initiated by petition of at least 15% percent of the registered voters within the proposed district. Upon completion of the petition process and review by county commissioners, a proposition for district formation and election of five district commissioners is submitted to the voters of the proposed district at the next general election. Once formed, park and recreation districts retain the authority to propose a regular property tax levy, annual excess property tax levies and general obligation bonds. All three of these funding types require 60% percent voter approval and 40% percent voter turnout. With voter approval, the district may levy a regular property tax not to exceed sixty cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for up to six consecutive years.

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Park and Recreation Service Area (PRSA)

http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=36.68.400
Purpose to finance, acquire, construct, improve, maintain or operate any park, senior citizen activities center, zoo, aquarium and/or recreation facilities; and to provide higher level of park service.

Business Sponsorships/Donations

Business sponsorships for programs may be available throughout the year. In-kind contributions are often received, including food, door prizes and equipment/material.

Interagency Agreements

State law provides for interagency cooperative efforts between units of government. Joint acquisition, development and/or use of park and open space facilities may be provided between Parks, Public Works and utility providers.

Private Grants, Donations & Gifts

Many trusts and private foundations provide funding for park, recreation and open space projects. Grants from these sources are typically allocated through a competitive application process and vary dramatically in size based on the financial resources and funding criteria of the organization. Philanthropic giving is another source of project funding. Efforts in this area may involve cash gifts and include donations through other mechanisms such as wills or insurance policies. Community fundraising efforts can also support park, recreation or open space facilities and projects. The Community Foundation of Snohomish County also offers small grants ($500 - $5,000) to qualified non-profit organizations (501(c)(3)) or public agencies such as local government, schools, libraries or parks.

ACQUISITION TOOLS & METHODS

Direct Purchase Methods

Market Value Purchase

Through a written purchase and sale agreement, the city purchases land at the present market value based on an independent appraisal. Timing, payment of real estate taxes and other contingencies are negotiable.

Partial Value Purchase (or Bargain Sale)

In a bargain sale, the landowner agrees to sell for less than the property's fair market value. A landowner's decision to proceed with a bargain sale is unique and personal; landowners with a strong sense of civic pride,

long community history or concerns about capital gains are possible candidates for this approach. In addition to cash proceeds upon closing, the landowner may be entitled to a charitable income tax deduction based on the difference between the land's fair market value and its sale price.

Life Estates & Bequests

In the event a landowner wishes to remain on the property for a long period of time or until death, several variations on a sale agreement exist. In a life estate agreement, the landowner may continue to live on the land by donating a remainder interest and retaining a "reserved life estate." Specifically, the landowner donates or sells the property to the city, but reserves the right for the seller or any other named person to continue to live on and use the property. When the owner or other specified person dies or releases his/her life interest, full title and control over the property will be transferred to the city. By donating a remainder interest, the landowner may be eligible for a tax deduction when the gift is made. In a bequest, the landowner designates in a will or trust document that the property is to be transferred to the city upon death. While a life estate offers the city some degree of title control during the life of the landowner, a bequest does not. Unless the intent to bequest is disclosed to and known by the city in advance, no guarantees exist with regard to the condition of the property upon transfer or to any liabilities that may exist.

Gift Deed

When a landowner wishes to bequeath their property to a public or private entity upon their death, they can record a gift deed with the county assessors office to insure their stated desire to transfer their property to the targeted beneficiary as part of their estate. The recording of the gift deed usually involves the tacit agreement of the receiving party.

Option to Purchase Agreement

This is a binding contract between a landowner and the city that would only apply according to the conditions of the option and limits the seller's power to revoke an offer. Once in place and signed, the Option Agreement may be triggered at a future, specified date or upon the completion of designated conditions. Option Agreements can be made for any time duration and can include all of the language pertinent to closing a property sale.

Right of First Refusal

In this agreement, the landowner grants the city the first chance to purchase the property once the landowner wishes to sell. The agreement does not establish the sale price for the property, and the landowner is free to refuse to sell it for the price offered by the city. This is the weakest form of agreement between an owner and a prospective buyer.

Conservation and/or Access Easements

Through a conservation easement, a landowner voluntarily agrees to sell or donate certain rights associated with his or her property (often the right to subdivide or develop), and a private organization or public agency agrees to hold the right to enforce the landowner's promise not to exercise those rights. In essence, the rights are forfeited and no longer exist. This is a legal agreement between the landowner and the city that permanently limits uses of the land in order to conserve a portion of the property for public use or protection. The landowner still owns the property, but the use of the land is restricted. Conservation easements may result in an income tax deduction and reduced property taxes and estate taxes. Typically, this approach is

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used to provide trail corridors where only a small portion of the land is needed or for the strategic protection of natural resources and habitat. Through a written purchase and sale agreement, the city purchases land at the present market value based on an independent appraisal. Timing, payment of real estate taxes and other contingencies are negotiable.

Park or Open Space Dedication Requirements

Local governments have the option to require developers to dedicate land for parks under the State Subdivision Law (Ch. 58.17 RCW) and the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) (Ch. 43.21C RCW). Under the subdivision law developers can be required to provide the parks/recreation improvements or pay a fee in lieu of the dedicated land and its improvements. Under the SEPA requirements, land dedication may occur as part of mitigation for a proposed development's impact.

Landowner Incentive Measures

Density Bonuses

Density bonuses are a planning tool used to encourage a variety of public land use objectives, usually in urban areas. They offer the incentive of being able to develop at densities beyond current regulations in one area, in return for concessions in another. Density bonuses are applied to a single parcel or development. An example is allowing developers of multi-family units to build at higher densities if they provide a certain number of low-income units or public open space. For density bonuses to work, market forces must support densities at a higher level than current regulations.

Transfer of Development Rights

The transfer of development rights (TDR) is an incentive-based planning tool that allows land owners to trade the right to develop property to its fullest extent in one area for the right to develop beyond existing regulations in another area. Local governments may establish the specific areas in which development may be limited or restricted and the areas in which development beyond regulation may be allowed. Usually, but not always, the "sending" and "receiving" property are under common ownership. Some programs allow for different ownership, which, in effect, establishes a market for development rights to be bought and sold.

IRC 1031 Exchange

If the landowner owns business or investment property, an IRC Section 1031 Exchange can facilitate the exchange of like-kind property solely for business or investment purposes. No capital gain or loss is recognized under Internal Revenue Code Section 1031 (see www.irc.gov for more details). This option may be a useful tool in negotiations with an owner of investment property, especially if the tax savings offset to the owner can translate to a sale price discount for the City.

Current (Open Space) Use Taxation Programs

Property owners whose current lands are in open space, agricultural, and/or timber uses may have that land valued at their current use rather than their "highest and best" use assessment. This differential assessed value, allowed under the Washington Open Space Taxation Act (Ch.84.34 RCW) helps to preserve private properties as open space, farm or timber lands. If land is converted to other non-open space uses, the land owner is required to pay the difference between the current use annual taxes and highest/best taxes for the

previous seven years. When properties are sold to a local government or conservation organization for land conservation/preservation purposes, the required payment of seven years worth of differential tax rates is waived. The amount of this tax liability can be part of the negotiated land acquisition from private to public or quasi-public conservation purposes. Snohomish County has four current use taxation programs that offer this property tax reduction as an incentive to landowners to voluntarily preserve open space, farmland or timber land on their property. More information is available at:

http://dor.wa.gov/Docs/Pubs/Prop_Tax/OpenSpace.pdf

Other Land Protection Options

Land Trusts & Conservancies

Land trusts are private non-profit organizations that acquire and protect special open spaces and are traditionally not associated with any government agency. Forterra (formerly called the Cascade Land Conservancy) is the regional land trust serving the Sammamish area, and their efforts have led to the conservation of more than 234,000 acres of forests, farms, shorelines, parks and natural areas in the region (www.forterra.org). Other national organizations with local representation include the Nature Conservancy, Trust for Public Land and the Wetlands Conservancy.

Regulatory Measures

A variety of regulatory measures are available to local agencies and jurisdictions. Available programs and regulations include: Critical Areas Ordinance, Sammamish; State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA); Shorelines Management Program; and Hydraulic Code, Washington State Department of Fisheries and Department of Wildlife.

Public/Private Utility Corridors

Utility corridors can be managed to maximize protection or enhancement of open space lands. Utilities maintain corridors for provision of services such as electricity, gas, oil, and rail travel. Some utility companies have cooperated with local governments for development of public programs such as parks and trails within utility corridors.

