Parks, Recreation and Open Space

2015-2035 Long Range Plan

SNOHOMISH
WASHINGTON

Adoption Date: February 17th, 2015

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

Healthy People in Healthy Communities:
It's What Parks and Recreation Do

City of Snohomish
116 Union Avenue
Snohomish, WA 98290

2015

Centennial Trail Extension dedication, May 19, 2012. (left to right: Bicycle Committee Co-Chair Don Kusler, City Councilmember Paul Kaftanski, Park Foundation President Ed Poquette, former Councilmember Melody Clemans, Councilmember Lynn Schilaty, City Manager Larry Bauman, Mayor Karen Guzak, Park Board Chair John First, Project Manager Ann Stanton, WSDOT Assistant Local Programs Engineer/project liaison Sam Schuyler and Luke Loeffler (Legislative Assistant to Representative Rick Larsen).

Riverfront Acquisition December 23, 2014 – 20 acres on Lincoln Avenue

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A special thanks to the many individuals who contributed to this effort:

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Healthy People in Healthy Communities:
It's What Parks and Recreation Do

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

This plan is organized into nine chapters:

1. Introduction
2. Purpose, Vision and Public Involvement
3. Benefits of Parks and Recreation
4. Goals
5. Inventory
6. Demand and Need Analysis
7. Objectives including Level-of-Service Standards
8. 20-Year Parks, Recreation, and Open Space System
9. Implementation

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

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

Parks, recreation, and open space goals and policies are presented in the plan and were drawn from various city documents and planning efforts. The plan's parks, recreation, and open space goals and policies address six general topics:

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

Definitions are presented for six park and open space types, including pocket parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, regional parks trails, and open space. Level-of-service (LOS) standards were established in 2007 for four of these park and open space types, including neighborhood parks, community parks, trails, and open space. The city's 2014 LOS conditions for each of these park types and open space are compared to the standard in the following chart:

Park Type	LOS Standard	2014 Level of Service
Pocket	No recommended LOS standard (Pocket parks are developed when an opportunity arises and public benefit is demonstrated)	N/A
Neighborhood	75% of population live within ½ mile of a neighborhood park	Approx. 20% of population within ½ mile of a neighborhood park
Community	90% of population live within 1.5 miles of a community park	Approx. 98% of population within 1.5 miles of a community park
Regional	No recommended LOS standard (City not expected to provide regional parks)	N/A
Trails	90% of population live within ½ mile of a trail	94% of population lives within ½ mile of a trail
Open Space	10% of City of Snohomish maintained as dedicated open space	8% of City of Snohomish land is designated open space or park (9% after pending 2014 acquisition)

Table E-1. Adopted LOS Standards and 2014 Level of Service

As is shown in this table, the city's 2014 LOS performance today varies by park and open space type. The 2014 LOS for community parks and trails compares favorably to the Plan's LOS standard, but the city's neighborhood parks and open space LOS need improvement.

To enable the city to achieve the Plan's LOS standards, new park and trail projects are proposed over many years. Figure 8-7 presents the twenty-year vision for the city's parks, recreation, and open space plan. Proposed park and trail projects have been defined sequentially in three phases: Phase I (2015-2020); Phase II (2021-2026); and Phase III (2027-2035). This phased approach will enable the city to develop the PROS system in a step-wise process, while also recognizing the funding cycles and competing capital facility needs of the city.

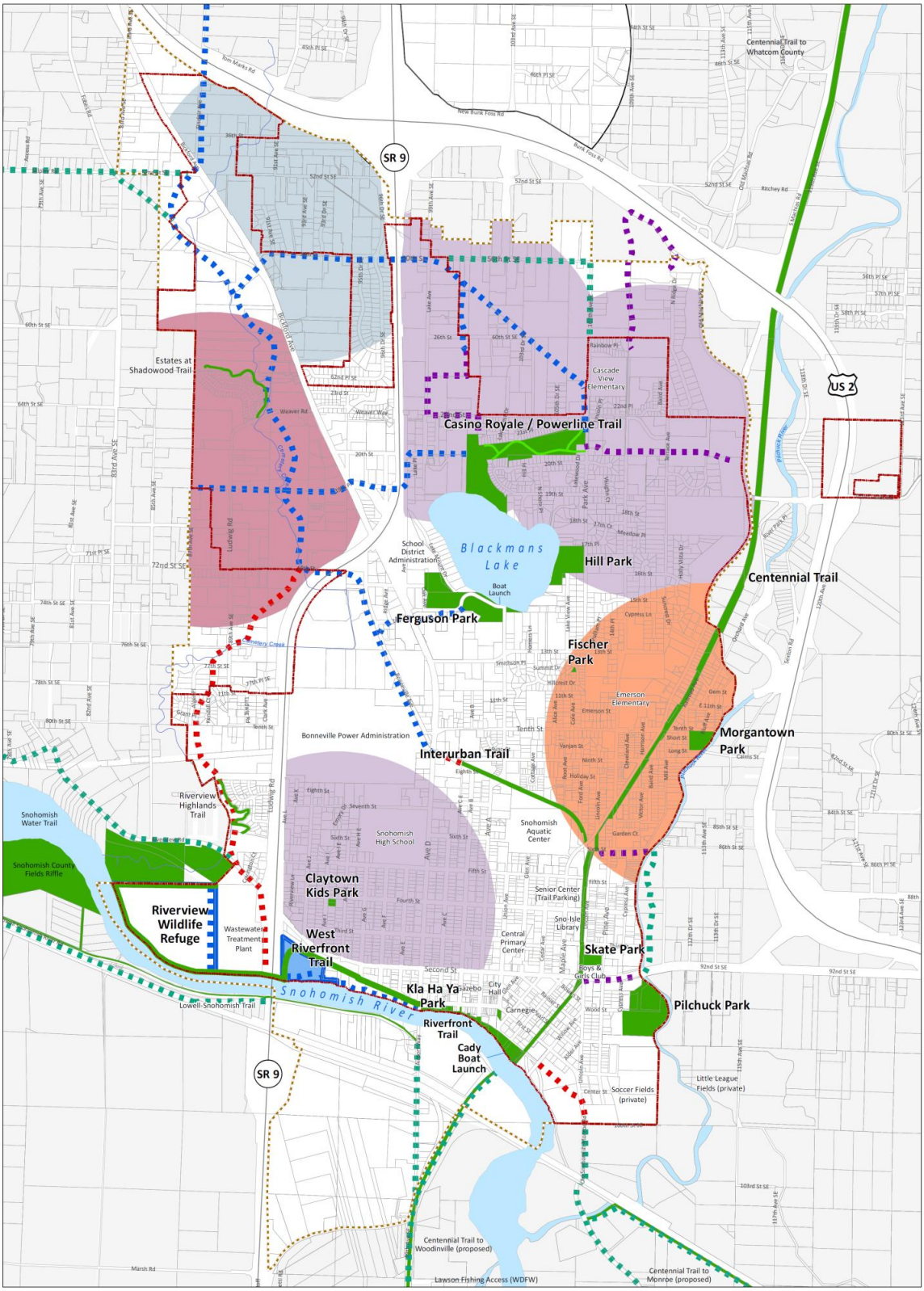

Figure 8-7: Potential Future Parks & Trails

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

2014

Potential Neighborhood Parks
- Existing Neighborhood Park
- Phase I
- Phase II
- Phase III
- Upon UGA Expansion

Potential Non-Motorized Trails *
- Phase I
- Phase II
- Phase III
- Potential County Trails

- Potential Community Park
- Parks and Trails
- Roads
- City of Snohomish Boundary
- UGA Boundary
- Cemetery Creek

SNOHOMISH

* The alignment of trails on this map is shown as representation only.

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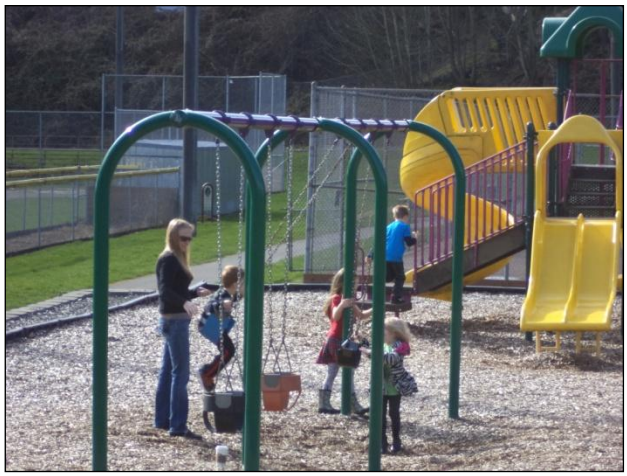
1.0 INTRODUCTION

Since its establishment in 1859, the City of Snohomish has been a unique community within Snohomish County. The city's National Historic District, numerous waterfronts (Snohomish River, Pilchuck River and Blackmans Lake), agricultural floodplain setting, small town feel, and sense of community produces a city where natural and urban landscapes are in balance.

Prominent aspects of the city's distinctive character are its parks, recreation, and open space resources. The city has worked hard throughout its history to ensure access to and availability of parks and recreation opportunities. As a small town experiencing development, it is incumbent upon the city to be proactive in providing and planning for parks, recreation and open space. To that end, this document describes a 20-year, long-term vision for parks, recreation, and open space in the City of Snohomish and vicinity.

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



This plan recognizes the contribution of extensive planning work already completed by the city, including its *"Imagine Snohomish" 2014-2018 Strategic Plan*; *2007 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Long Range Plan; Comprehensive Plan; 1998 Riverfront Master Plan* and other ongoing public surveys and outreach.

Throughout the development of this plan, the city provided residents and stakeholders numerous opportunities to provide input (detailed in Appendix E). The city's 6-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and Parks and Recreation Element of the Comprehensive Plan depict the conclusions reached in this document. The document also ensures the city's eligibility for Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) grant programs and compliance with planning requirements of the Washington State Growth Management Act.

The plan is organized into eight primary sections:

(1) Purpose, Vision, and Public Involvement

(2) Benefits of Parks and Recreation
(3) Goals
(4) Inventory of Existing Facilities
(5) Demand and Need Analysis
(6) Objectives and Level-of-Service Standards
(7) 20-Year Parks, Recreation, and Open Space System
(8) Implementation

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

Community Input as a Cornerstone of the PROS Long Range Plan

Throughout the preparation of this plan, the opinions and concerns of Snohomish residents served as the foundation of our work. The City has provided a variety of opportunities for Snohomish residents and other stakeholders to provide input into the 20-year vision of parks, recreation, and open space, including:

- **Long Range Park Plan Task Force –** A PROS Long Range Plan Task Force was appointed by City Council comprised of citizen representatives and stakeholder groups. This committee served as a "sounding board" throughout the process to ensure that the PROS Long Range Plan effectively sought out the needs of Snohomish residents and local parks and recreation stakeholders.

- **Public Opinion Poll –** A statistically representative telephone survey of registered voters was completed by EMS Research, Inc. in May. Survey questions were developed and reviewed by the Task Force and Parks Board prior to polling to ensure they covered areas of highest concern. For citizens who were not contacted by phone but wished to participate, the survey was also offered in an online version.

- **Interviews with Stakeholder Groups and Residents –** Task Force members conducted over fifteen engagement sessions with local stakeholder groups. Discussions focused on the types of parks and recreation facilities used by members of these groups, the benefits and shortcomings of the City's existing system, and where the City should focus its energy and funding in the future.

- **Outreach to Limited English Proficiency Communities –** The city website includes translation services into 80 languages, including its public engagement forum "Imagine Snohomish." To connect directly with the city's largest minority group, St. Michael's Catholic Church facilitated a meeting with Hispanic members of the community. A Spanish translation of the park paper survey was distributed at the church's weekly discussion group following the park outreach meeting.

- **"Imagine Snohomish"–** A series of park and recreation topics were presented on the city's website throughout 2014 to informally engage residents and secure public input on park and recreation needs and priorities.

- **Discussion of Interim, Draft, and Final Deliverables at Parks and Recreation Board Meetings –** The Parks and Recreation Board has been important in the development of the Plan. At various points in the process the project team checked in with the Parks Board to ensure efforts were targeted correctly to meet the needs of city residents. Specifically, the Parks Board reviewed and updated plan goals and objectives at their October 23 and December 11, 2013 meetings and provided ongoing discussions throughout 2014 (January 22, February 26, May 28, August 27, and October 22).

- **City Council Meetings –** In addition to the comment opportunities at the Parks and Recreation Board meetings, City Council meetings provided input to the plan on December 17, 2013, February 18, April 1 and July 15 in 2014. Comments received at these meetings were incorporated into the Final PROS Long Range Plan.

Appendix F contains a record of the public process, including comment sheets, notifications placed in local media, public opinion poll report and result summaries from city resident interviews, task force meetings and other stakeholder groups.

2.0 PURPOSE AND VISION

Purpose

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

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

Vision

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

Hill Park Pier

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

3.0 BENEFITS OF PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

Parks, recreation, and open space play a critical role in creating high-quality communities and their public benefits are well documented. The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) has been a leader and advocate in communicating and promoting the various benefits of parks, recreation, and open space. Recently, the economic benefits of parks and open space have also become better understood and quantified along with the more traditional individual, community, and environmental benefits. This chapter reviews the various types of benefits created by parks, recreation, and open space.

Economic Benefits

Development of a high-quality parks and open space system within a community has been shown to create significant economic benefits for residents. In a number of case studies, proximity to parks and open space has been shown to increase the property value of adjacent parcels, stimulate economic development, and reduce the public cost of public service provision.

In *Conservation: An Investment That Pays*, a 2009 literature review of the role of parks and open space on local economies published by the Trust for Public Lands, quantified a wide range of economic benefits that result from parks and open space. Recent studies indicate that parks and open space include the following economic benefits:

- Parks boost land values and property taxes
- Parks boost local economies by attracting businesses and residents
- Good parks encourage economic development
- Conservation is a money-saving alternative to some development
- Parks preserve the value of ecosystem services.
- Parks reduce health care costs

In one example, Vancouver, Washington invested $6 million to renovate downtown Esther Short Park. This attracted $250 million in new capital investment, including the Vancouver Center complex of apartments and condominiums, a 226-room hotel, a convention center, a 160-unit public housing project, and a six-story office building.

The Center for City Park Excellence worked with economists to develop methods to study the ways that park and recreation systems contribute economic value to cities. The center used these methodologies in 2008 to analyze the value of Philadelphia's park and recreation system. This analysis, found that in 2007 the park system provided the city with revenues of $23.3 million, municipal savings of $16 million, resident savings of $1.15 billion, and a collective increase of resident wealth of $729 million. (Center for City Park Excellence, Trust for Public Land, *How*

Much Value Does the City of Philadelphia Receive from Its Park and Recreation System?" 2008.)

More than $1.08 billion of these figures were what economists call "direct-use value" of parks, including walking, picnicking, and sporting activities. These values are calculated by asking residents what they would be willing to pay for these activities if they were not available free from the park system. Further economic benefits for Philadelphia include the value of clean air, clean water, tourism, health, and property values.

Individual and Community Benefits

Individuals who move to greener areas have significant and long-lasting improvements in mental health. This effect continues long after the move. (Ian Alcock, Mathew P. White, Benedict W. Wheeler, Lora E. Fleming, Michael H. Depledge. Longitudinal Effects on Mental Health of Moving to Greener and Less Green Urban Areas. *Environmental Science & Technology, 2013; 131209122554002 DOI: 10.1021/es403688w)*

Green space makes for better students, even when results are controlled for financial status or gender. (Wu CD, McNeely E, Cedeno-Laurent JG, et al (2014). *Linking student performance in Massachusetts elementary schools with the "greenness" of school surroundings using remote sensing,* PLoS One, 9 (9) e108548. DOI: 10.137/journal.pone.0108548)

Exercise is one of the cheapest ways to stay healthy. A 2013 study found that exercise can prevent chronic diseases as effectively as medication. (Naci H, loannidis JPA. *Comparative effectiveness of exercise and drug interventions on mortality outcomes: metaepidemiological study*. BMJ 2013; 347:f5577 doi: 10.1136/bmj.f5577 Published 1 October 2013).

According to one study, 50 percent of vigorous exercise takes place in neighborhood parks. (Han B, Cohen D,McKenzie TL. *Quantifying the contribution of neighborhood parks to physical activity*. Preventative Medicine. Jul 1 2013.)

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

Parks and open space provide individual and community benefits that include:

- Opportunities for rest, relaxation, and revitalization that reduce stress
- An overall higher quality of life
- Space for children's play and general activity, an essential component of early childhood development
- Refuges of safety for at-risk youth
- Preservation and interpretation of historic community assets
- Opportunities for community involvement
- Encouraging a sense of responsibility for the resource

- Increased sensitivity to ethnic cultural diversity
- Emergency housing and evacuation sites during catastrophic events

Environmental Benefits

Parks and open space also contribute to a range of environmental benefits to a community. Open space may be provided along with more active recreation opportunities at park sites and at separate locations.

- Both parks and open space allow for the protection and preservation of vital green spaces, critical wildlife habitat, and natural processes
- Forested areas provide carbon storage, helping to offset local use of carbon fuels which contribute to climate change
- Preservation of floodplain functions in publicly-owned parks promotes salmon recovery in the Snohomish River, Pilchuck River and Puget Sound
- In many cases, parks and open space allow for education of visitors regarding the appropriate use of natural areas as recreational areas
- Parks and open space contribute to clean air and water by removing toxins in groundwater and surface waters (NRPA 2007b)

4.0 PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE GOALS

The city's overall parks, recreation, and open space values and priorities are expressed in the goals contained herein or as later amended. Adopted policies for each goal are included in the Parks Element of the Comprehensive Plan. Policies proposed for adoption in the 2015 Comprehensive Plan update are included in Appendix E. Objectives are included in Chapter 7.

Because parks and recreation play such varied roles within a community and create a wide range of benefits, the city's parks and recreation goals and policies are classified into six categories:

Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Opportunities and Access
Role of the City's Shorelines
Operation and Maintenance of Existing Facilities
Promotion of Community Health and Quality of Life
Sustainable Model for Parks, Trails and Public Spaces
Coordination with Other Agencies and Organizations

Goals for each of these categories are provided below.

Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Opportunities and Access

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

Goal PRO 2.0 **Preserve Important Open Space Areas** – Protect and preserve open space areas that are scenic, ecologically significant and sensitive, serve as urban separators, provide trails and/or wildlife corridors, and/or enhance fish and wildlife habitat.

Role of the City's Shorelines

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

Operations and Maintenance of Existing and New Facilities

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

Promotion of Community Health and Quality of Life

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

Sustainability and Effective Use of City Resources

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

Coordination with Other Agencies and Organizations

Goal PRO 7.0 **Coordinate with Other Entities to Provide Recreation Facilities or Services Not Provided by the City** – Provide a complete system of park and recreational facilities and open space; coordinate with entities that provide other public, non-profit, and private recreation facilities or services that are needed by city residents.

