CITY OF SAMMAMISH
WASHINGTON

ORDINANCE NO. O2006 - 205

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH, WASHINGTON, AMENDING THE CITY OF SAMMAMISH COMPREHENSIVE PLAN CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT TO REVISE THE TRANSPORTATION AND PARKS CAPITAL FACILITIES PLANS CONCURRENT WITH THE 2006-2008 BIENNIAL BUDGET, AND AMENDING THE CAPITAL FACILITIES COMPONENT OF THE TRANSPORTATION, AND THE PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENTS FOR CONSISTENCY WITH THE CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT, AND REORGANIZING TEXT FOR CLARITY AND CORRECTING TECHNICAL INFORMATION

WHEREAS, the City Council adopted the City's Comprehensive Plan on September 16, 2003; and

WHEREAS, the Growth Management Act ("GMA"), Chapter 36.70A RCW, authorizes amendments or revisions of a comprehensive plan to be made annually and allows more frequent amendments to the capital facilities element of a comprehensive plan that occur concurrently with the adoption or amendment of a city budget; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 36.70A.020, the City is required to plan under the adopted GMA goals adopted to guide the development and adoption of comprehensive plans and development regulations; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 82.02.050(4), impact fees may be collected and spent only for the public facilities which are addressed by a capital facilities plan element of a comprehensive plan adopted pursuant to the provisions of RCW 36.70A.070; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 82.02.070(2), impact fees for system improvements shall be expended only in conformance with the capital facilities plan element of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 36.70A.070(3), the GMA requires that the capital facilities plan element of the City's Comprehensive Plan and the financing plan within the capital facilities plan are coordinated and consistent; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 36.70A.130(2), the GMA allows for amendments to the capital facilities element of the Comprehensive Plan that occurs concurrently with the adoption or amendment of the City budget; and

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Plan provides policy guidance for a transportation system, fire and emergency medical services, and park and recreation services; and

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Plan provides policy guidance for a transportation system, fire and emergency medical services, and park and recreation services; and

WHEREAS, the City desires to plan for improved city services by establishing levels of service, the timing for transportation and parks improvement project completion, and capital facility plans; and

WHEREAS, the revisions to the Comprehensive Plan amend the Capital Facilities Element to revise the Transportation and Parks Capital Facilities Plans; and

WHEREAS, the amendments to the Capital Facilities Element require revisions to the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element and the Transportation Element to ensure consistency with the Capital Facilities Element changes, and the amendments are occurring concurrently with the adoption of the 2007-2008 City budget; and

WHEREAS, an environmental review of the proposed Comprehensive Plan amendments has been conducted in accordance with the requirements of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), and a SEPA threshold determination of non-significance and notice of adoption was issued on September 18, 2006 and sent to state agencies and interested parties; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with WAC 365-195-620, a notice of intent to adopt the proposed Comprehensive Plan amendments was sent to the Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development on September 21, 2006 to allow for a 60 day review and comment period; and

WHEREAS, the public process for the proposed amendments has provided for early and continuous public participation; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission considered the proposed amendments to the Comprehensive Plan at public hearing sessions beginning on September 28, 2006 and continuing to October 5, 2006;

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission has considered the public comment received and other information presented and voted to recommend to the City Council adoption of the proposed amendments; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has considered the recommended amendments to the Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has considered the goals of the GMA as set forth in RCW 36.70A.020 and the amendments attached to this ordinance reflect the City's balancing of the public interests under the planning goals of the GMA.

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

Section 1. Amendments to the City of Sammamish Comprehensive Plan Adopted. The amendments to the City of Sammamish Comprehensive Plan, as set forth in Attachments "A", "B", "C","D", "E", "F", "G", and "H" to this ordinance, are hereby adopted.

Section 2. Interpretation. The City Council authorizes the applicable director to administratively interpret these provisions as necessary to implement the intent of the City Council.

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

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

ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AT A REGULAR MEETING THEREOF ON THE 21st DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2006.

CITY OF SAMMAMISH

Michele E. Petitti

Mayor Michelle E. Petitti

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

Melonie Anderson

Melonie Anderson, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

Bruce L. Disend, City Attorney

Filed with the City Clerk:	October 26, 2006
Public Hearing:	November 7, 2006
First Reading:	November 7, 2006
Public Hearing	November 21, 2006
Passed by the City Council:	November 21, 2006
Date of Publication:	November 26, 2006
Effective Date:	December 1, 2006

Section 1

Existing Conditions

To determine park and recreational facility needs, we must first review existing conditions. This section will examine current population statistics and inventory parks, facilities, and recreation services. Section 2 begins looking at community needs by describing a two-part needs assessment. The first part consists of a review of surveys, questionnaires and workshops the city conducted in 2000 to gather citizen input regarding recreation and park facility deficits ~~recreation deficits.~~ Then, recreation demand and needs are examined, comparing local population data to known recreational behavior and needs information.

The parks facilities inherited by the City upon incorporation represented a good start to building a park and recreations system for the City, but lacked the size, scope and quality desired by the citizens of Sammamish. The principal purpose of the Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan is to identify the methods and means of achieving the community's vision.

In the sections that follow, references will be made to a parks "deficit", referring to the gap between the park facilities and resources available at the time of incorporation and the enhanced or additional facilities and services envisioned by this Comprehensive Plan.[1] It is the intent of this Plan to establish a framework for the future growth and development of a park system that meets the needs of our community in a realistic and constructive fashion.

1 The term "deficit", as used in this Plan, is not to be confused with the term "deficiency" used in the state law authorizing collection of impact fees, including park impact fees. RCW 82.02.050 et seq. Under state law, impact fees may be collected and spent only for the public facilities defined in RCW 82.02.090 which are addressed by a capital facilities plan element of a comprehensive land use plan. RCW 82.02.050(4). Such fees may only be imposed for system improvements that are reasonably related to new development (RCW 82.02.050(3)(a)); and impact fees cannot be imposed to make up for any system improvement deficiencies. RCW 82.02.060(7).

1.1 POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

Concerns regarding population growth, traffic, land use and quality-of-life issues on the Sammamish Plateau were driving forces in the incorporation of the City of Sammamish. Anticipation of continued growth remains a key factor that will influence decisions for future community development, infrastructure, parks and open space.

The following chart illustrates the explosive growth experienced within the City's twenty-one square miles over the past 30 years.

Table 1-1

Sammamish Plateau/ City of Sammamish
Population Growth
1970 – 2001**

GEOGRAPHIC AREA	1970	1980	1990	1997	2000	2001
Sammamish Plateau*	6,000	12,300	31,000	41,300	43,200	
City of Sammamish					34,104	34,560

*Note: Sammamish Plateau refers to population numbers for the entire plateau
SOURCE: City of Sammamish Community Development

**Note: Not all data for existing conditions has been updated to 2006, for consistency within the chapter, as only some of the data discussed in this chapter is available as updated to 2006. Later chapters update the population numbers , in order to accurately calculate a parks impact fee amount.

As the city continues to grow, and the density of the city increases, a corresponding lack of accessible, useable and developable land for parks and trails and retention of open space is assured. At the same time, the importance of and need for such facilities will increase.

To analyze and forecast city recreation needs, a population count alone is not sufficient. Further breakdowns, including dwelling units and population by age, are necessary to understand the nature of the community, and, therefore, to begin the task of defining an appropriate recreation "package". The following tables indicate population and demographic data based on year 2000 reports. As the community continues to grow and change, this data will need to be updated periodically, in order to maintain accurate and relevant data.

The following table identifies the overall number of dwelling units in1997, and, again, in 2000.

Table 1-2

City of Sammamish
Dwelling Units
1997 – 2000

YEAR	DWELLING UNITS
1997	8,700
2000	10,264

SOURCE: City of Sammamish, Department of Community Development

Table 1-3 breaks down the current (as of 2000) population according to age groups. Breakdowns by age are helpful as indicators of recreation demand based on behavioral interests, recreation capabilities and levels of participation.

Table 1- 3

City of Sammamish
Population by Age Group - 2000

AGE GROUP	POPULATION	% OF TOTAL
0 to 19 Years	12,086	35.4%
20 to 34 Years	4,753	13.9%
35 to 54 Years	13,637	40.0%
55 to 64 Years	2,268	7.0%
65 Years & Over	1,360	4.0%
Total	**34,104**	**100%**

SOURCE: *U. S. census*

The Issaquah and Lake Washington School Districts provide public education for the Sammamish community. Since the school-age population constitutes a predominant and active user of public recreation resources, enrollment data from K – 12 from both school districts provides crucial information to help us assess the current situation. The following table breaks down school enrollment within the City of Sammamish as of January, 2002.

Table 1-4

Sammamish Community
K-12 School Enrollment
January 2002

GRADE	ISSAQUAH	LAKE WASHINGTON	TOTAL
Kindergarten	344	304	648
1st	398	357	755
2nd	406	333	739
3rd	392	366	758
4th	406	384	790
5th	436	320	756
6th	603	370	973
7th	617	397	1014

8th	592	374	966
9th	429	332	761
10th	421	439	860
11th	419	417	836
12th	317	405	722
Total	**5,780**	**4,798**	**10,578**

SOURCE: Issaquah School District
Lake Washington School District

1.2 RECREATION SERVICES

The Sammamish Parks and Recreation Department is one of many organizations providing recreation services to city residents. Other public and private recreation service providers in the Sammamish area include:

City of Redmond
City of Issaquah
King County
YMCA & YWCA
Washington State Parks
Explorers
biking clubs
league sports groups
health clubs
swim clubs
Girl Scouts & Boy Scouts
cultural & historical associations
neighborhood association parks
Boys and Girls Clubs
Campfire
Brownies & Cub Scouts
hiking clubs
nature study groups
dance clubs
social clubs

Each of the recreation service providers listed contributes to the supply of recreational services available to the citizens of Sammamish. A limited number of them own or operate their own facilities. The majority of these organizations require public facilities, such as city or county parks or schools, to facilitate their activities.

1.3 DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION & BUDGET

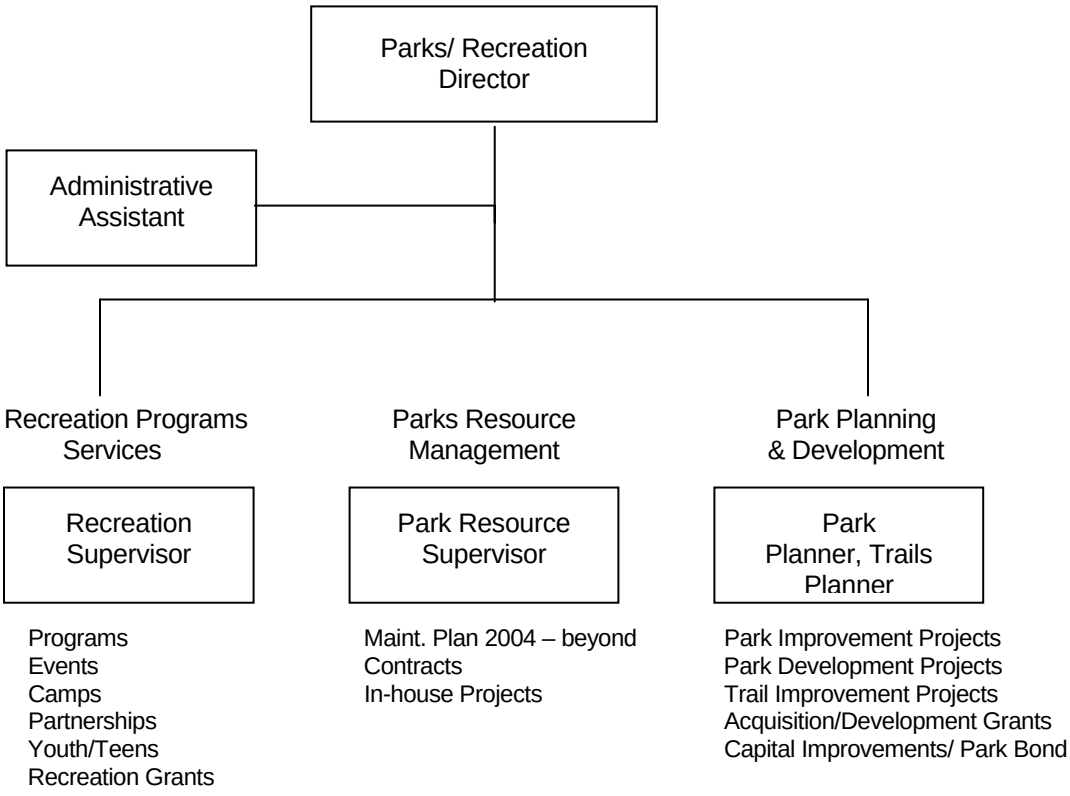
The primary responsibilities of the City of Sammamish Parks & Recreation Department include planning, developing and maintaining recreation facilities; and providing recreation services.

As a part of their efforts to achieve these goals, City staff participate in public meetings, administer budgets and coordinate activities with recreation user groups, schools, community groups, leagues and non-profit organizations.

The Department's organization and budget is structured along functional lines of responsibility. The following tables indicate the ~~proposed~~ organizational structure and budget for ~~2001-2002.~~2006~~4~~.

Table 1-5

City of Sammamish Parks/ Recreation Department
Organizational Chart
2004~~6~~



Source: *Sammamish Department of Parks and Recreation*

The year 2000 operating budget for Parks & Recreation's first full year of operation was $369,985. This amount included administration, operations, capital outlay, general appropriations and inter-fund transfers.

The department has already made great strides in its mission—improving parks, maintaining them at a higher standard, and increasing recreation opportunities. Accordingly, the department's budget has grown. The year 2004 operating budget items include administration, planning and development, recreation programs and resource management (maintenance).

Table 1-6

Parks & Recreation Department
Operating Budget Summary - Year 2006 Adopted Budget4

DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AMOUNT 2004
Administration	$213,550~~310,000~~
Planning & Development	$200,700~~94,000~~
Recreation Programs	$320,300~~209,000~~
Resource Management (Maintenance)	$1,241,500~~724,000~~
Total Operating Budget	$1,976,050~~337,000~~

SOURCE: City of Sammamish Parks & Recreation Department

Since incorporation, all 4 existing city parks have seen a number of improvements. Some of these improvements include new play areas, updated restrooms, sport court resurfacing, renovated plant beds, improved parking lots, new signage, invasive vegetation removal and renovated play fields. In addition, one park, Pine Lake Park, received a 1.1 million dollar makeover.

1.4 EXISTING PARKLAND & FACILITIES

Within the city limits there are four functional parks, totaling approximately 12~~5~~2 acres in various states of improvement and repair, which are owned and administered by the City of

Sammamish. These four parks contain a number of recreational facilities - including sportsfields, play structures, basketball courts, tennis courts, picnic shelters, trails and restrooms - which provide a range of activities such as softball, soccer, basketball, tennis, running, picnicking and biking.

There are a number of other parks and trails in and around the city that contribute to the recreational needs of the community. These additional parks are owned and operated by King County and Washington State, and total approximately 1,211 acres. (Two important considerations need to be noted here: 1) not all of this acreage is developed for recreation and, 2) as these are regional facilities, they are also used by residents of many other local communities.)

The following describes existing local area parks owned by the City of Sammamish and other jurisdictions, which are currently used for public recreation.

Table 1- 7
Sammamish Area Parkland - Developed
Year 2004

PARK	ACRES
NE Sammamish Neighborhood Park (City of Sammamish)	**4.0 Ac.**
Bill Reams East Sammamish Park (City of Sammamish)	**169.2 Ac.**
Pine Lake Park (City of Sammamish)	**19.0 Ac.**
Beaver Lake Park (City of Sammamish)	**83.0 Ac.**
Klahanie Park (King County)	64.1 Ac.
Marymoor Park (King County)	640.0 Ac.
Lake Sammamish State Park (State of Washington)	507.0 Ac.
Total	13336.3 Ac.

SOURCE: Robert W. Droll, Landscape Architect, PS
Landerman-Moore Associates

The following table includes area properties that have not yet been developed as parks. Public access to, and use of, the parcels vary.

Table 1- 8
Sammamish Area Parkland - Undeveloped
Year 2004~~5~~6

PARK	ACRES
Evans Creek Preserve (City of Sammamish)	**185.0 Ac.**
Sammamish Commons (park area, ~~property~~ (City of Sammamish)	
27~~30.0~~ Ac.	
Ebright Creek Park property (City of Sammamish)	**12.0 Ac.**
Waterfront Park property (City of Sammamish)	**0.5 Ac.**
Beaver Lake Preserve (City of Sammamish)	**54.0 Ac.**
Soaring Eagle Park (King County)	628.0 Ac.
Duthie Hill Park (King County)	120.0 Ac.
Total	1,026~~29~~.5~~5~~ Ac.

Illustration 1-1, on the following page, shows the locations of Sammamish area parkland—both developed and undeveloped. Following that illustration is the Sammamish Recreation Facilities Inventory (Illustration 1-2), a detailed matrix of amenities within local parks and school playgrounds.

As previously mentioned, the Lake Washington School District operates six schools and the Issaquah School District operates five schools in the Sammamish area. Within the combined school district properties' 228.3 gross acres, there is an estimated 76.3 acres suitable for outdoor recreation.

The table on page 11 (Table 1-9) lists these school properties. One area of inquiry for the city lies in working with the school districts to determine those properties suitable for interlocal agreements.

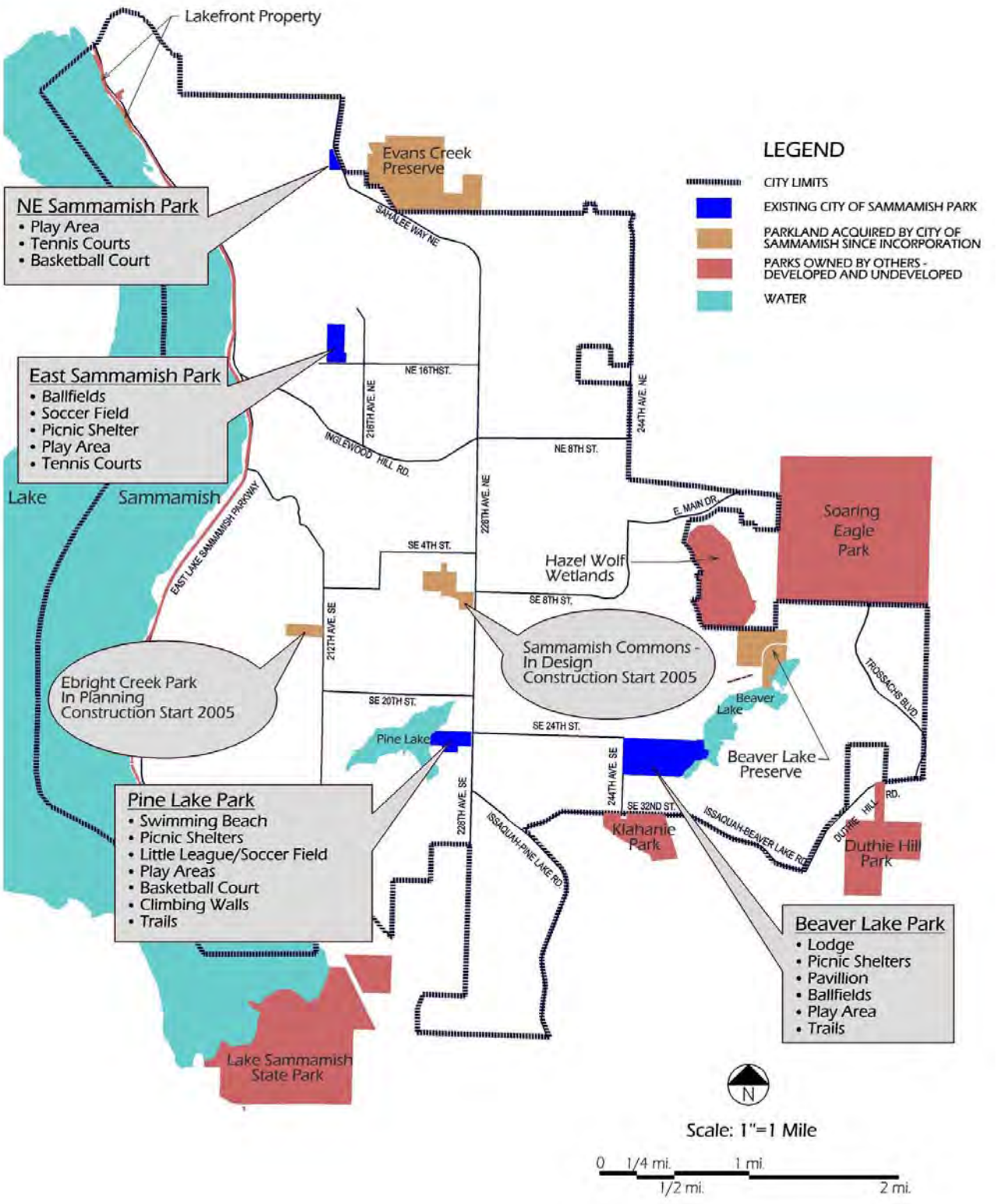


Illustration 1-1

Sammamish Area Parkland

Developed and Undeveloped

Table 1- 9

City of Sammamish Area
School Properties Inventory

SCHOOL	TOTAL ACRES	RECREATIONAL ACRES
Lake Washington School District		
Eastlake High School	44.7	18.4
Inglewood Jr. High	19.5	9.5
Elizabeth Blackwell Elementary	9.5	3.8
Christa McAuliffe Elementary	10.0	3.2
Margaret Mead Elementary	16.0	7.0
Samantha Smith Elementary	9.6	2.7
Subtotal Acres	109.3	44.6
Issaquah School District		
Skyline High School	50.0	17.5
Pine Lake Middle School	40.0	8.5
Discovery Elementary	17.0	2.5
Sunny Hills Elementary	12.0	3.2
Cascade Ridge Elementary	10.9	2.5
Subtotal Acres	129.9	34.2
Total Acreage	**239.2**	**78.8**

SOURCE: Lake Washington School District - Facilities: Steve Cole
Issaquah School District – Facilities: Doug Snyder, Debbie Suthers

The information presented in this chapter provides us with a snapshot of the city's current status, and a foundation on which to begin to determine appropriate park system goals. The next chapter will build on this picture of current conditions by assessing the city's recreational program and facility deficits ~~deficits~~ through a review of citizen input and an analysis of current population data.

Section 2

Needs Assessment

2.1 Public Participation

The building of a city's parks, trails and recreation system is largely directed and tempered by community values, priorities and resources.

Since incorporation the City has worked with the community in an ongoing dialogue in order to gauge residents' recreation-related values. In seeking the community's "pulse," the Department has utilized workshops, key person questionnaires, neighborhood and city-wide surveys and consultation with the Parks and Recreation Commission. The feedback has been invaluable in setting priorities and allocating resources.

In addition to community input, a whole host of factors play into formulating policies and goals. Key factors include:

Recreation Users:

Population & Growth
Age Groups
Recreation Interests & Participation
User Group Requirements

Service Qualities:

Functionality of Parks
Availability of Parks
Carrying Capacity of Parks
Climate & Seasonal Influences
Facilities & Physical Features
Programs & Activities

User Access:

Distance/ Convenience
Fees or Charges
Information Services
Social Image

A close examination of these factors, combined with community input, helped form a basis for assessing recreation demand. This, in turn, helped in determining needs and assisting with setting development goals.

2.1a Public Workshops

The public participation process began in 2000 with a series of three public workshops. The workshops were organized to gather ideas and opinions regarding existing deficiencies, recreation service and park facility needs, and priorities. Workshop participants were asked to review existing conditions, identify ~~deficiencies~~ and discuss needs, preferences and priorities. The focus areas included recreation programs, parkland acquisition, and facility improvements.