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City of Sammamish
Parks & Recreation Department
801 228th Ave SE,
Sammamish, WA 98075
www.sammamish.us

Exhibit 2

Memorandum

Date: January 8, 2018

To: City Council

From: Hank Klein, Parks & Recreation Commission Chair
Cheryl Wagner, Parks & Recreation Commission Vice Chair

Re: 2018 PRO Plan Update Final Draft & Amendments Recommendation

On behalf of the Parks and Recreation Commission, we are pleased to present the complete, final draft of the 2018 Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PRO) Plan Update. This document represents a significant amount of time, effort, and commitment by the parks and recreation staff team who developed the document with a consultant. This Plan is representative of a robust community engagement effort as well as input, suggestions, and critical review by members of the Parks and Recreation and Planning Commissions.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Late 2016, the City Council approved in the 2017-18 budget funding to support an update of the existing PRO Plan. Since updating the PRO Plan in 2012, much has changed in Sammamish. This includes the construction of the Community and Aquatic Center, thereby expanding the civic campus and introducing many new recreation opportunities to the community. In addition, the City has received parkland donations, undergone a significant annexation and completed a number of park improvement projects. All of these changes impact parks' services in Sammamish and are a component of the PRO Plan update.

Looking to the future, the PRO Plan establishes goals and policies that provide the framework for addressing strategic growth, development and improvement of the City's parks and recreation system. Although typically included in a PRO Plan, this update includes a more robust recreation trails component. This was previously included in the Trails, Bikeways and Paths (TBP) Plan, however, the TBP was suspended in favor of including non-motorized planning as components of the PRO Plan and the Transportation Master Plan.

The PRO Plan is a document that will guide City elected and appointed officials, management and staff when making decisions or taking actions regarding planning, acquiring, developing or implementing parks, open space or recreational facilities and programs. The PRO Plan is part of the City's broader Comprehensive Plan and is consistent with the guidelines established by the Growth Management Act (GMA). The PRO Plan must be updated every six years for Sammamish to retain eligibility for state grants through the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), which administers are variety of outdoor recreation and conservation grant programs.

This citywide Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan is a reflection of the community's interests and needs for parks, recreation programs, facilities and trails. The planning process was aimed to encourage and enable public engagement in the choices, priorities and future direction of the City's park and recreation system. The

project team conducted a variety of public outreach activities to solicit feedback and comments, in concert with a review of the recreation system inventory, level of service review and the current and future needs assessment.

Efforts to update the Sammamish PRO Plan began in spring 2017. Current community interests surfaced through a series of public outreach efforts that included a mail-based survey, open house meetings, stakeholder discussions, online engagement, website content and Parks and Recreation and Planning Commission meetings. An assessment of the park inventory became the basis for determining the current performance of the system. An overarching needs analysis was conducted for recreation programs and facilities, parks, trails and open space to assess current demands and project future demand to account for population growth and expanding cultural demographics.

To guide the implementation of the goals of the Plan, a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) was developed with a set of strategies that identified costs and potential funding sources. Together, this process is represented in this planning document, which has been reviewed by the public, Parks and Recreation Commission, Planning Commission and City Council. Once adopted, the Plan will become a component of the City's Comprehensive Plan and direct park system and recreation program service delivery for the next 5 to 10 years.

PLAN CONTENTS

The first section of the Plan consists of data gathering in the form of community demographics and public engagements, an inventory of parks system is next with a needs assessment resulting from comparing community-wide park and recreation facilities and programs with the community's priorities. The next section focuses on goals and implementation strategies to diminish the gap between community availability and need. The Appendices contain supporting information related to community engagement and plan development.

Chapter 1: Introduction – includes the purpose, process overview, plan context, system overview, accomplishments since previous plan (2012) and benefits of parks, recreation and open space.
Chapter 2: Community Profile – provides an overview of the City of Sammamish and its demographics.
Chapter 3: Community Listening – highlights the methods used to engage the Sammamish community in the development of the Plan.
Chapter 4: Park System Inventory – describes the various classifications for parks, trails and open space and highlights information about the current inventory of parks.
Chapters 5 - 7: Needs Assessment & Recommendations – discusses survey results, community feedback and other recreation trend data and provides context to the identification of potential park, recreation program and trail enhancements.
Chapter 8: Goals & Objectives – provides a policy framework for the parks and recreation system grouped by major functional or program area.
Chapter 9: Projects & Implementation Strategies – describes a range of strategies to consider in the implementation of the Plan and details a 10-year program for addressing park and facility enhancement or expansion projects.
Appendices: Provides technical or supporting information to the planning effort and includes a summary of the community survey, stakeholder notes, funding options, among others.

Exhibit 2

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

To continue supporting a healthy parks, trails and recreation system that preserves and enhances the safety, livability and character of the community, seven key recommendations should be supported and implemented.

1. **Acquisitions for Open Space Preservation and to Fill Gaps**

Building on the momentum created through the public process for the Land Acquisition Strategy and City Council's commitment to secure additional open spaces, the City should continue to refine and target its efforts toward acquiring properties to preserve as public open space and to secure lands for active-use and outdoor recreation. As residential growth and expansion continue, opportunities to acquire large park sites will be more difficult and require Sammamish to pursue an aggressive acquisition program, as well as think creatively and foster partnerships to provide desired public parkland with sufficient room for park amenities. The near-term goal is to acquire sufficient acreage for one community park and three to four neighborhood parks to fill major gaps and have sufficiently large sites for future park development.

2. **Park & Trail Connections**

Recreational trail connections, improvements and relationships to streets, sidewalks and bike lanes have been developing as Sammamish has grown. The City should continue to plan for and implement the recreational trails identified within this Plan and coordinate trail-related projects with transportation system planning or related public works projects. There may also be opportunities to explore trail development partnerships with local user groups and pursue additional trail segments and connections, as appropriate.

3. **Recreation Programming**

Expanded recreational and community programming has been an identified need as the City grows and matures. Exploration is warranted for potential partnerships and arrangements with school districts and contract vendors for the provision of recreation programs focusing on youth, teens and seniors. The development of youth summer and school break camps are current needs; the City could foster agreements or partnerships with potential programming partners as it considers its role in providing recreation services for the community. The Parks and Recreation Division should continue to act as the clearinghouse for recreation program information available in the City.

4. **Sports Fields Enhancements**

Sport fields, particularly all-weather turf fields with lighting that allow more reliable scheduling through spring and fall, will be desirable as families continue to locate in Sammamish. Existing fields could be upgraded or converted to artificial turf and new fields could be developed as part of future parks. The proposed community park should include sports fields in its mix of outdoor recreation amenities.

5. **ADA Enhancements & Park Enhancements**

Minor improvements to access, such as providing ramped entrances, for site furnishings are necessary to conform to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and ensure universal accessibility. Also, the City should evaluate the play equipment and its signage for code compliance and replace outdated equipment, as appropriate. The Capital Improvement Program includes a line item for covering small upgrades and improvements to remove barriers and improve universal access. In general, the City should make improvements to existing parks as needed to ensure proper maintenance, usability and quality of park features and grounds.

6. Wayfinding & Signage

Parks, trails, urban plazas and other public open spaces are the primary targets for unifying an urban environment into a cohesive, accessible and connected community through an identifiable wayfinding program. The need for design standards for a unifying wayfinding system, including directional signs to and within parks, has been identified in this Plan. Sammamish should pursue a comprehensive wayfinding program that includes both visual graphic standards and site furnishing standards.

7. Communications & Promotions

To broaden public awareness, the City's website should be expanded to facilitate quick links to popular destinations and be designed with mobile users in mind, either through a mobile-friendly site or a web-based application. The website should include easy-to-access park system and facility maps, trail maps and an up-to-date listing of park sites and amenities to enhance the experience of the on-the-go user. The City should consider introducing and utilizing QR codes on signage as a means to share with or receive information from visitors about maintenance, restoration or monitoring data.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) puts into chronological order projects and strategic actions which implement this Plan. It assigns proposed time frames and estimated costs for specific projects for the next six years. The majority of these projects entail the acquisition, preservation and development of parks and open space, renovating or enhancing existing facilities, and expanding trail corridors. The CIP provides ranking to assist staff in preparing future capital budget requests. (Please note: this Parks CIP will be reviewed and adopted during the 2019-2020 budget process). The included document titled "Sammamish Parks Six-Year Capital Improvement Plan (Amended)" is the CIP recommended for adoption within the PRO Plan by the Parks & Recreation Commission.

The CIP amendments reviewed and approved by staff and the Parks & Recreation Commission are summarized as such –

Parks CIP Projects

In the Parks CIP Projects category, although timing of the project work is pushed farther out, most of the project total costs are the same. The exceptions are a $10,000 decrease for Mystic Lake trail extension (which was spent in 2017), an increase of $750,000 related to Big Rock Park Site B improvements due to recent research during the Master Plan Request for Proposal development and the addition of $1,500,000 as a placeholder for Klahanie Park improvements as a result of the 2018-2019 planning efforts.

Parks Planning Projects

Recommended amendments include increasing funding by $85,000 for the Big Rock Park Master Plan due to a proposed increase in scope to include the planning of Site C and the addition of Lower Commons Park master plan update because of developments related to Town Center with a projected cost of $100,000.