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

5.0 INVENTORY OF PARKS, RECREATION FACILITIES AND OPEN SPACE

The City of Snohomish has a variety of park facilities to serve its community, and partners with other organizations to operate a variety of recreation facilities. For example, the Snohomish School District owns and operates the Snohomish Aquatic Center and provides reduced fees for city residents in exchange for reduced utility charges. Both the Boys and Girls Club and the Snohomish Senior Center are owned by the city but operated by independent organizations. In 2014, the city has nine developed parks, two regional multi-purpose paths (Centennial Trail, Riverfront Trail) and a variety of open space, pocket parks, and other facilities.

Park Facility Categories

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

Pocket Parks

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

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are generally considered the basic unit of a park system. These parks may be of any size but tend to be smaller (approximately two to five acres) and provide a variety of recreation and social opportunities for residents living within a 0.25- to 0.5-mile radius. Neighborhood parks may include landscaped and/or open space areas (which may increase the total acreage of a park), but tend to provide a small number of developed/built recreation

facilities that can be used for organized or impromptu sports activity (e.g., single ball fields, single courts, in-park trails, picnic areas, etc.). Neighborhood parks typically do not include restrooms because of maintenance costs but this could change if budget constraints ease.

Neighborhood parks are usually accessed by foot or other non-motorized means of travel and, consequently, do not typically provide significant on-site parking. Large arterials and highways are considered barriers for use of neighborhood parks due to the primarily non-motorized means of travel to and from them. Consequently, these barriers, when present, reduce the service area of neighborhood parks. The City of Snohomish currently operates one neighborhood park, Morgantown Park (photo). Neighborhood parks should be strategically located to meet the needs of residents of various neighborhoods.

Community Parks

Community parks serve a broader purpose and population base compared to neighborhood parks. These parks are typically larger (greater than five acres in size) and frequently provide both developed (i.e. constructed) recreation as well as passive recreation opportunities. Community parks are generally designed to provide recreation opportunities to people living within a 1 to 3-mile radius and typically have designated parking for users, though non-motorized access and connections are encouraged.

In contrast to neighborhood parks, large arterials and highways do not create barriers to community parks because these parks are primarily accessed using motorized vehicles. The level of development in a community park may range from low (e.g., single use soft surface trails, picnic sites, non-delineated play fields, etc.) to high (e.g., multiple delineated ball fields, multiple sport courts, paved trails, group picnic shelters, etc.).

There are currently five community parks in the City of Snohomish, including the Everett Olsen Youth Activity Center (photo), Hill Park, Ferguson Park, Pilchuck Park, and the Riverfront Park (an informal designation including the following, generally-contiguous sites: Kla Ha Ya Park, Cady Park, Riverfront Trail, First Street public restrooms, various access stairs Avenue A Gazebo and the Riverview Wildlife Refuge). Although some may be smaller and single-purpose, community parks, in general, serve an area encompassing multiple neighborhoods.

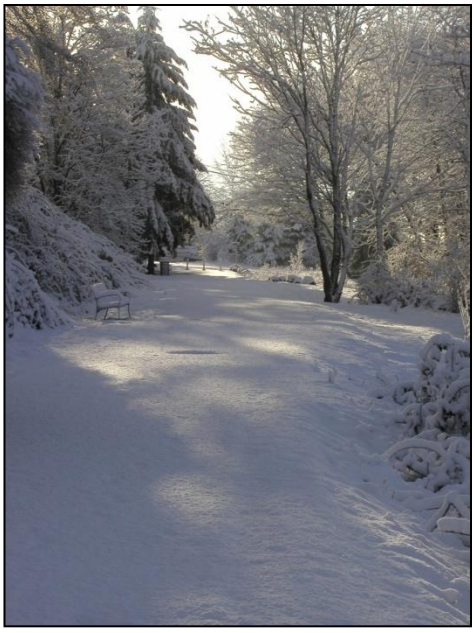
Note on terminology: The term “community park” has been used in some earlier plans, such as the 2006 Park Action Plan and SEPA-based park impact fee ordinance. The use of the term “community park” in these earlier documents is equivalent to “neighborhood park” as defined in this document, the 2007 PROS Plan and the GMA-based park impact fee ordinance.

Regional Parks

Regional parks typically serve multiple communities. In addition to providing developed recreation opportunities, regional parks also typically include open space with unique landscapes, natural resources, and/or aesthetic resources. While regional parks may provide developed/built site facilities commonly found in neighborhood and/or community parks (e.g., playgrounds, ball fields, picnic areas, etc.), they often incorporate larger, highly developed recreation facilities (e.g., tournament ball fields, regional trails, swim complexes, etc.) and special use facilities (e.g., amphitheaters, special event grounds, etc.) that are usually not practical at community parks.

Regional parks are large, commonly 25 acres or larger, and generally serve the population within a 25-mile radius. Designated parking is usually provided in regional parks, though non-motorized access and connections are encouraged. The City of Snohomish does not operate a regional park facility. These types of facilities are generally provided and managed by county and state agencies (though larger cities may provide them as well). Regional baseball and soccer sports fields in the Snohomish area are owned and managed by private leagues. The nearest regional park is 84-acre Willis Tucker Park, six miles from downtown Snohomish and a ten minute drive by car.

Trails



In general, a trail may be a land or water corridor that provides recreational, aesthetic, transportation, and/or educational opportunities to motorized and/or non-motorized users of all ages and abilities. (Photo: Riverfront Trail)

Common types of trails include in-park trails (e.g. single or multi-purpose soft or hard surfaced trails located within parks or open space), connector trails (single or multi-purpose hard surface trails that emphasize safe travel between parks and other community features), and regional trails (single or multi-purpose hard surface trails that cross community boundaries and connect important/significant regional areas), among others. Trails may also be designed for specific uses (e.g., equestrians, off-road vehicles (ORV), cross-country skiers, etc.).

Regional trails typically must meet specific city, county, and/or state trail design guidelines. The city currently provides a number of non-motorized trails (multi-purpose paths) to Snohomish residents, including the local segment of the regional Centennial Trail.

Open Space

Open space areas tend to be set aside primarily for the preservation of natural/significant resources, remnant/important landscapes, and/or as visual/aesthetic buffers. These areas often also serve important historic or ecological/natural functions that would be lost in more highly developed park environments. These areas may be in public or private ownership and the public property interest may be in fee or easement. Commonly, open space tracts are established through plot dedication, permit requirements, or acquisition. (Photo: Riverview Wildlife Refuge.)

While recreation use is not necessarily precluded in open space areas, appropriate uses tend to be limited to those activities (e.g. bird watching, nature appreciation, walking/hiking, etc.) that do not require highly developed/built facilities. When open space is used for these more passive activities, use is not guided by the same regulations as more active park uses in the city (e.g. requirements for dogs, etc.). Open space owned and managed by the City of Snohomish in September, 2014, accounts for approximately 7.8 percent of land within city limits.

Inventory

The city, in 2014, has 169 acres of public park land and 5 miles of trail. There are an additional 57 acres of protected open space in both public and private ownership.

Figure 5-1 illustrates the city's developed parks and trails.

Figure 5-2 shows identified protected open space, including both public and privately-owned parks and native growth protection areas (NGPAs).

Table 5-1 provides an inventory of existing City-owned parks, recreation, and open space.

Table 5-2 identifies protected open space parcels within city limits.

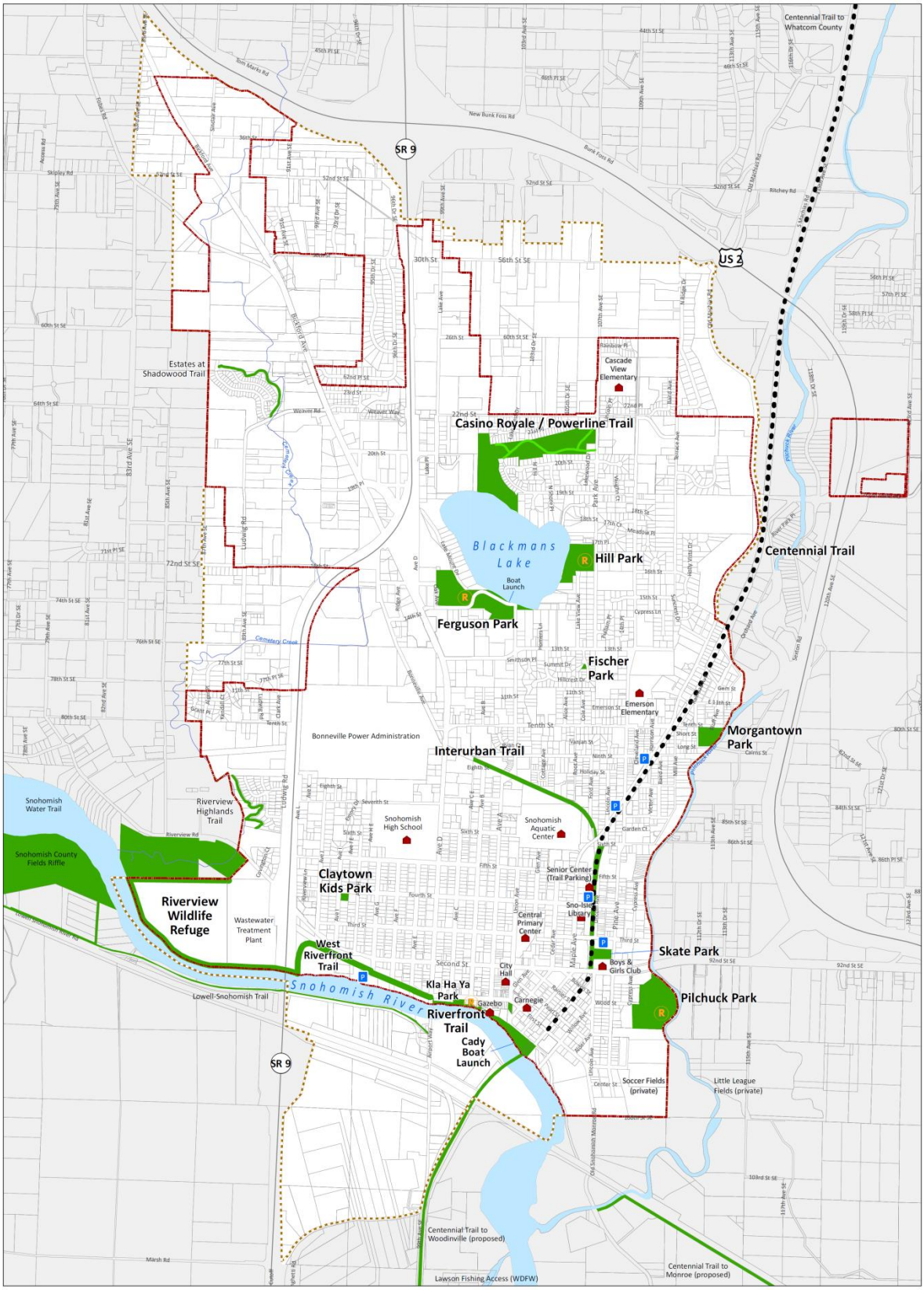


Figure 5-1: City of Snohomish Parks and Trails 0 0.25 0.5 Miles 2014

Parks and Trails
Centennial Trail
Roads
City of Snohomish Boundary
UGA Boundary
Cemetery Creek
Buildings
Trail Parking
Public Restrooms

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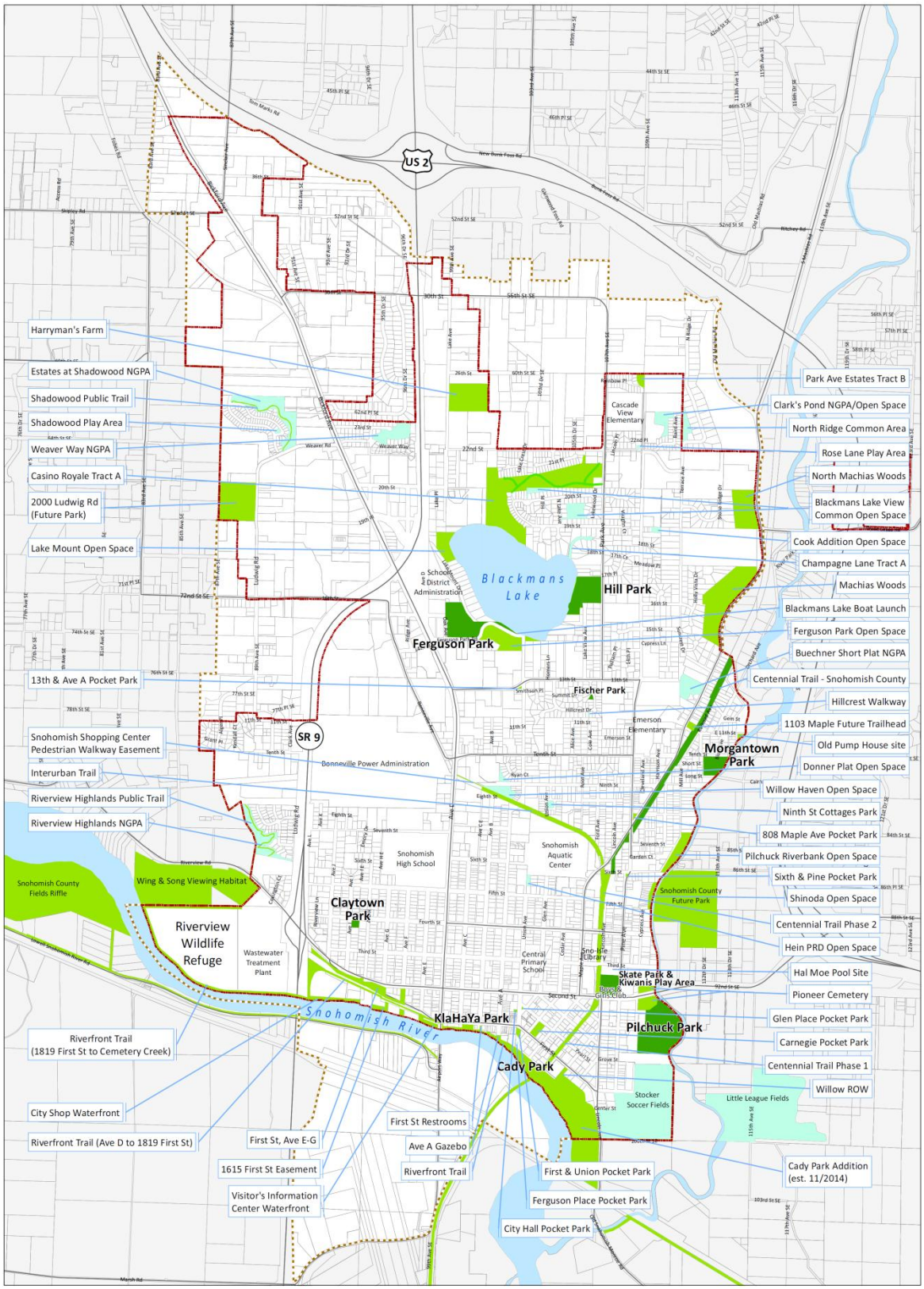

Figure 5-2: Protected Open Space

Open Space
- Private
- Public
- Public Park

- Roads
- City of Snohomish Boundary
- UGA Boundary
- Open Water

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

2014

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Existing City Parks and Recreation Facilities		
Parks		**Address**
Blackman Lake Boat Launch		1432 Avenue A
Cady Park (Maple Avenue Boat Launch)		40 Maple Avenue
Claytown Kids Park		1329 Avenue I
Ferguson Park		1330 Ferguson Park Rd
Fischer Park		1214 Madrona Drive
Hill Park		1610 Park Avenue
Kiwanis Play Park		402 Second Street
Kla Ha Ya Park		1117 First Street
Maple Avenue Boat Launch (Cady Park)		40 Maple Avenue
Morgantown Park		200 Long Street
Pilchuck Park		169 Cypress Avenue
Paths and Trails		**Address**
Cemetery Creek Trail (Riverview Highlands)		616 Covington
Cemetery Creek Trail (Shadowood)		2181 Cady Drive
Centennial Trail		506 Fourth Street
Interurban Trail		600 Ford Avenue
Powerline Trail		2100 Park Avenue
Riverfront Trail (along river, Maple Ave. to Ave D)		40 Maple Avenue
Riverfront Trail (on First St; 1819 1st to Ave D)		1819 First Street
Riverview Wildlife Refuge (west from 1819 1st St)		1819 First Street
Facilities/Phone		**Address**
Avenue A Gazebo	(360) 568-7070 ext 221	10 Avenue A
Boys and Girls Club	(360) 568-7760	402 Second Street
Carnegie Building	(360) 568-7070 ext 221	105 Cedar Ave
Senior Center	(360) 568-0934	506 Fourth Street
Visitor Center	(360) 862-9609	1301 First Street

Table 5-1. Existing Parks and Recreation Facilities

2014 City Park Land Inventory										
Trail	Park	Parks and Trails	Address	Type	Total Acres	Developed Sites	Pocket Parks	Developed Park Acres	Open Space	LF Trails
		Blackman Lake Boat Launch	1432 Avenue A	C	(Ferg)					
	1	**Cady/Riverfront Park**	40 Maple Ave (D-Maple)	C	23.86	23.86		3.86	20.00	
		Cady/Riverfront (future boat launch)	30 Lincoln Ave	C	(Cady)					
		Carnegie Pocket Park	105 Cedar	P	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08		
1		Casino Royale/Powerline Trail	2100 Park Avenue	O-T	10.00				10.00	1742
2		Centennial Trail (Ph 1)	State Ave, 1st-Bowen	T	1.00	1.00		1.00		4900
2		Centennial Trail (Ph 2)	Bowen to Pine	T-C	5.41	5.41		5.41		In Ph1
2		Centennial Trail (future trailhead)	1103 Maple	T	0.39				0.39	In Ph2
2		Centennial Trail (County Park)	Pine Ave-city limits	T	*					*
		City Hall Park	116 Union	P	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02		
	2	**Claytown Kids Park**	1329 Avenue I	P	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18		
	3	E. Olsen (Skate Park, Play Area)	400 Second Street	C	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.00	400
	4	**Ferguson Park**	1330 Ferguson Park Rd	C	13.48	13.48		13.48		500
		Ferguson Place Pocket Park	Cedar (south of 1st.)	P	0.03		0.03			
		First & Union Pocket Park	Union Ave, 1st-Cedar	P	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30		
		First Street, E-G Ave	1st to 2nd (Ave E-G)	O	1.02				1.02	
		First Street Restrooms	1029 First Street	C	(Cady)					
	5	**Fischer Park**	1214 Madrona Drive	P	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18		
		Gazebo	10 Avenue A	C	(Cady)					
		Glen Place Pocket Park	Glen & Union Ave	P	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06		
		Hal Moe Pool site	409 Third	C	1.00				1.00	
		Harrymans Farm (future NP)	2411 Lake Ave	N	7.20				7.20	
	6	**Hill Park**	1610 Park Avenue	C	5.97	5.97		5.97		600
3		Interurban Trail	600 Ford Avenue	T	3.82	3.82		3.82		3000
	7	**Kla Ha Ya Park**	1117 First Street	C	(Cady)					
		Ludwig Road (future NP)	2000 Ludwig	N	10.00				10.00	
		Maple Avenue	808 Maple Ave.	P	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17		
	8	**Morgantown Park**	200 Long Street	N	2.24	2.24		2.24		1100
		Old Pump House Site (future PP)	311 11th Street	O-R	0.36				0.36	
	9	**Pilchuck Park**	169 Cypress Ave	C	11.31	11.31		11.31		2000
		Pioneer Cemetery	171 Cypress	C	2.15				2.15	
4		Riverfront Trail (Maple-Ave D)	40 Maple Avenue	T	(Cady)					1742
4		Riverfront Trail (Ave D to 1819 1st)	1819 First Street	T	3.76				3.76	2040
4		Riverfront Trail (1819 1st-Cem Cr)	1819 First Street	T	**					5305
		Riverfront Trail (future)	1615 First Street	T	0.08					
		Riverview Wildlife Refuge (utility site)	1819 First Street	O-T	40.00				40.00	
5		Riverview Highlands Trail (Cem Cr)	616 Covington	T	0.69	0.69		0.69		1840
5		Shadowood Estates Trail (Cem Cr)	2181 Cady Drive	T	0.68	0.68		0.68		1875
		Sixth & Pine Pocket Park	6th & Pine Ave	P	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37		
		Thirteenth & A Pocket Park	13th & Ave A	P	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06		
		Willow Avenue Right of Way	Willow Ave and 1st St	O-R	0.56				0.56	
		Wing &Song Viewing Habitat	Riverview Road & 85th	O-R	20.00				20.00	
		Total			**167**	**71**	**1.5**	**51**	**116**	**27,044**