What became immediately apparent through the workshops was that Sammamish is a particularly physically active community, and that residents place a high value on parks and recreation. What was also clear was that residents were keenly aware of a considerable deficit of park and recreation facilities in the young city.

2.1b Community Assessment Survey

In the S~~s~~ummer of 2000, the City of Sammamish hired a consultant to administer a community needs assessment and preference survey. Care was taken to achieve a statistical sample; and, with a fifty-percent return rate, the margin of error for the survey was 95% +/- 4.5%. These figures mean that if all the residents of Sammamish were contacted, the results of *that* survey would be within 4.5 percentage points, of the results of *this* one, 19 times out of 20. Subsequent surveys of the community in 2003 and 2004 have supported the results of this initial parks and recreation survey taken in 2000.

The detailed results of the survey are included in the Appendix section of the report.

Key Findings

The information gathered from the survey included a wealth of statistical data related to recreation activities in which the respondents currently participate, agencies that sponsor activities in Sammamish and adjacent communities, the use of existing parks, the need for new and improved parks and recreation facilities, and the willingness to support a major acquisition and development program through an excise tax on the sale of property or a parks bond measure.

In addition, respondents were invited to make general comments about parks and recreation services in the community. Close to one-third of those responding to the survey provided comments of this type.

Results of the survey are summarized below.

- **Activities** currently enjoyed by survey respondents include walking and hiking, (76% of the respondents), cycling (57%), swimming (53%), golf (44%) and youth soccer (28%).

  Most respondents (53%) currently engage in activities sponsored by health and fitness clubs. Other sponsors include the City of Issaquah (39%), the City of Redmond (19%), the YMCA (18%) and the Boys and Girls Club (17%).

- **Park facilities** currently used most often by survey respondents include Pine Lake Park (55%), area trails (47%), other parks outside Sammamish (45%), school facilities (45%) and Beaver Lake Park (35%). Northeast Sammamish Park and East Sammamish Park are currently used by 17% and 15% of the respondents, respectively.

- A number of **improvements** were suggested for each of the parks that were transferred to Sammamish from King County. The improvements suggested most frequently

include additional trails, picnic facilities, playground improvements, play fields and athletic fields.

- **Facility types** considered most important in improving the quality of life in Sammamish were open space and natural habitat, a city-wide trail system, a swimming pool, small neighborhood parks and a community recreation center.

  If a public recreation center were to be built in the community the amenities respondents would most like to see include a swimming pool (75%), a full sized gymnasium (68%), an aerobics / fitness room (60%), a teen center (59%) and multi-use space (40%).

- **Programs and services considered** to be most important in improving the quality of life in the community included teen programs, after school youth programs, youth sport leagues, pre-school programs and community events.

  Similarly, most respondents indicated that organized sports activities for youth, after school youth activities, programs for teens and family-oriented activities should be offered by the city.

- Respondents were requested to rank a number of items from 1 to 7 **in terms of funding support,** with 1 being the most important, and 7 being the least important. Trails were ranked the highest, followed by open space, community park space, youth / teen programs, a swimming pool, adult recreation programs and special events.

  A related question asked respondents to indicate the **issues that are important to their household.** At the top of this list were the acquisition and development of parks and open space, city-wide trail development, youth program initiatives and the development of a recreation center.

- Forty-seven percent of the respondents indicated that they would support a **property acquisition and development program** by the city imposing an excise tax upon the sale of real property; 53% suggested that they did not support this type of measure.

- As a funding alternative for the city to acquire and develop new parks property and programs (estimated cost between $10 and $20 million) respondents were asked to indicate their support for a **parks bond measure** that would increase their property taxes.

    - 49% indicated that they were not in favor of any property tax increase.

    - 23% indicated that they favored an increase not to exceed $0.20 per $l,000 assessed value.

    - 15% indicated that they favored an increase not to exceed $0.15 per $1,000 assessed value.

    - 14% indicated that they favored an increase not to exceed $0.30 per $1,000 assessed value.

2.2 Recreation Demand & Needs

Information generated through the workshops, questionnaires and survey helped provide a basic understanding of the views of user groups and individuals in the city. Combined with additional research and analysis, it was helpful in the city's initial efforts to establish participation levels, demand and need for parks, trails and recreation services.

Participation rates for recreation activities help determine the demand for parks and recreation services. Data used to identify participation rates are, in part, based on recreational characteristics for different age groups. The analysis expresses a probable rate of participation of the resident population by recreation category.

It is important to note that reporting organizations, which supply participation rate data, are directly involved in recreation product sales, activities or services. They develop their data from the public consumer and statistical reports published by individual organizations or central reporting agencies.
The following lists organizations that supplied participation rate data used in this analysis. The information and data used has been compared with local interests and preferences:

Amateur Softball Association	Baseball Clubs
Bicycle Manufacturers Association	National Sporting Goods Association
Boy Scouts of America	Specialty Vehicle Institute
Bureau of Land Management	Sports Association Participation Survey
Girl Scouts of America	US Bureau of Economic Analysis
National Basketball Association	US Commerce Statistical Abstract
National Bowling Council	US Heritage & Conservation Service
National Endowment for the Arts	US National Park Service Statistical Abstract
National Golf Foundation	US Tennis Association
National Hockey League	US Travel Data Center
National League of Professional	Washington State IAC - SCORP

2.2a Recreation Behavior

Behavioral science research has established the concept of "recreation age groups" and categorized their general behavioral characteristics. This work has greatly aided our understanding of recreation interests and participation. The behavioral analysis indicates the most likely recreational activities for various age groups. This, in turn, allows for projection of statistical data that can then be used to determine demand and need.

The following table summarizes recreation participation by age groups, and their respective behavioral characteristics and recreational interests. The categories roughly correlate with those listed in table 1.3.

Table 2 - 1

Recreation Behavior Analysis

by Age Group

- **Pre-School/Toddler: 0-4 Years:**

  Primarily supervised and instructional recreation, training, play and inter-play by precept and example. Activities generally occur in peer group settings as a supervised individual.

- **School Age Youth: 5-14 Years:**

  Increased individual and group activities with a predominance of peer activity interests. Emphasis on sports, fine arts and free interpretive play. Use of technology and mechanical equipment, television and entertainment. Continued instructional recreation with increased interest in various sporting activities and opportunities for self-expression.

- **School Age Youth: 15-19 Years:**

  Transitional period with a selection of interests based on physical capability and experiences of likes and dislikes during formative growth period. Strong distinctions between group or organized recreation and individual interests. Sports, arts, outdoor interests, nature and health or physical fitness are of predominate interest. Greater dependency on commercial recreation resources and/or school- or church-related functions. Less family activity except during holiday seasons or special occasions.

- **Young Adult: 20-29 Years:**

  Distinct change occurs as this age group enters the level of adult responsibility and interests shift with influence of marriage, college, job, military or technical training environments. Greater individual interests, more passive activities and spectator activities. Sports and fine arts, travel, hunting, fishing and specialized sports emerge as interests.

- **Adult: 30-49 Years:**

  Continuing shift to individual interests, spectator or group activities as with church, office and group organizations. Individual sports, family passive activities, travel, sight seeing, visiting and trying new exotic sports activities.

- **Middle Adult: 50-59 Years:**

  Predominance of individual and small group interests and family - passive, spectator sports, physical fitness, arts, travel, private recreation and hobbies or crafts and exotic sports.

- **Senior Adult: 59-79 Years:**

  Extensive travel, sightseeing and hobbies, activities with close friends, family and group visiting as a dominant activity and interest. Individual spectator activity and interest in sports/cultural entertainment is high in interest level along with passive individual pursuits. Physical fitness through social activities and individual efforts and increased focus toward in-home entertainment.

- **Senior To Elderly: 80 & above:**

  Individual and social activities predominate. Walks, in-home entertainment, passive family and friends visiting. Some active physical fitness and specialized sports. Dining, dance, games and other in-door related activities. Some travel remains strong interest.

2.2b Recreation Participation

The demand for public recreation facilities and services is also influenced by the fact that many people pursue multiple recreation interests. This was reflected in the workshops, the questionnaires and the survey. While people may have a dominant interest in a particular recreation activity, many participate in more than one form of recreation throughout the year.

One consequence of having a citizenry that is active and involved in a wide variety of recreational pursuits is that it increases pressure on the Parks Department to plan for facilities and opportunities that accommodate this level of activity accordingly. While this is certainly not an undesirable challenge, it brings with it budgetary repercussions that mandate prioritizing in planning and efficiency in the provision of facilities and services.

2.2c Parks and Recreation Needs

A review of the questionnaires, surveys and statistics discussed in this chapter reveals some important trends. Assessing the needs indicated within this information is a crucial step in building the foundation of a parks and recreation system that truly meets the needs of the citizens of Sammamish.

First of all, Sammamish has a large young and middle age population, very active and interested in a variety of recreational pursuits. Some of the community's needs for recreational services are currently being met by a number of both non-profit and for-profit recreation service providers. Survey respondents expressed their desire to see the city strike the right balance in the recreation services they

choose to provide. On the one hand, respondents want the city to be careful to avoid redundancy of services already being provided. On the other, they recognized a number of gaps, particularly in services directed toward youth and special needs populations.

Another trend that became clear is Sammamish residents' heavy involvement in both active and passive recreation. They care deeply about youth sports; and are just as passionate about activities like hiking, biking and walking. The high level of interest expressed in both active and passive recreation activities indicates a mandate to build a parks system that balances the diverse interests of its citizenry.

Finally, it is clear that the community is very concerned about how this area will develop. Even with, or perhaps especially with their parks, they want to see responsible growth and a demonstration of sensitivity to the broader environmental context. While they voiced substantial support for active parks, they also want to see open spaces preserved for future generations to enjoy.

2.3 Developing an Approach to Meet the Need

There is no question that the City of Sammamish began its municipal existence with enormous deficits in the parks and recreation system. The King County parks facilities inherited by the City upon incorporation represented a good start to building a park and recreation system for the City, but lacked the size, scope and quality desired by the citizens of Sammamish. These deficits are more pronounced in the area of parks, as the need for recreation services has been addressed to a certain extent by the private sector.

Virtually all cities upon incorporation, start with some amount of park facilities, services and resources --- typically inherited from the County in which the new city is located. Those facilities, services and resources, in effect, represent the existing level of service (ELOS) that has been provided to the

community and which will remain the LOS until such time as additional resources can be accumulated to provide enhanced or additional facilities and services.

The Parks Plan reference to a park deficit means the gap between the park and recreational facilities and resources available at the time of incorporation and the enhanced additional facilities and services envisioned by this Plan.

There are several ways to approach the question of how to address the parks deficit. It is the intent of the Plan to establish a framework for the future growth and development of a park system that meets the needs of our community in a realistic and constructive fashion.

In order to respond more precisely to Sammamish's unique circumstances, the focus of this plan in on Implementation Strategy (See Section 4) that outlines short- and long-term goals to address the diverse needs of Sammamish residents.

This strategy is based on demonstrated community support for parks and recreation facilities. As the community grows, it will be crucial to ensure that development of park and recreation facilities, at a minimum, keeps pace with growth and, ideally, strives to create a richer, more vibrant system, than ~~that~~ existed at incorporation.

~~One way is to use the National Recreation and Parks Association "level of service" approach. Decades ago, the NRPA set quantitative standards for both specific recreation facilities and types of parks. These standards were a one-size-fits-all attempt to help cities determine, for example, how many basketball courts or neighborhood parks to build. In more recent years, NRPA has determined that it is more appropriate for communities to devise their own standards, in keeping with their particular circumstances and resources.~~

In considering the approach most appropriate for Sammamish, it is evident that any solution to the city's parks deficit will require creativity, cooperation with other

government agencies, and opportunities for real-time planning involving extensive public process.

One thing is clear, addressing the existing parks shortcomings will by necessity be a long term- endeavor. It took many years to create the parks deficits, and will take many years to reverse the trend.

2.3.a Keeping Pace with Growth

In addition to the four parks turned over to Sammamish in its early years, city residents enjoy the use of a number of recreation facilities, which are owned and operated by private owners or other public jurisdictions. These facilities include large regional parks at the north and south ends of the city, a private preserve on the east side, a one-square-mile tract of undeveloped county land, and outdoor school recreation facilities. These undeniably provide recreational opportunities for residents; however, since they are not owned or programmed by the City, are not actually in the City, and/or are also heavily used by residents of other local communities, it would be difficult to argue to include them in any level of service calculations. On the flip side, out of the City's 125~~5~~2.2 acres of developed parkland, 83 of those acres, or 6~~6~~8% of the total, are found in Beaver Lake Park, formerly a regional park. Because large portions of this park are undeveloped, the park offers limited recreation opportunities. Including this park in level of service calculations, while technically correct, may provide the appearance of recreational opportunities that currently do not exist.

As the City continues to grow, and population increases, the park's existing level of service (ELOS), at a minimum, must be sustained.

The Park's ELOS is determined based on the valuation of the existing parkland and recreational facilities inventory that make up the City of Sammamish park system divided by the current population. The total valuation of the existing park system is ~~$39,759,590~~45,667,590. Based on April 200~~5~~6

population (39,7308,640), the park valuation per capita is $1,149.45029 (ELOS).

The sub-section below provides additional discussion regarding level of service.

2.3.b Level of Service

Levels of service (LOS) are quantifiable measures of the amount of public facilities (i.e. parks and recreational facilities) that are provided to the community.

Traditionally level of services for parks and recreational facilities have been calculated by looking at nation-wide park standards such as the National Recreation Parks Association (NRPA) standards. Decades ago, the NRPA set quantitative standards for both specific recreation facilities and types of parks. These standards were a one-size-fits-all attempt to help cities determine, for example, how many basketball courts or neighborhood parks to build.

Calculating an initial level of service based on these NRPA standards can provide the City with a benchmark, useful in measuring future progress in increasing the inventory of parks and recreation facilities in the City. As fFor example, Tthe City's current level of service could be determined as acres of neighborhood & community parks per 1,000 population. Based on this methodology, the existing level of service would be calculated as follows:

Determining Sammamish's facilities shortages is not as straightforward an exercise as it may initially appear. In addition to the four parks turned over to Sammamish in its early years, city residents enjoy the use of a number of recreation facilities which are owned and operated by private owners or other public jurisdictions. These facilities include large regional parks at the north and south ends of the city, a private preserve on the east side, a one-square-mile tract of undeveloped county land, and outdoor school recreation facilities. These undeniably provide recreational opportunities

~~for residents; however, since they are not owned or programmed by the City, are not actually in the City, and/or are also heavily used by residents of other local communities, it would be difficult to argue to include them in any level of service calculations. On the flip side, out of the City's 125.2 acres of developed parkland, 83 of those acres, or 66% of the total, are found in Beaver Lake Park, formerly a regional park. Because large portions of this park are undeveloped, the park offers limited recreation opportunities. Including this park in level of service calculations, while technically correct, may provide the appearance of recreational opportunities that currently do not exist.~~

~~With these caveats in mind, level of service calculations do paint an approximate picture of the City's parks and recreation facilities. The City's current level of service may be calculated as follows:~~

Existing Neighborhood And Community Park Acreage (parks owned by the City of Sammamish) (200~~1~~6):	**122.2~~5.2~~**
Approximate population (200~~6~~1):	**39,730~~4,560~~**
Acres of neighborhood & community parks per 1,000 population (200~~1~~6):	**~~3.62~~3.08**

~~}~~–The City is currently constructing improvements at Ebright Creek Park (12.0 ac) and Sammamish Commons (21 ac park area)~~}~~.

Upon completion of these improvements, the City's total acreage of neighborhood and community park would be increased from 12~~5~~2.2 to 155.2~~67.2~~ acres. When divided by the most current count of Sammamish residents, the corresponding acreage per 1,000 population would be increased from 3.~~62~~08 acres to 3.91~~4.33~~ acres.

~~In addition, an initial level of service calculation may provide a valuable benchmark, useful in measuring future progress in increasing the inventory of parks and recreation facilities in the City. Such progress may be demonstrated in a relatively short~~

~~time span. When the parks currently in planning and budgeted for development (including Ebright Creek Park and Sammamish Commons) come "on line" they will increase the level of service:~~

Existing Neighborhood and Community Park Acreage	**1252.2**
Acreage of Parks Currently under Development ~~in Planning~~	**3342.0**
TOTAL ACREAGE	**155.2~~67.2~~**
Approximate population (2004):*	**~~39730~~6,560**
Corresponding acres of neighborhood & community parks per 1,000 population:	**3.91~~4.57~~**

*Source: OFM Forecasting, State of Washington

In more recent years, NRPA has determined that it is more appropriate for communities to devise their own standards, in keeping with their particular circumstances and resources.

Unlike the more traditional approach described above, which calculates the number of acres of parkland per 1,000 population, the City decided to consider another method of measuring level of service based on the overall valuation of the existing park system per capita.

The overall valuation of the park system accounts for the value of both the built improvements and the underlying land. It does not include those facilities owned and operated by other jurisdictions (such as schools) or private entities (such as private health clubs) over which the City has no control.

In order to calculate existing level of service (ELOS), the overall park valuation is divided by the total population, and the result is overall park "valuation per capita".

Utilizing the valuation per capita method to measure level of service provides the City the flexibility to develop parks and recreational facilities that are most appropriate for each site without being required to maintain arbitrary ratios of land per 1,000 population or facilities at each park site. The flexibility allowed by this level of service methodology also allows the

City to be responsive to changing needs and priorities. For example, there is a greater demand for facilities such as climbing walls and skateboard parks than there was just a few years ago.

Further, utilizing the valuation per capita to establish the Park's ELOS assists the City in calculating the amount of additional investment needed, as growth occurs, to ensure that, at a~~the~~ minimum, the amount of capital investment keeps pace with growth and the ELOS is sustained.

The table below provides an inventory of park properties that make up Sammamish's park system. ~~The table also includes total value and the value of each facility improvement for each of the park properties listed.~~

Table 2.2: Existing Level of Service Based on Valuation Per Capita

Current Park Property	**Acres**	**Facilities**	**Value**
Pine Lake Park	19		$3,430,850~~$ 2,860,000~~
		Restroom/Bathhouse	~~208,000~~
		Dock	~~9,950~~
		Picnic Shelter	~~6,900~~
		Baseball/Soccer Field	~~220,000~~
		Basket Ball Court	~~11,000~~
		Kids' Play Areas (4)	~~1 15,000~~
Bill Reams/ESP	16		1,244,040~~964,000~~
		Restroom	~~85,140~~
		Tennis Court (2)	~~28,950~~
		Baseball Field (2)	~~63,000~~
		Soccer Field (1)	~~40,000~~
		Kid's Play Area	~~35,000~~
		Picnic Shelter	~~19,950~~
		Batting Cages (2)	~~8,000~~
Beaver Lake Park	83		16,956,150~~15,908,100~~

		Lodge	~~459,140~~
		Maint. Shop	~~69,850~~
		Baseball Field (3)	~~97,300~~
		Restroom	~~93,300~~
		Kids' Play Area	~~35,000~~
		Picnic Shelter (Lake)	~~241,560~~
		Picnic Shelter (Fields)	~~51,900~~
NE Sammamish Park	5		337,550~~253,000~~
		Tennis Court (2)	~~28,950~~
		Basketball Court	~~5,600~~
		Play Area	~~50,000~~
~~Sammamish Commons~~	~~3~~		~~3,000,000~~
~~Ebright Creek Park~~	~~12~~		~~980,000~~
Beaver Lake~~ Creek~~ Preserve	57		3,248,438~~3,000,000~~
Evans Creek Preserve	175		1,500,000 ~~1,500,000~~
Waterfront Park Property	~~4~~		1,593,000~~1,593,000~~
~~**Value of Current Parks**~~			~~**$$32,041,590**~~
~~2005 Population~~			~~38,640~~
~~**Value Per Capita**~~			~~**$829**~~
~~**Committed 2005 Park Projects**~~	~~**Acres**~~	~~**Facilities**~~	~~**Value**~~
Community Sports Fields at Skyline HS and Eastlake HS	~~3~~		$5,242,976~~$2,500,000~~
		Lighting, Synthetic Turf	
		Multi-Use Sports Fac	
		Soccer Fields (2)	
		Baseball Field (1)	
Sammamish Commons	27(park)	Playfield	6,884,586 ~~2,718,000~~

		Civic Plaza,	
		Skatepark	
		Basketball Court	
		Climbing Wall	
		Restroom	
		Play Area	
		~~View Tower~~	
Ebright Creek Park		Playfield	5,230,000~~2,500,000~~
		Play Area	
		Sports Court	
		Picnic Shelter	
		Restroom	
		Climbing Boulder	
		Boardwalk Trail	
~~Value of Committee Projects~~			**~~$ 7,718.000~~**
~~2005 Population~~			~~38,640~~
~~Value Per Capita~~			**~~$200~~**
TOTAL Value~~ation~~			**$ 45,667,590~~$ 39,759,590~~**
2005~~6~~ Population			**39,730~~38,640~~**
Valuation Per Capita			**~~$~~ 1,149.45~~1,029~~**

Source: City of Sammamish Rate Study for Impact Fees for Parks and Recreational Facilities, Henderson, Young and Company, 2006~~, 2005~~

As indicated in the table above, based on 200~~5~~6 population numbers, the Parks ELOS, expressed as valuation per capita, is $1,149.45~~029~~ per person.

Although levels of service provides a benchmark useful in measuring future progress in increasing the inventory of parks and recreation facilities in the City in Sammamish, alone they are of limited use in establishing a vision and strategy –for addressing the City's short- and long-term park and recreation goals of Sammamish's residents.

~~While level of service calculations paint a broad brush picture of the status of parks in Sammamish, they alone were of limited use in establishing a vision for addressing the deficit.~~

~~In order to respond more precisely to Sammamish's unique circumstances, the focus of this Plan is on an Implementation Strategy that outlines short- and long-term goals to address the diverse needs of Sammamish residents. The details of this approach will be laid out in greater detail in subsequent chapters.~~

One thing is clear. Addressing the existing parks deficit will by necessity be a long-term endeavor. It took many years to create the parks deficit; and it will take many years to reverse the trend.

The next chapter will define the various categories of parks and explain their intended service populations. Comparing these service populations to the city's overall population will begin to illustrate, in a general way, the amount of parkland and recreational facilities needed. The remainder of this document will explore potential short- and long-term answers to these recreational needs.

Section 4

Park Development Policies & Objectives

The goal of this section is to begin to lay out a framework that may guide the city in its efforts to develop a comprehensive park system in an orderly and efficient manner. The oversight powers of the Sammamish Department of Parks & Recreation shall be guided by these policies, which are intended to serve the public's interest and protect public parks, trails, and open space assets.

4.1 Parks & Recreation Policies

It is generally recognized that land acquisition for recreation purposes has a positive influence on the local economy and quality of life. Parks and recreation assets are of public interest and bring with them proven benefits in terms of social, economic and environmental qualities. As growth continues, land for parks and recreation purposes becomes an increasingly limited and valuable resource, which must be conserved where possible.

One of the missions of the Department is to establish and maintain public policies that address recreation resources within its jurisdiction. In order to consistently carry out its mission and serve the recreation needs of the people, the Department must set forth policies designed to guide development of these facilities.

4.1a Parkland Acquisition Policy

It is the ~~-~~City's ~~Department's~~ intent to:

1. Develop, adopt and maintain procedures and priorities for selection, classification and acquisition of parklands and the use of such lands for recreation purposes. All lands designated for recreation purposes shall be suitable for the park classification and recreation activities intended or needed~~. (See Appendix C for detail)~~

2. Develop and maintain inter-local agreements for joint development, "right-of-use," land transfers, lease, exchange, dedication and surplus or easement land acquisition procedures. Undertake a working relationship with other public agencies and private entities to maximize opportunities for acquisition of land that qualifies to be included in the parks system.