Other Parks CIP Projects

The carryforward of unused and available $500,000 for Future Trail Connections from 2017. Removed PK-n, East Sammamish Park – Community Garden, and restored it under "Other" as "Community Garden" as this project more research before a location is designated. Allocation of $50,000 for each 2018 and 2019

Exhibit 2

matches the current adopted CIP. Correction to the total budget for Land Acquisition to $8,000,000 for 2018 ($7m unspent from 2017 plus $1m for 2018 as allocated in the current adopted CIP).

Parks CIP Revenue

The addition of a line item to create a placeholder for the revenue to be generated by the King County Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) program.

RECOMMENDATION

As a Parks Commission, we unanimously endorse this draft 2018 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan Update with amendments (following) and we look forward to discussing our recommendations with the City Council at the upcoming meeting.

The Parks & Recreation Commission unanimously endorses the 2018 PRO Plan Update Final Draft with the following recommended amendments (in red) –

1. Sammamish Parks Six-Year Capital Improvement Plan (Amended) in addition to the following two items recommended by the Parks & Recreation Commission -
    a. Addition of Plant Salvage Program/Facility with the amount of $50,000 in 2018.
    b. Addition of Anticipated Grant Funding of $50,000 in years 2019, 2021 and 2023.

2. Chapter 6 Needs: Programming, Introduction (page 99)
    The recreation facilities and services available within Sammamish are a major community asset and support the physical, mental and social health of community members. The City currently offers or promotes ~~a variety of~~ programming, including fitness, education and general interest classes, outdoor recreation, day camps and ~~a variety of~~ special events ~~for all~~. to reflect the wide ranging diversity of the Sammamish community.

3. Chapter 6 Needs: Programming, Promoting Sammamish's Heritage section (page 116)
    Sammamish recognizes that its future will be enhanced by creating a unique identity and sense of place. These characteristics which will define Sammamish as a great place to live can arise from the special identities from its historical heritage. In line with the City's ongoing commitment to Sammamish's heritage, Parks & Recreation will continue to explore ways to highlight and preserve local historical assets and the role interpretation can play in defining Sammamish. When feasible, the Parks & Recreation Department should protect and highlight the historical and cultural resources related to park facilities. For example, the City is working with the Sammamish Heritage Society to preserve the Reard-Freed House, a historic farmhouse now located at Big Rock Park, and renovate the house for potential use as a local museum. Across the park system, the inclusion of historical information with the design, development and operations of parks and open spaces could help Sammamish further foster its unique sense of place.

4. Chapter 8 Goals & Objectives, Objective 3.6 (page 139)
    In regards to athletic field development, ~~P~~prioritize conversion of existing natural-turf to synthetic-turf fields (with lights when possible) to increase playability and to serve multiple athletic programs.

Sammamish Parks Six-Year Capital Improvement Plan (Amended)

# (2017-2022 CIP)	PROJECT	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	6-year Total
PARKS CIP PROJECTS								
PK-25	East Sammamish Park - playground		$100,000	$900,000				$1,000,000
PK-26	East Sammamish Park - parking & access improvements		$75,000	$600,000				$675,000
PK-13	Beaver Lake Park - lakeside improvements	$100,000	$1,250,000	$1,350,000				$2,700,000
PK-29	Lower Sammamish Commons - restroom		$500,000					$500,000
PK-47	Mystic Lake - trail extension	$25,000						$25,000
PK-09	Pine Lake Park - field upgrades		$350,000					$350,000
PK-36	Skate Park - rehabilitation/repairs		$300,000					$300,000
PK-19	Big Rock Park - Site A - phase II- restroom		$35,000	$350,000				$385,000
PK-n	Big Rock Park - Site B - phase I improvements		$1,750,000					$1,750,000
PK-n	Klahanie Park improvements			$1,500,000				$1,500,000
PK-45	Evans Creek Preserve - Highway 202 access			$130,000				$130,000
PK-06	East Sammamish Park - baseball field rehab			$640,000				$640,000
PK-04	Inglewood Middle School - phase I- synthetic turf & field overlay		$30,000	$390,000	$2,800,000			$3,220,000
PK-43	Evans Creek Preserve - Trail system & habitat improvements			$25,000		$25,000		$50,000
PK-11	Eastlake Community Sports Field 3 - synthetic turf replacement				$100,000	$1,300,000		$1,400,000
PK-n	Beaver Lake Park - sports field lighting			$250,000				$250,000
PK-n	Beaver Lake Park - synthetic turf conversion				$150,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$3,150,000
PK-n	East Sammamish Park - pickleball courts			$150,000				$150,000
PK-n	Off-leash Dog Park - site TBD					$50,000		$50,000
(A) SUBTOTAL PARKS CIP PROJECTS		**$125,000**	**$4,390,000**	**$6,285,000**	**$3,050,000**	**$2,875,000**	**$1,500,000**	**$18,225,000**
PARKS PLANNING PROJECTS								
PK-n	YMCA Property Development Plan	$100,000						$100,000
PK-34	Klahanie Park Master Plan	$50,000	$200,000					$250,000
PK-46	Indoor Field House - feasibility study		$100,000			$100,000		$200,000
PK-n	Big Rock Park - master plan update/house re-use feasibility study	$100,000	$50,000					$150,000
PK-?	Lower Commons - master plan update	$25,000	$75,000					$100,000
PK-n	Park Systemwide Wayfinding program	$12,000	$45,000					$57,000
PK-n	Environmental Interpretation /Habitat Certification			$25,000				$25,000
(B) SUBTOTAL PARKS PLANNING PROJECTS		**$287,000**	**$470,000**	**$25,000**	**$0**	**$100,000**	**$0**	**$882,000**

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OTHER PARKS CIP PROJECTS								
PK-A	Future Trail Connections	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000			$500,000	$2,000,000
PK-B	Town Center Park Projects		$150,000	$1,750,000	$175,000			$2,075,000
PK-C	Community Garden	$50,000	$50,000					$100,000
PK-D	Land Acquisition	$8,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$13,000,000
PK-E	Capital Repair/Replacement Program (includes ADA upgrades)	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$1,200,000
PK-F	Capital Contingency Reserve (based on projects)	$539,000	$206,500	$180,500	$310,000	$287,500	$150,000	$1,673,500
(C) SUBTOTAL OTHER PARKS CIP PROJECTS		**$9,289,000**	**$2,106,500**	**$3,630,500**	**$1,685,000**	**$1,487,500**	**$1,850,000**	**$20,048,500**
(D) TOTAL PARKS CIP EXPENDITURES (A+B+C)		**$9,701,000**	**$6,966,500**	**$9,940,500**	**$4,735,000**	**$4,462,500**	**$3,350,000**	**$39,155,500**
PARKS CIP REVENUE								
	Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)	$2,450,000	$2,200,000	$2,200,000	$2,200,000	$2,200,000	$2,200,000	$13,450,000
	Park Impact Fees	$1,985,000	$1,985,000	$1,985,000	$1,985,000	$1,985,000	$1,985,000	$11,910,000
	King County 2014-2019 Levy Funding	$120,000	$120,000	-	-	-	-	$240,000
	King County TDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	$0
	Operating Contribution - General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Investment Interest	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$30,000
	Anticipated Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(E) TOTAL PARKS CIP REVENUE		**$4,560,000**	**$4,310,000**	**$4,190,000**	**$4,190,000**	**$4,190,000**	**$4,190,000**	**$25,630,000**
PARKS CIP FUND 6-YR OVERVIEW		**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	
	Beginning Fund Balance	$17,077,715	$11,936,715	$9,280,215	$3,529,715	$2,984,715	$2,712,215	
	Revenue -E)	$4,560,000	$4,310,000	$4,190,000	$4,190,000	$4,190,000	$4,190,000	
	Expenditures -D)	$9,701,000	$6,966,500	$9,940,500	$4,735,000	$4,462,500	$3,350,000	
ENDING FUND BALANCE		$11,936,715	$9,280,215	$3,529,715	$2,984,715	$2,712,215	$3,552,215	

NOTES:
Yellow highlighted text/numbers indicate recommended amendments from the CIP included in the Final Draft of the PRO Plan.
This CIP identifies planning-level cost estimates and does not assume the value of volunteer or other non-City contributions. Detailed costing may be necessary for projects noted.
This CIP is not an official budget and intended as a guiding document for City staff in the preparation of departmental budgets.

Exhibit 3

City of Sammamish Washington

Memorandum

801 228th Avenue SE ■ Sammamish, WA 98075 ■ phone: 425-295-0500 ■ fax: 295-295-0600 ■ web: www.sammamish.us

Date: January 16, 2018

To: City Council

From: Shanna Collins, Planning Commission Chair
Larry Crandall, Planning Commission Vice Chair

Re: Summary of the Planning Commission Recommendation on the 2018 PRO Plan

On behalf of the Planning Commission, we are pleased to forward to the City Council this recommendation to approve the 2018 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PRO) Plan and its associated Comprehensive Plan Amendment.