Miles of Trail: 5

Key: C-Community Park; N-Neighborhood Park; O-Open Space; P-Pocket; R-Riverfront; T-Trail; U-Utility Property
Developed parks shown in bold. Undeveloped facilities noted as "future." *County-owned facility **Utility-owned

Table 5-2. Inventory of Existing City-Owned Park Land

City of Snohomish 2014 Protected Open Space			
Tracts Dedicated to Open Space and Parks on Plats, Shoreline Permits and Planned Residential Developments (PRDs)	**Open Space TOTAL SF**	**Category Subtotals SF**	**Category Subtotals Acres**
A. Private Park and Native Growth Protection Areas - No language dedicating easement or fee interest to City:			
Blackman Lake View Tracts 201, 202 (Fee in Homeowner's Association.)	119,720		
Buechner Short Plat	75,921		
Champagne Lane Tract A (Not a NGPA - it is a creek channel/lake inlet)	46,727		
Clark's Pond Tract A (NGPA)	73,784		
Cook Addition 1829 Pine	15,720		
Donner Addition (Ryan's Court)	15,897		
Hein PRD (Glenn north of Fifth)	11,898		
Northridge Common Area	64,455		
Riverview Tract B NGPA (minus city trail easement area shown below)	173,501		
Rose Lane Division 1 - Tract 999 Play Area	4,574		
Shadowood NGPA - Tracts A, B and C (minus city trail easement area shown below)	556,040		
Shadowood Play Area	6,096		
Weaver Way Extension - Misich Addition - Tract 997 (NGPA)	64,033		
Weaver Way Extension - Misich Addition Lot 2 - (approx SF of NGPA)	49,099		
Subtotal		1,277,465	29
B. Easement Interest Dedicated to City (plat or shoreline permit condition)			
1615 First Street (10' public walkway easement-shoreline)	in park acres		
Park Avenue Estates - Tract B only (Tract A is dedicated to City for sewer lift station)	24,507		
Riverview Tract B Trail Easement (30,056 SF included in City park acreage)	in park acres		
Shadowood NGPA Trail Easement (29,620 SF included in City park acreage)	in park acres		
Shinoda Addition (Pilchuck River frontage to 5' back of top of bank at Cypress north of 5th on private lot	33,783		
Snohomish Shopping Center 5' Easement (3' walkway) along north property line - AFN 87092201	2,455		
Willow Haven - Lot 10 (64,400 SF wetland) west of Ave A, north of Interurban Trail	64,400		
Subtotal		125,145	3
C. Fee Interest Dedicated to City on Plat			
6th Street (Pilchuck Riverbank)	112,385		
Casino Royale Open Space Tract A (961,950.73 SF included in City park acreage)	in park acres		
Lake Mount Open Space - Utility-owned 1671 Lakemount on Blackmans Lake	152,460		
Machias Woods 1600 Maple (15th - 17th) 11.75 acres	511,830		
North Machias Woods Stone Ridge - Tract 101- steep slope at 20th)	251,041		
Weed Addition - Lot 998 (4735 SF Developed Park: Fischer Park-included in park acreage)	in park acres		
Weed Addition - Lot 999 (Hillcrest Walkway)	1,639		
Subtotal		1,029,355	24
Total protected open space (not including parks)	2,430,326	2,431,965	56
Total acres park land (from 2014 Park Land Inventory)			167
Total protected park and open space land in city	**Percent**		223
Total City Area - (Planning Department 7/30/14)			2,467
% of city in protected open space (including Stocker parcel)	**9.1%**		
UGA area outside city limits			1,149
10% open space standard in acres - within city limits			247
Existing open space			223
Current open space deficiency within city limits			23
Current total open space deficiency within city plus UGA			138
Acres of city-owned and managed open space			191
% of city in city-owned parks and open space	**7.7%**		

Table 5-3. Inventory of Protected Open Space

Condition of Facilities

City parks and trails are generally in good shape and are sufficient to meet current use with some exceptions. Accessibility issues have been generally addressed in city parks through ongoing efforts to serve a wide range of users. Pavement, shelters, restrooms, fishing piers and picnic shelters have been maintained and updated adequately for their current use.

Snohomish has three older parks: Ferguson Park, Hill Park and Pilchuck Park. (Pilchuck Park was developed in the 1970s with RCO funds.) It also has a 1910 Carnegie Library building that currently provides daytime community meeting space.

Newer facilities in excellent shape include Claytown Kids Park, Senior Center, Skate Park and Boys & Girls Club. Most play areas have been upgraded within the past ten years and are in good-to-excellent shape. The Snohomish School District opened its popular new Aquatic Center in 2014.

Two of the city's three public piers on Blackmans Lake were replaced in 2013 with fish-friendly materials. The third pile-supported pier is anticipated to need replacement with a floating pier in the next five to ten years.

Needed Upgrades

The city's boat launch on the Snohomish River is heavily used during fishing season. It has insufficient space for parking, difficult access, and is in poor condition despite ongoing work to keep it functioning. It needs restrooms and the paving is buckling due to tree roots. The city has been seeking an alternative site for years. Funding was secured in 2013 to acquire a new launch site at the southeast corner of the city and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has budgeted funds to construct a replacement launch.

The city owns a 1910 Carnegie building which will require significant investment in interior finishes and accessibility improvements to adequately meet its planned use as a community meeting and event space. State and Federal Emergency Management Agency Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding upgraded the structure to current seismic standards in 2013, replacing the roof and preserving it until rehabilitation funds can be secured.

The Kiwanis Playground is adjacent to the Boys & Girls Club and medium density housing; it is in good condition but would benefit from expansion to meet current use.

The city's primary downtown access to the Snohomish River, Kla Ha Ya Park, is underused as a picnic and gathering site due to its lack of facilities. It is located in a destination pedestrian zone with National Historic District structures, restaurants and shopping attractions. It has great park potential and an adopted redevelopment plan but lacks design and construction funds.

The Powerline Trail needs repairs to its asphalt surface. This Casino Royale park needs development of onsite parking and general park facilities to provide more than the current uses as open space and trail facility.

Stormwater treatment for Pilchuck, Hill and Ferguson Park parking has not been upgraded to current standards. Other city parks and trails offer limited-to-no onsite parking or include storm water facilities.

The Riverview Wildlife Refuge is in need of basic bird watching facilities and restrooms.

Nesting Bald Eagle at Hill Park in 2013

Operational Costs

The following table describes park operational and maintenance costs for 2015.

2015 Operations Budget	2015 Maintenance Budget	Parks
	$5,860.00	Maple Avenue Boat Launch
	$12,870.00	Blackman Lake Boat Launch
	$17,300.00	Cady Park
	$24,310.00	Claytown Kids Park
$4,300.00	$39,600.00	Ferguson Park
	$18,590.00	Fischer Park
$5,700.00	$45,900.00	Hill Park
	$24,310.00	Kiwanis Play Park
	$17,300.00	Kla Ha Ya Park
	$28,600.00	Morgantown Park
$9,200.00	$61,700.00	Pilchuck Park
	$29,900.00	Skate Park
	$35,000.00	Ludwig Park (Future)
	$15,000.00	1103 Maple Park (Future)
		Paths and Trails
	$64,200.00	Centennial Trail
	$12,700.00	Interurban Trail
	$28,600.00	Powerline Trail/Casino Royale
	$15,400.00	Riverfront Trail (along river, Maple to Ave D)
	$15,400.00	Riverfront Trail (on First St; 1819 to Ave D)
	$17,900.00	Riverview Wildlife Refuge (along river)
	$0.00	Riverview Highlands Trail (Cemetery Creek)
	$0.00	Shadowood Trail (Cemetery Creek)
		Facilities
	$9,600.00	Avenue A Gazebo
	$15,300.00	Boys and Girls Club
$6,500.00	$31,500.00	Carnegie Building
	$15,300.00	Senior Center
	$19,600.00	Visitor Information Center
$44,220.00	$21,769.00	**Other Park Activities** pocket parks, flower baskets, events, volunteer projects, boulevards, etc.
$69,920.00	$643,509.00	Totals
	$713,429.00	Total proposed 2015 park operations and maintenance budget. Does not include capital projects, energy cost, janitorial services or interior building maintenance work.

Table 5-4. Projected 2015 Maintenance and Operations Costs (Source: City of Snohomish)

Description	Address	Building Value	Contents Value	Total Value	Sq.Ft.	Year Built
Claytown Park Play Structure	329 Avenue I	$33,559	$0	$33,559	8000	2013
Hal Moe Pool Building -- Not Used	403 Third Ave	$588,000	$0	$588,000	21000	1970
Hill Park Play Structure	1610 Park Ave	$30,000	$0	$30,000	13000	2007
Residential home, 2 car garage, barn -- 10	2000 Ludwig Rd	$214,000	$3,000	$217,000	3400	1907
Senior Center	506 Fourth St	$1,500,000	$0	$1,500,000	6680	2008
Single family residence	1103 Maple Ave	$150,000	$15,000	$165,000	1600	1890
BLACKMAN LAKE SIGN	1309 Ferguson Park Rd	$4,594	$0	$4,594	279	1998
HILL PARK/NORTH PICNIC SHELTER	1610 Park Ave	$18,549	$1,040	$19,589	1200	1990
HILL PARK SOUTH PICNIC SHELTER	1610 Park Ave	$14,354	$0	$14,354	800	1995
HILL PARK RESTROOMS	1610 Park Ave	$97,610	$2,081	$99,691	693	1960
HILL PARK SIGN	1610 Park Ave	$4,594	$0	$4,594	279	1998
RESTROOMS - FERGUSON PARK	1309 Ferguson Park Rd	$92,385	$7,803	$100,188	624	1983
GAZEBO	10 Avenue A	$15,606	$0	$15,606	260	1970
LIBRARY SHELTER	105 Cedar Ave	$3,446	$0	$3,446	300	1950
PILCHUCK PARK RESTROOMS	171 Cypress Ave	$39,848	$15,606	$55,454	600	1972
DOWNTOWN PUBLIC RESTROOMS	1029 First St	$71,668	$12,485	$84,153	625	1994
PILCHUCK PARK PLAY STRUCTURE	169 Cypress Ave	$44,595	$0	$44,595	1698	2000
FERGUSON PARK PLAY STRUCTURE	1309 Ferguson Park Rd	$31,604	$0	$31,604	1698	2001
YOUTH CENTER	402 Second St	$2,040,000	$91,800	$2,131,800	16432	2003
SKATE PARK	210 Pine Ave	$212,515	$0	$212,515	9000	2002
VISITOR INFORMATION CENTER	1301 First St	$360,000	$20,000	$380,000	810	2005
LIBRARY	105 Cedar Ave	$2,400,000	$15,606	$2,415,606	7706	1968
		$23,749,614	$1,498,723	$25,248,337		

Table 5-5. 2014 Park Facilities Investment

Funding

Maintenance: Park and recreation agencies generally consider funding for maintenance and operations to be their single biggest challenge. Table 5-3 summarizes the draft 2015 maintenance and operations budget for city park facilities. Maintenance includes work to clean, repair and generally keep up a facility. Operations funding provides for running programs and related services ("keeping the lights on, heat, water, phone, etc.) Snohomish is considering a Metropolitan Parks District ballot measure whose passage would secure permanent funding for parks maintenance. The resulting property tax could not be diverted to non-park use, which is a common experience during economic downturns for city budgets funded by sales tax, general property tax and other non-restricted funding sources.

Growth: The city implemented a Park Impact Fee in 2007 which is estimated to fund 75% of the cost for parks and trails needed to meet adopted level of service standards in new neighborhoods (growth). Funds from park impact fees enabled the purchase of its first park property west of Highway 9. By 2014, over 56 acres of dedicated open space, one pocket park and three private parks have been established through the City's development review process.

Existing Deficiencies: Funding sources for capital improvements, particularly those needed to correct existing deficiencies include real estate excise taxes, general fund, future grants and private donations. Funding may also include bond issue, park levies and metropolitan tax district funds where approved by voters.

Sustainability

Recreational sustainability is the concept of preserving and protecting the longevity of recreational assets. The city has long designed its parks and trails for longevity, low-maintenance and environmental friendliness.

The Cemetery Creek wetlands at the Riverview Wildlife Refuge were acquired to protect it from development, end hunting, and provide public viewing opportunities of a bird-rich oxbow wetland. Sustainability means allowing public access only to the periphery of the wetland habitat and prohibiting dogs from the larger area.

The Riverfront Trail's pedestrian bridge was built of concrete and galvanized steel, long-lasting and low-maintenance materials.

At the popular Hill Park, over two thirds of the Blackmans Lake shoreline is maintained in native riparian vegetation. Approximately half of the Blackmans Lake Boat Launch lake frontage is in native vegetation.

The Centennial Trail extension incorporated a rain garden to treat storm water runoff. An unexpected environmental benefit has been the observed increase in butterflies at this point along the trail.

The as-yet undeveloped Harryman‘s Farm neighborhood park protects key wetland tributaries to Blackmans Lake, helping sustain summer lake levels through its storm water retention functions. The undeveloped Ludwig Park site also has wetlands that provide water retention functions for Cemetery Creek.

Capacity

While city parks and trails are generally at comfortable levels of use during most times, there are some exceptions.

Meeting space for recreational classes is in demand and exceeds the supply of available low-cost space.

Hill and Pilchuck Parks are filled over capacity during the best weather as a result of their water access. The city is taking steps to maximize waterfront opportunities through acquisition and development of new access points and development of existing street ends and other city-owned waterfront to meet this demand.

Current public restrooms on First Street serve Riverfront Trail and some Centennial Trail users. Restrooms are available on the Centennial Trail three miles north of the city at the Pilchuck Trailhead, 5801 S. Machias Road, but public restrooms are currently needed on Centennial Trail between these two facilities; they are proposed to be located between Second and Sixth Streets in Snohomish.

Nearly half of Blackmans Lake’s shoreline is currently in city ownership and through a combination of fee ownership and access easements all but two ownerships fronting on the Snohomish River shoreline within city limits provide for public access.

Other Park and Recreation Facilities

In addition to the city-owned properties listed in Table 5-1, a number of other public and private recreation providers and the school district operate parks and recreation facilities in and around the City of Snohomish. These facilities are listed below in Table 5-5. In combination, these facilities provide city residents a variety of parks and recreation opportunities. Privately-held open space distributed throughout the city and surrounding area, most commonly designated as dedicated NGPAs, contribute approximately 30 acres of additional open space and natural resources in the community.

Park/Open Space	Location	Facilities and Function
SCHOOL FACILITIES		
Snohomish Aquatic Center	516 Maple	• Recreation Pool • Competition Pool • Wave Rider Surf Simulator

Park/Open Space	Location	Facilities and Function
Snohomish Senior High School	1316 Fifth St.	• Gymnasium • Performing Arts Center • Football Field* • Baseball Field* • Soccer Field • Tennis Courts (8) • Running Track
Glacier Peak Senior High School	7401 144th Pl SE	• Gymnasium • Performing Arts Center • Football Field* • Baseball Field* • Soccer Field • Tennis Courts (8) • Running Track
Glen Avenue Campus	601 Glen Ave.	• Aquatic Center • Gymnasium • Playfield • Running Track
Valley View Junior High	99th Ave. SE	• Gymnasium • Playfields • Tennis Courts (2) • Running Track
Centennial Middle School	3000 Machias Rd.	• Gymnasium • Playfields • Tennis Courts (2) • Running Track
Cascade View Elementary	2401 Park Ave.	All Elementary Schools Provide: • Gymnasium • Playgrounds • Playfields**
Cathcart Elementary	8201 188th St. SE	
Central Primary Center	221 Union Ave.	
Dutch Hill Elementary	8231 131st Ave. SE	
Emerson Elementary	1103 Pine Ave.	
Little Cedars Elementary	7408 144th Place SE	
Machias Elementary	231 147th Ave. SE	
Riverview Elementary	7322 64th St. SE	
Seattle Hill Elementary	12711 51st Ave. SE	
Totem Falls Elementary	14211 Snohomish Drive	
REGIONAL FACILITIES		
Bob Heirmann Wildlife Preserve at Thomas' Eddy	14913 Connelly Road	• Riverfront • Picnic Area • Fishing Access
Centennial Trail	Runs from First Street north to Skagit county line	• 30-mile Paved Multi-Purpose Trail
Field's Riffle County Park	Lowell-Snohomish River Road	• Fishing Access • Bird Hunting

Park/Open Space	Location	Facilities and Function
Flowing Lake County Park	17900 48th Street SE	• Picnic Areas • Camping, Cabins • Fishing Dock • Boat Launch • Lake Access/Swimming
Lake Roesiger County Park	1608 South Lake Roesiger Rd	• Swimming • Picnic Areas
Lake Roesiger Fishing Access-WDFW	Middleshore Road	• Fishing Access • Boat Ramp
Lawson Fishing Access-WDFW	111th St. SE & Snohomish River	• Fishing Access along Dike
Lord Hill County Park	12921 150th SE	• Hiking Trails • Horse Trails • Mountain Bike Trails
Panther Lake Fishing Access-WDFW	Panther Lake Road	• Fishing • Non-motorized Boating
Storm Lake Fishing Access-WDFW	Storm Lake Road	• Fishing • Non-motorized Boating
Willis Tucker Community Park	6705 Puget Park Drive	• Amphitheatre • Basketball Court • Dog Park • Walking Trails • Play area/water spray park
PRIVATE FACILITIES		
Bailey Farm	12711 Springhetti Rd.	• October Corn Maze, Activities
9th Street Cottages Park	8th St. and Cottage Lane	• Tot Lot, Lawn
Choice Turf Driving Range	Marsh Road	• Driving Range
Doodlebug Sportz Outdoor Park	9600 115th Ave. SE	• Paintball fields
Echo Falls Country Club	20414 121st Ave. SE	• Golf Course/Driving Range
Flowing Lake Golf Course	5001 Weber Road	• Golf Course/Driving Range
Kenwanda Public Golf Course	14030 Kenwanda Drive	• Golf Course/Driving Range
North Snohomish Little League	96211 115th Avenue SE	• Baseball Fields
Rose Lane Playground	Pine Ave. and 22nd	• Tot Lot
Shadowood Playground	2211 Cady Drive	• Tot Lot
Snohomish Public Golf Course	7806 147 Avenue SE	• Golf Course/Driving Range
Snohomish Senior Center (Membership)	506 Fourth Street	• Social Activities • Health & Nutrition • Education
Snohomish Soccer Dome	521 Maple Ave.	• Indoor Soccer • Fitness Center
Snohomish Valley Golf Center	8511 Marsh Rd.	• Driving Range • X-Golf Simulator
Stocker Farm	8705 Marsh Rd.	• October Corn Maze, Activities
Stocker Soccer Fields	27 Pine Ave.	• Soccer Fields

Park/Open Space	Location	Facilities and Function
South Snohomish Little League	10010 115th Ave. SE	• Baseball Fields
Zion Lutheran School	3923 103rd Ave. SE	• Ball fields • Gym
** Available only for students. ** Equipped for practice only, due to safety standards for league play.* *Source: City of Snohomish 2014 (unpublished).*		

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

6.0 PARKS, RECREATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

To meet future parks and recreation needs, it is important to understand current trends in parks and recreation demand and potential demographic changes within the City of Snohomish and the region. This chapter reviews emerging issues and expected changes in demographic characteristics of the City of Snohomish and current trends in statewide and regional recreation activities as presented in the 2013 update of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). These data inform the conclusions reached in subsequent chapters and in the City's recreation program planning.