3. Utilize the resources of national, state, regional and local conservation organizations, corporations, non-profit associations and benevolent entities to identify and acquire environmentally sensitive land, urban wildlife habitat or open space/ preservation areas within the City and its urban growth boundary or sphere of influence.

4.1b Park & Facility Improvement Policy

It is the City's intent ~~of the Department~~ to:

1. Provide for the orderly and comprehensive planning of parklands and recreation resources through design standards, site planning criteria and Master Plan procedures. Such procedures should respond to public need and requirements for park development, facilities and recreation services. Consideration should be given to the development and use of joint school/park programs, and the application of reasonable standards and conditions for such use.

2. See that park designs conform to local ordinances and recognized state and national standards for access, safety, health and protection of humans and domestic

animal species. Park development shall be of high quality and aesthetically pleasing and sensitive to the opportunities and constraints of the natural, physical and architectural environment.

3. Provide for public participation in the planning process for improving existing parks and developing new parks. Incorporate opportunities for public review and comment into a Model Master Planning process. Encourage residents, particularly those in a project's service area, to participate in the process. (See Table 4 – 1, on the following page, for a flow chart of this process).

4. Encourage and support development of local neighborhood, volunteer and community-based programs for park improvements, including participation of civic clubs, non-profit organizations, churches, and organized groups with a vested interest in recreation.

5. Provide barrier-free (ADA compliant) access, where readily achievable, by modifying existing facilities or when designing and/ or constructing new recreation facilities and/ or providing recreation services.

6. Provide amenities at parks and recreation open space facilities such as lighting, seating, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, bicycle racks, and shelters wherever possible and appropriate to extend hours of use and service quality.

7. Sustain existing levels of service while developing ~~-~~new facilities in an orderly fashion in accordance with an adopted Parks Capital Facilities Plan that may be ~~This 6-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) shall be adopted into the CFP, and~~ reviewed and revised on a periodic~~regular~~ basis by the City Council.

4.1c Economic Performance & Finance Policy

It is the City's intent ~~of the Department~~ to:

1. Identify and participate in growth impact- related public services fees and organize assessment methods such as benefit assessments in order to finance projects that are identified by the public as needed. Both public and private revenue sources will be employed to achieve a balance of equity and cost to the taxpayer through

increased private participation in recreation service activity through enterprise opportunities.

2. Identify and secure alternative funding programs administered by county, state and federal agencies.

3. Establish user fees, charges and monetary policies within public/private agreements that provide recreation services at a reasonable cost to the public.

4. Establish and implement a park impact fee program for all new residential development. The fee shall be a one-time payment to the City for each new unit's fair share of development costs for park facilities needed to maintain the existing level of service (ELOS) for new residential development.

4.1d Support Policies

The following are a number of administrative actions that may be taken in support of the basic policies of the Department:

1. Conserve Open Space Land for Natural, Cultural & Recreation Values:

   - Coordinate and maintain procedures for identifying and managing open space, conservation or preservation lands through mechanisms such as zoning, donation, purchase of easements, management strategies, or establishment of open space resource conservation authorities or districts.

   - Where appropriate for recreation purposes, transfer derelict land, easements, tax delinquent land, surplus roadway/highway rights-of-way, and other land not presently in productive use where such land can be used for land exchange, purchase or long-term leases for recreation or open space.

   - Where appropriate, make maximum use of lands associated with public utilities, water supply reservoirs and drainage or irrigation districts to meet recreation needs.

- Adopt improved regulations for new residential and commercial development which require either the dedication of park lands, provision of recreation facilities or payment of fees in-lieu of land to a parks and recreation trust fund.

- Work intensively with conservation groups and the private sector to encourage management services, donations or bargain sales and dedicated lands through equitable incentives and identify, acquire and conserve or manage land for future park development or open space preservation.

2. Encourage Joint Use of Existing Public Resources

   - Where appropriate, establish joint use recreational facilities while ensuring recreation services to the entire community. Utilize school sites and public buildings for recreation and service programs through establishing joint purchase and/or use agreements.

   - Develop specific agreements and reciprocal no-fee policies, which encourage park use by school groups and school use by recreation user groups of all ages. Assist in providing services required to open up school facilities for recreational purposes and after-school programs.

   - Encourage joint-use for recreation wherever lands and facilities are suitable and committed to other private and public purposes, including City, county or state properties, utility rights-of-way, and properties belonging to institutions and private corporations.

   - Encourage use of local park and recreation facilities for a wider range of human service delivery (i.e., health information, personal consumer protection, nutrition, seniors, childcare, bookmobiles, etc.).

3. Encourage Planning, Development & Full Use of Trails and Greenways

   - Plan non-motorized trail systems for pedestrian and bicycle access to existing and new parks as an alternative to automobile access. Also, plan multi-use trail systems that link adjoining communities leading to rural or natural areas through regional trail linkages.

- Develop specific trail plans to be used as guides in creating coordinated recreation and transportation systems for pedestrian and all non-motorized vehicles or forms of transportation.

- Establish public awareness programs for the use, safety and maintenance of trails.

4.2 Existing Parks/ Facilities Improvements

All four of the former county parks that provided the starting point for the City's parks system have been found to need updating and, in three cases, expansion of recreational opportunities. As funding is approved for the needed improvements, each park will undergo a master planning process to determine the changes that may best benefit the service area of each park. The one exception is the 4-acre Northeast Sammamish Park, which is essentially at maximum build-out.

4.3 New Parks & Trails Development Objectives

It has been adequately established that the young city of Sammamish began its municipal existence with the need for additional parks and ~~few~~ recreation facilities. The Parks and Recreation Department will need to focus the majority of its ~~our~~ efforts and resources over the first few years on acquiring and developing facilities. As the community grows, it will be crucial to ensure that development of park and recreation facilities, at a minimum, keep pace with growth by sustaining ELOS.

The city has determined as one of its objectives that new residential development will be provided the same park valuation per capita as existing residential development (ELOS). Thus, one of the ~~A central responsibility~~ components of this plan is to create a framework for identifying the additional capital investment needed to serve the growth that is forecasted for Sammamish while sustaining existing park valuation per capita.

The central component of the plan includes amassing and developing parkland in a methodical, but flexible, manner to meet both short- and long-term goals, and the desires of the community to

create a vibrant park system. . In this way, the city may go about the task of growing a parks system that is a source of community pride and, in fact, a source of community-building.

A parks system is a dynamic entity, continually evolving to respond to the changes that take place in the community it is designed to serve. Through its Six-Year Capital Improvement Plan, the Department is able to prioritize actions and identify funding sources needed to sustain its ELOS and implement ~~map out~~ its short-term park development goals. As conditions, opportunities and constraints change, the city may amend this plan. In this way, the plan may provide guidance while remaining flexible. ~~The following text and tables of development objectives serves as the foundation for development of the first 6-year CIP.~~

~~As it begins to address Sammamish's park facility shortage, the city has determined one of its initial objectives should be to focus its acquisition and development efforts on new community and neighborhood parks. (Refer to Section 3 for a detailed discussion relating to the average size and features typically included in these types of parks.)~~

To meet short- and long-term goals related to acquisition, development efforts and further expansion of ~~d~~ recreational opportunities in the community while holding down costs, we would, additionally, seek to enter into interlocal agreements with the area school districts to allow for the creation of several small (approximately 3-acre) school parks.

These goals were set after reviewing recreational spaces currently available to City of Sammamish residents. The review indicated that mini-parks are available to many residents as amenities within their subdivisions. County- and state-run regional parks just outside city boundaries offer city residents a wide range of recreational opportunities. The greatest current community need ~~deficit~~ appears to lie in the community and neighborhood types of parks. From the process of inventorying existing facilities and reviewing the roles played by the different types of parks, the vision begins to take form: to develop a city park system of community and neighborhood parks, connected by trails, pathways and corridors.

Understanding that large parcels of accessible and developable land are at a premium in Sammamish, it is critical to identify and acquire specific properties for the development of the parks identified as part of the initial development goal. To date, the city has been able to bank 281.5 acres of parkland for the development of both active and passive recreation facilities.

One tool the Parks Department has developed for assessing the potential purchases is the Parkland Acquisition Criteria, outlined in Appendix B. This form will aid in making the oftentimes difficult decisions involved in the acquisition process.

The citywide trail system that would connect these parks is an important component of the central vision. It will be the primary task of the Trails, Bikeways and Paths Plan to assess the existing conditions and lay out a plan for achieving the trails system the community has clearly mandated.

The Trails, Bikeways and Paths Subcommittee, formed in 2001, spearheaded the task of developing the trail plan. The development of a trail system that links future parks, provides access and alternative modes of transportation to schools and shopping, and creates accessible recreational opportunities within a system of "linear parks" will play a prominent role in the development of the Sammamish Parks and Recreation System.

The creation of school-parks at public school sites is one effective way of utilizing public land for multiple complementary purposes, including public recreation. Emphasis for parkland acquisition and development activity should be placed on establishing interlocal agreements with the Lake Washington and Issaquah School Districts.

A long-term objective that has been identified is the opportunity to develop greenway, trails and open space corridors. Some projects in this category include:

- ***Lake Sammamish Waterfront & Greenway:*** Identify future acquisition of Lake Sammamish Waterfront property to create shoreline access points within the city limits. These shoreline parks could serve as pockets for local use along the ~~planned~~ East Lake Sammamish Trail. Improvements and visions for this greenway also include beautification of the East Lake Sammamish Parkway, possible enhancements to the greenbelt east of Parkway, and potential greenbelt acquisitions along the future trail corridor.

- ***Beaver Lake Natural Preserve:*** This 54 acres of wetlands, uplands, and riparian land is an important link between the protected area of the Hazel Wolf Wetlands and Beaver Lake. It is critical to preserve this land in its native state so it may continue as a wildlife habitat and corridor between these lands. This preserve will also provide passive recreational use on soft surface trails that would link Beaver Lake area trails to the passive recreation opportunities in the Hazel Wolf Wetlands and Section 36 Park.

- ***East Sammamish Parks & Greenway:*** This concept is for a greenway that could eventually serve as the eastern edge of the city. Running north to south, the greenway could connect Grand Ridge, Duthie Hill Park, Beaver Lake Park, Sec 36, the DNR/County Parks directly north of Sec 36, and potentially continuing to the 185-acre Galley Farm Property. This corridor has not been specifically defined, but is envisioned as a green ridge along the eastern edge of Sammamish.

The charge to create an exciting, comprehensive park system that adequately serves city residents' needs is a challenge that will demand creativity, cooperation with the community and with other agencies, and patience in acquiring and developing the necessary

properties. At the same time, the department remains committed to the belief that the opportunities exist to bring the vision to reality.

4.4 Community Center

The *Citizens Report on a Community Center*, dated November 29, 2000, outlines the need for and describes general design characteristics and functions of a proposed community recreation center. The concept outlined in the report is for a multi-use facility with a wide range of various interior spaces that accommodates sports, exercise, social activities, recreation classes, food and beverage services, and various other recreation/ leisure activities. (See Appendix D for detail)

Others have also recognized the need for a community center. At least two local non-profit organizations are in early planning stages for similar facilities. As a suitable community center could cost from $8 to $13 million dollars to construct, it will be imperative for the city to communicate and coordinate with these agencies in order to see that community needs are met while avoiding redundancy.

Section 5

Implementation Strategy: Short- & Long-Term Recommendations

5.1 Overview

Many of the recommendations outlined in this document focus on parks acquisition, development and redevelopment projects. This section establishes both short- and long-term priorities, and discusses the funding that will be necessary for their implementation.

A realistic look at our park needs and the dollars required to fund them makes clear that completion of the Sammamish park system will take time. As Sammamish grows and begins to mature, competing demands for limited resource dollars will escalate. As the demand for dollars increases, the availability of state and federal funding will fluctuate, as the ~~c~~City has already witnessed. One funding source that allowed the ~~c~~City to immediately begin the work to remedy the park deficit (Sales Taxes Equalization) is not anticipated to be available to the Ceity in the future. To continue to address this deficit and create a vibrant parks and recreation system, some of the major development and large-scale acquisitions will depend heavily on the receipt of grants and approval of future park bond issues by Sammamish citizens.

In addition to revenues from bonds, grants and other typical funding sources (including general Capital Improvement Program revenues and impact fees), land transfers, dedications, user fees, private contributions and partnerships will also be relied upon, when available, to help meet the financial need. Creative solutions will be

needed in order to obtain sufficient funding for the projects recommended in this plan.

Impact fees, once adopted by the City, are limited to accomplishing the goal of sustaining ELOS. Other revenue sources will have to be used to address the identified shortcomings of the park system.

The long-term program described in this section aims to show what is needed to achieve the essentials of a comprehensive parks and open space system. The short-term program (to 2010) addresses those specific elements needing more immediate attention and projects having the greatest citywide impact. T~~he short-term list addresses areas of clear deficits.~~ Since 2000, some of the original short-term goals have been met. These are noted in Table 5.1.

To achieve a truly comprehensive parks system, it is imperative to continue to acquire developable parcels. ~~over the next 6 years.~~ The City has successfully begun its needed land-banking, having acquired over the past 5 years a total of 281.5 acres for parks and open space. The ability to provide positive recreational opportunities within the city is a high priority for Sammamish; and will require an ongoing effort to obtain property for community and neighborhood parks and waterfront access, and open space for greenway and linkage purposes.

Development and redevelopment are as important as acquisition in assuring a variety of active and passive recreation opportunities to satisfy community demand. One area of need cannot have priority over the others. As discussed in the previous chapter, top priorities for development include construction of community parks, neighborhood parks, trails and greenways, and improvements to school recreation areas and sports fields. There must also be a strong commitment to redevelop the four parks that were transferred to the City from King County. We must re-invest in these parks to maximize their recreation potential and ensure the high maintenance levels expected by the community.

5.2 Short-Term Capital Recommendations

The challenge for Sammamish in the short-term will be to find the balance between focusing on the most immediate needs and

remaining flexible to take advantage of unique opportunities of great long-term benefit. With this in mind, we list the short-term recommendations, grouped under the categories of acquisition, development and redevelopment.

~~Analysis of the parkland inventory shows a deficit in~~ There is a desire and a need for additional developed active parks on the Sammamish Plateau. The lack of sports fields and other active recreation space within a comfortable walking or driving distance within Sammamish is a real issue. Furthermore, citizens, through public input and survey, have indicated a strong desire for locating community parks and neighborhood parks throughout the City. To satisfy this need, it will be necessary to acquire new, strategically located sites for future park development. Acquisition of community and neighborhood park sites is a priority. The City has had early success in this area, having acquired land for a park on 212th Avenue SE (Ebright Creek Park) and on 228th Avenue SE (Sammamish Commons). As this is written, construction is ~~planning is~~ underway for both parks.

Realizing that developable land is expensive, other creative ways of addressing our active parkland deficit have been identified in the short-term plan. King County Parks has a number of undeveloped park properties in or adjoining the City of Sammamish. Discussions with the County are underway to transfer some of this parkland for the city to develop into community and neighborhood parks.

School lands contain a large number of open space and active recreation acres. Another short-term objective involves the creation of partnerships between the City and the Issaquah and Lake Washington School Districts. Recognition of the dual-purpose potential of the recreation acres on our school lands is critical to achieving our goals in the short- and long-term. To meet the community's recreation and service demands in the short-term, we will first focus on elementary school sites for their future redevelopment potential, and formulate a development strategy to complete the necessary physical improvements at identified locations. This type of partnership with the school districts is another creative way to meet the community's park facility needs.

Even as we acquire parkland through various means, we will need to develop new community and neighborhood parks to begin to meet the immediate active recreation needs that have been so clearly identified. Through development of land already acquired, and land we hope to acquire in the short-term, the City can dramatically improve parkland inventory in the short-term and better position ourselves for continued growth and development of our park system.

Re-development of existing parks is the third priority identified in the short-term goals. The four parks (Pine Lake, NE Sammamish, Beaver Lake Park and East Sammamish parks) that were transferred from the County came to the City showing their age. In some instances a systematic renovation program is sufficient to maintain their functionality. In other cases, such as at Pine Lake Park, a new master plan is needed. Pine Lake Park's recent (2004) Phase I redevelopment increased the recreational use of this popular space while enhancing its existing character. The quality and longevity of our parks depend on making renovation and redevelopment such as this an ongoing priority.

Creating open spaces and greenways that connect activity areas via a unified greenway system is another key component of the vision expressed in this Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan. A well-planned greenway system may serve many functions for both people and wildlife. Connected wildlife corridors expand the variety of wild creatures that can thrive within a suburban environment. These lands also provide practical connections from individual neighborhoods to various parts of the City. Greenways provide buffers between various land uses, access to high points and vistas, neighborhood identity, and a means of binding the City together. A city trail system will enhance passive recreation opportunities within adjacent neighborhoods and connections to major east-west and north-south trails and pathways.

–The Parks and Recreation Department will work closely with the Community Development Department in addressing open space issues. ~~during the Comprehensive Plan process; and~~ In addition, the ~~the~~ ~~c~~City's Trails, Bikeways and Paths Master Plan~~, when complete, will~~ examines the associated opportunities and issues in greater detail.

Public support for parks and recreation and the Parks Plan has been broad-based and enthusiastic. Through meetings, public workshops, and surveys, the community has called for increasing active recreational opportunities for youth and adults, while preserving and maintaining Sammamish's natural beauty. Over the next few years, it will be critical that the City of Sammamish work hard to achieve balance in its efforts to provide citizens both passive and active recreation opportunities, to protect and enhance the environment, and to retain open space.

The following list of recommendations (Table 5-1) identifies capital projects the Parks and Recreation Department and the Parks and Recreation Commission believe should be given consideration in the short term. This list is not intended to serve as a specific "blueprint" for action, but, rather, as a general guideline for setting annual budget priorities and developing the Six-Year CIP. ~~. Clearly our deficit is great.~~ These short-term objectives are intended to meet two objectives: sustaining the ELOS to ensure that, at a minimum, development of park and recreational facilities keeps pace with anticipated growth, and strives to expand our existing park system to better meet community needs as public funding is available. ~~increase the functionality of our existing parks and begin to build a solid foundation for our parks system.~~ Obviously, circumstances will influence which and how many of these recommendations can be accomplished in the anticipated time frame.

Some of the goals listed in the following table have already been achieved. These are noted by an asterisk (*). Others are underway and are noted accordingly.

Table 5.1

Implementation Strategy: Short Term Recommendations: 2000 - 2010

Acquisition

- King County Land Transfers
  - Community Park Sites (40-60 acres)
  - Neighborhood Park Sites (12-15 acres)

- Neighborhood Parks
  - Lake Sammamish shoreline / waterfront access*
  - 212th corridor / service area *

- Community Parks
  - 40+ acres for active parkland. Land bank for future Community Park development
  - Central Park property (Sammamish Commons)*

- Open Space/Greenways
  - Greenway Connections (Beaver Lake Preserve)*
    - Between large open spaces. Passive recreation and habitat corridors.

  - Trails/Bikeways/Paths Connections
    - As needed to facilitate city-wide trail system (covered in more detail in the Trails, Bikeways and Paths Master Plan)

Development

- Community Parks
  - Large 40+ acre active park/sports complex
  - ~~30~~39.4~~-~~Acre (27 ac of park) Sammamish Commons / Civic Campus (design underway)

- Neighborhood Parks
  - Ebright Creek Park (Phase I) (master planning underway)
  - Teen Activity Park/Skate Court (design underway)
  - Lake Sammamish Shoreline Park

- Open Space Parks/ Greenways / Trails
  - City Trails/Bikeways/Paths System implementation
  - Beaver Lake Preserve
  - Evans Creek Preserve

Redevelopment

- Existing City of Sammamish Parks
  - Pine Lake Park (Restoration Master Plan complete, Phase I construction completed 2004)*
  - East Sammamish Park

- Northeast Sammamish Neighborhood Park (substantial renovation work completed 2002)*
- Beaver Lake Park - Explore opportunity for improvements.

- School Parks
  - Explore opportunities for improvements to various school sites, as available. Foster long-term relationship and enter into formal partnership with Issaquah and Lake Washington School Districts. Individual projects to be identified that create new capacity for sports fields and/or community park space.

5.3 Long-Term Capital Recommendations (to 2020)

When Sammamish incorporated in August 1999, the park system on the Plateau consisted of a large amount of undeveloped open space parkland and a small number of developed active parks. Creating a complete parks system in Sammamish and ~~A~~addressing the identified ~~glaring~~ deficit and parks and recreational desires of Sammamish residents includes ~~ in~~ developing ~~ed~~ community and neighborhood parks, creating a trail system that connects services, and preserving open space and habitat corridors. ~~ are all important steps in creating a complete park system in Sammamish.~~

The long-term vision ~~ultimate plan~~ for our park system is to create and connect active parks and open spaces so that Sammamish maintains its rural, park-like qualities in the context of existing and future residential development. The challenge for meeting our long-term parks goals will lie in finding the right balance, in the allocation of our limited resources, between current development efforts and acquiring and banking land for future development. Our success will depend on carefully defining and articulating a solid vision, maintaining community support and crafting a realistic and efficient funding package.

The following recommendations address the physical components needed to create the envisioned park system by the year 2020. There is, therefore, some overlap between these recommendations and those for action in the short-term found in the “Short-Term

Capital Recommendations" section. As in the previous table, completed goals are marked with an asterisk (*); and projects currently underway are noted as such.

Table 5.2

Implementation Strategy: Long Term Recommendations: to 2020

Acquisition

- King County Land Transfers
  - Community Park Sites (40-60 acres)
  - Neighborhood Park Sites (12-15 acres)

- Neighborhood Parks
  - Lake Sammamish shoreline/waterfront access*
  - 212th corridor / service area*
  - Northwest area
  - Northeast area
  - Central area
  - East Lake Sammamish Corridor
  - Southwest area

- Community Parks
  - (1) 40+ acre site for active parks. Land bank for future Community Park development.
  - Central Park property (Sammamish Commons)*

- Open Space/Greenways
  - East Sammamish Greenway
  - Greenway Connections (Beaver Lake Preserve)*
    - Between large open spaces. Passive recreation and habitat corridors.
  - Trails/Bikeways/Paths Connections
    - As needed to facilitate citywide trails/bikeways/paths system.

Development

- Community Parks (3)
  - Large 40+ acre active park/sports complex
  - 30-Acre Sammamish Commons / Civic Campus (design underway)
  - South area of Sammamish

- Neighborhood Parks
  - Teen Activity Park/Skate Court (design underway)
  - 212th Area Park (Ebright Creek Park – design underway)
  - Lake Sammamish Shoreline Access Park
  - Northwest area
  - Northeast area
  - Southeast area
  - Southwest area

- Open Space Parks/ Greenways / Trails
  - City Trails/Bikeways/Paths System implementation
  - Beaver Lake Preserve
  - Evans Creek Preserve
  - East Sammamish Greenway
  - Gas pipeline corridor
  - Power line corridors
  - East Lake Sammamish Greenway

- Community Center
  - Teen Center
  - Meeting Space
  - Recreation Space
  - Aquatic Facility

Re-development

- Existing City of Sammamish Parks
  - Pine Lake Park (Restoration Master Plan complete, Phase I construction completed 2004)*
  - East Sammamish Park
  - Northeast Sammamish Neighborhood Park (substantial renovation work completed 2002)*
  - Beaver Lake Park – Explore opportunity for improvements or expansion of sports fields.

- School Parks
  - Explore opportunities for improvements to various school sites / sportsfields. Foster long-term relationship and enter into formal partnership with Issaquah and Lake Washington School Districts. Individual projects to be identified that create new capacity for sports fields and/or community park space.