Project Scope

The PRO Plan provides the framework for addressing strategic growth, development and improvement of the City's parks and recreation system to address the specific needs of the community. The framework will help identify funding needs, program objectives, and provide clear action items and strategies for implementation while setting a long-range vision for the City. The PRO Plan is part of the City's Comprehensive Plan and will be accompanied by a Comprehensive Plan Amendment to ensure consistency with the updated PRO Plan.

Project History

City staff and the Planning Commission have been working on this issue directly starting in December 2017, but the Planning Commission has been involved in the PRO Plan development since the early part of 2017 via joint meetings with the Parks Commission. Below is a summary of the public meetings that have been held for this effort.

1. On April 6, 2017, in a joint meeting, staff presented the Parks and Planning Commissions background information regarding the PRO Plan, its scope, and public engagement efforts.
2. On May 9, 2017, in a joint meeting, staff updated the City Council and the Parks and Planning Commissions on the progress that had been made, particularly with regard to the public engagement efforts. City staff also updated the Parks and Planning Commissions on upcoming stakeholder events.
3. On September 6, 2017, in a joint meeting, staff presented the Parks and Planning Commissions with project updates and more information on the initial draft of the PRO Plan.
4. On December 7, 2017, the Planning Commission was presented with the final draft of the PRO Plan along with a summarizing presentation about the planning process and the focus areas of the Plan. City staff also presented the Planning Commission with information regarding the associated Comprehensive Plan Amendment to ensure consistency with the updated PRO Plan and the Comprehensive Plan.
5. On January 4, 2018, the Planning Commission held a public hearing and then deliberated on the 2018 PRO Plan, ultimately forwarding a recommendation to the City Council to adopt the PRO Plan as presented. Planning Commission also forwarded a recommendation to the City Council to adopt the associated Comprehensive Plan Amendment as presented.

Exhibit 3

Planning Commission Recommendation Summary

On January 4, 2018 the Planning Commission held a public hearing, deliberated on, and recommended that the City Council adopt the 2018 PRO Plan as presented. In a separate motion, the Planning Commission also deliberated on and recommended the City Council adopt the associated Comprehensive Plan Amendment, which was docketed at the end of 2017 by the City Council by Resolution R2017-761.

2018 PRO Plan Update:

The Planning Commission's vote was 4-2 in favor of recommending that the City Council adopt the 2018 PRO Plan, with one absence and two dissenting votes. The Commission believes in the extensive outreach that was conducted in order to set the foundation for the PRO Plan's focus and feels that the update effort was comprehensive.

Parks Element Comprehensive Plan Amendment:

The Planning Commission voted 5-1 in favor of recommending that the City Council adopt the associated Comprehensive Plan Amendment, with the redlines as presented. Without the associated Comprehensive Plan Amendment, there would be an inconsistency between the PRO Plan and the Comprehensive Plan, which would be in conflict with the Growth Management Act.

Dissenting Opinions:

While the majority of the Planning Commission voted to recommend both the adoption of the PRO Plan and its associated Comprehensive Plan Amendment, there were other opinions expressed in the deliberations that the Chair and Vice-Chair felt were important to include in the recommendation letter. In particular, historic preservation was brought up by Commissioner Brooks as an item that could have been further focused on in the PRO Plan. While the public input and development of the Plan did not prioritize historic preservation, Commissioner Brooks and Commissioner Garrison expressed concern that an absence of historic preservation in the PRO Plan would be a missed opportunity to further increase the awareness and protection of historic resources in Sammamish. While the majority of the Planning Commission did not agree to amend the Plan during deliberations, there was agreement that the City Council should be made aware of this strong opinion held by the dissenting votes.

In addition, Commissioner Garrison expressed concern that there was not enough emphasis placed on the environment and the preservation of open space in the Pro Plan document. Commissioner Garrison desired the addition of a map that would show connections between existing parks and open space, as well as environmental features in Sammamish.

Finally, although Commissioner Petrich ultimately voted in favor of the Pro Plan and the Comprehensive Plan Amendment, he felt reservations about developing any new athletic fields, especially lighted, artificial turf fields. His preference is to allocate resources to preserving open space instead.

Ultimately, the Planning Commission feels that the 2018 PRO Plan is a strong representation of the community's desires for a great parks and recreation system in Sammamish.

Shanna Collins — 1/10/18
Shanna Collins — Date
Chair, City of Sammamish Planning Commission

Larry Crandall — 1/9/18
Larry Crandall — Date
Vice Chair, City of Sammamish Planning Commission

Review Notes:

Volume I and II of the Parks Element includes updating references and other minor tweaks to ensure consistency with the 2018 PRO Plan.

Introduction

The Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element contains goals and policies regarding how Sammamish's parks will be acquired, designed, managed, and programmed. The City parks system contains ~~15~~ 14 parks totaling ~~490~~ 611 acres of park land (~~2013~~~~2017~~). These include open space preserves, athletic fields, a dog off-leash area, areas for informal play and recreation, and ~~indoor~~ rental facilities.

East Sammamish Park playground

Central landing at Sammamish Landing

The goals and policies in this element are taken from, and must be consistent with, the City's Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PRO) Plan, which is required by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) to remain eligible for grant funding. This element also connects and supports other comprehensive plan elements, such as the Transportation Element (through the discussion of trails, bikeways, and paths) and the Environment & Conservation Element (through the objectives on water conservation and recycling.)

Consistent with the Comprehensive Plan's framework for sustainability and healthy communities, this element plays an important role in promoting good public health. Parks provide opportunities for physical activity through the use of trails and athletic fields, countering national trends toward physical inactivity

Seating area at Pine Lake Park (credit: Eric Willhite)

Rock climbing at Sammamish Commons

Students at Samantha Smith Elementary School contribute their ideas and vision for Big Rock Park

Goal P.2 **Identify financing strategies for the development and operations of parks and recreation facilities to serve the citizens of Sammamish.**

Objective P.2.1 *Utilize impact fees to accommodate growth through the expansion of the parks system.*

Objective P.2.2 *Seek funding for new parks and facilities and renovations through a variety of sources including capital reserves, real estate excise tax, impact fees, grants, donations, bonds, or levies.*

Objective P.2.3 *Establish a pricing strategy for rented facilities that aligns with comparable market rates and supports cost recovery of maintenance and operations costs associated with those facilities.*

Goal P.3 **Enhance citywide planning for parks, athletic fields, trails, and open space.**

Objective P.3.1 *Provide opportunities for public participation in the planning process for major park development and renovation projects.*

Objective P.3.2 *Complete additional research and analysis to help guide the development of secondary level of service standards.*

Objective P.3.3 *Develop and adopt a park classification system.*

Objective P.3.4 *Adopt a six-year capital improvement plan (CIP) every two years.~~, off-cycle from the adoption of the biennial budget.~~*

~~An update to the Trails, Bikeways and Paths Master Plan will be completed in 2015.~~ Non-motorized planning can be found in the latest version of the PRO Plan and Transportation Master Plan.

Public meeting for the Big Rock Park project

Complete information about the City of Sammamish ~~2012~~ 2018 Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan can be found at this link:

~~http://www.sammamish.us/pdfs/parksplan/PROPlan2012-Final.pdf~~

https://www.sammamish.us/parks-recreation/

The ~~2012~~ 2018 Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PRO~~S~~) Plan, which includes a review of existing conditions, trends and future needs for parks, athletic fields, recreation facilities, recreational programming and cultural arts. The PRO Plan also includes a discussion of volunteers and partnerships and implementation.

Sammamish Landing central lawn

Agenda Bill

City Council Regular Meeting
February 06, 2018

SUBJECT:	A Resolution to consider 2018 Council Committee Charters.
DATE SUBMITTED:	January 29, 2018
DEPARTMENT:	City Manager's Office
NEEDED FROM COUNCIL:	☑ Action ☐ Direction ☐ Informational
RECOMMENDATION:	Approve the Resolution to establish 2018 Council Committee Charters .
EXHIBITS:	1. Exhibit 1 - Resolution: 2018 Committee Charters 2. Exhibit 2 - 2018 Council Committee Assignments

BUDGET:

Total dollar amount	N/A	☐ **Approved in budget**
Fund(s)	N/A	☐ **Budget reallocation required**
		☑ **No budgetary impact**

WORK PLAN FOCUS AREAS:

- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Community Safety
- ☐ Communication & Engagement
- ☐ Community Livability
- ☑ High Performing Government
- ☐ Culture & Recreation
- ☐ Environmental Health & Protection
- ☐ Financial Sustainability

ISSUE BEFORE COUNCIL:

Should the City Council adopt updated charters for the 2018 Council committees?

KEY FACTS AND INFORMATION SUMMARY:

Summary Statement:

Approval of this Resolution (Exhibit 1) will formally establish the 2018 Council committee charters which will in-turn confirm the Council committee appointments discussed during the City Council retreat (Exhibit 2).

Background:

Each year during the City Council retreat, the Council discusses what type of committee structure is needed to support their work for the upcoming year. This discussion often results in a restructuring of the prior year's committees, with new committees being formed and others discontinued.