Demographic Trends

The population of Snohomish on April 1, 2013 was 9,220. There is no projected growth rate, but the city is required to plan for a 2035 population target of 12,289, an increase of 3,069 within the city limits and 2,204 in the current Urban Growth Area (Countywide Planning Policies, Eff. 6/2013).

School District Demographics	%
White	79.62
Hispanic	8.90
Two or More Races	5.41
Pacific Islander	4.18
Asian	4.06
Black	1.25
Other Categories	
Free or reduced price meals	22.16
Special Education	14.25
Transitional Bilingual	2.63
Section 504 housing	1.80
Migrant	0
Foster Care	0
Male	51.45
Female	48.55
Total Enrollment: 10,008 students	

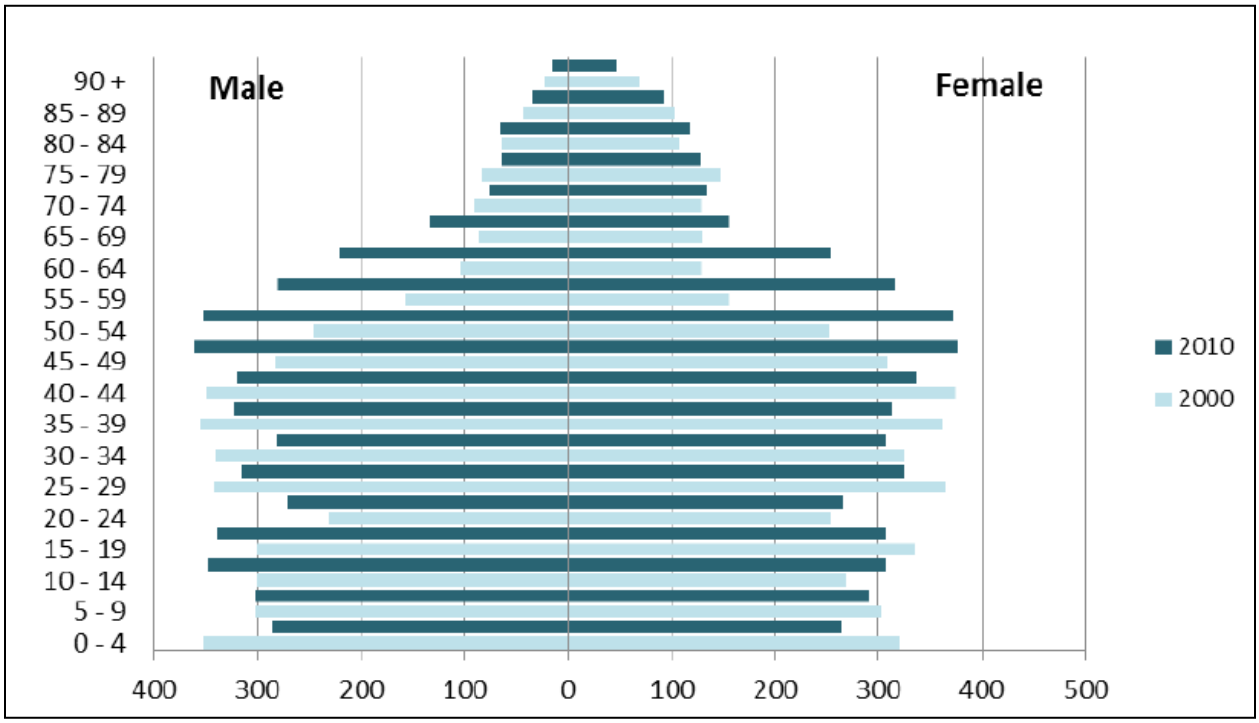
Source: Office of the Superintendent of Education

Table 6-1. Snohomish School District Demographics

This assumes a population growth rate of 140 residents per year in the city. While this is a rate that during the recent economic downturn has not been seen since 2006, a current increase in house building in the west part of the UGA is now underway, on approximately 193 recently-platted home sites. With an average household size of 2.81, this would translate to a population increase of 541, or almost 4 years of assumed population growth.

2012 US Census data estimates a city population that is 92% white and 6.2% Hispanic or Latino. Using information gathered by the larger Snohomish School District, the estimates are 79% white, with a growing Hispanic population of 8.9% percent.

Like much of the United States, city population is trending older, heavier and less fit. Walkable streets and easy access to outdoor activity areas continue to be increasingly important to help offset increasingly sedentary lifestyles and electronic recreation opportunities. The shape of the city's population pyramid, shown in Table 6-2, shows the median age of the city is increasing, most significantly in the ages from 45-70 years.



Source: US Census Bureau, 2000; US Census Bureau, 2010. From: Housing Profile: City of Snohomish, Sept. 2014

Table 6-2. Population Pyramid, City of Snohomish 2000-2010

Current Regional and Statewide Recreation Participation Rates

In Washington State, a commonly-used source of information regarding recreation activity participation has been provided by the State of Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO). RCO develops and updates SCORP documents approximately every 5 years. SCORP planning documents provide baseline recreation-related data, as well as recommendations and

guidance to all recreation providers in the State. The latest SCORP document, titled Outdoor Recreation in Washington State, was completed in 2013.

At the state level, 90 percent of state residents participate in some form of outdoor recreation activity, the most popular activities for residents of Washington State include picnicking, barbecuing, or cooking out, walking without a pet, observing or photographing wildlife, gardening, walking with a pet, and camping.

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

Implications for Future Planning

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

- An increasing city population will likely mean more participants in recreation activities. As more participants become involved in recreation activities, there will be a greater need placed on existing and potential future recreation facilities, trails, and open space areas.
- In general, as a population ages, activity participation preferences change from outdoor activities and team sports to indoor fitness activities and individual sports. Given this general trend, it is important to plan for flexibility in the types of facilities and opportunities available at city-managed parks and use areas.
- A substantial amount of research has recognized the connection between easy access to parks and recreation and public health. Additionally, Washington's GMA requires that cities include provisions to promote active lifestyles in their plans and policies. As the City of Snohomish experiences increased urbanization and population, provision of adequate park and recreation opportunities, including trails, will play a critical role in improving overall public health.
- Population growth in neighboring municipalities, as well as unincorporated areas will likely place added pressure on recreation facilities and use areas within the City's UGA boundary. This highlights the need to both cooperate with neighboring municipalities and the county in developing larger, regional recreation management plans and the need to provide links (e.g., trails, pathways, etc.) to important regional recreation facilities and use areas.

City Role in Recreation Service Delivery

The city's existing public service delivery model includes recreation services, but as one where the city provides the land and a partner organization (often) builds the facility and then programs

it. Examples of this model include the Boys and Girls Club, Senior Center, Visitor Center, Food Bank, the first affordable housing facility, and the public restrooms on First Street. While this model may not necessarily ensure services to all groups, it is extremely cost-effective for a city of limited financial resources and ensures flexibility for service providers in managing their own programs.

The city directly supports a variety of community recreation events through planning and support staff. These include Kla Ha Ya Days, Easter Parade, and Taste of Music Festival.

A current issue for Snohomish is to consider expanding the city's role in serving unmet recreation demand by either (a) directly providing services or (b) actively facilitating such service provision by others. The city has provided recreation programs in the past. In the 1970s, for example, city programs included swimming lessons and a lifeguard at Hill Park, adult volleyball league and youth hiking trips.

Demand and Need Analysis: Recreation in Snohomish

Parks are well used in Snohomish. Individuals contacted during the public involvement process reported visiting a wide range of parks and taking a wide variety of recreation classes. These are detailed in Appendix F. Residents often find it necessary to leave town for classes, most frequently driving to Everett or Monroe. Yoga and rock climbing were mentioned most often as recreational classes taken. Other classes included dancing, racquetball, pickle ball, walking tours, adult soccer, cardio fitness, rowing and sailing, rock climbing, boating and kayaking.

Sports are popular in Snohomish for both youth and adults. Extended hours of field use indicate that there are not enough fields to meet current demand. Estimates by individuals involved in league play suggest that two additional lighted artificial turf fields would meet current needs across the various types of play for soccer, football and lacrosse. The city's role in providing sports fields has been limited to two multipurpose fields at Pilchuck Park. There is one city gym at the Boys & Girls Club where use is booked into early morning and late evening hours. More space is also needed in the community for adult recreation use. A partnership between the city, county, private leagues and the Snohomish School District might be an effective way to meet this unmet need.

The Northshore Adult Day Health Center in Bothell provides recreation and health services for senior adults with physical and/or mental disabilities in north King and south Snohomish counties. They serve participants as far north as Lake Stevens. The center experienced a sharp drop in use when transportation funding was cut, since transportation for this senior group is often difficult to secure. Providing transportation from the Snohomish Senior Center to the Adult Day Health Center using the Senior Center's bus may be a cost-effective way to help our seniors to access a high-quality regional facility which is intended to serve them.

Providing publicity about available local programs may be a way the city could support recreation services without undertaking direct service provision.

Underserved Groups

Based upon comparative participation rates, the following five groups can be considered underserved: Residents with disabilities; non-white/non-Caucasian; residents older than the mean age of 46; females; and residents who live in urban or suburban areas. Residents with disabilities show markedly lower participation rates.

Causes for the observed lower rates of participation have not been determined and could include factors such as lack of time, lack of awareness, or poor health. The state's Advisory Group stated that "there remains a need to develop and improve special-needs opportunities for disabled recreationists, such as providing barrier-free recreation access and facilities for physically-disabled citizens." (*Source: 2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan)*

Statewide Recreation Trends

This chapter presents highlights from the *2013 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)* and the associated *General Population Telephone Survey in Support of the Washington SCORP,* conducted in October, 2012 by Responsive Management. The City of Snohomish is located within the North Cascades Region of the study. (Sample size in the North Cascades Region was 310). The study analyzes trends, comparing 2002, 2006 and 2012 survey results. This summary focuses on activities that can be served within the City of Snohomish.

Concerning activities that occur in the City of Snohomish, the highest participation rates in outdoor recreation were found for picnicking, barbecuing, or cooking out (83%); walking without a pet (68%); observing or photographing wildlife (62%); gardening (58%); walking with a pet (56%), and camping (50%).

Considerable participation was reported in other activities in 2012, including 43% who participated in bicycle riding; 40.2% reported boating; 39.8% used playgrounds; 39.2% engaged in fitness activities (without weights); and 39% reported swimming or wading at the beach.

Activities shown to have significantly increased participation from 2002 to 2012 include visiting a nature interpretive center and fishing from a bank, dock or jetty. Picnicking went from the ninth-rated statewide activity in 2002 to first in 2012. Decreasing participation occurred in golf, badminton, baseball, basketball, football, soccer, and classes/social events at community centers. Residents older than the mean age of 46 had greater participation in sightseeing and gardening.

Trends found in the state survey matched national trends (as measured by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Census Bureau, National Golf Foundation, Outdoor Foundation, Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association and others).

The state's population is increasing, becoming more urbanized, older and more obese. These trends indicate that easily-accessible urban parks and trails are becoming even more important in

meeting health and well-being goals of state residents, especially in promoting walking and other accessible, non-structured activities that can elevate the heart rate and improve fitness.

According to the state study, urban/suburban residents participate in jogging and running activities, indoor community facility activities, hiking, walking without a pet, aerobics and fitness activities, and playground use.

Latent Demand

The state survey measured latent demand by asking what outdoor activities respondents would like to engage in but do not currently do. 29% of residents had such activities in mind. Most common activities relevant to Snohomish are air-related activities (flying, parachuting), fishing, canoeing/kayaking and other boating. Another measure of latent demand was determined by asking what individuals already participating in an activity would like to do more; categories of these types of activities which are available in Snohomish include fishing, walking and bicycling.

Future Demand – New Forms of Recreation

Most (91%) survey participants indicated that they would continue participating in the same sports as in 2012. Several activities were newly measured in the 2012 survey, including general Frisbee play with a participation rate of 16.8%. disc golf (4.5%) and ultimate Frisbee (3.9%) Ultimate Frisbee requires only a field. Disc golf requires tees and baskets. Another newly-measured activity is swimming in natural waters, with a participation rate of 35.7%. Participation rates for splash and spray parks were also measured in 2012 (8.1% and 6.4%).

7.0 OBJECTIVES; LEVEL-OF-SERVICE (LOS) STANDARDS

Six-Year Capital Improvement Program

The city's rolling six-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is updated each year and indicates priorities for park development. Project objectives identified for the next six years are listed here (Objectives 1-12).

1. Expand the Riverfront Park and develop new boat launch
2. Redevelop the Hal Moe Pool property into outdoor community space
3. Develop 2000 Ludwig neighborhood park site
4. Improve Riverview Wildlife Refuge viewing opportunities and habitat
5. Develop Centennial Trail parking/rest stop at 1103 Maple
6. Acquire and develop a new neighborhood park west of Highway 9
7. Develop master plan for Pioneer Cemetery memorial
8. Hill Park - Replace picnic shelter roof
9. Redevelop Kla Ha Ya Park waterfront park
10. Expand and improve the Interurban Trail
11. Develop Centennial Trail interpretive kiosk at First Street
12. Continue implementing bike route plan

New and Remaining Objectives

Uncompleted items from prior capital projects, new priorities arising from public input through this plan's public outreach process, and a general objective to provide facilities needed to meet adopted levels of service are included below (Objectives 13-18). It is likely that these items will be carried into future CIPs.

13. Continue implementing remaining Centennial Trail Master Plan elements including rail car display and public restroom near Boys & Girls Club, plaza near library, raised street crossings on 3rd and 4th, additional neighborhood trail connections, senior center gazebo, and signage.
14. Rehabilitate Carnegie building and expand public meeting space
15. Develop off-leash dog area in an existing park
16. Develop community gardens
17. Partner with WSDOT to remove invasive species in SR-9 and SR-2 rights of way and replace with more scenic plantings.
18. Develop facilities necessary to meet adopted level of service (LOS) standards for neighborhood parks, trails and open space.

Spatially-based LOS standards measure the distribution of parks, recreation and open spaces relative to the population and emphasizes access to parks and recreation facilities. An example a spatially-based LOS is "75 percent of the population shall live within ½-mile of a park." Based on the unique characteristics of the City of Snohomish and its existing parks, recreation, and open space system, LOS standards for four facility types are identified, including neighborhood parks, community parks, non-motorized trails, and open space.

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

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

A table comparing these LOS standards with the City's current level of service is provided in Chapter 8.0.

These spatially-based LOS standards for areas within the City of Snohomish city limits are shown in Table 7-1 and were first adopted by the 2007 PROS Plan[1]. These LOS standards were chosen based on RCO LOS recommendations, a review of the LOS standards of cities similar to and/or near Snohomish, and community input. A Level of Service analysis using Washington State RCO standards for population access to parks is provided in Chapter 8.

Sustainability Objectives

19. Establish stable funding mechanisms to maintain existing parks, recreation and open space facilities.
20. Design facilities and provide services in ways to maximize their sustainability over time.

Currently, the City's general fund is the sole source of funds to maintain city park facilities. These funds become highly constrained during economic downturns. Lack of secure funding for operations and maintenance is considered by both city and Snohomish County parks staff as their single greatest challenge. Levels of maintenance at various levels of funding have been analyzed and it has been determined that a Metropolitan Parks District (MPD), with potential dedicated property tax revenues of $0.75 per thousand dollars of assessed value could maintain 2015 parks maintenance levels even when general fund support is lowered. Other funding mechanisms such as levies and bonds can also provide essential maintenance funding, but are time-limited, unlike a MPD, which is permanent. Investment in durable, low-impact materials and cost-effective programs will assist Snohomish to manage financial resources for long-term viability.

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

To identify the capital facilities and improvements needed in the City of Snohomish over the 20-year time frame, a spatially-based service area analysis of existing park and recreation facilities and trails was conducted, based on the LOS standards shown in Table 7-1. This spatial analysis represents an important first step in determining the adequacy of the city's parks, recreation, and open space resources.

The results of the service area analysis were then used to estimate the mix of park and recreation facilities and trails required to effectively meet the needs of current and future Snohomish residents. Additional investigation into resident satisfaction through surveys and other outreach techniques was obtained through the public involvement process.

Once needs were determined for the various park categories (neighborhood parks, community parks, and trails), the components were assembled to develop the desired 20-year parks, recreation, and open space system. Each step in the process is summarized below.

Existing Service Area Analysis

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

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

Neighborhood Parks

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

As is shown in Figure 8-1, only a portion of the Snohomish residents are currently served by Morgantown Park. Due to its location along the eastern border of the city, the service area of Morgantown Park is localized to residents of the central-eastern portion of the city. As a result, the large majority of Snohomish residents, especially residents in downtown Snohomish and areas north and west of downtown, do not have an easily-accessed neighborhood park nearby. Using the service area depicted in Figure 8-1, it is estimated that approximately 18 percent of residents within the city and surrounding UGA are located within a 0.5-mile service area of a neighborhood park. This percentage is substantially lower than the LOS standard of 75 percent of the population. Schools also provide neighborhood park level facilities. Three elementary schools (Cascade View, Emerson and Central) and the Aquatics Center have play equipment and playfields that are accessed by local residents and help to functionally increase neighborhood park-type amenities within the city.