Each element and objective of this plan – community parks, neighborhood parks, waterfront access, –open space, greenways

and trails – is seen as an important component of an overall parks system intended to help make Sammamish an eminently livable community, family-friendly and kid-safe. This vision of Sammamish will help guide us in our pursuit of new facilities to accommodate the growing population. At the same time, redevelopment and renovation are recurring themes that cannot be neglected if the quality and the function of our existing parks are to address user needs as Sammamish matures.

~~5.~~45.4 Costs and Funding

Considering the amount of work involved in addressing the existing park facility deficit, implementing ~~achieving~~ both the short-term and the long-term parks goals will require the community's commitment, the city's willingness to explore innovative solutions, and the cooperative efforts of a number of organizations. The acquisition, development and re-development goals described here have been set only after much input from a variety of sources and careful consideration of local recreational needs. The task that lies ahead, of establishing the foundation of the city's park system, will be difficult, but exciting, as the city proceeds to establish, parcel by parcel, a tangible legacy for future generations to enjoy.

Having explored the community's priorities, delineating existing conditions, assessing deficits and proposing projects to address those deficits, we now turn to the financial aspect of the plan. ~~For the short-term goals, funding options will be presented.~~

5.4a ~~For~~ Short Term Goals

The previous tables illustrate a considerable need for acquisitions, and new and renovated parks. They also indicate the reality that the funds necessary to build a parks system essentially from scratch will have to come from a number of sources. One part of the solution is one-time funding from special circumstances. Some examples include interagency land transfers, endowments, partnering, and other innovative financing resources. These funding sources have already come into play in some of the acquisitions the city has made; and the department is optimistic that as it remains alert to

opportunities, flexible toward implementation, and earnest in its efforts to maintain public goodwill, it will remain ready to respond as the opportunities arise.

The short-term goals include a time frame beginning in 2000 and ending in 2010. It is important to note that the stated goals are tentative, and dependent upon financing. The dates shown assume immediate and complete funding of stated priorities. The city's capital resources are not such that this level of funding can possibly be achieved through the general fund sources. To achieve these park development goals within the short-term period will require outside funding. One funding option that will need to be explored is a parks bond. Lacking community support for a parks bond, implementation is expected to take place over a longer period.

It cannot be overemphasized that the city's parks deficit has accumulated over a long period of time. The speed and thoroughness with which this deficit is erased are going to be determined by the community's willingness to commit the necessary resources to accomplish the task.

5.4b ~~For~~ Long-Term Goals

Discussing funding for longer-term projects is a difficult task. Over the next 20 years, some of the funding sources listed in this section will undoubtedly cease to exist, replaced by new ones. Community economic realities will change. And recreation practices themselves will continue to evolve.

The logical question becomes, “What, then, is the value of long-term goals?” It is an important question, the answer to which provides the key to this document. *The value in setting long-term goals in this Parks Comprehensive Plan lies in defining a larger context in which the short-term goals may be accomplished.* The short-term goals stated here are simply steps in creating a truly comprehensive and defined parks system, carefully envisioned and methodically constructed.

But this is not intended to be a static vision, once-defined and never changed. Just as important as laying out the original vision, this document will undergo periodic review and revision. As circumstances change, so will the parks plan. This way, the goals articulated in this plan may be updated in order to address changing realities so that this document may remain a relevant planning tool.

Ultimately, the question of how much of this plan will be implemented is one to be answered by the community. While the city is committed to exploring innovative funding options, implementation of the long-term goals proposed here will greatly depend on the value residents place on parks, and on what kind of role they want to see parks play in the community.

5.4c Potential General Funding Sources

As has been discussed, we will need to take advantage of a wide array of funding in order to implement this plan. Following is an overview of some of the primary sources available for capital project funding.

❒ Special Funding Methods

Impact Fees Impact fees are charges paid by new development to reimburse local governments for the capital cost of public facilities that are needed to serve new development and the people who occupy the new development.

The Growth Management Act of 1990 authorizes local governments in Washington to charge impact fees. RCW 82.02.050 et seq. contains the provisions of the Growth Management Act which authorize and describe the

requirements for impact fees.

Pursuant to impact fees, new development is synonymous with “growth”. The public facilities that can be paid for by impact fees are “system improvements” as opposed to “project improvements” (typically paid by the developer and designed to serve a particular development).

Impact fees for parks and recreation facilities in the City of Sammamish are based on the valuation of the City’s parks and recreation facilities divided by the current population (ELOS). It is based on one of the objectives of the Park and Open Space Plan that, as the community grows, at a minimum, park and recreation facility investments will keep pace with this growth.

Concession Contracts - The Department may consider concession service agreements for selected categories of recreation programs. Contracts negotiated on a service level, per capita basis, or percentage of gross revenues against a guaranteed minimum could be considered as the need or opportunity becomes apparent.

Concession contracts may be multi-year, renewed annually or for a single activity. Audit procedures and strict performance standards should be established as conditions of an agreement. Such contracts may also provide concessionaire participation in site and/or facility improvements, where long-term relationships are to be established between the Department and the contractor.

User Fees - The fee structure typically preferred by recreation agencies is a system of individual activity fees. This reflects the common desire to offset certain traditional activities free of any fees or charges while allowing the Department to defray operating costs and expenses for intensive activities such as league sports, aquatics or specialized recreation activity.

Additionally, there may be fees for "special use" park facilities and entrance fees, plus activity fees, at other facilities such as sports parks, or recreation centers.

The actual fee schedule is a function of policy and may be subject to periodic review. Adoption of user fee schedules should consider “market values” for public recreation services, which has a modifying effect on the fee amount charged. User fees typically do not offset all public costs for parks and recreation and, thus, should be considered an

offset of a portion of program operations and maintenance expenses.

Special Fund for Parks & Recreation - The City may approach the public to request their support for parks and recreation through creation of a Special or Benefit District Assessment. The funds are available exclusively for parkland acquisition and development. This revenue source is normally ongoing and assessed annually on an "assessment unit" basis for residential parcels with clearly defined public benefits within a specific service area and for a specified amount and timeframe.

Parks & Recreation Service Area (PRSA) - Section 36.68 RCW provides for the creation of park and recreation service areas, which can consist of all or a portion of a county. PRSA's may include cities within their boundaries, although this is not a requirement. PRSA's may be initiated by passage of a county resolution or by petition on the part of the City. In either case, simple majority approval by voters within the proposed service area is required. If approved by the voters, PRSA's may issue bonds or enact special levies for the construction and maintenance of recreation facilities. PRSA's are considered to be taxing authorities in their own right, and any debt incurred, following voter approval, does not count against a city or county's debt limit. The statute allows a county to assign operational responsibility for facilities developed by a PRSA to a city, through an interlocal agreement.

Bond Financing - There are several bonding mechanisms used for parks and recreation. The creation and flow of bond revenues involves a public debt financing requiring legal and/or voter consideration in some instances. These funding mechanisms should be considered for use as a function of enterprise activity where public/ private recreation development opportunities are identified.

General Obligation Bond Funds - Primarily used for development of public facilities where long-term debt financing based on a new revenue source is deemed appropriate. Typically, is funded through an increase in property tax for a specified time. This financing is subject to voter approval. Under a voted general obligation bond, voters would authorize a city issue bond and simultaneously authorize the city to increase property taxes to pay debt service on the bond. To be approved, the ballot measure must receive a 60% approval and the total number of "Yes" votes must at least be equal to 40% of the number of voters who voted in the most recent general election. State law limits the amount of voted general obligation bonds that a city can issue to 2.5% of

the City's assessed valuation.

Councilmanic (Limited Tax) Bonds - The governing body of a city can authorize the issuance of limited tax bonds. While these bonds would not have a dedicated source of payment, such as an excess property tax levy, they would be secured by pledge of the city to pay debt service out of existing revenues. State law limits the amount of limited tax bonds that a city can issue to 1.5% of the City's assessed valuation.

Joint Powers Authority - Normally a public authority formed from two or more governmental or non-profit entities and based on lease agreements, project revenues and insurance programs. Most often these projects are public facilities; however, they can be joint public and private.

Certificates of Participation - Used for the acquisition of real property, facilities development and equipment in projects designed for revenue generation. The "C.O.P.'s" may be used to finance public/private ventures where lease agreements, project revenues and project insurance programs become the form of security. While cities have the authority to enter into lease purchase contracts, in Washington state they have apparently not used this authority to secure lease revenue bonds or COPs. Part of the reason for this is that bond counsels in Washington require that the city at least count the principal amount of the lease against their debt limitation. As a result, there would be no benefit for a city to issue lease revenue bonds or COPs rather than to simply issue limited tax general obligation bonds.

Lease Revenue Bonds - Like certificates of participation, are based on a lease agreement and are not subject to the constitutional debt limitation. However, lease revenue bonds require that the lessor be either a governmental entity approved to issue the bonds or a non-profit corporation that issues the bonds on behalf of a government body. Lease revenue bond proceeds may be combined with tax based revenues to support the cost of land acquisition, facilities and operational expenses. Thus a private discretionary resource of funds and a public resource of funds combine to achieve a financing objective.

Special Assessment - Special assessments may be created where the public benefit of the assessment can be clearly defined and there is a public purpose and the total assessment does not exceed the cost of the improvement and related bond financing. The Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) is a form of special assessment, which may be used to establish a "Parks Bond".

Revenue Bond Funds – Revenue bonds encompass a broad category of financing mechanisms. For the purposes of project development, revenue-bonding procedures may be used based on authorizing statutes or based on leasehold values of land, facilities and operating entities that create a cash flow. Cities also have authority to issue revenue bonds for utility purposes such as water service, sewer service, refuse and storm water drainage.

❒ Additional Funding Program Options

The following identifies other agreements and/or enterprise activities, which may be utilized to create new sources of revenue.

Joint Development - Public/ private or public/ public partnerships designed to leverage each dollar through the added economics of joint development in areas of acquisition, O & M, infrastructure development, joint use parking/ drainage, etc. Examples include commercial recreation such as miniature golf or standard golf courses, thumbed attractions, aquatic centers, amusement parks, sports centers, theater or performing arts facilities, arenas and other forms of enterprise tied to recreation services.

Joint Use - While not actually considered joint development, there may be opportunities for maximizing facility value, such as joint use parking from an adjacent public or private facility that will reduce the effective cost of the new facility (parking, surface water retention, etc.)

Philanthropy - Contributions from private donors may provide an excellent source of capital and operation funding as well as potential leverage to attain matching funding.

Easements - Interlocal, rights-or-way, conservation areas and property that is used for utilities or other public domain where parks and recreation assets such as trails, pathways and open playfields may be developed.

Other -

- Transfer of Development Rights
- Purchase of Development Rights
- Public Benefit Rating System

- Trading Public Benefits:
  As an example, a particular development may reduce its affordable housing requirement and use the dollars required for that subsidy on an active or passive park capital or O & M subsidy, if in the view of the public, a park subsidy is more valuable or critical.

❒ Public Statutory Funding Programs

One category of government funding available as a resource is commonly referred to as "statutory funding." There are several statutory funding programs administered through various agencies with funds available for parks projects. The State of Washington's Interagency Committee on Outdoor Recreation is one well-known agency that administers such funding, which, in its case, is awarded on a competitive basis. Also, the Federal Government has several funding programs dedicated to providing funds for recreation- and leisure-related projects.

The following identifies current statutory funding programs that may be considered for parks and recreation development.

State and Federal Funding Programs:

- Boating Infrastructure Grants (BIG)
- Boating Facilities Program (BFP)
- Firearms and Archery Range Recreation (FARR)
- Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)
- Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities (NOVA)
- National Recreational Trails Program (NRTP)
- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP)
- Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA)
- Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF)

Most or all of the public funding sources listed above are highly competitive. Participation in the funding programs, administered by federal and state agencies, is dependent upon meeting the criteria of the funding program, including time frames and participation requirements.

VII. UTILITIES & PUBLIC SERVICES~~/ CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT~~

VISION

This Element addresses the public and franchise services and infrastructure required to serve the community~~, and is divided into two sub-elements:~~.

~~—~~ The vision of the Utilities ~~Sub~~ and Public Services element is to provide reliable utility and public service to the Sammamish Service Area while reducing safety, environmental and aesthetic impacts that can result from the construction and operation of utility facilities~~.~~.

~~The~~

- ~~The vision of the Public Services/Capital Facilities Sub-element is to establish policies to guide the development of the City's capital investment program in support of the City's vision for the future by:~~

  ~~- Providing a clear definition of the role and purpose of the City's capital investment program;~~

  ~~- Assuring that capital facility investments are prioritized to support anticipated growth in the locations targeted in the Land Use Plan;~~

  ~~- Identifying service standards for capital facilities which meet community expectations for municipal service delivery; and~~

  ~~- Requiring that adequate, long-term financial capacity exists to provide capital facilities needed to support expected growth while maintaining adopted service standards.~~

PRIMARY ISSUES

Utilities: Existing Conditions and Forecast Future Needs

Electricity Facilities and Capacity

Existing Conditions - Electricity

Puget Sound Energy (PSE) currently provides electrical service to 17,628 residential customers, and 1,112 commercial/retail customers in the Sammamish Study Area. Residential customers include single family residences and some and multi-family residences (apartment and condominium developments). Customers on commercial/retail meters include all retail stores, warehouses, office buildings, public facilities, utilities, and some multi-family developments as well.

PSE uses kilowatts (KW) as a measure for customer load analysis. PSE measures use by meters/residential units (not per capita). The following statistics are based on peak usage at any one time, or "instantaneous maximum loads," and therefore do not provide information about daily, monthly, or yearly averages. Total residential peak demand for the Study Area is 64,842 KW, and the average residential KW/customer is 3.7 KW. The total commercial/retail demand is 16,645 KW, and the average commercial KW/customer is 15 KW. Peak demands occur during the cold winter months, while demand in spring through fall is considerably less. The range of commercial/retail demand varies considerably more than residential demands. A large grocery store or office will be 300 to 500 KW, while a condominium load may be 2 to 3 KW. Residential demands generally range from 0.5 to 10 KW.

The Sammamish Study Area is primarily served by the following substations:

1. Sahalee Substation on Sahalee Way & NE 36 St.
2. Pine Lake Substation on 228 AVE SE & SE 31 St.
3. Klahanie Substation on Issaquah-Fall City Rd & Klahanie Dr SE (shopping center)

Each substation supplies from 33,000 KW peak in the winter and 27,000 KW peak in the summer. The stations also serve some demand outside of the Study Area, and provide back-up service to each other and other stations outside of the Study Area if a station is off-line for maintenance.

In addition, other local substations provide back-up service to the Sammamish Study Area. These stations are:

1. Redmond Substation by Bear Creek Mall in Redmond,
2. Fall City Substation north of downtown Fall City,
3. Pickering Substation on East Lake Sammamish Parkway at SE 61 St.

The Pine Lake, Klahanie and Sahalee stations are currently at capacity during the winter months. The peak demand for the Sammamish area is 93,356 KW, and the maximum capacity for the three stations is 33,000 x 3 or 99,000 KW.

Other facilities necessary to the provision of electric service to the area include two transmission lines. These lines are known as the Sammamish-Lake Tradition line which is a 115kV line serving the Pine Lake & Sahalee Substations, and the Sammamish-Maple Valley Transmission line which is a 230KV line that provides service to the Klahanie Substation. Existing electrical facilities are identified on the map depicted in **Figure VII-1**.

Future Conditions - Electricity

PSE analyzes system capacity on an annual basis. The analysis is based on peak load readings for all substations in the service area. As part of the analysis, PSE looks at system capacity at peak demand for normal operation, and whether the system is capable of maintaining adequate supply and voltage in the event of the loss of any station during that peak. In addition to this, PSE factors in the anticipated load growth for the next two years based on (1) knowledge of current development activity, and (2) a 2% growth rate for the years beyond known projects out to 10 years. As indicated earlier, the Study Area currently has enough capacity for normal peak operation with some reserve, but when a station is out of service, particularly the Pine Lake station, the system is at maximum capacity. PSE anticipates the general residential growth will continue at between ½% to 2% per year, depending on the economy over the next ten years. PSE also speculates that commercial load growth will be limited, as existing commercial/retail centers have already been built out, and no significant areas are planned for commercial/retail growth in the Study Area. PSE planners stay informed of changes in land use and zoning, to ensure that they can provide adequate services to new development.

PSE has plans to install a new substation called the Plateau Substation on NE 8th Street, just east of 228th Ave NE. Permitting for this project is anticipated to occur between 2002 to 2004, and the substation may be built between 2004 and 2006. This location is close to the commercial/retail load center in the central part of the City of Sammamish. Installation of a new substation at this location will shift load from Pine Lake and Sahalee Substations during normal operation, and will ensure that adequate back up is provided in the event of a station outage. The new substation will be served by the Sammamish-Lake Tradition 115kV transmission line, and as such, it will not be necessary to extend new lines any great distance. The Plateau substation will be served by existing feeder lines, and no new distribution lines will be required.

Figure VII-1 Utilities Service Lines

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To the extent possible, PSE will install new lines during the next phase of the 228th Ave NE road project. This will enable future distribution line taps from the Plateau Substation.

Facility Undergrounding

Jurisdictions choose to require undergrounding of utilities in public rights-of-way to prevent service interruptions to power and telephone as a result of storms and auto accidents, to eliminate life and safety hazards that result from fallen wires, to prevent the need for maintenance and pruning of trees and shrubs that grow into utility wires, and to improve aesthetics. Utilities tend to favor keeping lines above ground because it is easier to detect and repair damaged wires, and it is more cost effective install and maintain above ground lines.

The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) is the regulating agency for privately owned transportation and utility companies. The WUTC regulates the rates, services, and practices of privately owned utility companies, and has adopted two tariffs that are applicable to undergrounding: Schedules 70 and 71. These Schedules state the terms and conditions under which PSE will perform an underground conversion, and how the costs of undergrounding are divided among the utility provider and the party requesting the conversion. Typically when a utility requests to place facilities in a city's right-of-way, the utility and the city will enter into a franchise agreement that spells out all aspects of the agreement between the two parties, including maintenance, costs and undergrounding of utilities.

Recently, some cities have challenged Puget Sound Energy's (PSE) interpretation of Schedules 70 and 71, and the WUTC ruled in favor of PSE. PSE is currently working with these cities and others and WUTC staff in a collaborative process to produce revised schedules for WUTC consideration. As stated earlier, Schedules 70 and 71 specify the terms and conditions governing PSE's undergrounding of its existing facilities, including allocation of some costs to the party requesting the conversion. Additionally, requesting parties must perform or fund portions of the work such as trenching and restoration. The schedules apply to distribution systems operating at 15,000 volts (15kV) or less, and therefore are applicable to the majority of PSE's overhead distribution facilities. Underground installation of new facilities (such as extension to serve new development) does not typically require jurisdiction cost participation. The cost of system extensions to serve new development is typically borne by the developer and in turn a component of costs experienced by consumers of new development.

Natural Gas - Facilities and Capacity

Existing Conditions – Natural Gas

Puget Sound Energy supplies natural gas to Snohomish, King, Kittitas, Pierce, Thurston, and Lewis Counties, and serves more than 607,133 customers within those counties. It is estimated that PSE currently serves 11,065 customers within the Sammamish Study Area, including the Klahanie area.

The States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho consume 380 billion cubic feet of natural gas per year. Sixty percent (60%) of the region's natural gas supply comes from the north - British Columbia and Alberta, while the other 40% comes from domestic sources including the San Juan Basin in New Mexico, and from Texas in the south. Based on rate information, PSE estimates that the average household consumes approximately 100,000 cubic feet of gas per year, this estimate is based on the assumption that each household uses natural gas for both heat and hot water.

In terms of distribution, natural gas is supplied to the City of Sammamish by Williams Pipeline Corporation (formerly known as the Northwest Pipeline Corporation). Natural gas from the pipeline is reduced to 250 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) to feed high-pressure supply lines. Williams Pipeline operates 26" and 30" natural gas pipelines located within the Sammamish Study Area. See **Figure VII-1** for a generalized map.

High pressure supply lines (measuring 4", 6", 8", 12" and 16" in diameter) transport gas from gate stations to "District Regulators". At the present time there is approximately 13,500 feet of 12″ high-pressure line within the Sammamish City limits. This line is capable of supplying 2,500,000 cubic feet per hour to the Sammamish area.

District regulators reduce high-pressure gas to distribution operating pressures of 25 to 60 psig. Natural gas is currently supplied to the Sammamish Study Area through District Regulator #1343, otherwise known as the Beaver Lake Gate Station, and District Regulator #1342, known as the Redmond Gate Station. Both District Regulators have been set at 54 psig with a maximum operating pressure of 60 psig. Distribution regulators feed "distribution mains" which range from 1¼", 2", 4", 6" or 8" diameter lines. Distribution mains serve individual residential service lines which are typically 5/8" in diameter, and commercial and industrial service lines that range from 1¼" or 2" in diameter. Puget Sound Energy has approximately 165 miles of main serving the Sammamish Study Area.

Forecast Future Needs – Natural Gas

Because natural gas is not considered an essential service, PSE is not mandated to provide service. Extension of service is therefore based on requests for new service and the results of market analysis designed to determine if revenues from an extension will offset the cost of construction.

When planning the size of new gas mains, PSE uses a model that assumes that all new households will use natural gas, since 99% of new homes constructed (in which builders have a choice) are using natural gas. PSE forecasts customer additions using a forecast analysis calculation based on PSE's revenue report which is generated by city tax codes.

PSE has two options for increasing capacity in its system – implementation of techniques to increase capacity in the existing system, or construction of new facilities. When increasing capacity is no longer possible, PSE must construct new facilities.

Minimum pressure delivery through intermediate pressure mains is approximately 15 psig. If pressure delivery drops below 15 psig, there are several methods that can be used to increase pressure in an existing line. These include:

- Looping the distribution and/or supply lines to provide an alternative route for the gas to travel to an area needing additional supply. This method often involves construction of high-pressure lines, district regulators, and intermediate pressure lines,
- Installation of lines parallel to existing lines to supplement supply of natural gas to a particular service area,
- Replacement of existing pipelines to increase volume. (This includes efforts to replace low-pressure cast iron systems with intermediate pressure plastic systems.)

If it is not possible to increase capacity by using the above methods, new construction may be required. There are three types of construction:

- New or replacement of existing facilities due to increased capacity requirements due to new building construction and conversion from alternate fuel.
- Main replacement to facilitate improved maintenance of facility.
- Replacement or relocation of facilities due to municipal and state projects.

The following major projects are anticipated between now and the year 2010 to serve customers in the Sammamish Study Area, including the Klahanie area.

Planned for 2000-2004:
Due to growth on the plateau over the past several years, the existing system is in need of reinforcement in order to insure reliable gas service. PSE is therefore evaluating the feasibility of running 12" high pressure main from the Beaver Lake Gate Station (24400 block of SE 32nd St), northbound to NE 8th St, with an eventual tie into the existing 4" intermediate pressure main near the intersection of 228th Ave NE and NE 8th St.

Completed in 2002:
PSE recently completed a portion of the above mentioned project by extending approximately 6,000 feet of high pressure gas main from the Beaver Lake Gate Station to 248th Ave SE and approximately SE 17th. This increased pressure to the Klahanie area and surrounding areas, however, there is still need to bring increased pressure to the Sahalee area.

Planned for 2003-2005:
PSE can increase pressure to the Sahalee area by installing/replacing an existing gas main with a new 8" gas main. A definite route for this main has not yet been identified.

Due to the growing popularity of natural gas in the Sammamish Plateau and surrounding areas, PSE will continually evaluate the necessity of the project described above. Changes in the project plan alternatives, route and construction schedule may occur, as they are dependent on budgets and WUTC cooperation. In addition, Puget Sound Energy will review projects proposed by the City of Sammamish and may take advantage of opportunities to add more pipe in an effort to reinforce their system.