During the 2018 City Council Retreat, the Council agreed to form a new Governance Committee and to discontinue the Human Services and Transit Committees. Please note that the Human Services Committee's work will be picked up by the new Human Services Commission, and issues previously discussed within the Transit Committee will now be addressed before the whole Council as part of the Transportation Master Plan discussion.

To establish a common understanding and help ensure that committees remain on task, the Council approves a charter for each committee. First implemented in 2017, these charters define the purpose, membership, responsibilities, limitations and resources necessary for the operation of each committee. Staff have updated the charters for 2018 (Exhibit 1) to account for new Councilmember appointments and other minor amendments. Please note that a draft of the new Governance Committee charter has also been included in Exhibit 1 for Council consideration.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

N/A

OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

N/A

RELATED CITY GOALS, POLICIES, AND MASTER PLANS:

N/A

CITY OF SAMMAMISH
WASHINGTON
RESOLUTION NO. R2018-_____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON, ESTABLISHING A NEW GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE CHARTER AND UPDATING EXISTING COUNCIL COMMITTEE CHARTERS FOR 2018

WHEREAS, the City of Sammamish is governed by a seven-member City Council; and

WHEREAS, the City Council establishes committees to review and provide recommendations on policy matters to the full City Council; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to establish the purpose, authority and responsibilities of each committee via committee charters; and

WHEREAS, on March 21, 2017, the City Council adopted committee charters through Resolution R2017-726; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to establish a new Governance Committee charter and to update existing committee charters to account for 2018 appointments and other minor amendments;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON, RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1: Establishment of Committee Charters. The following committee charters are established and attached hereto as Attachment A:

Standing Committees
Finance Committee
Public Safety Committee

Ad-Hoc Committees
Communications Committee
Governance Committee
Legislative Committee
Utility District Coordination Committee

Section 2: Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect immediately upon signing.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AT A REGULAR MEETING THEREOF ON THE _____ DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2018.

CITY OF SAMMAMISH

_____
Mayor Christie Malchow

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

_____
Melonie Anderson, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Michael R. Kenyon, City Attorney

Filed with the City Clerk:
Passed by the City Council:
Resolution No.:

Finance Committee Charter

TITLE	Finance Committee (Standing Committee)
SCOPE OF WORK	The Finance Committee is responsible for advising the City Council on policy matters concerning the general fiscal and financial operations of the City.
INTERFACES	City Council Finance Department Other City Departments
COMPOSITION	The committee shall consist of up to three City Council members, and they shall serve at the discretion of the City Council. A chairperson will be selected at the first committee meeting of the year. **2018 Committee Members:** Chris Ross Pam Stuart Tom Hornish
MEETINGS	The committee shall meet at such times as necessary to complete the tasks described below. The chairperson will work directly with the staff lead to set agendas and confirm meeting dates, times and locations. It is anticipated the committee will meet a minimum of four times per year. Members of the committee are expected to attend each committee meeting, in person or via teleconference. A majority of the committee members present or participating through teleconference shall constitute a quorum. It is a standard practice that all committee meetings will be formally noticed. On occasion, it may be necessary to schedule committee meetings on short notice. It may also be necessary to hold committee meetings off-site to support local and regional coordination efforts. Under these circumstances, it may not be possible to formally notice the committee meeting.

Finance Committee Charter

DESCRIPTION OF TASKS	1. Monitor the budget and financial activities through periodic review and discussion of monthly and annual financial reports. 2. Review and provide recommendations to the City Council on potential budget or financial related items (ex: capital plans). This Council Committee opportunity provides time for a more detailed review of specific budget and financial items before they are reviewed by the City Council. 3. Review and provide a recommendation to the City Council on the following items: a. Proposed ordinances, resolutions and policies related to the financial operations of the City. b. Policy review for other finance-related work plan items as directed by the City Council. 4. Accomplish assigned tasks per the timelines established in the annual work plans and/or as directed by the City Council. 5. Chair of Finance Committee, along with the Mayor, will participate in the audit exit interview process.
ACCOUNT-ABILITY	Committee direction (tasks, changes in tasks, timelines for completion, reporting etc.) is provided by the City Council.
DELIVERABLES	1. Publish a meeting agenda at least three (3) business days prior to the scheduled committee meeting for delivery to all committee members and to be posted to the City's website. 2. Include chairperson-approved meeting minutes in the packet materials for the next regular City Council meeting following approval. 3. Provide policy-level recommendations by majority vote or unanimous consent.

Finance Committee Charter

APPROVALS/ AUTHORITY	The committee serves in an advisory capacity to the City Council. The City Council reviews and approves all policy recommendations provided by the committee. The committee shall not direct significant staff work, nor is the committee authorized to commit any funds of the City without approval from the City Council.
RESOURCES NEEDED	City staff shall provide administrative support to the committee to include preparation of committee agendas, support materials and meeting minutes. **Staff Members:** Aaron Antin, Finance Director/Assistant City Manager **(Lead Staff)** Lyman Howard, City Manager Other staff as assigned Other individuals, including staff, auditors, consultants and/or technical experts may be invited to attend meetings to provide pertinent information, as necessary.

Public Safety Committee Charter

TITLE	Public Safety Committee (Standing Committee)
SCOPE OF WORK	The Public Safety Committee is responsible for advising the City Council on policy matters related to public safety, including police, fire, emergency management, municipal court, prosecution and public defense.
INTERFACES	City Council Eastside Fire & Rescue King County Sheriff's Office City Manager's Office/Emergency Management King County District Court Prosecuting Attorney Public Defender Other Local and Regional Agencies & Partners Other City Departments
COMPOSITION	The committee shall consist of up to three City Council members, and they shall serve at the discretion of the City Council. A chairperson will be selected at the first committee meeting of the year. **2018 Committee Members:** Chris Ross Karen Moran Ramiro Valderrama
MEETINGS	The committee shall meet at such times as necessary to complete the tasks described below. The chairperson will work directly with the staff lead to set agendas and confirm meeting dates, times and locations. Members of the committee are expected to attend each committee meeting, in person or via teleconference. A majority of the committee members present or participating through teleconference shall constitute a quorum. It is a standard practice that all committee meetings will be formally noticed. On occasion, it may be necessary to schedule committee meetings on short notice. It may also be necessary to hold committee meetings off-site to support local and regional coordination efforts. Under these circumstances, it may not be possible to formally notice the committee meeting.

Public Safety Committee Charter

DESCRIPTION OF TASKS	1. Review and provide recommendations to the City Council on the following items: a. Strategic plans related to public safety and emergency management, specifically the goals, policies and objectives of the plan. b. Proposed budget items related to public safety and emergency management functions. c. Proposed ordinances, resolutions and policies related to public safety and emergency management. d. Policy review for other public safety related work plan items as directed by the City Council. 2. Accomplish assigned tasks per the timelines established in the annual work plans and/or as directed by the City Council.
ACCOUNT-ABILITY	Committee direction (tasks, changes in tasks, timelines for completion, reporting etc.) is provided by the City Council.
DELIVERABLES	1. Publish a meeting agenda at least three (3) business days prior to the scheduled committee meeting for delivery to all committee members and to be posted to the City's website. 2. Include chairperson-approved meeting minutes in the packet materials for the next regular City Council meeting following approval. 3. Provide policy-level recommendations by majority vote or unanimous consent.

Public Safety Committee Charter

APPROVALS/ AUTHORITY	The committee serves in an advisory capacity to the City Council. The City Council reviews and approves all policy recommendations provided by the committee. The Committee shall not direct significant staff work, nor is the committee authorized to commit any funds of the City without approval from the City Council. Policy matters related to Eastside Fire & Rescue are generally handled by Eastside Fire & Rescue Board Members at the direction of the City Council, but from time to time may be assigned to the committee for review.
RESOURCES NEEDED	City staff shall provide administrative support to the committee to include preparation of committee agendas, support materials and meeting minutes. **Staff Members:** Jessi Bon, Deputy City Manager **(Staff Co-Lead)** Jeff Thomas, Community Development Director **(Staff Co-Lead)** Michelle Bennett, Police Chief (King County Sheriff's Office) Jeff Clark, Fire Chief (Eastside Fire & Rescue) Chris Gianini, Deputy Finance Director Andrew Stevens, Emergency Manager David Goodman, Management Analyst Other staff as assigned Other individuals, including staff, consultants and/or technical experts may be invited to attend meetings to provide pertinent information, as necessary.

Communications Committee Charter

TITLE	Communications Committee (Ad-Hoc Committee)
SCOPE OF WORK	The Communications Committee is responsible for advising the City Council on policy matters related to communications activities for the City.
INTERFACES	City Council City Manager's Office/Communications Finance Department/Website and Information Technology Other City Departments
COMPOSITION	The committee shall consist of up to three City Council members, and they shall serve at the discretion of the City Council. A chairperson will be selected at the first committee meeting of the year. **2018 Committee Members:** Chris Ross Christie Malchow Pam Stuart
MEETINGS	The committee shall meet at such times as necessary to complete the tasks described below. The chairperson will work directly with the staff lead to set agendas and confirm meeting dates, times and locations. Members of the committee are expected to attend each committee meeting, in person or via teleconference. A majority of the committee members present or participating through teleconference shall constitute a quorum. It is a standard practice that all committee meetings will be formally noticed. On occasion, it may be necessary to schedule committee meetings on short notice. It may also be necessary to hold committee meetings off-site to support local and regional coordination efforts. Under these circumstances, it may not be possible to formally notice the committee meeting.