Community Parks

In contrast to its limited number of neighborhood parks, the City of Snohomish owns and operates a number of parks meeting the criteria for community parks. As depicted in Table 5-1, five of the city's nine developed parks, including Ferguson Park, Hill Park, Averill Youth Complex, Pilchuck Park, and the Snohomish Riverfront (which incorporates Kla Ha Ya Park, Cady Park, Riverfront Trail, Avenue A Gazebo, and Riverview Wildlife Refuge) are currently defined as community parks. Figure 8-2 shows the results of the community park service area analysis when the city's community park LOS standard (1.5 mile service area) is applied to these five parks.

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

Non-Motorized Trails

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

As shown in Figure 8-3, a substantial portion of the city's population is within 0.5 mile of an existing trail. All of these trails are located east of the Highway 9 corridor and they adequately serve the majority of neighborhoods in that area. No city trails have been established in the recently-annexed areas west of Highway 9; however, some local trails have been constructed as part of subdivision development.

Highway 9 creates a substantial barrier for residents hoping to access existing trails by non-motorized transportation (i.e. bicycle riders and pedestrians), thus limiting access to existing trails for residents west of the highway. Future trails planning should consider this absence of trails and seek additional pedestrian crossings over/under Highway 9 where feasible.

Based on the trail service areas shown in Figure 8-3, approximately 94 percent of Snohomish residents are within 0.5 miles of an existing trail. This meets the trail LOS standard presented in Chapter 7.0 (90 percent of residents within 0.5 miles of a trail). The work that remains is to connect short segments into a continuous system.

Open Space

The city is working to protect corridors of open space along its watercourses, most particularly along Cemetery Creek and the Pilchuck River.

Currently, approximately eight percent of the City's 2,467 acres is dedicated park land or protected open space. A proposed acquisition pending in 2014 would increase this to nine percent. 225 acres have been protected or acquired by the city through a combination of plat dedication, permit requirements, easements, and acquisitions. 29 acres of this total are held privately in Native Growth Protection and designated open space areas that cannot be built on.

In addition to this protected open space, many other publicly-owned parcels, such as school sites and Bonneville Power Administration (BPA)-owned land, provide open space on their property. Currently, schools own approximately 61 acres in the city (200 acres of grounds and sports fields within school district) and a total of approximately 195 acres are owned and maintained by other public agencies, including the BPA. This additional acreage is not included in the city's existing LOS calculations, but contributes to the city's open space and natural character, nonetheless.

Regional Parks

The city does not currently own parks considered to serve the region, although the city's boat launches do serve boaters from outside city limits.

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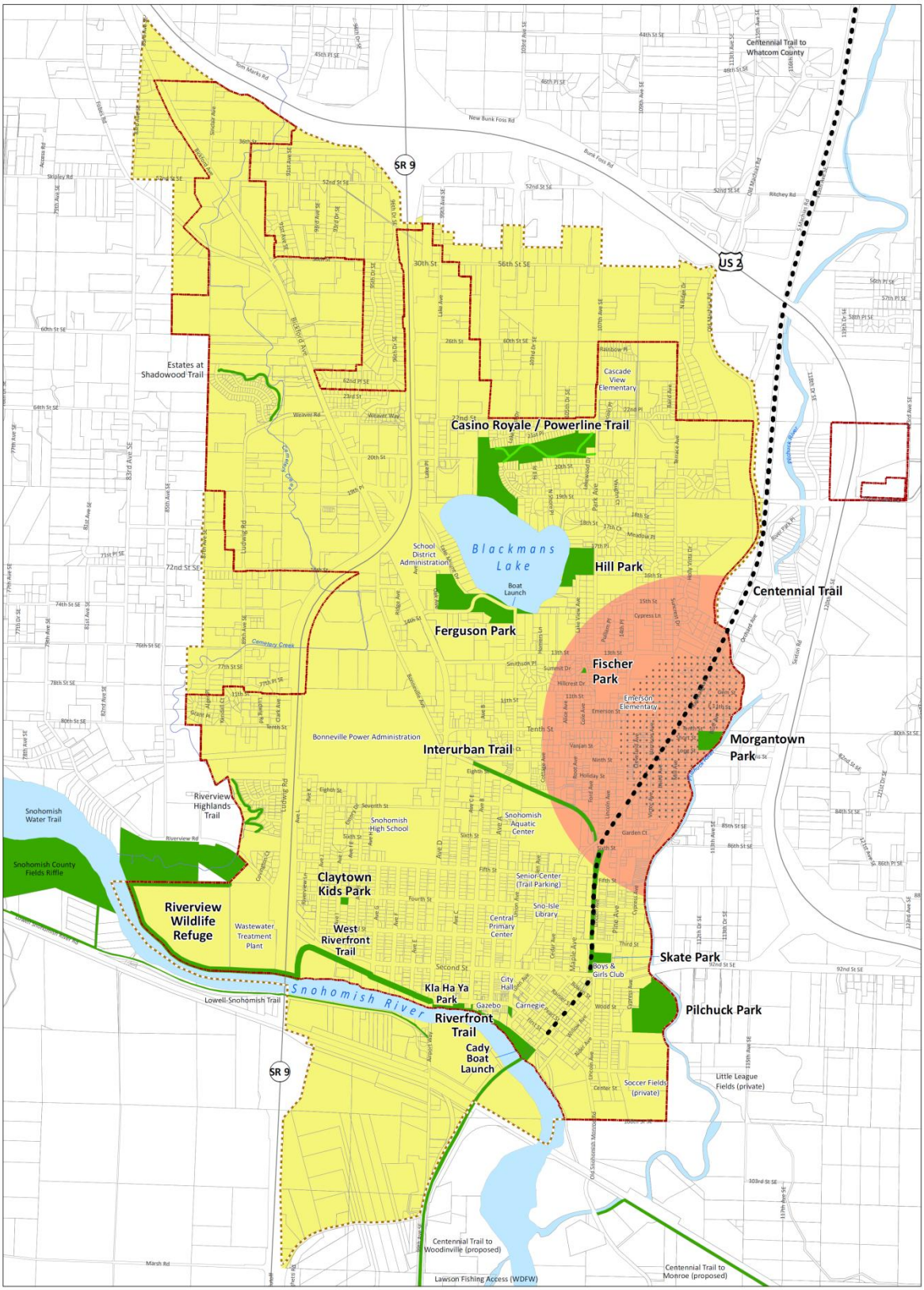

Figure 8-1: Neighborhood Parks Service Area 0 0.25 0.5 Miles 2014

- 0.25 mile
- 0.5 mile
- Area outside of 0.5 mile service area
- Parks and Trails
- Centennial Trail
- Roads
- City of Snohomish Boundary
- UGA Boundary
- Cemetery Creek

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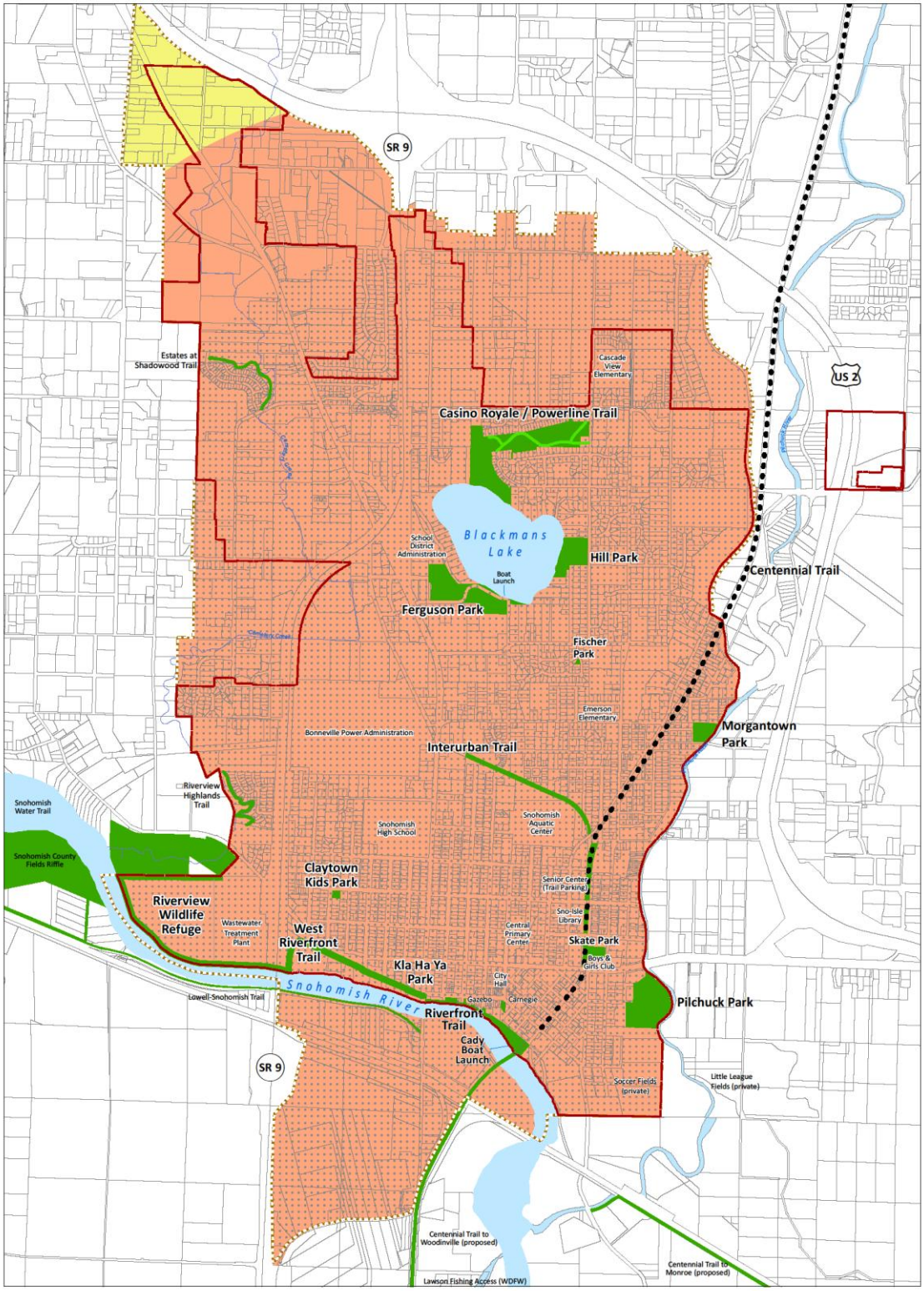

Figure 8-2: Community Parks Service Area 0 0.25 0.5 Miles 2014

1 mile
1.5 miles
Area outside of 1.5 mile service area
Parks and Trails
Centennial Trail
Roads
City of Snohomish Boundary
UGA Boundary
Cemetery Creek

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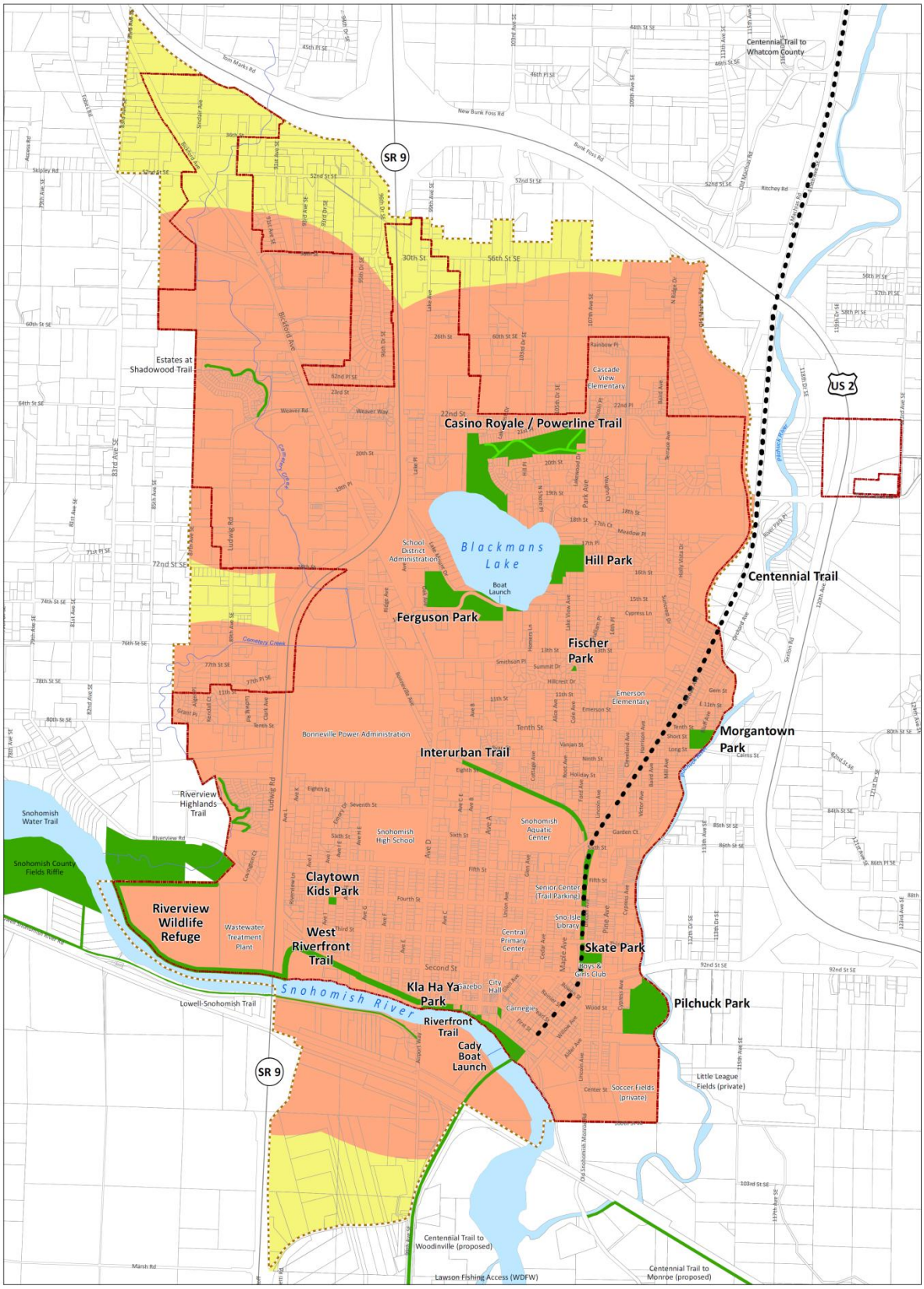

Figure 8-3: Non-Motorized Trails Service Area 0 0.25 0.5 Miles 2014

0.5 mile
Area outside of 0.5 mile service area
Parks and Trails
Centennial Trail
Roads
City of Snohomish Boundary
UGA Boundary
Cemetery Creek

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Summary of City LOS Standards and Existing Service

As discussed briefly in Chapter 7, the city's ability to meet its LOS standards varies depending upon the park type. Table 8-1 compares the city's LOS standards and the current LOS, based on existing facilities.

Park Type	LOS Standard	Existing LOS Condition
Pocket	No recommended LOS standard (developed when opportunity arises & public benefit is demonstrated)	N/A
Neighborhood	75% of population within ½ mile of a neighborhood park	20% of population live within ½ mile of a neighborhood park
Community	90% of population within 1.5 miles of a community park	98% of population live within 1.5 miles of a community park
Regional	No recommended LOS standard (City not expected to provide Regional Parks)	N/A
Trails	90% of population within ½ mile of a trail	90% of population live within ½ mile of a trail
Open Space	10% of City of Snohomish maintained as open space	Over 8% of City of Snohomish is protected open space

Table 8-1. Parks and Recreation LOS Standards and Existing LOS.

Overall, the city is currently performing well in three of the four LOS standards, but the neighborhood parks provision falls below the desired LOS standards. At this time, only approximately 20 percent of all city residents live within 0.5 mile of an existing neighborhood park. This is substantially below the 75 percent LOS standard. To achieve the 75 percent LOS standard, the city would need to add a number of new neighborhood parks in the coming years. Five new neighborhood parks are proposed in this long range plan. Even with the addition of new parks to serve growth, there are existing unserved residents south of Blackmans Lake that limit the achieved LOS to 59%.

Comparatively, the city is performing well in other categories: community parks, trails and open space. Approximately 98 percent of all city residents are within 1.5 miles of a community park (compared to the 90 percent adopted LOS standard). (Note: 100% of the city's population lives within the RCO standard of 5 miles to a community park.)

Because the city currently exceeds the LOS standard for community parks, no new community parks are required at this time. In the future, however, as the city's population grows and the capacity of existing parks is exceeded, an additional community park and/or the expansion of existing community parks will most likely be needed.

Ninety four percent of the population lives within 0.5 mile of a trail (compared to the adopted 90 percent LOS standard). New trails will be needed to connect existing short segments along Cemetery Creek and in city parks. As discussed above, additional trails should be first targeted to areas west of Highway 9, if possible (Potential future trail alignments are discussed later in

this section.) Over 9 percent of the city is currently maintained as public open space, compared to the proposed standard of 10 percent. Over time, 21 additional acres of dedicated open space will be needed within current city limits to meet the 10 percent open space standard.

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

RCO Levels of Service for Local Agencies

The RCO has set the following standards for distribution and access criteria for local agencies like Snohomish. The city's current level of service for each category is noted in the appropriate columns in the table below.

Population within Service Areas:	A (76%+)	B (61-75%)	C (46-60%)	D (30-44%)	E (0-29%)
0.5 miles of a neighborhood park/trail	Snohomish (trails)				Snohomish (parks)
5 miles of a community park/trail	Snohomish				
25 miles of a regional park/trail	Snohomish				
Access:	81%+	61-80%	41-60%		
Percent of parks and rec facilities that may be accessed safely via foot, bicycle or public transit	Snohomish				

Table 8-2. RCO Levels of Service using Access Criteria

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

After determining the status of the existing park and open space system based on the service area analysis and population served, the number, type and location of various park and recreation resources were identified that would contribute to meeting the city's LOS standards. Each of the three park types analyzed is discussed below. Figure 8-4 shows the entire 20-year parks, recreation, and open space system.

Future proposed parks and trails were separated into three, approximately 6-year phases (Phase III is 8 years) to fit into the city's rolling 6-year CIP update process and provide a regular and incremental process for adding new city resources over time. Phasing is intended to allow for the prioritization of projects and should not be considered a firm time table for implementation. Implementation of the identified projects over time will depend upon city growth patterns and available funding.

Neighborhood Parks

Given the current discrepancy between existing neighborhood park resources and the neighborhood parks LOS standard, a number of new neighborhood parks are needed for the city to meet its LOS standard. As shown in Figure 8-4, a total of five new neighborhood parks are needed over the 20-year timeframe.

As depicted in Figure 8-4, one new neighborhood park is proposed for Phase I, west of Highway 9. The property at 2000 Ludwig was acquired for this purpose in 2013 using Park Impact fees and Real Estate Excise Tax funds.

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

Lastly, three additional neighborhood parks are proposed for Phase III in the northeast and southwest areas of the city. The city currently owns land in the vicinity of the northernmost Phase III neighborhood park shown in Figure 8-4. This parcel is proposed to be developed as Harryman's Farm Park, a 7.2 acre park with a variety of potential facilities including a picnic area, trail, sport courts, and other features (exact facilities are not yet determined).