Telecommunication - Telephone

Telephone companies serve local exchange areas by "Central Offices" or CO's. These offices contain switching equipment that provides service to an area. In the Sammamish Study Area, telephone service is provided in by both Qwest and Verizon. Qwest provides service to southern portion of the City and Verizon provides service to the northern portion of the Study Area. The Qwest CO is located at 6401 228th Ave SE in Issaquah. Qwest uses fiber optic lines to provide service to the area. These lines are located in E. Lake Sammamish Parkway, 228th Avenue SE, SE 8th Street, Issaquah Pine Lake Road, and SE 32nd Street/Issaquah Beaver Lake Road and are depicted on **Figure VII-1**. Verizon provides service to the area north of Qwest's northern service boundary. Verizon's service area extends north of the Redmond-Fall City Road. Due to the growth in the Sammamish area, Verizon opened a new CO to serve this area that is located at 20929 Redmond-Fall City Highway. The office serves a 29.6 square mile area. Verizon was not able to provide the City with a map of the service area.

While Qwest and Verizon were not able to provide the City with specific information related to future forecasts, both companies stated that there is adequate coverage at present, and that the existing facilities are capable of accommodating growth in the future.

Telecommunication – Personal Wireless

Personal wireless services are those services that use radio waves to transmit voice and/or data using the radio frequency spectrum. Personal wireless facilities use ground-based directional receivers, or antennas, which may be located on a variety of different types of structures including utility poles, cellular towers (also known as monopoles) or buildings. Since incorporation the City of Sammamish has issued permits to T-Mobil, (previously VoiceStream) for the construction of new cellular towers. The sites are located at 831 211th Place NE and 1103 East Lake Sammamish Blvd. Sprint has a cellular tower at 22803 SE 21st Street and AT&T has two towers, one at 2030 212th Avenue SE and one at 228th Avenue between SE

16th and SE 17th Streets. Additionally, there are a cellular monopole and tank-mounted cellular facility at the Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District's water tank at 22026 NE 12th Street.

Wireless companies analyze market demand and expand services in response to increased demand. Capacity of wireless facilities is based on number of facilities in an area, number of customers, and customer use, and cellular companies consider information related to demand and capacity to be proprietary information. Capacity can be expanded, however by dividing larger service areas into smaller service areas and increasing the number of channels in the service area, or through advances in technology.

Telecommunication - Cable

Comcast, currently provides Video and High Speed Data (HSD) cable services to approximately 16,533 residential customers in the Sammamish Study Area, including the Klahanie area. The type of facility that is required to provide cable service is a "fiber backbone" with a coaxial distribution system. The distribution cables are typically located on poles owned and maintained by Puget Sound Energy and/or Qwest, or they are located underground.

According to AT&T, the capacity of the current cable system in relation to the existing customer base is unlimited, and it does have the capabilities to expand cable service when needed.

General - Electromagnetic Fields (EMF)

Electric and magnetic fields exist in nature as well as around all types of electrical devices. The electric and magnetic fields around electrical appliances and power lines fall within the extremely low frequency (ELF) range. For several years, scientists reflecting a broad range of scientific disciplines have considered the question of whether EMF presents a hazard to human health.

The Telecommunications Act of 1996 and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulate the emissions of electromagnetic radiation from cellular facilities by setting thresholds for acceptable levels of radiation. Consistent with Federal requirements, the City's development code requires that applicants provide verification from a licensed engineer documenting that acceptable levels are not exceeded. The Federal government administers the Telecommunications Act, and cities do not have the authority to interfere with, or override the standards required by the Federal Government. Provided an applicant demonstrates that the required thresholds have been met, the City cannot impose any additional requirements.

At this time, there are no federal or state regulations or standards for low frequency EMF exposure from electric power lines. There are some requirements in the National Electrical Safety Code for power line field strength. However, federal and state research provides some direction for possible techniques to lessen exposure to EMF, with federal studies suggesting passive regulatory action is warranted such as a continued emphasis on educating both the public and the regulated community on means aimed at reducing exposures.

The local service provider to the Sammamish area, Puget Sound Energy (PSE), has adopted a policy statement on electric and magnetic fields (EMF). PSE's policy states that "Puget Sound Energy has and will continue to:

- Follow all applicable laws and regulations governing the installation of electrical facilities,
- Monitor research, regulations, legal actions, and communications on extremely low frequency EMF to further develop our ability to communicate with our customers, our employees and government officials,

- Support the existing research program on extremely low frequency EMF jointly funded with and coordinated by the federal government,
- Respond to customer and employee requests for information and provide free in-home measurements of extremely low frequency magnetic fields to customers who request them, and
- Participate in public proceedings to enhance understanding of the scientific studies, and to review the limits of existing information."

Solid Waste

Existing Conditions – Solid Waste

The King County Department of Natural Resources, Solid Waste Division, operates King County's transfer and disposal system comprised of a regional landfill, eight transfer stations, and two rural drop boxes for residential and non-residential self-haul customers and commercial haulers. Local hauling services in the unincorporated areas and a majority of cities are provided by private garbage collection companies which receive oversight through the Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC). The closest waste transfer stations to the City of Sammamish are in Kirkland at the Rose Hill (Houghton) station, and at the Factoria transfer station in Bellevue.

Currently, local haulers within the City of Sammamish operate within two service areas: Rabanco Connections and Waste Management Sno-King. Waste Management serves the northern portion of the City of Sammamish to north side of NE 8th Street. Rabanco serves customers from the south side of NE 8th Street to the city limits in all directions.

Table VII-A provides a comparison of Solid Waste service and rates between Rabanco Connections and Waste Management Sno-King.

TABLE VII-A
COMPARISON OF SOLID WASTE SERVICE AND RATES

INFORMATION ITEM	RABANCO CONNECTIONS	WASTE MANAGEMENT (SNO-KING)
Frequency of Service - Garbage	Weekly	Weekly
Frequency of Service – Recycle	Weekly	Weekly
Frequency of Service – Yard Waste (March - November)	Weekly	Weekly
Frequency of Service – Yard Waste (December - February, Rabanco)	Monthly	Bi-weekly
Monthly Cost – Garbage (one 32 gallon can) and Recycle, weekly pickup [1]	$13.73	$14.40
Monthly Cost (March-November) Yard Waste	$7.23	$9.33

Source: *King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan*, 2001.
Note: [1] Billed every three months (per Rabanco) with a typical bill equaling $41.19 for the three month period.

Future Needs – Local and Regional

When an area incorporates, it has the option to establish a franchise with a private hauler but is not required to do so. If a local jurisdiction enters into a franchise, the franchise regulations would supersede state regulations and the private hauler is no longer regulated by the State. In accordance with State Law, the holder of the franchise or permit in the incorporating area may continue to operate for the remaining term of the original franchise or permit, or for seven years, whichever time period is shorter (RCW 35.02.160).

King County's disposal system for mixed municipal solid waste (MMSW) comprises one active landfill – the Cedar Hills Regional Landfill – and ten closed landfills. The currently active Cedar Hills Regional Landfill will reach its permitted capacity and close during this 20-year planning period.

Public Services ~~/Capital Facilities~~: Existing Conditions and Forecast Future Needs

This section provides a brief summary of existing public services ~~and capital facilities~~ which support services to City of Sammamish residents. Projected needs for the next six years are also summarized in this section and presented in table format in **Appendix B**. The descriptions are necessarily brief; the reader should consult the documents listed within this chapter for more detailed information on capital facilities in the City of Sammamish. Maps of various public facilities are identified in **Figures VII-2 to VII-4**.

Water

Existing Conditions - Water

Water facilities serving the City of Sammamish are provided primarily through the Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District. The northern portion of the city is served by the Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District. For more detailed information on existing water facilities serving the City of Sammamish, consult the Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District Comprehensive Water Plan and the Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District Water Comprehensive Plan.

The Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District is a Class A water system which is hydraulically divided into two parts: the Plateau Zone, located south of Redmond-Fall City Road, and the Cascade View Zone, located north of Redmond-Fall City Road. Both zones, especially the Plateau Zone, have experienced rapid population growth, particularly during the last decade. The District has responded to growth by seeking additional groundwater sources as well as pursuing connection to the regional water supply, including a regional water connection in conjunction with the Cascade Water Alliance. The Plateau Zone has 14 wells spaced throughout the Plateau Zone and five storage tanks. This zone has two interties with Issaquah, one intertie with the Overdale Water Association, and four interties with the Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District. The Cascade View Zone is served by three wells and two storage tanks, with interties with the Union Hill Water Association for emergency use. Due to the escalating water demand caused by rapid development in the Plateau Zone, a water allocation process was implemented in 1998 (after 9 years of intermittent temporary moratoriums) to randomly select applications for water ERUs.

Within the Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District, water is supplied by five groundwater wells. Three of the production wells, and a monitoring well, are located in the Evans Creek Valley. The other two wells (Well 3 and 4) are located in the Plateau above Evans Creek Valley and ground elevations 200 to 300 feet higher than the Evans Creek Well Field. Water treatment of the supply from the five production wells is not currently required except for Well 3, which is chlorinated at a sufficient concentration to control hydrogen sulfide presence in this water supply. This well is only activated during periods of peak demand.

Figure VII-2
Water and Sewer Service Lines

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Figure VII-3 Surface Water Facilities (Retention/Detention)

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Figure VII-4
Public Facilities Map

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The Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District also has an emergency intertie with the City of Redmond. The current water rights held by the Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District appear to be more than adequate to meet the demand within the District's service area through the year 2020. However, changes in a rural designation of land use for the Evans Creek Valley or any portion of it could quickly increase the demand on the system.

Projected Needs - Water

The Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District based its analysis of future need on current zoning on an individual parcel level, including existing development, sensitive areas, topography and other features. An average growth rate of 4 percent was assumed until buildout, anticipated in the year 2015, with a population of 79,441 within the Plateau Zone of the District (includes Klahanie). Future need was based on a level of service of 246 gallons per household (ERU) per day. The District is investigating the procurement of new water supplies to meet projected increases in demand resulting from growth in its service area. One of the District's objectives is to obtain enough water to allow buildout to saturation, which is anticipated to occur around 2015. As a supply strategy, the District would prefer to remain independent of the regional water system and continue to serve its customers with groundwater. However, the District is also being prudent in pursuing regional alternatives as a backup strategy. A supply study conducted for the District identified 13 alternatives for obtaining additional sources of water to supplement the District's current supplies, with 6 more alternatives subsequently added for consideration. After extensive analyses, the Board decided to pursue a combination of alternatives to meet the District's projected supply needs. These alternatives are presented in the District's Six-Year Water Capital Facility Plan in **Appendix B**.

The Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District based its analysis of future need on the 1995 Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) forecasting model, the District's history of metered connections, current contracts for service to new development, and an analysis of the future potential for development in the planning area. The increase in households through the year 2020 is expected to be 873, with a total of 3,670 households. Future need was based on a level of service of 271 gallons per household (ERU) per day. While the water supply and hydraulic capacity are sufficient to meet expected growth, the capacity of the storage system is limiting and additional storage capacity will be required by the year 2006. In addition, evaluation has identified deficiencies for fire flow in the water supply, including the need for emergency power for to assure continued supply, and hydraulic capacity in the distribution system of the Sahalee Estates Plat. Each of these deficiencies, including the need for additional storage, is addressed in the District's Six-Year Water Capital Facility Plan in **Appendix B**.

Sewer

Existing Conditions - Sewer

The City of Sammamish is provided sewer service through two districts: Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District and the Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District. For more detailed information on existing sewer facilities serving the City of Sammamish, consult the Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District Comprehensive Wastewater Plan and the Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District Sewer Comprehensive Plan.

The Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District is currently in the process of developing an updated sewer capital facility plan, which will reflect existing conditions of the sewer system within the District. The current Wastewater Comprehensive Plan is dated 1987/1988 with an amendment in 1994. This updated plan should be completed in 2003. In reviewing existing locations of sewer lines, the District has sewer service primarily along major roads, including Inglewood Hill Road (except between 224th Avenue NE and 211th Avenue NE), NE 8th Street, 228th Avenue, and E. Lake Sammamish.

Most of the planning area within the Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District is already sewered, with minimal opportunities for extension to occur; mostly as a result of development infill. The sewer system is comprised of 15 collection basins serving approximately 2,400 acres with 53 miles of sewer pipe and 13 lift stations. Wastewater is discharged to King County Water Pollution Control Facilities in the City of Redmond.

Projected Needs - Sewer

The Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District is currently in the process of developing an updated sewer capital facility plan, which will reflect projects to be undertaken by the District within the next six years. The District should be close to completion on the plan by 2003.

The Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District calculated the volume of wastewater it must convey at saturation development, based on the 1996 King County Comprehensive Plan and the 1995 King County Zoning Atlas. Based on historical growth within the District, the average rate of growth in customers is anticipated to be 1.6 percent per year from 2000 to 2010, and 0.4 percent per year from 2010 to 2020. In the year 2020, capacity is anticipated to be reached under current zoning, with a population of 14,500 within the District. Few capacity problems are projected to occur due to growth. Most of the anticipated capacity problems are due to the impact of lift stations pumping into the sewer system immediately downstream. The District will monitor these locations to identify the need for capital improvements. Several sections of the existing sewer system are expected to be over capacity at full development. These sections will be replaced with larger pipes as identified in the District's Capital Improvement Plan. As part of the plan development process, the District analyzed the existing system and discovered infiltration and inflow (I/I) during large infrequent storm events, minor lift station deficiencies, minor capacity constraints, telemetry and control limitations, and wastewater quality problems. The improvements to correct these problems are listed in the District's Six-Year Sewer Capital Facility Plan in **Appendix B**.

Stormwater

Existing Conditions - Stormwater

In 2001, a *Stormwater Management Comprehensive Plan* was developed by the City in compliance with the regulatory requirements of the Growth Management Act, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Rule, and the Puget Sound Water Quality Management Plan.

An inventory of the constructed drainage system was conducted by the King County Surface Water Management (KCSWM) and Roads Maintenance Divisions in the mid 1990s. The information from these sources covers approximately one-third of the current area of the City. To obtain more data, the City and SPWSD jointly hired a contractor to update the drainage inventory information. The City's stormwater facilities consist of the following system elements:

- 408,947 feet of stormwater conveyance pipe,
- 3,519 catch basins,
- 501,659 feet of open ditches,
- 154 residential retention/detention stormwater facilities,
- 34 commercial retention/detention stormwater facilities,
- 18 oil/water separators,

- 21 regional facilities (channels, pipes, enclosed drains).

King County is currently the stormwater system maintenance service provider for the City, with the contract administered through two departments, the Department of Transportation and the Department of Natural Resources.

As part of the Stormwater Management Comprehensive Plan, the following four alternatives for service delivery were explored:

- Alternative 1: Continue to contract with King County,
- Alternative 2: Contract with a Utility District,
- Alternative 3: Contract with a Neighboring City,
- Alternative 4: Develop In-House Capability.

During the development of the Stormwater Management Comprehensive Plan, Alternatives 1 and 2 appeared to be the most viable. Alternative 3 does not appear to be a viable option at this time, based on inquiries to five neighboring jurisdictions. Alternative 4 is part of the City's long-term vision, and is an option that is likely to be reconsidered as the City's staff and capabilities expand. The City solicited proposals from three potential service providers and selected a shared service provision contract, with some services provided by King County and others by the Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District.

Projected Needs - Stormwater

In determining future need, the City utilized a total buildout population of 76,000 in the year 2014. Because this is the first stormwater CIP for the City, this program focuses initially on clearly identifiable localized problems. The CIP addresses future projects that require considerable analysis, design, and/or large amounts of funding. This plan includes recommendations to include King County Basin Study Projects that would have regional or significant local improvement benefits. The stormwater CIP also includes drainage elements of transportation projects identified in the City's Transportation Improvement Program (TIP).

The CIP includes the following project types:

- Two "Quick Fix" projects. These projects can be pursued with minimal analysis or design and pose no obvious substantial risk to downstream property or resources. The projects do not require the mobilization of equipment larger than a backhoe or small dump truck, nor do they involve complicated permitting. The projects are not expected to exceed $40,000 each, but they will allow high-priority problems to be resolved quickly and will demonstrate that the City is improving its stormwater infrastructure. The CIP also recommends that $50,000 per year be set aside for as-yet unidentified "Quick Fix" projects that might result in the years following the initial improvements.
- One "Study" project. This project requires investigation before the capital needs can be determined.
- Eleven "Simple Design/Construction" or "Study" and "Simple Design/Construction" projects. These projects have a minimal degree of complexity and require a limited amount of analysis and/or design. Some permitting might be involved. It is not expected that the costs for these projects will exceed $100,000 (with the exception of one $120,000 project).

- Twenty "Study/Design/Construction" projects. These projects are complex and require a large amount of analysis and/or design. They might also have complex permitting issues. Anticipated costs of these projects range from $11,000 to $1,200,000.
- One "Construction Only" project. This transportation drainage project is currently under way; the design phase was completed before this CIP was developed.

The 25 CIP projects identified through the King County Basin Studies vary in type, but most involve analysis, design, and construction. These CIP Projects may be found in the Stormwater CIP tables located in **Appendix B**.

Public Educational Facilities

Existing Conditions – Public Education

The City of Sammamish is served by the Lake Washington School District #414 (LWSD) and the Issaquah School District #411 (ISD) for public elementary, junior and high school education. The Lake Washington School District Capital Facility Plan and the Issaquah School District Capital Facility Plan should be consulted for more detailed information regarding school facility development planning in the Sammamish area. The City of Sammamish adopted its original school impact fee ordinance in September of 1999 to fund capital facilities within these school districts.

The following Lake Washington School District schools are either located within the City limits of Sammamish or serve the City of Sammamish:

- Blackwell Elementary,
- McAuliffe Elementary,
- Mead Elementary,
- Smith Elementary,
- Inglewood Junior High, and
- Eastlake High School.

The following Issaquah School District schools are either located within the City limits of Sammamish or serve the City of Sammamish:

- Cascade Ridge Elementary,
- Endeavor Elementary,
- Challenger Elementary,
- Sunny Hills Elementary,
- Discovery Elementary,
- Pine Lake Middle School,
- Beaver Lake Middle School, and
- Skyline High School.

Projected Needs – Public Education

The Lake Washington School District established a "standard of service" in order to ascertain current and future capacity (see Policy CF-1.2.1). School capacity is based on the district standard of service and the existing inventory. The district's overall capacity is 24,810 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) students. For this same period of time, student enrollment is 22,835. Enrollment is projected to decline to 22,459 FTE in 2006. Though there is an overall decrease, growth in the Redmond area will necessitate the construction of one elementary and enrollment will exceed capacity through the 2005 school year. In addition, the district will modernize six elementary schools, two junior highs and one senior high school. All of these schools are planned to receive some additional permanent capacity to replace relocatable classrooms. None of the schools projected to be built or modernized within the Lake Washington School District are within the Sammamish city limits.

The Issaquah School District also established a "standard of service" in order to ascertain current and future capacity (see Policy CF-1.2.1). The District compared enrollment forecasts with permanent capacity figures to determine the need for new schools, based on grade level and geography. The 2000 Issaquah School District Capital Facilities Plan proposes the construction of three elementary schools, a middle school, modernization of three support facilities, expansion of two elementary schools, purchase of portable classrooms, site improvements and land acquisition(s). The planned facilities will be funded by a bond issue passed on April 27, 1999, school impact fees, and reserve funds held by the district. New school facilities are a response to new housing which the county or cities have approved for construction. The new middle school is proposed just outside of the city limits of Sammamish at 244th SE and Issaquah-Fall City Road and the new Cascade Ridge Elementary is just east of the city at 2020 Trossachs Boulevard SE. The location of the other two elementary schools are yet to be determined.

A Six-Year Finance Plan for each district is located in **Appendix B**.

It should be noted that with the long-term implementation of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan in Chapter III, students would likely be added to both school districts, potentially 3,000 +/- students combined between the two districts. The School Districts would address capital needs to accommodate changing enrollment levels at expanded or new schools in future Six-year Capital Facility Plans. Additional information may be found in the Comprehensive Plan Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement under separate cover.

Fire and Emergency Medical Response Services

Existing Conditions – Fire and Emergency Response

Eastside Fire and Rescue ("Eastside") serves the City of Sammamish with a full-range of fire suppression and emergency medical services. A Capital Facilities Plan ("CFP") specific to City of Sammamish-owned stations was developed in consultation with Eastside in mid-2005. While strongly focused on maintaining existing facilities, the CFP contains some elements that will be necessary as the community grows.

Eastside receives around 8,000 calls annually; about 75% are emergency medical service calls. (Ord.02005-192)

Eastside is tracking their response times as shown in **Tables VII-B-1 and VII-B-2**.

TABLE VII-B
EASTSIDE FIRE & RESCUE RESPONSE STATISTICS FOR 2001

	DISTRICT-WIDE	**STATION 81 2030 212th Ave. SE RESPONSE AREA**	**STATION 82 1851 228th Ave NE RESPONSE AREA**	**STATION 83 3425 Issaquah-Pine Lake Rd. SE RESPONSE AREA**
Total Calls	**7,193**	**302**	**883**	**1423**
EMS Calls	5,109	228	597	955
EMS % of Calls	71%	76%	68%	67%
Response Time *	7:18	7:08	6:49	7:01
EMS Response Time*	6:56	6:42	6:31	6:41

* Time includes time dispatched to time on scene
Source: Eastside Fire and Rescue, April 2002

TABLE VII-B-2
EASTSIDE FIRE & RESCUE RESPONSE STATISTICS FOR 2004

	EFR	Station 81 2030 212th Ave. SE Response Area	Station 82 1851 228th Ave. NE Response Area	Station 83 3425 Issaquah-Pine Lake Rd. SE Response Area
Total Calls	7583	325	847	1199
EMS Calls	5674	258	605	948
EMS % of Calls	75%	79%	71%	79%
Response Times *	7:16	7:04	6:45	6:31
EMS Response Times *	6:53	6:45	6:37	6:20

* Time includes time dispatched to time on scene
Source: Eastside Fire and Rescue
(Ord.02005-192)

~~*Levels of Service (LOS) Adopted*~~

~~New state law (SHB 1756; Chapter 376, Laws of 2005, Section 102 [10]) requires that fire service providers establish a response time goal. Response time, as defined by the law, means the time immediately following turnout that begins when units are enroute to an emergency incident and ends when units arrive at the scene. Historically, Eastside has defined response time as the time from dispatch to time of arrival (Tables VII-B-1 and B-2). The new LOS standard shall be from the time of turnout to the time of arrival. The Capital Facilities Plan will use the same LOS standard for response time as the response time requirement under state law.~~

~~LOS ONE. Response time for emergency fire service calls shall be eight minutes or less 80% of the time. When this LOS cannot be met for two consecutive calendar years the LOS shall be reviewed for adequacy and strategies developed to address the issue.~~

~~LOS TWO. One fire station shall serve as an alternate emergency operations center. Station 82 is designated as the alternate emergency operations center. In order for a fire station to serve in this role, it will be necessary to provide full building standby power generation.~~

~~The number of personnel per shift at Stations 81, 82, and 83 is four, which includes three firefighters and one officer per shift for each station. Prior to incorporation of the City of Sammamish the number of firefighters assigned among the three stations per shift was 8; now it is 9. The District does not have an adopted standard of service for X firefighters per 1,000 population. (Ord.02005-192)~~

Projected Needs

The Capital Facility Plan provides for growth as well as those capital improvements and renewal projects necessary to maintain fire and emergency medical facilities in working order. A six-year CFP for these facilities should be reviewed and updated annually by City staff and adopted by a resolution of the City Council. (Ord.02005-192)

Fire Impact Fees

A Fire Impact Fee maybe adopted and should be based on criteria under state law. Such an action would be separate from the Comprehensive Plan update process. (Ord.02005-192)

Police

Existing Conditions - Police

The City of Sammamish contracts with the King County Sheriff's Department to provide crime prevention and law enforcement in the City of Sammamish. The Sammamish Station is located at 482 228th Avenue Northeast. The station currently has 21 police officers dedicated to policing the area, resulting in a level of service of 1 officer per 1,600 residents of the City of Sammamish. The King County Sheriff's Department has issued a year 2000 Annual Report which includes the following data for the City of Sammamish as compared to countywide figures:

TABLE VII-C
POLICE SERVICES – 2000

TYPE OF CASE	SAMMAMISH	SAMMAMISH CRIME RATE*	KING COUNTY	KING COUNTY CRIME RATE*
Part I Crimes	543	15.71	19,842	35.20
Part II Crimes	735	21.27	20,185	35.81
Arrests	437		12,150	
Dispatched Calls for Service	3,880		124,844	
Traffic Citations Issued	1,873		45,758	
Accident Investigations	221		n/a	

*Crime rate is calculated on the basis of the number of crimes per 1,000 people.
Source: King County Sheriff's Office, 2001

As noted in **Table VII-C**, the crime rate is much lower in Sammamish than for the County service area as a whole.