Communications Committee Charter

DESCRIPTION OF TASKS	1. Review and provide recommendations to the City Council on the following items: a. Implementation of the Communications Strategy, including the City website improvements. b. Proposed budget items related to City communications. c. Proposed ordinances, resolutions and policies related to City communications. d. Policy review for other communications work plan items as directed by the City Council. 2. Review the rolling three-month calendar for scheduled public meetings, Virtual Town Halls etc. Coordinate City Council member attendance as needed. 3. Accomplish assigned tasks per the timelines established in the annual work plans and/or as directed by the City Council.
ACCOUNT-ABILITY	Committee direction (tasks, changes in tasks, timelines for completion, reporting etc.) is provided by the City Council.
DELIVERABLES	1. Publish a meeting agenda at least three (3) business days prior to the scheduled committee meeting for delivery to all committee members and to be posted to the City's website. 2. Include chairperson-approved meeting minutes in the packet materials for the next regular City Council meeting following approval. 3. Provide policy-level recommendations by majority vote or unanimous consent.

Communications Committee Charter

APPROVALS/ AUTHORITY	The committee serves in an advisory capacity to the City Council. The City Council reviews and approves all policy recommendations provided by the committee. The committee shall not direct significant staff work, nor is the committee authorized to commit any funds of the City without approval from the City Council.
RESOURCES NEEDED	City staff shall provide administrative support to the committee to include preparation of committee agendas, support materials and meeting minutes. **Staff Members:** Kellie Stickney, Communications Manager **(Lead Staff)** Lyman Howard, City Manager Jessi Bon, Deputy City Manager Aaron Antin, Finance Director Other staff as assigned Other individuals, including staff, consultants and/or technical experts may be invited to attend meetings to provide pertinent information, as necessary.

DRAFT Governance Committee Charter

TITLE	Governance Committee (Ad-Hoc Committee)
SCOPE OF WORK	The Governance Committee is responsible for serving as the liaison between the City Council and City staff in order to review the effectiveness of local government. Additionally, the committee is to serve as a body to review and provide guidance on Council-Council and Council-citizen interaction and communication issues.
INTERFACES	City Council City Departments
COMPOSITION	The committee shall consist of up to three City Council members, and they shall serve at the discretion of the City Council. A chairperson will be selected at the first committee meeting of the year. **2018 Committee Members:** Christie Malchow Pam Stuart Tom Hornish
MEETINGS	The committee shall meet at such times as necessary to complete the tasks described below. The chairperson will work directly with the staff lead to set agendas and confirm meeting dates, times and locations. Members of the committee are expected to attend each committee meeting, in person or via teleconference. A majority of the committee members present or participating through teleconference shall constitute a quorum. It is a standard practice that all committee meetings will be formally noticed. On occasion, it may be necessary to schedule committee meetings on short notice. It may also be necessary to hold committee meetings off-site to support local and regional coordination efforts. Under these circumstances, it may not be possible to formally notice the committee meeting.

DRAFT

DRAFT Governance Committee Charter

DESCRIPTION OF TASKS	1. The Governance Committee shall study and formulate recommendations in areas including: a. City Council organization, process and rules. b. Overall governance structure and process. 2. Accomplish assigned tasks per the timelines established in the annual work plans and/or as directed by the City Council.
ACCOUNT-ABILITY	Committee direction (tasks, changes in tasks, timelines for completion, reporting etc.) is provided by the City Council.
DELIVERABLES	1. Publish a meeting agenda at least three (3) business days prior to the scheduled committee meeting for delivery to all committee members and to be posted to the City's website. 2. Include chairperson-approved meeting minutes in the packet materials for the next regular City Council meeting following approval. 3. Provide policy-level recommendations by majority vote or unanimous consent.
APPROVALS/ AUTHORITY	The committee serves in an advisory capacity to the City Council. The City Council reviews and approves all policy recommendations provided by the committee. The committee does not direct significant staff work, nor is the committee authorized to commit any funds of the City without approval from the City Council.

DRAFT

DRAFT Governance Committee Charter

RESOURCES NEEDED	City staff shall provide administrative support to the committee to include preparation of committee agendas, support materials and meeting minutes. **<u>Staff Members:</u>** Lyman Howard, City Manager **(Lead Staff)** Jessi Bon, Deputy City Manager Mike Sugg, Management Analyst Other staff as assigned Other individuals, including, staff, consultants and/or technical experts may be invited to attend meetings to provide pertinent information, as necessary.

DRAFT

Legislative Committee Charter

TITLE	Legislative Committee (Ad-Hoc Committee)
SCOPE OF WORK	The Legislative Committee is responsible for advising the City Council on policy matters related to local, regional and federal legislative issues.
INTERFACES	City Council Other Local and Regional Agencies & Partners Other City Departments
COMPOSITION	The committee shall consist of up to three City Council members, and they shall serve at the discretion of the City Council. A chairperson will be selected at the first committee meeting of the year. **2018 Committee Members:** Christie Malchow Jason Ritchie Ramiro Valderrama
MEETINGS	The committee shall meet at such times as necessary to complete the tasks described below. The chairperson will work directly with the staff lead to set agendas and confirm meeting dates, times and locations. Members of the committee are expected to attend each committee meeting, in person or via teleconference. A majority of the committee members present or participating through teleconference shall constitute a quorum. It is a standard practice that all committee meetings will be formally noticed. On occasion, it may be necessary to schedule committee meetings on short notice. It may also be necessary to hold committee meetings off-site to support local and regional coordination efforts. Under these circumstances, it may not be possible to formally notice the committee meeting.

Legislative Committee Charter

DESCRIPTION OF TASKS	1. Develop an annual list of legislative priorities for review and approval by the City Council. This includes developing a mechanism to share legislative priorities with the Sammamish community. 2. Prepare recommendations on positions and action for the City Council with respect to County, State and Federal proposed legislation. 3. Identify and recommend opportunities for members of the City Council to participate in organized advocacy efforts. 4. Review resolutions and other written communications and/or recommend other actions regarding legislative issues that may impact the City. 5. Work to build positive relationships with legislators and other elected officials. 6. Accomplish assigned tasks per the timelines established in the annual work plans and/or as directed by the City Council.
ACCOUNT-ABILITY	Committee direction (tasks, changes in tasks, timelines for completion, reporting etc.) is provided by the City Council.
DELIVERABLES	1. Publish a meeting agenda at least three (3) business days prior to the scheduled committee meeting for delivery to all committee members and to be posted to the City's website. 2. Include chairperson-approved meeting minutes in the packet materials for the next regular City Council meeting following approval. 3. Provide policy-level recommendations by majority vote or unanimous consent.

Legislative Committee Charter

APPROVALS/ AUTHORITY	The committee serves in an advisory capacity to the City Council. The City Council reviews and approves all policy recommendations provided by the committee. The committee does not direct significant staff work, nor is the committee authorized to commit any funds of the City without approval from the City Council.
RESOURCES NEEDED	City staff shall provide administrative support to the committee to include preparation of committee agendas, support materials and meeting minutes. **Staff Members:** Lyman Howard, City Manager **(Lead Staff)** Other staff as assigned Other individuals, including legislators, staff, consultants and/or technical experts may be invited to attend meetings to provide pertinent information, as necessary.

Utility District Coordination Committee Charter

TITLE	Utility District Coordination Committee (Ad-Hoc Committee)
SCOPE OF WORK	The Utility District Coordination Committee is responsible for advising the City Council on policy matters related to coordination of services with the local utility districts.
INTERFACES	City Council Sammamish Plateau Water NE Sammamish Water & Sewer Utility District Other Local and Regional Agencies & Partners Other City Departments
COMPOSITION	The committee shall consist of up to three City Council members, and they shall serve at the discretion of the City Council. A chairperson will be selected at the first committee meeting of the year. **2018 Committee Members:** Karen Moran Ramiro Valderrama
MEETINGS	The committee shall meet at such times as necessary to complete the tasks described below. The chairperson will work directly with the staff lead to set agendas and confirm meeting dates, times and locations. Members of the committee are expected to attend each committee meeting, in person or via teleconference. A majority of the committee members present or participating through teleconference shall constitute a quorum. It is a standard practice that all committee meetings will be formally noticed. On occasion, it may be necessary to schedule committee meetings on short notice. It may also be necessary to hold committee meetings off-site to support local and regional coordination efforts. Under these circumstances, it may not be possible to formally notice the committee meeting.