Analysis of these parks in 2014 indicates that they will not meet the adopted LOS of 75% of residents living within ½ mile of a neighborhood park. The achieved LOS is predicted to result in 59% of residents living within ½ mile of a neighborhood park. This is a change from the 2007 plan and may result from more precise measuring tools or the effect of the park acquisition in 2013 that was not in the proposed location identified in 2007.

There are several approaches the city may undertake to meet the adopted LOS in the future. Two alternatives are discussed below which would not increase total costs in the 20-Year Capital Facilities Plan.

The city may consider reclassifying Ferguson Park to a neighborhood park. Currently, Ferguson Park (7.96 acres) and the Blackmans Lake Boat Ramp (5.54 acres) are classified as a single community park. Use of the two areas does not overlap significantly. The boat ramp brings in users from a much wider region than the park does, which is the basis for classifying the combined facilities as a community park. If the two areas are analyzed separately, Ferguson Park is closer in use and size to a neighborhood park. This one change would bring the city level of service up to its adopted standard under the proposed 20-year period.

Another alternative would be to relocate one of two neighborhood parks proposed north of Blackmans Lake to the southwest area of the city (west of Highway 9). If the remaining proposed neighborhood park north of Blackmans Lake were centered in this area, it would not be necessary to develop the Harryman's Farm property and the local LOS for neighborhood parks could still be met. Five of the Harryman's Farm property's seven acres are either wetland or associated buffers, limiting the provision of a large lawn area. Leaving Harryman's Farm

undeveloped, except perhaps for trail connections, would enable the site to continue serving valuable environmental functions as a tributary of Blackmans Lake. The new southwest neighborhood park would be needed in the general vicinity north of Riverview Highlands, most likely outside the UGA. A park in this location would also serve potential future UGA expansion in this area.

The need for neighborhood parks is clear, and the adopted standard is achievable and desirable. Because proposed acquisitions for new neighborhood park sites are currently scheduled for beginning in 2023, two years after the next long range plan update, the preferred solution for meeting Neighborhood Park LOS standards may be more accurately identified in the 2021 Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan update.

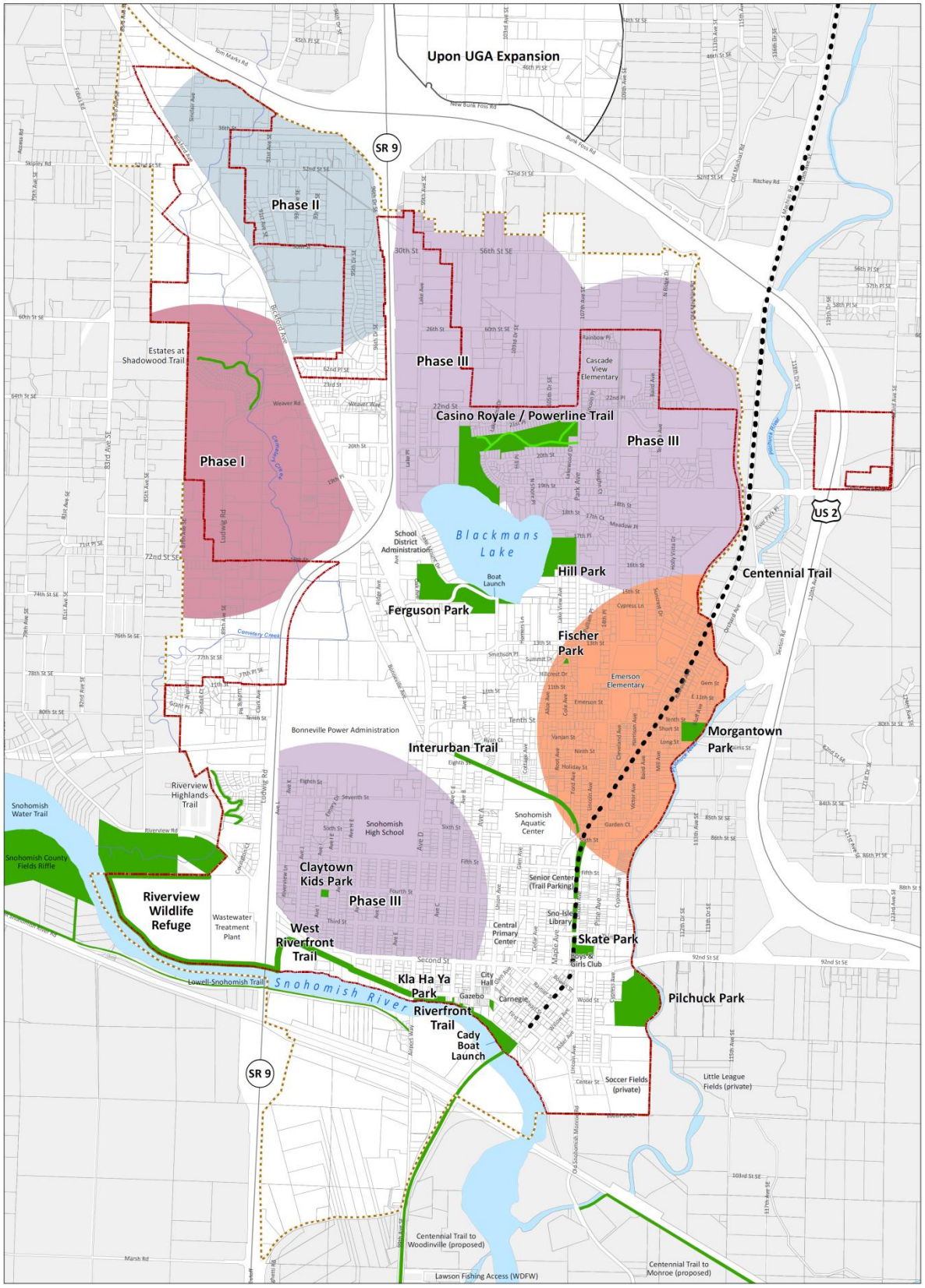

Figure 8-4: Potential Neighborhood Parks

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

2014

Phase I
Phase II
Phase III
Upon UGA Expansion
Existing Neighborhood Park
1/2-mile radius
Parks and Trails
Centennial Trail
Roads
City of Snohomish Boundary
UGA Boundary
Cemetery Creek

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Community Parks

Although the city is currently well-served by existing community park facilities, the city will continue to grow and levels of use will increase with additional stress being placed on existing community parks. As a result, an additional community park or expansion of existing community parks may be needed to satisfy the increased demand. This need would be verified by city staff in future years through user surveys and/or physical evidence of over-use.

To meet this anticipated longer-term demand, additional community park development has been proposed for Phase III (Riverfront Community Park expansion). The general location of this park is shown in Figure 8-5. Adding another community park would be a lower priority in the short-term and the need for an additional community park should be evaluated as new residents move to the city and other parks and recreation resources are added over time.

Trails and Open Space

Current city residents are relatively well-served by existing trails and open space, but these trails are not connected, thereby not yet allowing for loop trail opportunities or good access to the City's shorelines. A number of new trails (and open space, in many cases) are proposed in Figure 8-6, to create a complete circuit around the city (going clockwise: Centennial Trail, Riverfront Trail, Cemetery Creek Trail, east-west trail south of SR-2 and back to the Centennial Trail-about 7 miles.) The proposed trails aim to create a city-wide, multi-use trails network (combining pedestrian/bicycle paths and traditional trails) easily-accessed by residents.

Trails

The proposed connecting trail segments generally include:

- Complete missing links in the Centennial Trail (3)
- Extend the Interurban Trail to Avenue D
- Construct a trail between the Harryman's Farm Park (proposed) site and the Powerline Trail (Casino Royale open space)
- Provide bicycle and pedestrian improvements on Bonneville Avenue to Highway 9
- Establish a continuous trail and open space corridor along Cemetery Creek
- Provide bicycle and pedestrian access improvements along 30th Street
- Develop a loop trail, including on- and off-road segments, around Blackmans Lake
- Establish a non-motorized trail atop an existing transmission line right-of-way (ROW) south of 30th Street. This potential trail would then connect to the Casino Royale open space via roadway sidewalk improvements.
- Construct a trail connection between Casino Royale and the North Machias Hillside open space area
- Continue the Riverfront Trail along the riverbank west to the current WWTP path
- Provide a spur trail from 30th Street northward to Sinclair Avenue and under Highway 2
- Loop trail connection from Pine Avenue north to the Highway 2 ROW and south to Old Machias Road
- Develop a spur trail connecting the City's Riverfront Trail to the proposed extension by others of the Centennial Trail to the City of Monroe

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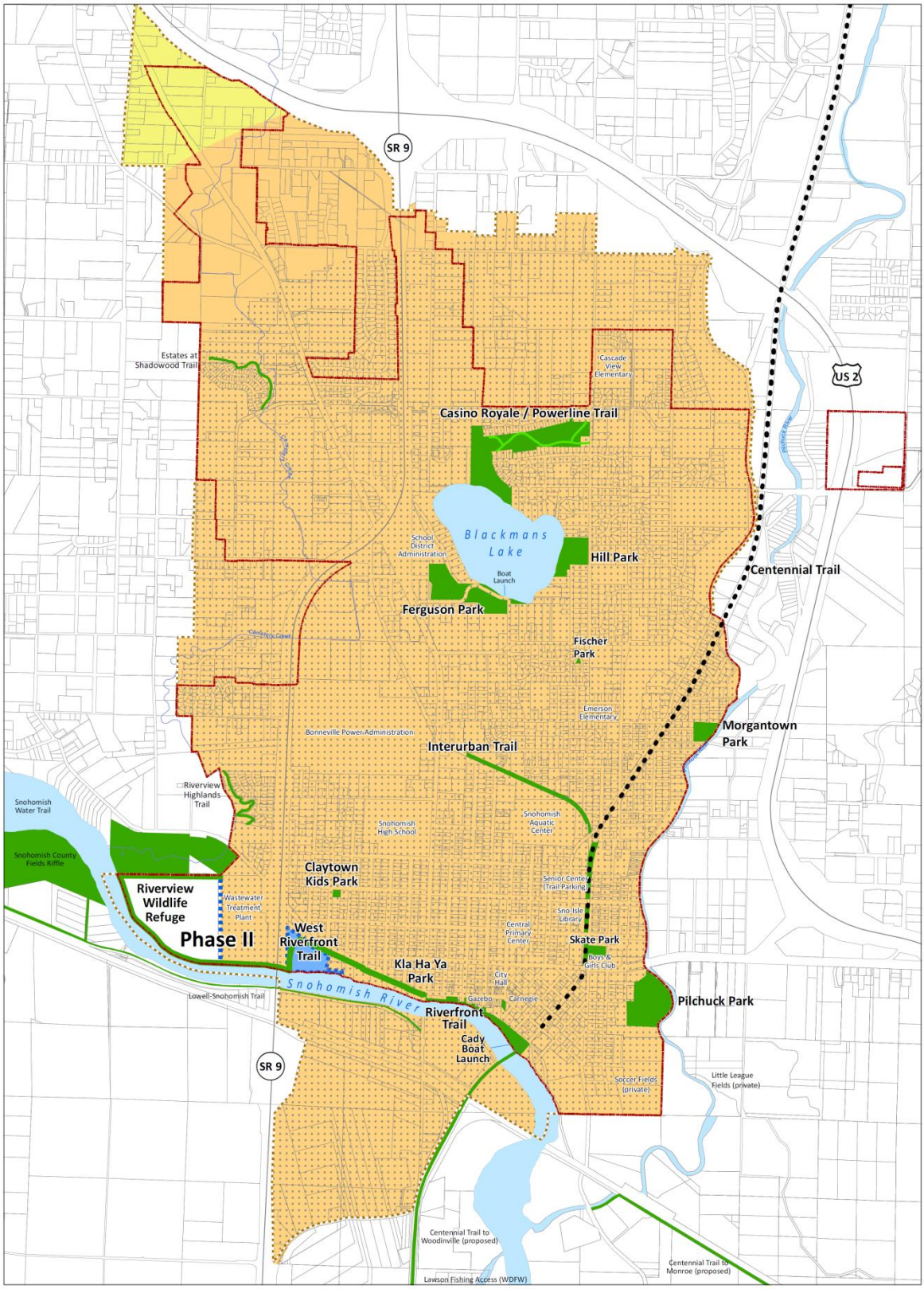

Figure 8-5: Potential Community Parks

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

2014

Potential Community Park
Community Parks Service Area
1 mile
1.5 miles
Area outside of 1.5 mile service area
Parks and Trails
Centennial Trail
Roads
City of Snohomish Boundary
UGA Boundary
Cemetery Creek

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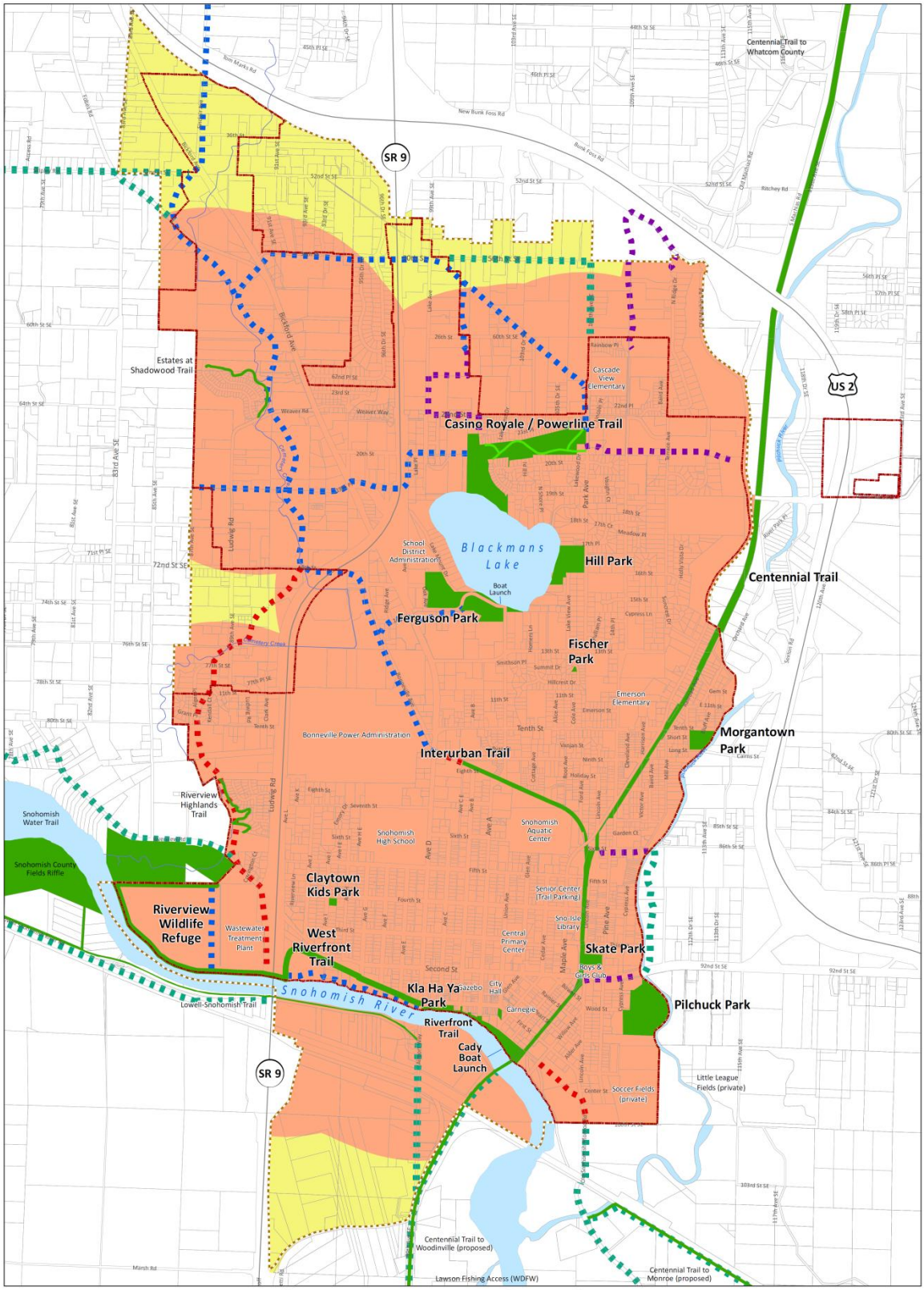

Figure 8-6: Potential Non-Motorized Trails 0 0.25 0.5 Miles 2014

Potential Non-Motorized Trails *
- Phase I
- Phase II
- Phase III
- Potential County Trails

- 0.5 mile
- Area outside of 0.5 mile service area
- Parks and Trails
- Roads

- City of Snohomish Boundary
- UGA Boundary
- Cemetery Creek

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* The alignment of trails on this map is shown as representation only.

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At this time, trail alignments are conceptual and specific locations would be determined based on availability of land and site-specific characteristics. These trails represent the backbone of the city's trail system. Where trails are infeasible, it is noted that sidewalks in public rights of way provide an alternate means of non-motorized linkages through the city. Both sidewalk and off-road paths are of value in creating and maintaining a walkable, bikable community. Additional localized trail opportunities connecting to the trail backbone should be identified and implemented whenever possible.

Open Space

Open space corridors are sought, in particular, along water courses (Cemetery Creek, Pilchuck River and the Snohomish River) and across steep, wooded slopes. Additional open space corridors occur within the rights of way for SR-2 and SR-9. These could potentially be managed for a more scenic appearance. As stated above, approximately nine percent (225 acres including a pending 2014 acquisition on the Snohomish River) of the city's 2,467 acres is currently maintained as protected open space.

To achieve the city's adopted open space LOS, an additional 22 acres of protected open space, whether obtained through plat dedication, permit requirements, easements, or acquisition, will be required over the 20-year time frame.

As areas currently in the UGA are incorporated into the city, the open space needed to meet the LOS standard would increase as well, estimated at 115 additional acres.

Utility Corridors

Approximately 230 additional acres of the city lie within power line transmission corridors outside public rights of way and parks (Casino Royale). This land is not protected as designated open space or NGPAs: parking lots for example, are developed within some of these corridors. Nevertheless, many are not likely to be paved in the foreseeable future. They can be expected to continue providing open space functions such as wildlife corridors. These corridors also provide significant area without structures, thereby helping to reduce overall levels of urban-generated noise and traffic in the surrounding neighborhoods. Underground utilities (water and sewer) involve far fewer acres and are mostly present as easements across private property and do not provide the same open space functions as power line corridors.

20-Year Parks, Recreation, and Open Space System

Implementing all of the proposed new parks and recreation facilities discussed above and as described in the non-motorized portion of the city's transportation long range plan will achieve the 20-year parks, recreation, and open space system for the City of Snohomish.

Figure 8-7 depicts the various components of the proposed 20-year system and shows how the various improvements will create a more unified, well-connected park, recreation, and open space system that will effectively meet the city's LOS standards and goals.