Projected Needs - Police

Specific objectives and programs planned for the City of Sammamish within the next year may be reviewed within the City of Sammamish 2001-2002 Budget. No major capital facilities are planned within the City of Sammamish within the next six years.

City Hall

Existing Conditions – City Hall

The City Hall, located at 801 228th AVE SE, is a 38,000 sq. ft. facility that includes the Police Department. The building is located in an encompassing 39+ acre site called "Sammamish Commons" of which 27 acres are specifically designated for park and recreation use. There are 9+ acres to the SW of City Hall, which currently has a single-family residence on it; final use of this area has not been determined. The remaining 3.4 acres are the City Hall buildingassociated parking and a site for a future (undesignated use) building.

~~The City of Sammamish currently leases City Hall office space and a portable office unit. The lease cost is $365,000 per year. Additional office space will be necessary for additional employees in the future.~~

~~*Projected Needs – City Hall*~~

~~A new City Hall is proposed and is in a design phase. The future City Hall is estimated to be 40,000 square feet in size. The total acreage for both a Civic Center and Park is 36 acres, in the vicinity of SE 8th Street and 228th Avenue NE. The City is preaparing a Civic Center and Park design study at the time of this writing.~~

GOALS - UTILITIES

GOAL UG 1: **Ensure that privately provided utilities, including electricity, natural gas, cable television, and communication, are available or can be provided to serve the community.**

GOAL UG 2: **Coordinate the timing and location of utilities to minimize cost and disruption.**

GOAL UG 3: **Facilitate the provision of reliable utility service in a way that reduces environmental and safety impacts while allowing for a fair and reasonable price for the utility's product.**

GOAL UG 4: **Encourage undergrounding of overhead utilities and co-location of utilities to reduce aesthetic impacts and service disruptions.**

GOAL UG 5: **To the greatest extent possible, encourage the placement of personal wireless communication facilities in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts on adjacent land uses, and encourage siting and design of communication**

facilities in a manner that provides the least impact on the aesthetic character of the community.

GOAL UG 6: **Stay abreast of scientific research and changes in legislation regarding electromagnetic fields.**

GOAL UG 7: **Promote and support energy conservation.**

GOAL UG 8: **Monitor the delivery of solid waste services provided by King County and waste handlers to ensure appropriate service levels are provided at a reasonable cost.**

GOALS & POLICIES - UTILITIES

GOAL UG 1: **Ensure that privately provided utilities, including electricity, natural gas, cable television, and communication, are available or can be provided to serve the community.**

UP-1.1 The City should ensure that City regulations allow for improvements and additions to electric, natural gas, cable television, and telecommunication facilities as needed to improve service and reliability and accommodate growth.

UP-1.2 The City should furnish regular updates of population, employment, and development projections to private utilities and service providers in order to ensure appropriate services will be available as needed.

UP-1.3 The City shall require franchise agreements where necessary for private utility use of the City rights-of-ways.

UP-1.4 The City should support the availability and efficient use of electricity and natural gas and alternative energy sources.

UP-1.5 The City should encourage state of the art telecommunication services as a means to offset the transportation impact of traditional development and growth.

UP-1.6 The City should support cable video and high speed data services that meet the cable-related needs and interests of all segments of the community, taking into account the cost of meeting such needs and interests.

GOAL UG 2: **Coordinate the timing and location of utilities to minimize cost and disruption.**

UP-2.1 The City should strive to notify private utilities and service providers of construction work in the public rights-of-way which may affect their equipment, and encourage coordination of public and private utility trenching activities for new construction and

maintenance and repair of existing roads.

UP-2.2 When reasonably feasible, the City should promote co-location of new public and private utility distribution facilities in shared trenches and coordination of construction timing to minimize construction-related disruptions to the public and reduce the cost to the public of utility delivery.

GOAL UG 3: Facilitate the provision of reliable utility service in a way that reduces environmental and safety impacts while allowing for a fair and reasonable price for the utility's product.

UP-3.1 The City should require in the planning, siting, and construction of all electrical facilities, systems, lines, and substances, reasonable cost-effective steps that reduce exposure to potential health effects.

UP-3.2 Where possible, the City should require utilities to define alternative routes to avoid impacts to environmentally sensitive areas.

UP-3.3 The City should require co-location of utility facilities and equipment where feasible, to minimize aesthetic impacts and increase efficiency in service.

UP-3.4 The City should obtain and review technical reports and model ordinances that establish safety parameters and appropriate land uses in proximity to natural gas pipelines. If the City chooses to adopt a pipeline safety ordinance, the City should review existing franchise agreements with service providers, and coordinate with the appropriate parties in the adoption of a new ordinance, including, but not limited to, the Puget Sound Energy and the Williams Pipeline Corporation.

UP-3.5 The City shall prepare regulations to preserve and protect trees in easements, rights-of way, parks, and potentially, under certain circumstances, private property. These regulations shall include, but shall not be limited to, guidelines for utility providers, private firms, City contractors and staff, as well as private individuals and neighborhood associations regarding appropriate practices for the pruning, maintenance, and/or removal of trees.

UP-3.6 Utility companies shall perform pressure checks on a regular basis to ensure proper function and safety of the gas utility/transmission lines.

GOAL UG 4: Encourage undergrounding of overhead utilities and co-location of utilities to reduce aesthetic impacts and service disruptions.

UP-4.1 To the extent feasible, the City should require underground utility networks in new developments in the City.

UP-4.2 Where significant work in existing rights-of-way will occur, the City should coordinate with service providers to investigate the possibility of buried lines where existing overhead lines are presently located.

UP-4.3 The City should consider creating a funding mechanism for undergrounding of utilities on a continuing basis in developed areas.

UP-4.4 The City should consider requiring undergrounding of new utility distribution lines, except where undergrounding would cause greater environmental harm than alternatives, or where the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission tariff structure is not consistent with the policy.

GOAL UG 5: To the greatest extent possible, encourage the placement of personal wireless communication facilities in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts on adjacent land uses, and encourage siting and design of communication facilities in a manner that provides the least impact on the aesthetic character of the community.

UP-5.1 The City should encourage permit applicants for wireless communications facilities to submit an area wide plan that demonstrates the lowest land use impacts consistent with telecommunication customer needs.

UP-5.2 The City should promote the following list of zoning districts as the preferred and descending order for locating personal wireless communication facilities: Office, Community Business, Neighborhood Business, Multifamily zones (R-12 through R-18), park sites, and Single Family Residential zones (R-1 through R-8).

UP-5.3 The City should require the following list of system designs as the preferred and descending order for facility type: attached to public facility structures; building mounted; integrated with utility poles, light standards, and signal supports; co-located on utility poles, light standards, and signal supports; co-located on existing Communication, Broadcast and Relay Towers; and freestanding towers.

UP-5.4 The City should encourage upgrading of wireless communication facilities as improvements in telecommunications technology create smaller and less visually intrusive facilities.

UP-5.5 Telecommunications companies should propose the construction of new freestanding facility towers and structures only when no feasible alternative exists, or when visual intrusion is less than the visual intrusion that is associated with placing the facility on an existing structure or building.

UP-5.6 Telecommunications companies should consider the use of street light poles owned by the City or by Puget Sound Energy to install wireless equipment compatible with the lighting function.

UP-5.7 For infrastructure opportunities on City property, other than street rights-of-way, offer appropriate City-owned properties for lease to install wireless communications equipment that is compatible with existing City uses of the sites and consistent with land use requirements.

UP-5.8 The City should encourage the co-location of telecommunications equipment on City sites which reduce total impact of antennas on the community.

GOAL UG 6: Stay abreast of scientific research and changes in legislation regarding power-line electromagnetic fields.

UP-6.1 The City should periodically review the state of scientific research on power-line electromagnetic fields (EMF), and make changes to policies if the situation warrants.

UP-6.2 The City should encourage the development of regional and statewide policies regarding exposure to power-line electromagnetic fields (EMF) through a process involving local, regional and State governments, as well as electric utilities. As part of this process, the City should encourage the use of best available science in the development of the policies.

UP-6.3 The City should consider educational and regulatory measures aimed at prudent avoidance of potential power-line EMF exposure such as:

- Siting power lines to reduce exposures and exploring with service providers measures to reduce the creation of magnetic fields around transmission and distribution lines without creating new hazards,
- Encouraging service providers to measure fields in their customers' homes and help them to identify sources of high fields; and,
- Encouraging underground electrical lines wherever practical consistent with the policies of this Element.

GOAL UG 7: Promote and support energy conservation.

UP-7.1 The City should continue to enforce State Energy Code requirements.

UP-7.2 The City should work with electrical utilities to encourage the public to conserve electrical energy through public education.

UP-7.3 The City should review and update codes as necessary regarding solar energy and other alternative energy sources.

UP-7.4 To create a pleasing environment and to increase energy efficiency by reducing heat absorbed by asphalt that increases ambient temperatures, the City should:

a. Develop a street tree and landscape ordinance specifying appropriate vegetation types,
b. Require the planting of specified trees along street edges, parking areas, and other locations where feasible,
c. Support electric service provider street tree programs, and local community urban forestry programs.

GOAL UG 8: **Monitor the delivery of solid waste services provided by King County and waste handlers to ensure appropriate service levels are provided at a reasonable cost.**

UP-8.1 The City should support the planning of solid waste services, and the provision of disposal capacity on a regional basis.

UP-8.2 The City should monitor the levels of solid waste service and costs currently provided to the Sammamish community through the Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission's oversight of the local private hauler.

UP-8.3 The City should coordinate with current service providers to ensure that waste pick-up and curb-side recycling services are reliable.

~~GOALS – PUBLIC SERVICES AND CAPITAL FACILITIES~~

~~**GOAL CF 1: Establish appropriate levels of service for public facilities to adequately serve existing and future development.**~~

~~**GOAL CF 2: Prepare functional area plans for transportation, parks, stormwater, general government facilities and other municipal functions.**~~

~~**GOAL CF 3: Provide adequate public facilities concurrent with the impact of new development.**~~

~~**GOAL CF 4: Coordinate capital facility plans with state, county, and local agencies and districts.**~~

~~**GOAL CF 5: Maintain a six year capital facilities plan to implement the Comprehensive Plan.**~~

~~**GOAL CF 6: Prepare and maintain a capital facilities plan that is fully funded and financially feasible.**~~

~~**GOAL CF 7: Ensure growth pays proportionate costs of capital facilities required to serve the growth.**~~

~~**GOAL CF 8: Locate and design capital facilities to realize the community vision, and to be compatible with surrounding land uses and the environment.**~~

~~**GOAL CF 9: Ensure comparable levels of service are provided in potential annexation areas and in adjacent jurisdictions.**~~

~~GOALS & POLICIES - PUBLIC SERVICES AND CAPITAL FACILITIES~~

~~**GOAL CF 1: Establish appropriate levels of service for public facilities to adequately serve existing and future development.**~~

~~CFP-1.1 The City should maintain an inventory of existing public facilities owned or operated by the City, County, State, special districts, or other public entities within Sammamish. Include in the inventory the locations and capacities of such facilities and systems. "Public facilities" means the capital improvements and systems of each of the following:~~

~~**General**~~

- ~~City of Sammamish:~~
  - ~~General Government~~
  - ~~Law enforcement~~

- Local parks and recreation services
- Stormwater
- Streets

- Metropolitan King County:
  - Regional parks and recreation services
  - Regional sewer service
  - Transit
- State of Washington:
  - State parks and recreation services

Special Districts

- Eastside Fire and Rescue District
- Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District:
  - Local water service
  - Local sewer service
- Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District:
  - Local water service
  - Local sewer service
- Issaquah School District
- Lake Washington School District
- King County Library System
- Sound Transit

CFP-1.2 The City should establish level of service standards which 1) measure the quality of life based on the City's vision of its future and values, 2) can be achieved and maintained for existing development and growth anticipated in the land use plan, and 3) are achievable with the financing plan of this Capital Facilities Element.

CITY-OWNED PUBLIC FACILITIES	
Facility	**Standard**
General Government Services	0.5 square foot per capita, or as otherwise determined through the City Civic Center/Park Study and Master Plan Process.
Local Parks	Comply with short term and long term implementation goals for acquisition and development of neighborhood parks, community parks, and open space per the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Comprehensive Plan (**Appendix C**).
Police Services	Provide a level of service of 0.5 officers per 1,000 residents.
Surface Water	Conveyance - Minimum Standards, to be Implemented in accordance with the Surface Water Management Plan: Existing Systems - 10 year design storm, 24 hour period;

CITY-OWNED PUBLIC FACILITIES	
Facility	**Standard**
	New Systems – 25-year design storm, 24-hour period; downstream analysis; review 100-year storm event to avoid substantial flooding.
Streets	See Transportation Element Policy TP-7.3.1.

PUBLIC FACILITIES PROVIDED BY OTHERS	
Facility	**Standard**
King County Metro	
Transit	See Transportation Element Policy TP-5.1.6 and Policy TP-5.1.9.
Eastside Fire and Rescue District	6 minute response time for 90% of calls 1 firefighter per 2,800 persons (year 2001 ratio) Meet State/Federal guidelines for minimum number of firefighters at scene of an emergency without reliance on automatic aid
Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District	
Water	246 gallons per household (ERU) per day
Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District	
Water	271 gallons per household (ERU) per day
Issaquah School District	Average students per class room 20 (grade K-5) 26 (grade 6-8) 28 (grade 9-12) 12 (Special Education classes)
Lake Washington School District	Maximum class room size 18 (grade K-2) 20 (grade 3) 23 (grade 4) 27 (grade 5-6) 30 (grade 7-9) 32 (grade 10-12)

CFP-1.3 The City should use the level of service standards to 1) determine the need for public facilities and 2) test the adequacy of such facilities to serve proposed development. In addition, use the level of service standards for city-owned public facilities to develop the City's annual budget and 6-year Capital Improvements Program.

CFP-1.4 The City should reassess the Capital Facility Element annually to ensure that public facilities needs, financing, and level of service are consistent with the land use plan. The annual update should be coordinated with the annual budget process, and the annual amendment of the Comprehensive Plan.

GOAL CF 2: Prepare functional area plans for transportation, parks, stormwater, general government facilities and other municipal functions.

CFP-2.1 The City should develop functional area plans for City-operated capital facilities to comprehensively assess functional area needs and strategies for addressing such needs. Functional area plans shall guide the development of capital priorities and investment decisions within each functional area. The City should develop and regularly update functional area plans for the following functional areas:

a.Stormwater and surface water management;
b.Parks, recreation, and open space;
c.Transportation; and
d.General government facilities.

CFP-2.2 The City should maximize opportunities for public involvement when developing functional area plans.

CFP-2.3 The City should develop or amend functional area plans as necessary to ensure consistency generally with the adopted Comprehensive Plan and specifically with its planning assumptions, growth projections, service area phasing and annexation policies.

CFP-2.4 Upon adoption of the City Comprehensive Plan, the City should work with other governmental agencies or special districts to ensure that their functional plans, such as water, sewer, fire suppression/EMS, etc. are consistent with the City Comprehensive Plan, particularly planning assumptions, growth projections, service area phasing and annexation policies.

CFP-2.5 Upon approval by the City and all appropriate County and State agencies, the adopted City functional area plans are considered to be incorporated into the Comprehensive Plan by reference. The plans may be amended as needed to reflect changing development trends or to update the plans as new facilities are constructed. The following plans are hereby adopted by reference:

a.Stormwater: Stormwater Management Comprehensive Plan
b.Parks: Parks, Recreation and Open Space Comprehensive Plan
c.Transportation: Transportation Plan
d.General Government Facilities: City Budget.

GOAL CF 3: Provide adequate public facilities concurrent with the impact of new development.

CFP-3.1 The City should ensure public facilities and services are provided concurrent with the impact of new development or redevelopment, including stormwater, roads, and local parks. Require that non-City public facilities are provided concurrent with the impact of new development or redevelopment, including water and wastewater. Consistent with the Growth Management Act, road improvements may be provided at the time of or within six years of development.

~~CFP-3.2 Agencies providing services or facilities, including the City, County, Special Districts, etc. should make the most efficient use of existing public facilities, including techniques such as:~~

- ~~Conservation~~
- ~~Demand management~~
- ~~Improved scheduling~~
- ~~Encourage development that uses existing facilities~~
- ~~Contracting for services~~
- ~~Other methods of improved efficiency.~~

~~CFP-3.3 Agencies providing services or facilities should provide additional public facility capacity when existing facilities are used to their maximum level of efficiency consistent with adopted standards for levels of service.~~

~~CFP-3.4 The City shall encourage development where adequate public facilities and services exist or can be provided in an efficient manner.~~

~~CFP-3.5 The availability of adequate water and sewer service shall be required for new development.~~

~~CFP-3.6 The City shall require connections to sanitary sewers in accordance with the provisions of state law, including but not limited to the requirement that a proposed new development located within 200 feet of a sewer line must connect to the sanitary sewer.~~

~~GOAL CF-4: Coordinate capital facility plans with state, county, and local agencies and districts.~~

~~CFP-4.1 The City shall coordinate with non-City providers of public facilities on a joint program for maintaining adopted levels of service standards, funding, and construction of capital improvements. The City shall work in partnership with non-City public facility providers to prepare functional plans consistent with the City of Sammamish Comprehensive Plan.~~

~~CFP-4.2 The City should establish interagency planning mechanisms to assure coordinated and mutually supportive capital facility plans from non-City providers of public facilities.~~

~~a. Establish priority areas for infrastructure improvements consistent with the City's vision.~~

~~b. Annually assess development trends and infrastructure provision to identify and remedy deficiencies or need to reassess the land use plan.~~

~~CFP-4.3 Upon approval by the applicable District and all appropriate County and State agencies, the adopted non-City facility plans are considered to be incorporated into the Sammamish Comprehensive Plan by reference. The plans may be amended as needed to reflect changing development trends or to update the plans as new facilities are constructed. The following plans are hereby adopted by reference:~~

a.Schools: Issaquah School District Capital Facilities Plan, and Lake Washington School District Capital Facilities Plan

b.Water: Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District Water Comprehensive Plan; and Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District Water Comprehensive Plan

c.Sewer: Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District Comprehensive Wastewater Plan, and Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District Sewer Comprehensive Plan.

GOAL CF 5: Maintain a six-year capital facilities plan to implement the comprehensive plan.

CFP-5.1 The City should prepare and utilize the six-year Capital Facilities Plan to identify City capital projects and Special District capital projects necessary to respond to the planned growth of the community and maintain desired levels of service.

CFP-5.2 The six-year Capital Facilities Plan should integrate all of the community's capital project resources such as grants, bonds, city funds, donations, impact fees and other available funding.

CFP-5.3 The City should maintain the Capital Facilities Plan as follows:

a.Provide for annual review of the Capital Facilities Plan by the City Council and incorporate a citizen participation process.

b.Ensure that the Capital Facilities Plan:

- Is consistent with the overall Comprehensive Plan
- Defines the projects' need and links to levels of service and facility plans
- Includes construction costs, timing, and funding sources, and considers operations and maintenance impacts where appropriate
- Establishes priorities for capital project development

GOAL CF 6: Prepare and maintain a capital facilities plan that is fully funded and financially feasible.

CFP-6.1 The City should base the financing plan for public facilities on realistic estimates of current local revenues and external revenues that are reasonably anticipated to be received by the City.

CFP-6.2 The City should finance the six-year Capital Improvements Program within the City's financial capacity to achieve a balance between available revenue and needed public facilities. If the projected funding is inadequate to finance needed public facilities based on adopted level of service standards and forecasted growth, the City could do one or more of the following:

- Lower the level of service standard
- Change the Land Use Plan
- Increase the amount of revenue from existing sources
- Adopt new sources of revenue.

~~CFP-6.3 The City should match revenue sources to capital improvements on the basis of sound fiscal policies.~~

~~CFP-6.4 The City should revise the financing plan in the event that revenue sources for capital improvements, which require voter approval in a local referendum, are not approved.~~

~~CFP-6.5 The City should ensure that the ongoing operating and maintenance costs of a public facility are financially feasible prior to constructing the facility.~~

~~**GOAL CF-7: Ensure growth pays proportionate costs of capital facilities required to serve the growth.**~~

~~CFP-7.1 The City should ensure that existing development pays for capital improvements that reduce or eliminate existing deficiencies, and pays for some or all of the cost to replace obsolete or worn out facilities. Existing development may also pay a portion of the cost of capital improvements needed by future development. Existing development's payments may take the form of user fees, charges for services, special assessments, and taxes.~~

~~CFP-7.2 City regulations and procedures should ensure that future development pays a proportionate share of the cost of new facilities that it requires. Future development may also pay a portion of the cost to replace obsolete or worn-out facilities. Future development's payments may take the form of voluntary contributions for the benefit of any public facility, impact fees, mitigation payments, capacity fees, dedications of land, provision of public facilities, and future payments of users fees, charges for services, special assessments, and taxes.~~

~~**GOAL CF-8: Locate and design capital facilities to realize the community vision, and to be compatible with surrounding land uses and the environment.**~~

~~CFP-8.1 Public service and facility providers should consider the quality of public facilities in planning for capital improvements.~~

~~a.Ensure that public facilities design meets appropriate policies in the Land Use Element, and is compatible with the surrounding areas.~~
~~b.Maintain public spaces and enhance their appearance.~~

~~CFP-8.2 Public service and facility providers should encourage public amenities and facilities which serve as catalysts for beneficial development.~~

~~CFP-8.3 Public service and facility providers should protect public health and environmental quality through the appropriate design and installation of public facilities.~~

- ~~Promote conservation of energy, water, and other natural resources in the location and design of public facilities.~~
- ~~Practice efficient and environmentally responsible maintenance and operating procedures for public facilities.~~

~~•Preserve existing significant natural vegetation and features in the development of public facilities.~~

~~**Goal CF-9: Ensure comparable levels of service are provided in potential annexation areas and in adjacent jurisdictions.**~~

~~CFP-9.1 The City should regularly coordinate with King County, Issaquah, and Redmond to ensure levels of service for facilities and services are compatible, such as roads, surface water, and others.~~

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IX. PARKS, RECREATION, & OPEN SPACE ELEMENT

VISION

The Vision Statement and Vision Goals provided in the Introduction to this Comprehensive Plan highlight the aspirations for outstanding recreational opportunities in the community, as well as preservation of natural features, including that the City:

- Establish a park and recreation system that meets the high standards of the community.
- Create a safe and interesting network of trails.
- Preserve trees and greenways by encouraging the preservation or development of large areas of greenery which provide a visual impact as opposed to creating small areas of unusable residue.