Utility District Coordination Committee Charter

DESCRIPTION OF TASKS	1. Review and provide recommendations to the City Council on policy matters related to the partnership and coordination with local utility districts, to include the following: a. Proposed ordinances, resolutions and policies related to utility services (i.e. Interlocal Agreements, Franchise Agreements etc.) b. Policy review for other utility-related work plan items as directed by the City Council. 2. Accomplish assigned tasks per the timelines established in the annual work plans and/or as directed by the City Council.
ACCOUNT-ABILITY	Committee direction (tasks, changes in tasks, timelines for completion, reporting etc.) is provided by the City Council.
DELIVERABLES	1. Publish a meeting agenda at least three (3) business days prior to the scheduled committee meeting for delivery to all committee members and to be posted to the City's website. 2. Include chairperson-approved meeting minutes in the packet materials for the next regular City Council meeting following approval. 3. Provide policy-level recommendations by majority vote or unanimous consent.
APPROVALS/ AUTHORITY	The committee serves in an advisory capacity to the City Council. The City Council reviews and approves all policy recommendations provided by the committee. The Committee does not direct significant staff work, nor is the committee authorized to commit any funds of the City without approval from the City Council.

Utility District Coordination Committee Charter

RESOURCES NEEDED	City staff shall provide administrative support to the committee to include preparation of committee agendas, support materials and meeting minutes. **<u>Staff Members:</u>** Lyman Howard, City Manager **(Lead Staff)** Steve Leniszewski, Public Works Director Other staff as assigned Other individuals, including staff, consultants and/or technical experts may be invited to attend meetings to provide pertinent information, as necessary.

2018 Sammamish City Council Committees

Standing Committees:

Finance Committee

- Chris Ross
- Pam Stuart
- Tom Hornish

Public Safety Committee

- Chris Ross
- Karen Moran
- Ramiro Valderrama

Ad-Hoc Committees:

Communications Committee

- Chris Ross
- Christie Malchow
- Pam Stuart

Governance Committee

- Christie Malchow
- Pam Stuart
- Tom Hornish

Legislative Committee

- Christie Malchow
- Jason Ritchie
- Ramiro Valderrama

Utility District Coordination Committee

- Karen Moran
- Ramiro Valderrama

2018 SCA Regional Board & Committee Appointments:

Sound Cities Association (SCA) makes appointments or recommends for appointment members to regional boards and committees. For 2018, there were open seats on 23 boards and committees to be filled by elected officials. Included below are the boards and committees to which Sammamish City Council members were assigned a role.

Domestic Violence Initiative Regional Task Force (DVI)

- Christie Malchow

Growth Management Planning Council (GMPC)

- Pam Stuart (Alternate)

King Conservation District Advisory Committee (KCDAC)

- Jason Ritchie (Alternate)

King County Flood Control District Advisory Committee (KCFCDAC)

- Karen Moran (Alternate)

Puget Sound Regional Council Executive Board

- Christie Malchow (2nd Alternate)

Regional Law, Safety and Justice Committee (RLSJC)

- Ramiro Valderrama

Other Regional Boards & Committees:

A Regional Coalition for Housing (ARCH) Liaisons

- Tom Hornish
- Jason Ritchie

Eastside Transportation Partnership (ETP)

- Jason Richie
- Chris Ross (Alternate)

Regional Transportation System Initiative (RISI)

- Jason Richie
- Chris Ross (Alternate)

Sound Cities Association Public Issues Committee (PIC)

- Christie Malchow
- Pam Stuart (Alternate)

Emergency Medical Services Advisory Task Force

- Tom Hornish

Eastside Fire and Rescue Board of Directors

- Ramiro Valderrama
- Tom Hornish
- Karen Moran (Alternate)

Eastside Fire and Rescue - Finance and Administrative Committee

- Tom Hornish

Salmon Recovery Council WRIA 8 - Water Resource Inventory Area

- Jason Ritchie
- Pam Stuart (Alternate)

Kokanee Working Group

- Chris Ross
- Karen Moran (Alternate)

CHRISTIE MALCHOW – COUNCIL REPORT

FEBRUARY 6, 2018

1/11/18 Attended SCA training on parliamentary procedure

1/24/18 Attended AWC City Action Days:

- Met with Sen. Mark Mullet (5th LD) and Sen. Manka Dhingra (45th LD) related to our 3 Council adopted 2018 Legislative Priorities
- Of note, SB 6077 is in committee. This bill proposes to revise the GMA and would require urban densities of no less than 6 dwelling units per acre for areas designated as residential. AWC opposes this bill.

Attended PSRC Executive Board Meeting 1/25/18

- PSRC Executive Board approved the amended 2017-2020 TIP. This includes a top ranked (prioritized) project at SR 520/SR 202 with a link to the northern terminus of the ELST with the southern terminus of the Redmond Central Connector in Redmond. This would continue the 12' wide trail already constructed.
- Discussed the Regional Growth Forecast for VISION 2050. Of note
    - Looking at alternatives as it pertains to decreasing revenues for the gas tax
    - One of the 11 draft regional outcomes is "improve travel time", mirroring one of our own desires.
    - Winter 2018 the draft transportation plan will be released for a 45-day public comment period
    - Anticipated that the plan will be adopted by SPRC in Spring 2018
    - In 2016, region hit 4M people. Agency is currently extending the planning to 2050. The "new number" is 1.8M people (5.8M people total in the region) between now & 2050. 1.2M jobs between now & 2050. (2.2M jobs now, 3.4 million jobs in 2050). 830,000 households will be added between now & 2050.

1/30/18 Legislative Committee Meeting

- Brief meeting to discuss the drafting of a letter to legislators in the 5, 41, 45, 48th LD's related to HB 2902 which could give funding for culvert projects. That letter was due out on 1/31/18 in advance of an executive session on the bill on 2/1/18.

Last printed 2/1/18

AGENDA CALENDAR

Meeting Date	Packet Material Due	Time	Meeting Type	Topics
Feb 2018				
Tues 2/13	2/05	6:30 pm	Study Session	Discussion: Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PRO) Plan Update (If Needed) (60-minutes) Discussion: Review of Draft Human Services Needs Assessment (90-minutes) Discussion: Transportation Concurrency Policy Findings (60-minutes)
Tuesd 2/20	2/12	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	Cancelled
Tues 2/27	2/12	6:30 pm	Special Meeting	Resolution: Approving the Parks, Recreation & Open Space (PRO) Plan Public Hearing/Ordinance: First Reading Update to the Parks Element of the Comprehensive Plan (15-minutes) Ordinance**:** First Reading, Authorizing Use Of Condemnation Pursuant To Chapter 8.12 RCW As Required For The Issaquah Fall City Road Street Improvement Project; And Authorizing Payment Therefor From The City's Transportation Capital Improvement Program Contract Amendment: Zackuse Creek ELSP Fish Passage Project Design/Otak Contract: Zackuse Creek ELSP Fish Passage Project Construction Management Services/TBD <u>Consent:</u> Ordinance: Second Reading Land Division Regulations Contract: Stormwater Education and Outreach/TBD
Mar 2018				
Mon 3/05	2/26	6:30 pm	Study Session	Presentation & Discussion: Issaquah Fall City Road Project Update Discussion: Sidewalk Gap Program and Projects Discussion: YMCA Property

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Tues 3/06	2/26	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	Presentation: A Regional Coalition of Housing (ARCH) (30-minutes) Resolution: ARCH 2018 Work Program (30-minutes) Resolution: ARCH 2018 Housing Trust Fund (30-minutes) Ordinance: First Reading Fireworks Enforcement Public Hearing/Ordinance: First Reading Development Moratorium (30-minutes) Public Hearing/First Reading: Ordinance 21832 SE 28th Street Vacation (15-minutes) Presentation: Zackuse Basin Plan – Stormwater Capital Improvement Project Priority Criteria (30-minutes) <u>Consent:</u> Contract: Design Contract for Issaquah Pine Lake Road Improvements from SE 32nd to SE Klahanie Blvd/TBD Resolution: Adopting the Human Service Needs Assessment Bid Award: SE 4th Street Improvement Project Contract: Flashing Yellow Light and Minor Intersection Improvements Design/TBD Resolution: Inglewood Hill Stormwater Retrofit and Non-motorized Improvement Project Project Acceptance
Tues 3/13	3/05	6:30 pm	Study Session	Presentation: Art Commission Update (15-minutes) Presentation: Pavement Overlay Program (15-minutes) Discussion: Review Draft Concurrency Policy (60-minutes Discussion: Transportation Master Plan Review of Investment Scenario Selection Criteria (30-minutes) Discussion: Big Rock Park Parcel B Master Plan Update (30-minutes)
Tues 3/20	3/12	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	Presentation: YMCA Annual Report <u>Consent:</u> Ordinance: Second Reading Development Moratorium Ordinance: Second Reading 21832 SE 28th Street Vacation Bid Award: 2018 Concrete Sidewalk/HC Repairs
Apr 2018				
Mon 4/02	3/26	6:30 pm	Study Session	Presentation & Discussion: Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element (Concurrency & LOS Update) (2-hours)