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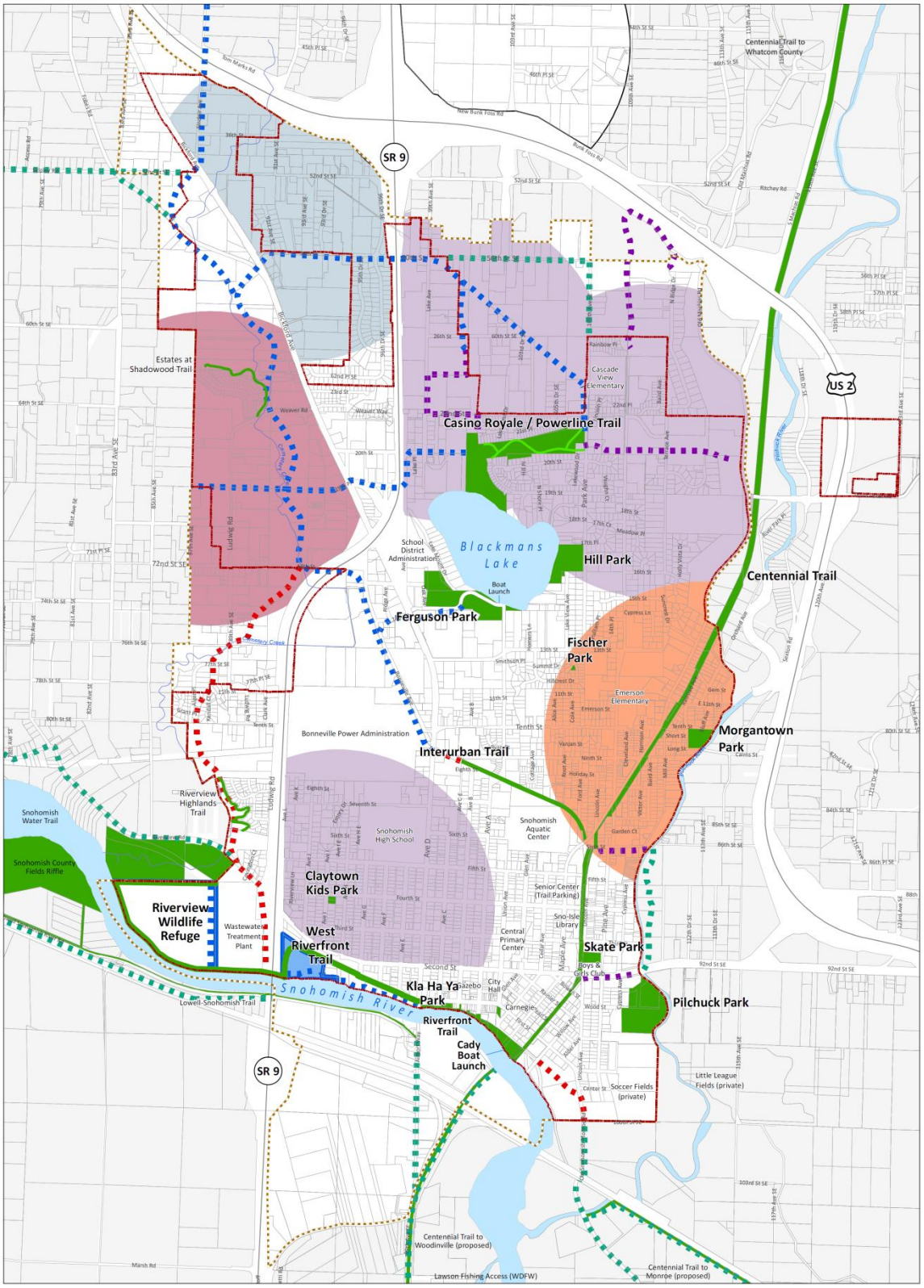

Figure 8-7: Potential Future Parks & Trails

0 0.25 0.5 Miles 2014

Potential Neighborhood Parks
- Existing Neighborhood Park
- Phase I
- Phase II
- Phase III
- Upon UGA Expansion

Potential Non-Motorized Trails *
- Phase I
- Phase II
- Phase III
- Potential County Trails

- Potential Community Park
- Parks and Trails
- Roads
- City of Snohomish Boundary
- UGA Boundary
- Cemetery Creek

* The alignment of trails on this map is shown as representation only.

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9.0 IMPLEMENTATION

To effectively implement this 20-year vision of parks, recreation, and open space for the City of Snohomish, a number of key actions have been identified in this Plan. These recommended actions address both short-term and long-term actions that will be needed to codify the vision, make consistent progress toward implementing the vision, and define the necessary regulatory mechanisms for implementation. It is recommended that the City:

- **Adopt the Park, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan** – By adopting this Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan, City Council affirms the provision of parks and recreation as a priority in the city. This Plan sets the stage for future actions to implement the Plan, including an update of the 6-year CIP and Comprehensive Plan, adoption of a GMA-based parks mitigation fee, and acquisition and development of park and open space properties and trails.

- **Incorporate the 20-Year Vision into the Comprehensive Plan and Capital Improvement Plan –** By updating the Parks and Recreation Element of the Comprehensive Plan to reflect this plan, the city ensures that it is consistent with the information and recommendations contained within this Plan, and incorporates the goals, policies, and other relevant information contained in this document. In addition to incorporating relevant information, with this process the city adopts this Plan by reference in the Comprehensive Plan.

  A 20-year Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) including all of the projects identified in this Plan and a number of "opportunity" projects (to be implemented if future conditions permit) is provided in Appendix B. The city should annually update its 6-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) to include the improvements identified in this plan. These new facilities should be combined with critical recommendations for operations and maintenance improvements already identified in the 2015 Parks Plan.

- **Secure Funding Sources –** Seek voter authorization to establish a Metropolitan Parks District to provide secure funding for maintenance and capital projects needed to fully implement the 20-Year Capital Facilities Plan.

  The GMA-based parks impact fee adopted in 2007 is providing the City with 75% of the revenues estimated in 2007 as needed for parks, trails, and open space to serve growth.

  Additional funding sources, including federal (e.g. transportation- and U.S. Corps of Engineers-related funds) and state (e.g. RCO, WSDOT, etc.) grant programs, and creative strategies, such as partnering and joint ventures, should be sought to develop a comprehensive funding strategy for the plan.

- **Think Strategically About Parks Acquisitions and Expansion –** As a result of anticipated population growth and increased development pressure, it will likely become increasingly difficult and expensive to provide new parks and recreation resources. Therefore, it is important for the city to think strategically about potential

sites or areas for future parks, trails, and open space and to target those sites early on in the process.

The city should work with and/or partner with land managers and property owners to ensure access to high-quality parklands. For example, as the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) applies for a renewal of its license for facilities it operates within the city, or as the Washington State Department of Transportation improves Highway 9, the city should work with agency representatives to identify potential mitigation projects to improve the city's parks, recreation, and open space system.

The city should also, whenever possible, be aware of potential properties for future parks and be prepared to acquire when they become available. It is important for the city to strategize and prepare for necessary Phase II acquisitions throughout Phase I.

- **Continue to Partner with Other Agencies and Organizations to Provide Parks and Recreation Facilities and Services –** The city currently partners with a number of public (e.g. schools), non-profit organizations (e.g. Boys and Girls Club), and other groups to expand its parks and recreation services. The city subsidized operations of the School District's Aquatic Center in exchange for reduced fees for city residents.

  Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions and other community groups provide key support to city parks. As one example, the Snohomish Parks Foundation aims to be a critical partner in the provision of parks and recreation in the city. The Snohomish Parks Foundation is a private, non-profit organization supporting the enhancement and conservation of Snohomish areas parks, their educational and recreational use, and the acquisition of park land though philanthropy and advocates for parks, trails and open space.

  These groups represent valuable resources that contribute significantly to the City of Snohomish. The City should continue to coordinate with other agencies and organizations to provide recreation facilities and services not otherwise feasible for the city, including ball fields and youth services. Whenever possible, the city should also identify opportunities for the expansion of available parks and recreation facilities and services.

- **Continue to Identify Potential Locations of Ecologically-significant Open Space and Ensure Effective Maintenance of Existing Open Space –** To achieve the open space LOS standard established above, the city recognizes the need to protect high-priority open space within the city that can serve both ecological and passive recreation functions. Two significant properties which have been identified and secured in recent years include Cemetery Creek marsh land south of Riverview Road and *pending* Stocker family farm land acquisition located between the Snohomish River and Lincoln Avenue.

  The city contains an abundance of natural resources that serve as valuable habitat for local fauna and, as the city continues to develop, preservation of high-value habitat will be critical. Additionally, ensuring the maintenance of existing open space for low-intensity use and habitat will continue to be important. A variety of actions may

potentially be needed in existing open space, including riverfront analysis, stabilization and maintenance, revegetation, erosion control and management, and others.

- **Establish a City of Snohomish Parks and Recreation Department –** To most effectively ensure that the 20-year vision for Snohomish parks, recreation, and open space is achieved, dedicated parks and recreation staff will be essential. These staff can effectively manage the acquisition, construction, and operations and maintenance of the city's parks, trails, and open space. Additionally, dedicated staff can effectively seek new grant funding and new partnerships, as well as address issues before they become significant problems.

  Based on existing city parks and recreation-related staffing, it is estimated that implementation of the proposed projects contained in this plan would require the addition of approximately 4.0 FTE additional staff above 2015 levels (not including a new parks director position). This new staff would increase the City's parks and recreation staff to 9 FTE. If the city decided to become more active in the provision of recreation programs, additional staffing would be needed (estimated at approximately 2 to 4 new FTE).

- **Periodically Update the Park, Recreation, and Open Space Long Range Plan –** Eligibility for many park and open space grants requires a state RCO-approved long range plan adopted within the prior six years. As the city's population grows, recreation trends evolve, and demographic shifts occur, the parks and recreation resources necessary to meet residents' needs change with them. This is another important reason for the city to periodically re-evaluate its existing parks, recreation and open space system and re-examine parks and recreation policies and proposed parks and recreation facilities to ensure that they effectively represent the views and needs of existing and future residents.

10.0 REFERENCES

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Appendices

Appendix A: Adopting Ordinance

Appendix B: 20-Year Capital Facilities Plan Estimated Expenditures

Appendix C: Park Impact Fees

Appendix D: Trail Sections and Park Furnishings Specifications

Appendix E: Proposed Goals and Policies for Comprehensive Plan Parks Element

Appendix F: Public Involvement Process

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Appendix A

Adopting Ordinance

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CITY OF SNOHOMISH
Snohomish, Washington

ORDINANCE 2283

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SNOHOMISH, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING THE CITY'S 2015-2035 PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE LONG RANGE PLAN, A COMPONENT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, as one of the cities in Snohomish County, the City of Snohomish is required to adopt and regularly update comprehensive plan documents pursuant to the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA); and

WHEREAS, the regulations put forth by this Ordinance were reviewed by the Planning Commission on November 5, 2014 and by the Parks Board on December 10, 2014 and both the Planning Commission and the Parks Board recommend adoption of the 2015-2035 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Long Range Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Washington State Resource and Conservation Office completed an early review on December 16, 2014 supporting approval of this plan; and

WHEREAS, the Washington State Department of Commerce completed its 60-Day Notice of Adoption comment period on February 16, 2015; and

WHEREAS, adoption of the 2015-2035 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Long Range Plan is in the public interest and will promote improved parks, recreation and open space services, and enable the City to meet its long-term growth and parks, recreation and open space goals; and

WHEREAS, the City Planner, acting as the SEPA Responsible Official, reviewed this proposed legislation and on January 8, 2015 issued a determination of non-significance (DNS); and

WHEREAS, public notice of the SEPA threshold determination and the public hearing for the legislation contained herein was provided as required by law; and

WHEREAS, on February 17, 2015, a public hearing on the proposed plan was held by the City Council, and all persons wishing to be heard were heard; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that the Long Range Plan is: 1) internally consistent with the Comprehensive Plan; 2) consistent with the Growth Management Act and the State Environmental Policy Act; and 3) in the interest of the public health, safety, and welfare of Snohomish residents;

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

Section 1. Section 3 of Ordinance 2135 adopting the 2008 – 2027 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The 2015-2035 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Long Range Plan as attached hereto as Exhibit A is hereby approved and adopted, and incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 3. The City Clerk shall maintain a copy of the 2015-2035 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Long Range Plan for public inspection and review in the Office of the City Clerk.

Section 4. Severability. If any section, subsection, 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 preempted by state or federal law or regulation, such a decision or preemption shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of the remaining portions of this ordinance or its application to any other persons or circumstances.

Section 5. Effective Date. This ordinance shall become effective five days after publication. Pursuant to RCW 35A.13.200 this ordinance may be published in summary fashion.

ADOPTED by the City Council and **APPROVED** by the Mayor this 17th day of February, 2015.

CITY OF SNOHOMISH

By Karen Guzak Mayor
KAREN GUZAK, MAYOR

Attest:

By Torchie Corey
TORCHIE COREY, CITY CLERK

Approved as to form:

By Grant K. Weed
GRANT K. WEED, CITY ATTORNEY

Appendix B

20-Year Capital Facilities Plan Estimated Expenditures

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20-YEAR CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN - Parks and Trails

Map	Projects[1]	Project Year ($ in 000s[2,3])																					Project Type/Funding Source			All Expenditures		
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Total	Exist. Deficiency	Growth-Related	Transp Defic	Acqu	Devl	Transp Defic
#	**Phase I**																											
1	Riverfront Trail extension to Lincoln Ave	15	25	300																		340	340				340	
2	Hal Moe Pool site redevelopment	150	100		1,000																	1,250	1,250				1,250	
3	Neighborhood Park #2 construction (2000 Ludwig)					1,000	2,375															3,375		3,375			3,375	
4	Playground replacement							70			70					70				70		280	280				280	
5	Dog park development		75																			75	75				75	
6	Community gardens		50																			50	50				50	
7	Interurban Trail from Pilchuck River to Ave D	20		500																		520	520				520	
8	Multi-use trail along Cemetery Creek (south of 72nd St)														200							200		200			200	
9	Bike/ped improvements along 1st St and Lincoln to city limits					145																145			145			145
	PHASE I TOTAL	**185**	**250**	**800**	**1,000**	**1,145**	**2,375**															**6,235**	**2,515**	**3,575**	**145**			
	Phase II																											
10	Neighborhood Park #3 acquisition (3 acres)									950												950		950		950		
11	Neighborhood Park #3 construction											2,000	1,000									3,000		3,000			3,000	
12	Kla Ha Ya Park redevelopment							20	1,000													1,020	1,020				1,020	
13	Bike/ped improvements along Bonneville Ave and 72nd St SE							144	144													287			287			287
14	Bike/ped improvements from Bonneville Ave to Ferguson Pk												108									108			108			108
15	Multi-use trail along Cemetery Creek (north of 72nd St)							150		250												400		400			400	
16	Multi-use trail & bike/ped north from Cemetery Creek Tr																			200		200			200			200
17	Multi-use trail & bike/ped 85th Ave SE to Casino Royale												266									266			266			266
18	Bike/ped improvements along 56th St									175	175											350			350			350
19	Multi-use trail within existing utility easem't south from 56th								133													133	133				133	
20	Multi-use trail between existing utility easement & Harryman's								52													52	52				52	
21	Community Park expansion										1,300											1,300		1,300			1,300	
22	Multi-use trail within West Riverfront Community Park													250								250		250			250	
23	Bike/ped connect on utility easem't east of Casino Royale												57									57	57				57	
	PHASE II TOTAL							**384**	**1,328**	**1,375**	**1,545**	**2,000**	**1,431**									**8,373**	**1,262**	**5,900**	**1,211**			

Map	Projects[1]	Project Year ($ in 000s[2,3])																					Project Type/Funding Source			All Expenditures		
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Total	Exist. Deficiency	Growth-Related	Transp Defic	Acqu	Devl	Transp Defic
	Phase III																											
24	Neighborhood Park #1 - develop Harryman's Farm														100	150	650					900		900			900	
25	Bike/ped connect Harryman's Park to Casino Royale															350						350		350			350	
26	Neighborhood Park #4 acquisition (2 acres)														575							575	575			575		
27	Neighborhood Park #4 construction																1,000	1,000				2,000	2,000				2,000	
28	West Riverfront Community Park construction													3,600								3,600		3,600			3,600	
29	Bike/ped spurs (2) from Centennial Trail																		100			100	100				100	
30	Multi-use trail north from Pine Ave to Hwy 2 ROW															100						100			100			100
31	Neighborhood Park #5 acquisition (2 acres)																		575			575	575			575		
32	Neighborhood Park #5 construction																				1,500	1,500	1,500				1,500	
	PHASE III TOTAL													**3,600**	**675**	**600**	**1,650**	**1,000**	**675**	**0**	**1,500**	**9,700**	**4,750**	**4,850**	**100**			
	SUBTOTAL CFP EXPENDITURES	**185**	**250**	**800**	**1,000**	**1,145**	**2,375**	**384**	**1,328**	**1,375**	**1,545**	**2,000**	**1,431**	**3,600**	**675**	**600**	**1,650**	**1,000**	**675**	**0**	**1,500**	**24,308**	**8,527**	**14,325**	**1,456**			
	Opportunity Projects[5]																											
33	Boat launch relocation																					200						
34	Centennial Trail rest area at 1103 Maple																					150						
35	Casino Royale park development																					300						
36	Cemetery Creek open space acquisition																					50						
37	Cady Park redevelopment																					500						
38	Riverfront Trail connection to 1st Street																					1,000						
39	Highway 9 corridor landscaping																					150						
40	Hill Park redevelopment																					500						
41	Pocket Parks enhancement																					50						
42	Highway 9 ped/bike grade-separated crossing at 7th																					1,000						
	SUBTOTAL OPPORTUNITY PROJECTS																					**3,900**						
																								Column Totals:		2,100	20,752	1,456

NOTES:

1. ESTIMATED TIMING OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION DEPENDENT UPON CITY GROWTH AND BUDGET)
2. COSTS ARE IN 2014 DOLLARS
3. COSTS INCLUDE LABOR AND MATERIALS PLUS 15% FOR DESIGN AND ENGINEERING AND 9% CONSTRUCTION SALES TAX
4. PARK OPPORTUNITY PROJECTS HAVE PUBLIC SUPPORT BUT DO NOT MODIFY LEVEL OF SERVICE; THESE ARE TO BE IMPLEMENTED AS FUNDING IS SECURED

Total All 3 CFP Project Type Categories:

Estimated costs to serve growth in 2007 Plan:	14,289
Increase in 2015 estimated costs to serve growth compared to 2007 Plan:	36
Percent increase over 2007 Plan:	0.25%

Appendix C

Park Impact Fees

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Park Impact Fees

Park Impact Fees, Chapter 14.300 of the Snohomish Municipal Code (SMC), were authorized in 2008. These regulations are not currently proposed for change because no significant changes have been made either to the projects needed to serve growth or their costs. Their recommended order for completion has been changed in the 2015-2035 Capital Facilities Plan to reflect current conditions. Growth is occurring west of Highway 9 where sewers have been completed. Planned sewers east of Highway 9 have been delayed, therefore delaying growth as a result. Projects east of Highway 9 have been moved to Phase III and projects west of Highway 9 to Phases I and II.