PRIMARY ISSUES

Achieving the vision outlined above will be a challenging task. The King County parks facilities inherited by the City upon incorporation represented a good start to building a park and recreation~~s~~ system for the City, but lacked the size, scope and quality desired by the citizens of Sammamish. The principal purpose of the Parks, Recreation & Open Space Element of the Comprehensive Plan is to identify the methods and means of achieving the community's vision.

Virtually all cities, upon incorporation, start with some amount of parks facilities, services and resources --- typically inherited from the County in which the new city is located. Those ~~faciilties~~facilities, services and resources, in effect, represent the existing level of service (ELOS) that has been provided to the community and which will remain the LOS until such time as additional resources can be accumulated to provide enhanced or additional facilities and services.

In the sections that follow, references will be made to a parks "deficit", referring to the gap between the park facilities and resources available at the time of incorporation and the enhanced or additional facilities and services envisioned by this Comprehensive Plan.[1] It is the intent of this Plan to establish a framework for the future growth and development of a park system that meets the needs of our community in a realistic and constructive fashion.

Existing Conditions

A Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Comprehensive Plan was finalized in 2004. ~~is under preparation concurrently with the general Sammamish Comprehensive Plan~~. ~~The Draft Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Comprehensive Plan is contained in **Appendix C** to this Comprehensive Plan.~~ Its goals and policies have been incorporated into this Element, and its capital facility project and financing components have been incorporated into the Utilities and Public Services/Capital Facilities Element. ~~It is anticipated that upon adoption, the final~~ The Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Comprehensive Plan is

[1] The term "deficit", as used in this Plan, is not to be confused with the term "deficiency" used in the state law authorizing collection of impact fees, including park impact fees. RCW 82.02.050 et seq. Under state law, impact fees may be collected and spent only for the public facilities defined in RCW 82.02.090 which are addressed by a capital facilities plan element of a comprehensive land use plan. RCW 82.02.050(4). Such fees may only be imposed for system improvements that are reasonably related to new development (RCW 82.02.050(3)(a)); and impact fees cannot be imposed to make up for any system improvement deficiencies. RCW 82.02.060(7).

~~will be~~ incorporated by reference and~~/or~~ included in ~~as an~~ Appendix C to the City's approved Comprehensive Plan.

As of January 200~~3~~4, the City owned and operated 122~~39.5~~ acres of developed park properties including: NE Sammamish Neighborhood Park, Bill Reams East Sammamish Park, Pine Lake Park, and Beaver Lake Park. A full list of City owned and/or maintained parks can be found in the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Comprehensive Plan.

Planned Facilities

The City of Sammamish's population is anticipated to increase over the horizon of the adopted Comprehensive Plan. Assessment of future park facilities needs is based generally upon three factors: the current inventory of parks and recreational facilities and its current capital value~~, project and~~ projected population statistics, and the long term target established to meet recreation demand and needs. As the community grows, it will be crucial to ensure that development of parks and recreation facilities, at a minimum, keeps pace with growth (sustain ELOS) and, ideally, strives to create a richer, more vibrant system~~,~~ than what existed at incorporation. ~~The initial~~ Other short- and long-term development objectives set forth in ~~of~~ the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Comprehensive Plan include improving existing parks; acquiring parkland; and developing new community, neighborhood, and resource parks, and multi-use trails. Other recommended projects in the Parks Plan include greenway, trails, and open space corridors.

Maintaining ELOS for existing and new residential development ~~–~~and implementing t~~T~~he ~~s~~Short-term o~~O~~bjectives discussed in the Parks Plan shall serve as a guide to the development of a 6-Year Capital Facilities Plan to be included in Capital Facilities Element of the City's Comprehensive Plan. ~~.~~
(Ord.02005-192)

~~The initial development objectives of the Draft Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Comprehensive Plan include improving existing parks, acquiring parkland, developing new community, neighborhood, and resource parks, and multi-use trails. The City is currently in the process of preparing a master plan to guide the development of Sammamish Commons the site of the new City Hall , Community Center, park to be located on 228th St SE in the vicinity of SE 4th. Other recommended projects in the draft Parks Plan address opportunities for greenway, trails, and open space corridors.~~

GOALS

The goal of this Element is ~~to begin~~ to lay out the ~~a~~ framework around which the City's ~~intends to develop a~~ comprehensive park system is developed in an orderly and efficient manner. The oversight powers of the Sammamish Department of Parks & Recreation shall be guided by these policies, which are intended to serve the public's interest and protect public parks, trails, and open space assets.

POLICIES

It is generally recognized that land acquisition for recreation purposes has a positive influence on the local economy and quality of life. Parks and recreation assets are of public interest and proven benefits in terms of social, economic and environmental qualities. As growth continues, land for parks and recreation purposes it becomes an increasingly limited and valuable resource, which must be conserved where possible.

One of the missions of the Department of Parks and Recreation is the establishment, management and maintenance ~~to establish and maintain~~ of a comprehensive system of parks, open space land and greenways with recreation systems that facilitate the optimal use of existing and future recreational resources while protecting and enhancing public open space ~~public policies that address recreation resources~~ within its jurisdiction. In order to consistently carry out its mission and serve the recreation needs of the people, the City must set forth policies, which are designed to aid development of these facilities.

PRO-P 1.1 Parkland Acquisition Policy. It is the City's intent to:

a. Develop, adopt and maintain procedures and priorities for selection, classification and acquisition of parklands and the use of such lands for recreation purposes. All lands designated for recreation purposes shall be suitable for the park classification and recreational activities intended or needed. (see **Appendix C** for detail)

b. Develop and maintain inter-local agreements for joint development, "right-of-use", land transfers, lease, exchange, dedication and surplus or easement land acquisition procedures. Undertake a working relationship with other public agencies and private entities to maximize opportunities for acquisition of land that qualifies to be included in the parks system.

c. Utilize the resources of national, state, regional and local conservation organizations, corporations, non-profit ~~associations~~ organizations and benevolent entities to identify and acquire environmentally sensitive land, urban wildlife habitat or open space/preservation areas within the City and its urban growth boundary or sphere of influence.

PRO-P 1.2 Park & Facility Improvement Policy. It is the intent of the City to:

a. Provide for the orderly and comprehensive planning of parklands and recreation resources through design standards, site planning criteria, and Master Plan procedures. Such procedures should respond to public need and requirements for park development, facilities and recreation services. Consideration should be given to use of joint school/park programs, development and the application of reasonable standards and conditions for such use~~.~~.

b. Prepare a master plan to guide the development ~~use~~ and use ~~development~~ of all City-owned and/or operated parks. Each master plan shall be prepared in accordance with the provisions of the approved City of Sammamish Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan. In preparing each parks master plan the City shall:

~~i.~~1. Actively involve the community including but not limited to neighboring property owners, potential users, and professionals in the field of parks and recreation~~.~~.

~~ii.~~2. Not permit the construction of new housing in City parks~~.~~.

~~iii.~~3. Not permit the commercial development or activities unless a finding is made by the City Council that the proposed commercial use is in the public interest and compatible with the public use and enjoyment of the park.

c. Park design shall conform to local ordinances or recognized state and national standards for access, safety, health and protection of humans and domestic

animal species. Park development shall be of high quality and aesthetically pleasing and sensitive to the opportunities and constraints of the natural, physical or architectural environment.~~,~~

d. Encourage and support development of local neighborhood, volunteer and community-based programs for park improvements, including participation of civic clubs, non-profit organizations, and organized groups with a vested interest in recreation.~~,~~

e. Provide barrier-free (ADA compliant) access, where readily achievable, by modifying existing facilities or when designing and/or constructing new recreation facilities and/or providing recreation services.~~,~~

f. Provide amenities at parks and recreation open space facilities such as lighting, seating, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, bicycle racks, and shelters wherever possible and appropriate to extend hours of use and service quality.

g. Sustain existing levels of service (ELOS) while developing ~~Develop~~ new facilities in an orderly fashion in accordance with an adopted Parks Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) that may be~~.~~ ~~This 6-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) plan shall be adopted into the CFP, by resolution, and~~ reviewed and revised on ~~egular annual~~periodic basis by the City Council~~.~~ ~~(Ord.02005-192)~~

PRO-P 1.3 Economic Performance & Finance Policy. It is the intent of the City to:

a. Identify and participate in growth impact-related public services fees and organize assessment methods such as benefit assessments in order to finance projects that are identified by the public as needed. Both public and private revenue sources will be employed to achieve a balance of equity and cost to the taxpayer through increased private participation in recreation service activity through enterprise opportunities.~~,~~

b. Identify and secure alternative funding programs administered by state and federal agencies.~~,~~

c. Establish maintenance user fees, charges and monetary policies within public/private agreements that provide recreation services at a reasonable cost to the public.

~~—~~Establish and implement a park impact fee program for all new residential development. The fee shall be a one-time payment ~~structured to compensate~~ to the City for each new unit's fair share of development costs for park facilities needed to maintain the existing level of service (ELOS) ~~–~~for new residential development. ~~(Ord.02005-192)~~

d.

PRO-P 1.4 Support Policies. The following are a number of administrative actions that reinforce the basic policies of the Comprehensive Plan. The City should strive to:

a. Conserve Open Space Land for Natural, Cultural & Recreation Values:

~~i.~~1. Coordinate and maintain procedures for identifying and managing open space, conservation or preservation lands through mechanisms such as zoning, donation, purchase of easements, management strategies, or establishment of open space resource conservation authorities or districts.~~,~~

~~ii.~~2. Where appropriate for recreation purposes, transfer derelict land, surplus easements, tax delinquent land, surplus roadway/highway rights-of-way and other land not presently in productive use where such land can be used for land exchange, purchase or long-term leases for recreation or open space~~.~~

~~iii.~~ Where appropriate, make maximum use of lands associated with public utilities, water supply reservoirs and drainage or irrigation districts to meet recreation needs~~.~~

~~iv.~~ Adopt improved regulations for new residential and commercial development which require either the dedication of park lands, provision of recreation facilities or payment of fees in-lieu of land to a parks and recreation trust fund~~.~~

~~v.~~3. Work intensively with a variety of public and private sector groups to encourage management services, donations or bargain sales and dedicated lands through equitable incentives and to identify, acquire and conserve or manage land for future park development or open space preservation.

b. Encourage Joint Use of Existing Public Resources.

~~i.~~1. Where appropriate, establish joint use of recreational facilities while ensuring recreation services to the entire community. Utilize school sites and public buildings for recreation and service programs through establishing joint purchase and/or use agreements~~.~~

~~ii.~~2. Develop specific agreements and reciprocal no-fee policies, which encourage park use by school groups and school use by recreation user groups of all ages. Assist in providing services required to open up school facilities for recreational purposes and after-school programs~~.~~

~~iii.~~3. Encourage joint-use for recreation wherever lands and facilities are suitable and committed to other private and public purposes, including City, county or state properties, utility rights-of-way, and properties belonging to institutions and private corporations~~.~~

~~iv.~~4. Encourage use of local park and recreation facilities for a wider range of human service delivery (i.e., health information, personal consumer protection, nutrition, seniors, childcare, bookmobiles, play-mobiles, etc.).

c. Encourage Planning, Development and Full Use of Trails and Greenways.

~~i.~~1. Plan non-motorized trail systems for pedestrian and bicycle access to existing and new parks as an alternative to automobile access. Also, plan multi-use trail systems that link adjoining communities leading to rural or natural areas through regional trail linkages~~.~~

~~ii.~~2. Develop specific trail plans to be used as guides in creating coordinated recreation and transportation systems for pedestrian and all non-motorized vehicles or forms of transportation~~.~~

~~iii.~~3. Establish public awareness programs for the use, safety and maintenance of trails.

PRO-P 1.5 The City shall designate City owned and/or maintained parks and recreation facilities in accordance with the approved Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan.

REFERENCES

City of Sammamish (November ~~2002~~2004). ~~Draft~~ Parks, Recreation & Open Space Comprehensive Plan. Sammamish, WA. (See Appendix C) ~~(Ord. 02004-162) (Ord. 02005-192)~~ .

X. CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT

VISION

The vision of the Capital Facilities Element is to establish policies to guide the development of the City's capital investment program in support of the City's vision for the future by:

- Providing a clear definition of the role and purpose of the City's capital investment program;
- Assuring that capital facility investments are prioritized to support anticipated growth in the locations targeted in the Land Use Plan;
- Identifying service standards for capital facilities which meet community expectations for municipal service delivery; and
- Requiring that adequate, long-term financial capacity exists to provide capital facilities needed to support expected growth while maintaining adopted service standards.

INTRODUCTION

The Growth Management Act (GMA) requires that communities plan for capital facilities to ensure there is an adequate level of facilities and services in place to support development at the time of occupancy or use.

The overall goal is to ensure that new development ("growth") does not exceed the jurisdiction's ability to +pay for needed facilities, and~~or~~ that new development does not decrease level of service below locally established standards. In accordance with ~~Pursuant to~~ this goal, the Capital Facilities Element is a long-range financial plan that allows the City to prioritize public projects and identify forecasted funding sources. ~~This Capital Facilities Element serves as a guide to the City's financial commitment in providing those facilities desired by the community.~~

The GMA requires that the Capital Facilities E~~e~~lement include an inventory of existing publicly owned capital facilities, a forecast of~~for~~ the future needs for new or expanded facilities, and at least a six-year capital facilities~~improvement~~ plan ~~to indicate from what~~ that identifies financing sources for the identified future facilities~~ will be financed~~. In order to ensure that the land use element, and the capital facilities and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent, GMA also requires that the land use element be reassessed if probable funding falls short of meeting existing and anticipated needs.

Relationship between Capital Improvement Plan and~~to~~ Capital Facilities Plan

The ~~six year~~ Capital Facilities ~~Improvement~~ Plan (C~~I~~FP) is a list of public improvement projects identified by the City. This is a list that~~e list is updated regularly and~~ identifies ~~all the~~ capital projects the City could undertake given adequate revenues and is adopted into the Comprehensive Plan.~~s.~~ Since the City's revenue is limited, the City prioritizes the projects into a six-year ~~the~~ Capital Improvement Program (CIP) that typically has a six-year time frame, wich may be updated more frequently, and is~~and chooses a portion of those projects~~ based on program need, near-term priorities and finances available. ~~Those projects chosen are adopted into the Capital Facilities Plan. The CIP is linked to the City's annualbiennial budget through the Capital Facilities Element in that the adopted budget is reflected as the first year's capital improvement expenditures. As the budget is updated, so too is the Capital Facilities Element to reflect the adopted budget. An important distinction between t~~The budget is distinct from the ~~and~~ CIP ~~is~~ in that the budget is a ~~may become~~ part of the legally adopted ~~annual~~biennial ~~operating~~ budget;~~,~~ that shows actual appropriations for 2 years, ~~whereas~~ as opposed to the six-year~~the longer term~~

CIP, which ~~–~~does not commit the City to a particular expenditure for a particular year. Thus, the CIP allows the City some flexibility in scheduling projects based on need and~~or~~ funding opportunities with a planning viewpoint beyond the 2 year biennial budget.~~ and does not lock the City into projects that may not be needed at time of funding.~~

~~The Capital Facilities Element is linked to the City's annual Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), which identifies current and future capital projects as well as anticipated funding sources. Although the Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) is technically part of the CIP, GMA requires that transportation be addressed through the Transportation Element, which includes the TIP. Only a subset of the projects listed in the Capital Facilities Element and Capital Improvement Plan receive funding and are approved in the City's annual budget process.~~

LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

Levels of services (LOS) ~~-~~are quantifiable measures of the amount of ~~public~~ facilities that are provided to the community. Typically, levels of service are expressed as ratios of capacity to demand.

Facilities'~~y's~~ LOS ~~is~~are measured by using a standard specific to that facility type to determine service needs. The Table below summarizes the various LOS standards for the various facility types in Sammamish. The City uses the defined LOS specified below to determine the City's future facility needs, and plans for both the provision and funding of these needed facilities.

LOS FOR CITY-OWNED PUBLIC FACILITIES

Facility	Standard
General Government Services	0.5 square foot per capita, or as otherwise determined through the City Civic Center/Park Study and Master Plan Process.
Local Parks	The valuation of the existing parkland and recreational facilities inventory that make up the City of Sammamish park system divided by the current population. Based on April 200~~5~~6 population (39,730~~8,640~~), the park valuation per capita is $1,149.45~~029~~ (ELOS)~~Provide new residential development with the same capital investment per capita (Existing LOS) as existing residential development.~~
Police Services	Provide a level of service of 0.5 officers per 1,000 residents.
Surface Water	Conveyance - Minimum Standards, to be Implemented in accordance with the Surface Water Management Plan: Existing Systems - 10 year design storm, 24-hour period; New Systems - 25 year design storm, 24 hour period; downstream analysis; review 100-year storm event to avoid substantial flooding.
Streets	See Transportation Element Policy TP-7.3.1.

LOS FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES PROVIDED BY OTHERS	
Facility	**Standard**
King County Metro	
Transit	See Transportation Element Policy TP-5.1.6 and Policy TP-5.1.9.
Eastside Fire and Rescue District	6 minute response time for 90% of calls
	1 firefighter per 2,800 persons (year 2001 ratio)
	Meet State/Federal guidelines for minimum number of firefighters at scene of an emergency without reliance on automatic aid
Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District	
Water	246 gallons per household (ERU) per day
Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District	
Water	271 gallons per household (ERU) per day
Issaquah School District	Average students per class room 20 (grade K-5) 26 (grade 6-8) 28 (grade 9-12) 12 (Special Education classes)
Lake Washington School District	Maximum class room size 18 (grade K-2) 20 (grade 3) 23 (grade 4) 27 (grade 5-6) 30 (grade 7-9) 32 (grade 10-12)

CAPITAL FACILITIES: EXISTING CONDITIONS ~~AND FORCAST FUTURE NEEDS~~

This section provides a brief summary of existing capital facilities which support services to residents of the City of Sammamish. Projected needs for the next six years are also summarized in this section and presented in table format in **Appendix B**. For additional discussion see also the Utilities and Public Service Element of the Comprehensive Plan. ~~The descriptions are necessarily brief; the reader should consult the documents listed within this chapter for more detailed information on capital facilities in the City of Sammamish~~. Maps of various public facilities are identified in **Figures VII-2 to VII-4**.

~~Relationship between Capital Improvement Plan to Capital Facilities Plan~~

~~The Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is a list of public improvement projects identified by the City. The list is updated regularly and identifies all the capital projects the City could undertake given adequate revenues. Since the City's revenue is limited, the City prioritizes the projects in the CIP and chooses a portion of those projects based on need and finances available. Those projects chosen are adopted into the Capital Facilities Plan. The CIP is linked to the City's annual budget through the Capital Facilities~~

~~Element in that the adopted budget is reflected as the first year's capital improvement expenditures. As the budget is updated, so too is the Capital Facilities Element to reflect the adopted budget. An important distinction between the budget and CIP is that the budget may become part of the legally adopted annual operating budget, whereas the longer-term CIP does not commit the City to a particular expenditure for a particular year. Thus, the CIP allows the City some flexibility in scheduling projects based on need or funding opportunities and does not lock the City into projects that may not be needed at time of funding.~~

Water

Water facilities serving the City of Sammamish are provided primarily through the Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District. The northern portion of the city is served by the Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District. For more detailed information on existing water facilities serving the City of Sammamish and projected needs, consult the Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District Comprehensive Water Plan and the Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District Water Comprehensive Plan and the Utilities Element of the City of Sammamish Comprehensive Plan.

Transportation

The description of the existing transportation system, deficiencies and future needs are identified in the Transportation Element of this Comprehensive Plan.

Sewer

The City of Sammamish is provided sewer service through two districts: Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District and the Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District. For more detailed information on existing sewer facilities serving the City of Sammamish and projected neeeds, consult the Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District Comprehensive Wastewater Plan and the Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District Sewer Comprehensive Plan and the Utilities Element of the City of Sammamish Comprehensive Plan.

Stormwater

In 2001, a *Stormwater Management Comprehensive Plan* was developed by the City in compliance with the regulatory requirements of the Growth Management Act, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Rule, and the Puget Sound Water Quality Management Plan. For more detailed information related to existing stormwater facilities serving the City of Sammamish, and projected needs, consult the Utilities element of the City of Sammamish Comprehensive Plan and the Stormwater Management Comprehensive Plan.

Public Educational Facilities

The City of Sammamish is served by the Lake Washington School District #414 (LWSD) and the Issaquah School District #411 (ISD) for public elementary, junior and high school education. The Lake Washington School District Capital Facility Plan and the Issaquah School District Capital Facility Plan and the Utilities Element of the City of Sammamish Comprehensive Plan should be consulted for more detailed information regarding school facility development planning in the Sammamish area. The City of Sammamish adopted its original school impact fee ordinance in September of 1999 to fund capital facilities within these school districts.

Fire and Emergency Medical Response Services

Eastside Fire and Rescue ("Eastside") serves the City of Sammamish with a full-range of fire suppression and emergency medical services. A Capital Facilities Plan ("CFP") specific to City of Sammamish-owned stations was developed in consultation with Eastside in mid-2005. While strongly focused on maintaining existing facilities, the CFP contains some elements that will be necessary as the community grows. Eastside receives around 8,000 calls annually; about 75% are emergency medical service calls. (Ord.02005-192)

Eastside is tracking their response times as shown in **Tables ~~———~~X-A ~~VII-B-1~~ and ~~——~~X-B ~~VII-B-2~~.**

TABLE X-A~~VII-B~~
EASTSIDE FIRE & RESCUE RESPONSE STATISTICS FOR 2001

	DISTRICT-WIDE	STATION 81 2030 212th Ave. SE RESPONSE AREA	STATION 82 1851 228th Ave NE RESPONSE AREA	STATION 83 3425 Issaquah-Pine Lake Rd. SE RESPONSE AREA
Total Calls	**7,193**	**302**	**883**	**1423**
EMS Calls	5,109	228	597	955
EMS % of Calls	71%	76%	68%	67%
Response Time *	7:18	7:08	6:49	7:01
EMS Response Time*	6:56	6:42	6:31	6:41

* Time includes time dispatched to time on scene
Source: Eastside Fire and Rescue, April 2002

TABLE X-B~~——VII-B-2~~
EASTSIDE FIRE & RESCUE RESPONSE STATISTICS FOR 2004

	EFR	Station 81 2030 212th Ave. SE Response Area	Station 82 1851 228th Ave. NE Response Area	Station 83 3425 Issaquah-Pine Lake Rd. SE Response Area
Total Calls	7583	325	847	1199
EMS Calls	5674	258	605	948
EMS % of Calls	75%	79%	71%	79%
Response Times *	7:16	7:04	6:45	6:31
EMS Response Times *	6:53	6:45	6:37	6:20

* Time includes time dispatched to time on scene
Source: Eastside Fire and Rescue
(Ord.02005-192)

Levels of Service (LOS) Adopted

New state law (SHB 1756; Chapter 376, Laws of 2005, Section 102 [10]) requires that fire service providers establish a response time goal. Response time, as defined by the law, means the time immediately following turnout that begins when units are traveling to an emergency incident and ends when units arrive at the scene. Historically, Eastside has defined response time as the time from dispatch to time of arrival (Tables ~~———~~X-A~~VII-B-1~~ and ~~——~~X-B~~B-2~~). The new LOS standard shall be from the time of turnout to the time of arrival. The Capital Facilities Plan will use the same LOS standard for response time as the response time requirement under state law.

LOS ONE. Response time for emergency fire service calls shall be eight minutes or less 80% of the time. When this LOS cannot be met for two consecutive calendar years the LOS shall be reviewed for adequacy and strategies developed to address the issue.

LOS TWO. One fire station shall serve as an alternate emergency operations center. Station 82 is designated as the alternate emergency operations center. In order for- a fire station to serve in this role, it will be necessary to provide full building standby power generation.