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Tues 4/03	3/26	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	<u>Consent:</u> Ordinance: Second Reading Fireworks Enforcement Interlocal: Zackuse Creek ELSP Fish Passage Project/King County Bid Award: Zackuse Creek ELSP Fish Passage Project construction/TBD
Tues 4/10	4/02	6:30 pm	Study Session	Discussion: Police Services Study (60-minutes)
Tues 4/17	4/09	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	<u>Consent</u>
Mon 4/30	4/23	6:30 pm	Study Session	Presentation & Discussion: Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element (Concurrency & LOS Update) (90-minutes)
May 2018				
Tues 5/01	4/23	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	<u>Consent</u> Bid Award: 2018 Pavement Overlay Project Bid Award: Sahalee Way Stormwater Tightline Project/TBD Bid Award: Stormwater Facility Maintenance/TBD Bid Award: Stormwater Pond Mowing/TBD
Tues 5/08	4/30	6:30 pm	Study Session	Discussion: Signage Regulations Overview and Update (60-minutes) Discussion: YMCA Property (60-minutes) Discussion: Introduction to the Water Quality Monitoring Strategic Plan and Implementation (60-minutes)
Tues 5/15	5/07	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	Public Hearing/Ordinance: First Reading Signage Regulations Update (60-minutes) Public Hearing/Ordinance: First Reading Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element Amendment (Concurrency & LOS) <u>Consent</u> Contract: Water Quality Monitoring Strategic Plan/TBD Contract: ADA Transition Plan Consultant/TBD Contract: Big Rock Park Parcel B Master Plan Update/TBA
June 2018				
Mon 6/04	5/28	6:30 pm	Study Session	Discussion: Transportation Master Plan Preferred Investment & Policy Scenarios (90-minutes)

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Tues 6/05	5/28	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	Ordinance: Second Reading Adoption of Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element (Concurrency and LOS Update) Public Hearing/Ordinance: First Reading Water Quality Monitoring Strategic Plan and Implementation <u>Consent:</u> Ordinance: Second Reading Signage Regulations Update Contract: ITS Phase 2 Design/TBD Bid Award: ELSP/SE 33rd St Enhanced Crosswalk Project/TBD Bid Award: Louis Thompson Hill Road Slide Repair Project/TBD Bid Award: East Lake Sammamish Parkway Ditch Maintenance/TBD
Tues 6/12	6/04	6:30 pm	Study Session	Discussion: Police Services Study (60-minutes)
Tues 6/19	6/11	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	Presentation: Transportation Master Plan Selection of Preferred Investment & Policy Scenarios (90-minutes) Presentation: Resolution 2019-2024 Transportation Improvement Program (60-minutes) Ordinance: Second Reading and Adoption of Water Quality Monitoring Strategic Plan and Implementation <u>Consent:</u> Bid Award: Flashing Yellow Arrow Installation Project/TBD Bid Award: Minor Intersection Improvements Project/TBD
July 2018				
Mon 7/02	6/25	6:30 pm	Study Session	
Tues 7/03	6/25	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	<u>Consent:</u>
Tues 7/10	7/2	6:30 pm	Study Session	Discussion: Urban Forest Management Plan (60-minutes) Discussion: Big Rock Park Master Plan Update (60-minutes)
Tues 7/17	7/09	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	Presentation: Transportation Master Plan Update (90-minutes) <u>Consent:</u> Resolution: Adopting the Police Services Study Bid Award: Citywide Guardrail Repair/TBD Contract: Pacific Estates Bog (21st St/21st Pl) Stormwater Improvement Project - Consultant Services/TBD Contract: George Davis Fish Passage Project - Consultant Services/TBD
Aug 2018				**No Meetings**

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Sept 2018				
Mon 9/03		6:30 pm	Study Session	**<u>Canceled for Labor Day</u>**
Tues 9/04	8/28	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	Presentation: Housing Strategy – Part I (60-minutes) <u>Consent:</u> Contract: Beaver Lake Park Phase 1 Improvements, Design/TBD Contract: Laughing Jacobs Creek Basin Plan - Consultant Services/TBD
Tues 9/11	9/03	6:30 pm	Study Session	Discussion: 2019-20 Budget (2-hours) Discussion: Transportation Master Plan Funding Options (90-minutes)
Tues 9/18	9/10	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	Presentation: Transportation Master Plan and Traffic Impact Fee Study Update (60-minutes) Presentation: Housing Strategy-Part II (60-minutes) <u>Consent:</u> Resolution: Sahalee Way Stormwater Tightline Project Acceptance
Oct 2018				
Mon 10/01	9/24	6:30 pm	Study Session	Discussion: Capital Facilities Element Updates – School Impact Fees (30-minutes) Discussion: 2019-20 Budget (2-hours)
Tues 10/02	9/24	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	Public Hearing/Ordinance: First Reading Capital Facilities Element Updates – School Impact Fees (30-minutes) Public Hearing/Resolution: Housing Strategy Approval (60-minutes) <u>Consent:</u>
Tues 10/09	10/01	6:30 pm	Study Session	Discussion: Transportation Master Plan Update and Traffic Impact Fee Update (60-minutes) Discussion: 2019-20 Budget (2-hours)

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Tues 10/16	10/08	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	Resolution: Housing Strategy Approval (if needed) Public Hearing/Ordinance First Reading Housing Element Updates – Housing Strategy (15-minutes) <u>Consent:</u> Resolution: Flashing Yellow Arrow Installation Project Acceptance Resolution: East Lake Sammamish Parkway Ditch Maintenance Project Acceptance
Nov 2018				
Mon 11/05	10/29	6:30 pm	Study Session	
Tues 11/06	10/29	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	Public Hearing/Ordinance: First Reading of the 2019-20 Budget Public Hearing/Ordinance: First Reading for the 2019 Property Tax Levy Ordinance including Presentation of 2019 Revenue Estimates from all Sources Public Hearing/Ordinance: First Reading Transportation Master Plan Adoption Public Hearing/Ordinance: First Reading Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element Amendment (Capital Facilities, Impact Fees) <u>Consent:</u> Resolution: ELSP/SE 33rd Crosswalk Project Acceptance
Tues 11/13	11/05	6:30 pm	Joint Study Session w/Park & Rec Com.	Discussion: Big Rock Park Parcel B Master Plan Update Discussion: Lower Commons Master Plan Update
Tues 11/20	11/12	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	Public Hearing/Ordinance: First Reading 2019 School Impact Fee Update (15-minutes) Ordinance: Second Reading of the 2019-20 Budget ordinance. Ordinance: Second Reading of the 2019 Property Tax Ordinance Resolution: 2019 Fee Schedule Resolution: 2019 Salary Schedule (COLA) Resolution: 2019 Medical Premium Co-pay Ordinance: Second Reading Transportation Master Plan Adoption Resolution: Adopting the 2019 Legislative Priorities <u>Consent:</u> Resolution: Minor Intersection Improvements Project Acceptance
Dec 2018				

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Mon 12/03	11/26	6:30 pm	Study Session	Discussion: 2019 Comprehensive Plan Amendments – Docket Requests (60-minutes) Discussion: Urban Forest Management Plan (60-minutes)
Tues 12/04	11/26	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	Public Hearing/Resolution: 2019 Comprehensive Plan Amendments – Docket Requests (60-minutes) Ordinance: Final Reading Annual Amendments to the Comprehensive Plan (30-minutes) <u>Consent:</u> Ordinance: Second Reading School Impact Fee Updates Contract: Environmental Review Support Services/TBD Contract: Building Inspection Support Services/TBD Contract: Building Plan Review Support Services/TBD Contract: Planning Review Support Services/TBD Contract: Klahanie Master Plan/TBD Bid Award: Vactoring Contract – Small Public Works Maintenance Contract/TBD Bid Award: Stormwater Facility Maintenance – Small Public Works Maintenance Contract/TBD Bid Award: Stormwater Pond Mowing – Small Public Works Maintenance Contract/TBD Contract: 2019-2020 City-wide Water Quality Monitoring - Consultant Services/TBD
Tues 12/11	12/03	6:30 pm	Study Session	
Tues 12/18	12/10	6:30 pm	Regular Meeting	<u>Consent:</u>

	To Be Scheduled	**To Be Scheduled**	**Parked Items**
	• Lk. Sammamish Water Level • Growth Centers • Internet Usage & Social Media Policies • Indexing the impact fee rates • Code amendments related to the TMP including Titles 14 and 14A.	• Special Events Ordinance • Maintenance Safety Program Adoption • M&O Strategic Plan • Fleet Management Policy • Roadway Funding Strategy • Maintenace & Fire Station Facility Assessment • Franchise Agreement/SPWS • Comprehensive Solid Waste Plan	• Inner City Bus Service • Good Samaritan Law • Plastic Bags • Policy on Drones in Parks • Review of regulations regarding the overlay areas, low impact development and special protection areas for lakes.