Impact fees are calculated to provide 75% of the total estimated costs shown in Table C.1 below, with the balance to be funded through other sources per RCW. Impact fees were calculated to proportionately share the total cost based on average household size and percentage of units in single and multi-family housing types. The fee for a single family home was set at $4,162 and for multifamily units the fee was set at $3,635. For additional information, please refer to the 2007 PROS Long-Range Plan, Chapter 14.300 SMC and RCW 82.02.

Projects identified as serving growth in the 2007 PROS Long-Range Plan are:

Project ($ in 000s)	Cost
Neighborhood Park #1 Development (Harryman's Farm)	1,025
Neighborhood Park #2 Acquisition (2000 Ludwig)	815
Neighborhood Park #2 Construction	3,375
Bike/Ped Connection between Harryman's Farm and Casino Royale	183
Neighborhood Park #3 Acquisition	690
Neighborhood Park #3 Construction	2,450
Multi-use Trail along Cemetery Creek (North of 72nd)	237
Community Park Expansion	1,000
Multi-use Trail along Cemetery Creek (South of 72nd St.)	260
West Riverfront Community Park Construction	4,000
Multi-Use Trail Within West Riverfront Community Park	254
Total:	**14,289**

Table C-1. Capital Projects Serving Growth

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Appendix D

Trail Sections and Park Furnishings Specifications

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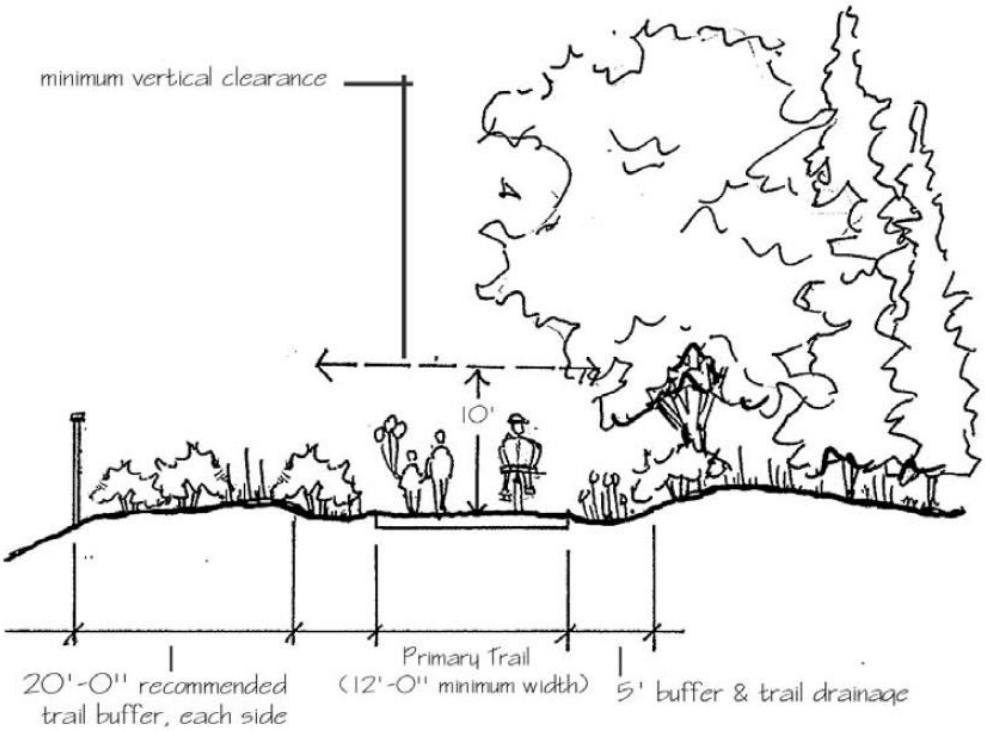
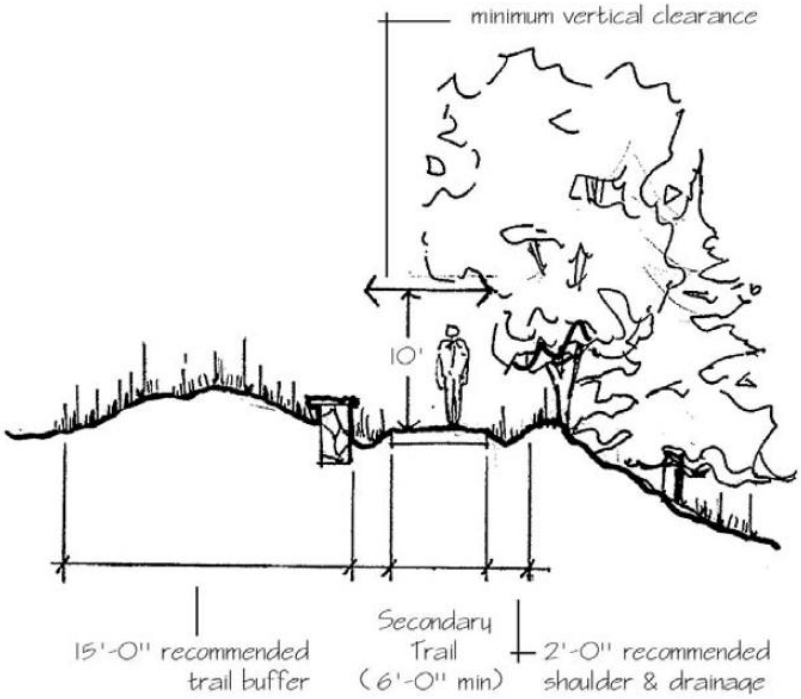
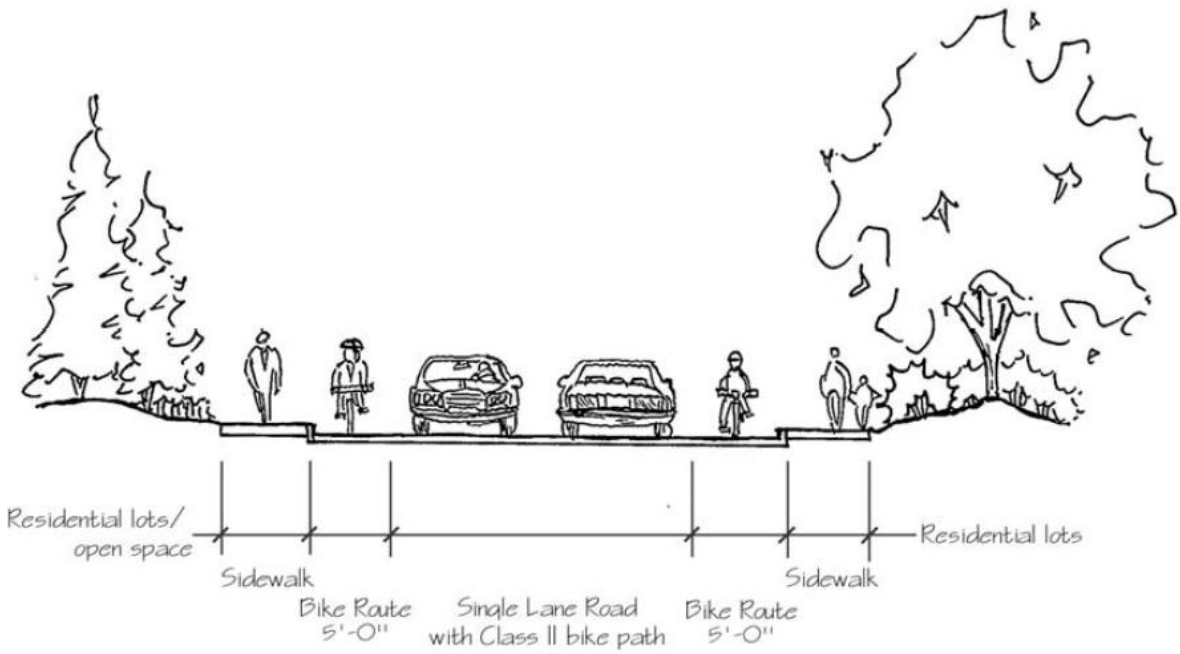
Parks, Recreation and Open Space Long Range Plan
Typical Trail and Bike/Ped Improvement Sections



Typical Multi-use Trail Section – not to scale



Typical Single-use Trail Section – not to scale



Typical Bicycle/Pedestrian Roadside Improvements – not to scale

Figure D-1 Typical Bicycle/Pedestrian Sections

Park and Public Facilities Site Furnishings Specifications

Page 1 of 2

Item	Model #	Manufacturer	Supplier	Phone	Item Name	Color	Location
Litter Receptacle	DSS-2 Dome lid	Victor Stanley, Inc.	Parkforms	800 875-7529	SD42 Ironsite 32 gallon side door opening litter receptacle	Tavern Square Green	Historic District
Litter Receptacle	LR300D	Wabash Valley Inc.	NW Playground Equipment, Inc.	427 313-9161	32 gallon receptacle, diamond pattern	Hunter Green	Outside Historic District
Litter Receptacle Lid	FT105	Wabash Valley Inc.	NW Playground Equipment, Inc.	428 313-9161	Flat top lid with outward slope	Hunter Green	Outside Historic District
Park Bench - 6'	PRBF-36	Victor Stanley, Inc.	Parkforms	800 875-7529	Custom modified 6' Portlan	Tavern Square Green	Historic District
Park Entry Sign	City of Snohomish	Powell Awards	Powell Awards	360 568-7738	Entry sign	Green and white	All
Park Fencing	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies	9 gauge institutional galvanized chainlink with vinyl coating	Black or dark green	All
Park Rules Sign	City of Snohomish	Powell Awards	Powell Awards	361 568-7738	Rules sign	Green and white	All
Picnic Shelter	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies	Hunter Green snap lock style zinc coated 26 gauge metal roof	All
Picnic Table	CRPR-3	Victor Stanley, Inc.	Parkforms	800 875-7529	All steel center post table	Tavern Square Green	Historic District
Picnic Table	Custom CRPR-3	Victor Stanley, Inc.	Parkforms	800 875-7529	Center post accessible table with 3 seats	Tavern Square Green	Historic District
Picnic Table - 8' ADA	SG111D	Wabash Valley Inc.	NW Playground Equipment, Inc.	425 313-9161	ADA 8' table, diamond pattern	Hunter Green	Outside Historic District
Picnic Table - 8' nonADA	SG115D	Wabash Valley Inc.	NW Playground Equipment, Inc.	426 313-9161	8' table, diamond pattern	Hunter Green	Outside Historic District
Play Structure	Challenger Series	Playworld Systems	NW Playground Equipment, Inc.	427 313-9161	Challenger Series Playground	Varies	All
Playground curb	NA	Varies	Varies	Varies	12" ht Concrete curb wall	Varies	All

Park and Public Facilities Site Furnishings Specifications

Page 2 of 2

Item	Model #	Manufacturer	Supplier	Phone	Item Name	Color	Location
Playground surfacing	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies	ADA-Accessible surfacing	Varies	All
Restroom ADA safety bars	Varies	Acorn	Consolidated Supply Co.	428 258-9459	ADA accessible Toilet	Stainless steel	All
Restroom ADA Toilet	1685-W-2 ADA	Acorn	Consolidated Supply Co.	428 258-9459	ADA accessible Toilet	Stainless steel	All
Restroom Faucet	CH-857-E12-005	Chicago Faucets	The Part Works, Inc.	800 336-8900	Lavatory Faucets 2 versions, as needed	Chrome-plated	All
Restroom Sink	1953 ADA-1-CSG	Acorn	Consolidated Supply Co.	426 258-9459	Sink	Stainless steel	All
Restroom Urinal	1702-W-1-CFR	Acorn	Consolidated Supply Co.	425 258-9459	Wall-hung urinal	Stainless steel	All
RestroomToilet	1685-W-2	Acorn	Consolidated Supply Co.	427 258-9459	Toilet	Stainless steel	All
Swings	Varies	Playworld Systems	NW Playground Equipment, Inc.	428 313-9161	Heavy duty version	Varies	All

Table D-1 Park and Public Facilities Site Furnishings Specifications

Appendix E

Goals and Policies of the Parks Element in the Comprehensive Plan

Prepared for adoption as contained herein or later amended
in the 2015 Comprehensive Plan Update.

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PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE GOALS AND POLICIES

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

- Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Opportunities and Access
- Role of the City's Shorelines
- Operation and Maintenance of Existing Facilities
- Promotion of Community Health and Quality of Life
- Sustainable Model for Parks, Trails and Public Spaces
- Coordination with Other Agencies and Organizations

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

Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Opportunities and Access

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

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

Policy PRO 1.2 Ensure a diverse collection of parks and recreation programs and facilities, including pocket parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, and trails and open space, to meet the needs of city residents.

Policy PRO 1.3 Emphasize the establishment of trail and bike/pedestrian path connections between existing and future parks, residential, commercial, and employment areas. As a part of this effort, identify potential locations for pedestrian connections across Highway 9.

Policy PRO 1.5 Ensure Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance for new and existing recreation facilities, as applicable.

Policy PRO 1.6 All new residential development shall provide park impact fees and/or parkland to ensure new development does not diminish the city's adopted level of service standards.

Policy PRO 1.7 Conduct periodic surveys of City of Snohomish residents and service providers to measure satisfaction with existing facilities and identify demand not being met by existing facilities (if any).

Policy PRO 1.8 Provide off-leash dog opportunities.

Goal PRO 2.0 **Preserve Important Open Space Areas** – Protect and preserve open space areas that are scenic, ecologically significant and sensitive, serve as urban separators, provide trails and/or wildlife corridors, and/or enhance fish and wildlife habitat.

Policy PRO 2.1 Strive to meet the city's Open Space level of service standard.

Policy PRO 2.2 Encourage the dedication of open space and/or Native Growth Protection Areas (NGPAs) to the city as part of the plat process.

Policy PRO 2.3 When undeveloped land is converted to urban use, ensure that highly-valued open space is preserved, whenever possible.

Policy PRO 2.4 Encourage the preservation and/or restoration of native vegetation in natural areas and open space throughout the city and control the spread of noxious weeds.

Policy PRO 2.5 Identify key environmentally-sensitive land for potential purchase and/or conservation easement to provide open space corridors and critical habitat within the city.

Policy PRO 2.6 Foster and promote environmental stewardship, responsibility and awareness within the city, especially among youth.

Policy PRO 2.7 Dedication of critical open space areas to the public shall not fulfill requirements for dedication for park purposes.

Role of the City's Shorelines

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

Policy PRO 3.1 Enhance and/or expand park and recreation opportunities, including piers, trails, boat launches and other public access along the city's shorelines.

Policy PRO 3.2 Expand public ownership and access along the city's shorelines through targeted purchases and/or land dedication.

Policy PRO 3.3 Provide public access to key shoreline areas, consistent with the public safety, private property rights, and sensitive resource protection needs.

Policy PRO 3.4 Encourage re-orientation and/or rehabilitation of downtown buildings to take advantage of their proximity to the Snohomish River and improve public access to the shoreline.

Policy PRO 3.5 Support and encourage community activities along the city's shorelines, specifically in the downtown area.

Operations and Maintenance of Existing and New Facilities

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

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

Policy PRO 4.2 Keep parks and recreation facilities clean and in good condition through effective maintenance. Maintain city-owned properties to support the "Garden City" image of the community.

Policy PRO 4.3 Utilize best management practices in park maintenance activities.

Policy PRO 4.4 To communicate the history of each park and acknowledge ongoing private contributions, establish a recognition wall or similar feature to communicate to park visitors this multigenerational legacy of caring.

Policy PRO 4.5 Develop and adopt a park naming policy and a set of approved park and public facility standard details.

Policy PRO 4.6 Support and encourage community activities along the city's shorelines, especially in the downtown area.

Policy PRO 4.7 Aerial utilities and telecommunication transmission infrastructure that result in unmitigated adverse impacts are prohibited. Utility corridors and easements can offer important opportunities for recreation and open space. The city should seek opportunities to create desirable recreation facilities upon properties used principally for utilities and similar infrastructure.

Policy PRO 4.8 Establish an ad hoc citizen committee to assist the city in assessing the accessibility of park and open space facilities. Prioritize and implement needed improvements to support universal access to city facilities.

Promotion of Community Health and Quality of Life

Goal PRO 5.0 **Support Active Lifestyle Choices: Provide Non-Motorized Trail and Other Outdoor Opportunities that Connect People and Places and Promote a Healthy Lifestyle -** Continue to promote and increase walkability, connectivity and bike/pedestrian access to and within the City.

Policy PRO 5.1 Develop a city-wide trail system with internal connections and regional linkages (including regional partnerships to connect bike and walking

trails from other parts of the region and finish trail linkages to the Centennial Trail).

Policy PRO 5.2 Include trails, bike routes, walkways and safe street crossings in transportation planning to promote active lifestyles, conservation of resources, and protection of the environment.

Policy PRO 5.3 Implement public outreach and wayfinding programs to help citizens locate and use city parks, trails, and open space.

Policy PRO 5.4 Encourage physical activity by all city residents, with a special emphasis on young people and senior citizens.

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

Sustainability and Effective Use of City Resources

Goal PRO 6.0 **Expand Park, Recreation, and Open Space Opportunities via the Strategic Use of Existing Resources and the Addition of Parks and Recreation Staff** – Continue to provide high-quality parks, recreation, and open space for city residents through the efficient use of city resources and the establishment of a sustainable funding model that protects the public's investment in its parks, trails and open spaces.

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

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

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

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

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

Policy PRO 6.6 Land and facilities may be provided by a developer in lieu of an equivalent portion of the required Park Impact Fee only where such land or facilities are identified as necessary to serve the demands of growth in the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Long Range Plan.

Policy PRO 6.7 Establish a sustainable model for strengthening and expanding our parks, trails, and public spaces. (*2014 Strategic Plan Initiative #1*)

Coordination with Other Agencies and Organizations

Goal PRO 7.0 **Coordinate with Other Entities to Provide Recreation Facilities or Services Not Provided by the City** – Provide a complete system of park and recreational facilities and open space; coordinate with entities that provide other public, non-profit, and private recreation facilities or services that are needed by city residents.

Policy PRO 7.1 Work with adjacent public agencies, community groups, non-profits, and private organizations to provide recreation facilities and open space, especially in areas experiencing increased development pressure.

Policy PRO 7.2 Identify parks and recreation demand not currently met in community (e.g. recreation programs for disabled children, community gardens, off-leash parks) and determine potential solutions for adding these resources to the system, either through use of city resources or coordination with other agencies and organizations.

Policy PRO 7.3 Maintain close coordination and communication with important regional parks and recreation partners, including Snohomish County, Snohomish Parks Foundation, and others.

Policy PRO 7.4 Coordinate with the Snohomish School District for the use of ball fields, pools, and other recreation facilities by the public to supplement (but not replace) existing park facilities.

Policy PRO 7.5 Encourage the transition of public properties (e.g. schools, etc.) proposed for surplus into city parks, recreation, and open space.

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

Policy PRO 8.1 Work with private recreation providers to ensure the availability of private facilities in the long-term, such as ball fields.

Policy PRO 8.2 Provide sites and facilities for operation through lease agreements and other arrangements to community organizations that serve youth, seniors, low-income, and other priority groups as identified by City Council.