The number of personnel per shift at Stations 81, 82, and 83 is four, which includes three firefighters and one officer per shift for each station. Prior to incorporation of the City of Sammamish the number of firefighters assigned among the three stations per shift was 8; now it is 9. The District does not have an adopted standard of service for X firefighters per 1,000 population. (Ord.02005-192)

Projected Needs

The Capital Facility Plan provides for growth as well as those capital improvements and renewal projects necessary to maintain fire and emergency medical facilities in working order. A six-year CFP for these facilities should be reviewed and updated annually by City staff and adopted by of the City Council. (Ord.02005-192)

Fire Impact Fees

A Fire Impact Fee may be adopted and should be based on criteria under state law. Such an action would be separate from the Comprehensive Plan update process. (Ord.02005-192)

Police

The City of Sammamish contracts with the King County Sheriff's Department to provide crime prevention and law enforcement in the City of Sammamish. The Sammamish Station is located at City Hall ~~482 228th Avenue Northeast~~. The station currently has 21 police officers dedicated to policing the area, resulting in a level of service of 1 officer per 1,600 residents of the City of Sammamish. The King County Sheriff's Department has issued a year 2000 Annual Report which includes the following data for the City of Sammamish as compared to countywide figures:

TABLE ~~____~~X-C~~VII-C~~

POLICE SERVICES – 2000

TYPE OF CASE	SAMMAMISH	SAMMAMISH CRIME RATE*	KING COUNTY	KING COUNTY CRIME RATE*
Part I Crimes	543	15.71	19,842	35.20
Part II Crimes	735	21.27	20,185	35.81
Arrests	437		12,150	
Dispatched Calls for Service	3,880		124,844	
Traffic Citations Issued	1,873		45,758	
Accident Investigations	221		n/a	

*Crime rate is calculated on the basis of the number of crimes per 1,000 people.
Source: King County Sheriff's Office, 2001

As noted in **Table ~~—~~X-C ~~VII C~~**, the crime rate is much lower in Sammamish than for the County service area as a whole.

Projected Needs - Police
Specific objectives and programs planned for the City of Sammamish may be reviewed within the City of Sammamish biennial budget process. No major capital facilities are planned within the City of Sammamish within the next six years.

City Hall

Existing Conditions – City Hall
The City Hall, located at 801 228th AVE SE, is a 38,000 sq. ft. facility that includes the Police Department. The building is located in an encompassing 39+ acre site called "Sammamish Commons" of which 2~~1~~7 acres are specifically designated for park and recreation use. There are 9+ acres to the SW of City Hall, which currently has a single-family residence on it; final use of this area has not been determined. The remaining ~~9~~3.4 acres are the City Hall building~~, Civic Plaza,~~ associated parking and a site for a future (undesignated use) building.
~~The City Hall is approximately 38,000 square feet in area. The total acreage for both a Civic Center and Park is approximately 30 acres, in the vicinity of SE 8th Street and 228th Avenue NE (the "Kellman" property is approximately 9.4 acres). The associated park improvements adjacent to the new City Hall are under construction at the time of this writing and include building locations for future expansions as needed. At the time of this writing, the City anticipates that future administrative office needs will be accommodated on the Sammamish Commons site or on the adjacent "Kellman" property.~~

Parks, Recreation, and Open Space

Existing conditions – Park and Recreation Facilities
In December of 2004 the City Council amended the City of Sammamish Comprehensive Plan to include the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Comprehensive Plan and the Trails, Bikeways and Path Plan (Ordinance O2004-162). ~~.~~ The goals and policies set forth by these planning documents ~~Its goals and policies~~ have been incorporated into the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element of the City's Comprehensive Plan. ~~,~~The Capital Facilities Element includes an ~~–~~inventory of existing park and recreational facilities, ~~a statement of the future investments needed to ensure that new residential development will be provided the same capital investment per capita as existing development, a 20-year~~ a capital facilities plan identifying areas of future capital expenditures to maintain and increase the existing level of service, and identifies sources of public funds for the facilities. ~~, and a six-year capital improvement plan to indicate from what sources the identified future facilities will be financed. and its capital facility project and financing components have been incorporated into this element.~~

As of January 2004, the City owned and operated 122 acres of developed park properties including: NE Sammamish Neighborhood Park, Bill Reams East Sammamish Park, Pine Lake Park, and Beaver Lake Park. Total park area, including developed and partially or undeveloped open space is 396 acres.

As the City continues to grow, and population increases, the ~~p~~Park's existing level of service (ELOS), at a minimum, must be sustained. The Park's ELOS is determined based on the valuation of the existing parkland and recreational facilities inventory that make up the City of Sammamish park system divided by the current population. As of the date of this writing, the total valuation of the existing park system is $45,667,590~~39,759,590~~. Based on 2006~~5~~ population (39,730~~8,640~~), the park valuation per capita is $1,149.45~~029~~ (ELOS).

Levels of Service (LOS) Adopted
Utilizing the valuation per capita method to measure level of service~~,~~ provides the City the flexibility to develop parks and recreational facilities that are most appropriate for each site without being required to

maintain arbitrary ratios of land per 1,000 population or facilities at each park site. The flexibility allowed by this level of service methodology also allows the City to be responsive to changing needs and priorities. For example, modern park systems have skateboard facilities and climbing walls that did not exist until a few years ago.

The overall monetary value of the park system accounts for the value of both the built improvements and the underlying land. It does not include those facilities owned and operated by other jurisdictions (such as schools) or private entities (such as private health clubs) over which the City has no control.

The Table below lists the current park properties that make up Sammamish's park system. The table also includes total value and the value of each facility improvement for each of the park properties listed.

Table X-D Existing Level of Service Based on Value Per Capita

Current Park Property	**Acres**	**Facilities**	**Value**
Pine Lake Park	19		$3,430,850~~$ 2,860,000~~
		Restroom/Bathhouse	~~208,000~~
		Dock	~~9,950~~
		Picnic Shelter	~~6,900~~
		Baseball/Soccer Field	~~220,000~~
		Basket Ball Court	~~11,000~~
		Kids' Play Areas (4)	~~1 15,000~~
Bill Reams/ESP	16		$1,244,040~~964,000~~
		Restroom	~~85,140~~
		Tennis Court (2)	~~28,950~~
		Baseball Field (2)	~~63,000~~
		Soccer Field (1)	~~40,000~~
		Kids' Play Area	~~35,000~~
		Picnic Shelter	~~19,950~~
		Batting Cages (2)	~~8,000~~
Beaver Lake Park	83		$16,956,150~~15,908,100~~
		Lodge	~~459,140~~
		Maint. Shop	~~69,850~~
		Baseball Field (3)	~~97,300~~
		Restroom	~~93,300~~
		Kids' Play Area	~~35,000~~
		Picnic Shelter (Lake)	~~241,560~~
		Picnic Shelter (Fields)	~~51,900~~
NE Sammamish Park	5		$337,550~~253,000~~
		Tennis Court (2)	~~28,950~~
		Basketball Court	~~5,600~~
		Kids' Play Area	~~50,000~~
~~Sammamish Commons~~	~~21~~		~~3,000,000~~
~~Ebright Creek Park~~	~~12~~		~~980,000~~
Beaver Lake Preserve	57		-$3,248,438~~3,000,000~~

Evans Creek Preserve	175		-$1,500,000~~ 1,500,000~~
Waterfront Park Property	4		$1,593,000~~ 1,593,000~~
~~**Value of Current Parks**~~			~~**$32,041,590**~~
~~2005 Population~~			~~38,640~~
~~**Value Per Capita**~~			~~**$829**~~
~~**Committed 2005 Park Projects**~~	~~**Acres**~~	~~**Facilities**~~	~~**Value**~~
Community Sports Fields at Skyline HS and Eastlake HS ~~Community Sports Fields at EHS~~	~~3~~		$5,242,976 ~~$~~ 2,500,000
		~~Lighting, Synthetic Surf~~	
		~~Multi-Use Sports Fac~~	
		~~Soccer Fields (2)~~	
		~~Baseball Field (1)~~	
Sammamish Commons	27(park)	Playfield	$6,884,586~~ 2,718,000~~
		Civic Plaza,	
		Skatepark	
		Basketball Court	
		Climbing Wall	
		Restroom	
		Play Area	
		~~View Tower~~	
Ebright Creek Park ~~Dev.~~	12	Playfield	$5,230,000~~ 2,500,000~~
		Play Area	
		Sports Court	
		Picnic Shelter	
		Restroom	
		Climbing Boulder	
		Boardwalk Trail	
~~**Value of Committed Projects**~~			~~**$ 7,718.000**~~
~~2005 Population~~			~~38,640~~
~~**Value Per Capita**~~			~~**$200**~~
TOTAL Value			~~**$45,667,590$ 39,759,590**~~
2005 Population			**39,730~~ 38,640~~**
Value Per Capita			**$1,149.45~~$ 1,029~~**

Source: City of Sammamish Rate Study for Impact Fees for Parks and Recreational Facilities, Henderson, Young and Company, 2006~~, 2005~~

As indicated in the table above, based on 2006~~5~~ population numbers, the Parks existing level of service (ELOS) expressed as a valuation per capita, is $1,149.45~~029~~ per person.

In order to sustain the ELOS, the City calculated the investment value needed to serve anticipated growth, which is determined by estimating the City's future population and multiplying it by the current capital investment per person.

Table X-E: Value of Park Recreational Facilities Needed for Growth

Capital Investment per Person (ELOS)	Forecast population Growth to build out~~2010~~	Value Needed for Growth to build out~~2010~~
$ 1,149.45~~029~~	~~3,310~~7,750	$~~3,405,907~~8,908,157

Table X-E shows that Sammamish needs to invest $8,908,157~~3,405,907~~ in additional parks and recreational facilities in order to serve the future growth anticipated~~–~~ to build out under the current comprehensive plan ~~by 2010~~ and sustain the ELOS.

The value needed for growth is anticipated to be paid by a combination of City funds and impact fees.

~~5.4.b Impact Fees~~

Park Impact Fees

Impact fees are charges paid by new development to reimburse local governments for the capital cost of public facilities that are needed to serve new development and the people who occupy the new development.

The Growth Management Act ~~of 1990~~ authorizes local governments in Washington to charge impact fees. RCW 82.02.050 ~~et seq.~~through RCW 82.02.090 contain~~s~~ the provisions ~~of the Growth Management Act~~ which authorize and describe the requirements for impact fees.

Pursuant to impact fees, new development is synonymous with "growth". The public facilities that can be paid for by impact fees are "system improvements" as opposed to "project improvements" (typically paid by the developer and designed to serve a particular development).

The valuation of the existing parkland and recreational facilities inventory that make up the City of Sammamish park system is divided by the current population to generate the valuation per capita. Based on 200~~5~~6 population (~~38,640~~39,730), the park valuation per capita is $1,149.45~~1,029~~ ~~Impact fees for parks and recreation facilities in the City of Sammamish are based on the value per capita of the City's existing investment in parks and recreation facilities for the current population of the City (ELOS).~~ It is also based on the assumption that ~~new development will be provided the same value per capita.~~as the community grows, it will be crucial to ensure that development of parks and recreation facilities at a minimum, keep pace with growth (sustain ELOS).

The City calculated that in order to sustain ELOS, the capital investment needed for the growth forecasted for Sammamish to build out~~2010~~ is $8,908,157~~3,405,907~~ (see Table ~~—~~X-E above). The calculation of the investment in parks and recreational facilities that is needed for growth assumes no current deficiency and no reserve capacity as they are defined in the RCW 82.02.050 et seq.

~~According to the RCW~~Pursuant to RCW 82.02.050 through RCW 82.02.090, impact fee rate calculations must recognize and take into account past and future payments~~revenues~~ which are earmarked or pro-ratable, to system improvements that are funded ~~with~~through the use of impact fees. The City of Sammamish has historically used a combination of local revenues and state grants to pay for ~~the cost of~~ park and recreational facility~~ies~~ improvements. Therefore, ~~A~~as impact fee rates are calculated, the City is

required to ~~account~~adjust the impact fee to account for these ~~revenues~~ historic local ~~and grant~~ revenues~~by reducing the investment needed for growth~~. ~~These reductions are called "adjustments".~~ Based on the City's park and recreational facility capital funding trends for the ~~past 5~~ years ~~(~~200~~0~~1 to 2005 a revenue credit adjustment of 1.93% has been included in the City's Park Impact Fee calculation. Based on historic trends and future revenue projections,~~),~~ Sammamish has assumed that the use of local funding sources other than impact fees will fund ~~grants for park and recreational facilities will fund 13.69~~3.23% of the future system improvements needed to serve new development, plus an additional contribution of $300,000 per year from grants and donations revenue, for a total of $2,087,733 that the City expects to invest in Parks and Recreational Facilities toward growth costs.~~.~~ ~~This amount (13.69%) constitutes the adjustment to the City's Park Impact fee~~of the investment to be paid by growth~~.~~

Table ~~—~~X-F shows that investment needed for growth ~~is~~in Sammamish is $8,908,157~~3,405,907~~. The City expects to ~~receive~~contribute $2,087,733~~465,928~~ ~~in grant revenue~~ of City revenues towards this cost. Thus, the remaining $6,820,424~~2,939,979~~ will be paid by growth (impact fees).

Table ~~—~~X-F Investment in Parks and Recreational Facilities to be Paid by Growth

Investment Needed for Growth	City Investment for Growth ~~(Grants)~~	Investment to be Paid by Growth
$8,908,157~~3,405,907~~	$2,087,733~~465,929~~	$6,820,424~~2,939,979~~

In order to calculate the park impact fee, the investment in additional parks and recreational facilities to be paid by growth is ~~-~~converted into growth cost per person, and then into growth cost per dwelling unit.

Assuming a total population growth of 7,750~~3,310 by 2010~~, the cost per new person that would~~ill~~ be paid by growth is $880.06~~888.21~~.

The amount to be paid by each new dwelling unit depends on the number of persons per dwelling unit. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the number of persons per dwelling unit in the City of Sammamish is 3.02 persons per single-family dwelling, ~~and~~ 1.74 persons per multi-family dwelling, and 1.59 persons per mobile home.~~.~~

~~Table —X-G shows the impact fee per type of dwelling unit in Sammamish.~~

Table ~~——~~X-G Impact Fee per Dwelling Unit prior to the revenue credit adjustment

Type of Dwelling Unit	Average Persons per Dwelling unit	Impact Fee per Dwelling Unit @ ~~$888.21~~880.06 per Person
Single-Family	3.02	$2,656.82~~2,681.42~~
Multi-Family	1.74	$1,534.91~~1,549.13~~
Mobile Home	1.59	$1,397.74

After applying a revenue credit adjustment of 1.93%, the resulting final Impact Fee per dwelling unit is shown below:

Table X-F Impact Fee per Dwelling Unit after revenue credit adjustment

Type of Dwelling Unit	Cost per Dwelling Unit @880.06 per Person	Revenue Credit Adjustment @ 1.93%	Impact Fee per Dwelling Unit
Single-Family	$2,656.82	$51.17	$2,605.65
Multi-Family	$1,534.91	$29.56	$1,505.35
Mobile Home	$1,397.74	$26.92	$1,370.82

A parks and recreation impact fee will be collected from new growth to provide for parks and facilities needed to support this additional growth and sustain ELOS. The City's Parks Capital Facilities~~annual Capital Improvement Plan~~ (CF~~I~~P) is shown below. Note that for Parks, the CFP and the CIP both utilize a six-year time period. ~~identifying the Six-year Parks Capital Improvement Plan is shown below.~~

Table ____

CITY OF SAMMAMISH 2007 - 2012 SIX YEAR PARKS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

-

Project List and Total Project Expenditure Summary* (*subject to City Council budget decisions)

CIP	Project Title	Total Project	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	6 Yrs Total
1	**Evans Creek Preserve** Development of the 175-acre property north of Sahalee Way. Programming would include trails, habitat enhancement,picnicing, interpretive signage, trailheads, and parking.	1,050,000	50,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	1,050,000
2	**School Parks** Future improvements to recreational facilities at school sites within the City.	2,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	2,000,000
3	**Pine Lake Park Phase II** Improvements to the waterfront portion of the park as identified in 2002 Pine Lake Park Master Plan.	1,500,000	50,000	1,450,000	-	-	-	-	1,500,000
4	**Beaver Lake Preserve - Phase II** Construct trails and view decks, enhance/restore habitat, and connect the 57-acre passive park to Soaring Eagle Park.	500,000	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	500,000
5	**Beaver Lake Park Renovation** Improvements to provide additional recreational opportunities within the site while preserving the natural character of the park. Site planning process needed to identify actual improvements.	3,600,000	-	100,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	-	-	3,600,000
6	**Lake Sammamish Waterfront Park** Future construction of 1600 foot linear park along Lake Sammamish and the East Lake Sammamish	3,250,000	-	-	50,000	200,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,250,000

	Trail. Coordinated project with Redmond and King County.								
7	**Land Acquistion** Acquire land for future parkland as opportunities become available.	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	4,000,000
8	**Capital Replacement Program** This ongoing program is an investment for the replacement of facilities (ie. play areas, picnic tables, etc) within parks.	600,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	600,000
9	**Trails, Bikeways and Paths** Complete various Council approved trail and linkage projects identified in the Trails, Bikeways and Paths Plan. **$1.5M ANNUAL ALLOCATION IN THE 2007-2012 TIP.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	**Bond Debt Service - Sammamish Commons** Annual payment for $4 million Councilmatic Bonds purchased for Sammamish Commons.	2,213,322	371,237	367,837	369,262	369,062	368,462	367,462	2,213,322
6-Yr Total Project Expenditures CIP 1-10		18,713,322	**1,571,237**	**4,017,837**	**4,519,262**	**3,169,062**	**2,468,462**	**2,967,462**	**18,713,322**
-	**Total Expenditures**	**18,713,322**	**1,571,237**	**4,017,837**	**4,519,262**	**3,169,062**	**2,468,462**	**2,967,462**	**18,713,322**
	Annual Revenue Projection		**2,467,622**	**3,448,350**	**2,762,400**	**3,803,950**	**3,190,500**	**3,040,500**	**18,713,322**
	Operating Contribution		0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	0	2,000,000
	Park Fund Revenue(REET)		1,500,000	1,550,000	1,600,000	1,650,000	1,750,000	1,800,000	9,850,000
	Anticipated grants		200,000		200,000		200,000		600,000
	*Park Impact Fees *Estimate*		767,622	898,350	962,400	1,153,950	1,240,500	1,240,500	6,263,322

* Revenue is projected and will require Council adoption of Park Impact Fee Ordinance

NOTE: Park construction costs above are preliminary and are subject to change after public planning process

CITY OF SAMMAMISH 2007 - 2012 SIX YEAR PARKS CAPITAL FACILITY PLAN
Project List and Total Project Expenditure Summary* (*subject to City Council budget decisions)

CIP	Project Title	Total Project	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	6 Yrs Total
1	**Evans Creek Preserve** Development of the 175-acre property north of Sahalee Way. Programming would include trails, habitat enhancement, picnicking, interpretive signage, trailheads, and parking.	1,070,000	70,000	1,000,000					1,070,000
2	**School Parks** Future improvements to recreational facilities at school sites within the City.	2,000,000	1,000,000		0			1,000,000	2,000,000
3	**Pine Lake Park Phase II** Improvements to the waterfront portion of the park as identified in 2002 Pine Lake Park Master Plan.	1,500,000	50,000	1,450,000					1,500,000
4	**Beaver Lake Preserve - Phase II** Construct trails and view decks, enhance/restore habitat, and connect the 57-acre passive park to Soaring Eagle Park.	500,000					500,000		500,000
5	**Beaver Lake Park Renovation** Improvements to provide additional recreational opportunities within the site while preserving the natural character of the park. Site planning process needed to identify actual improvements.	3,600,000	100,000	0	2,000,000	1,500,000			3,600,000
6	**Lake Sammamish Waterfront Park** Future construction of 1600 foot linear park along Lake Sammamish and the East Lake Sammamish Trail. Coordinated project with Redmond and King County.	3,400,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,400,000
7	**Land Acquistion** Acquire land for future parkland as opportunities become available.	4,985,000	1,985,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			4,985,000
8	**Capital Replacement Program** This ongoing program is an investment for the replacement of facilities (ie. play areas, picnic tables, etc) within parks.	700,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	700,000
9	**Trails, Bikeways and Paths** Complete various Council approved trail and linkage projects identified in the Trails, Bikeways and Paths Plan. **$1.5M ANNUAL ALLOCATION IN THE 2007-2012 TIP.**								
10	**Bond Debt Service - Sammamish Commons** Annual payment for $4 million Councilmatic Bonds purchased for Sammamish Commons.	2,213,322	371,237	367,837	369,262	369,062	368,462	367,462	2,213,322
6-Yr Total Project Expenditures CFP 1-10		19,968,322	**3,876,237**	**4,017,837**	**3,569,262**	**3,069,062**	**2,468,462**	**2,967,462**	**19,968,322**
	Total Expenditures	**19,968,322**	**3,876,237**	**4,017,837**	**3,569,262**	**3,069,062**	**2,468,462**	**2,967,462**	**19,968,322**
	Annual Revenue Projection		**4,646,666**	**2,746,666**	**2,946,666**	**3,346,666**	**2,946,666**	**3,346,666**	**19,979,996**
	Operating Contribution		1,800,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	2,300,000
	Park Fund Revenue(REET)		1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	9,000,000
	Anticipated grants		200,000		200,000	600,000	200,000	600,000	1,800,000
	Park Impact Fees-*Estimate*		$1,146,666	$1,146,666	$1,146,666	$1,146,666	$1,146,666	$1,146,666	6,879,996

*Revenue is projected and will require Council adoption of Park Impact Fee Ordinance

NOTE: Park construction costs above are preliminary and are subject to change after public planning process

Both ~~T~~the City's Parks Capital Facility Plan (CFP) and Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) ~~also~~ assume~~s~~ an aggressive growth rate in the immediate 6-year timeline; the City will re-evaluate the CIP on an annual basis to address changing growth patterns. The City will reassess the land use element if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs and to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent.

~~*20-Year Capital Facilities Plan – Parks, Recreation, and Open Space*~~

~~The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Comprehensive Plan and the Trails, Bikeways and Paths Plan discuss at length the long-term plan for acquisition and improvement of parks and recreation facilities and is the basis for the Capital Facilities Plan below. Updates related to funding sources will be assessed as part of the annual 6-year CIP update.~~

~~The following parks, recreation, and open space capital facilities plan addresses the physical components needed to create the envisioned park system by the year 2020. There is, therefore, some overlap between these recommendations and those for action in the short-term found in the Capital Improvement Plan discussion above; completed goals are marked with an asterisk (*); and projects currently underway are noted as such.~~

~~Parks Capital Facilities Plan~~
~~(The Parks Capital Facilities Plan below is based upon the Capital Facilities Plan in the 2004 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Comprehensive Plan)~~

~~Acquisition~~

- ~~King County Land Transfers~~
  - ~~Community Park Sites (40-60 acres)~~
  - ~~Neighborhood Park Sites (12-15 acres)~~

- ~~Neighborhood Parks~~
  - ~~Lake Sammamish shoreline/waterfront access*~~
  - ~~212th corridor / service area*~~
  - ~~Northwest area~~
  - ~~Northeast area~~
  - ~~Central area~~
  - ~~East Lake Sammamish Corridor~~
  - ~~Southwest area~~

- ~~Community Parks~~
  - ~~(1) 40+ acre site for active parks. Land bank for future Community Park development.~~
  - ~~Central Park property (Sammamish Commons)*~~

- ~~Open Space/Greenways~~
  - ~~East Sammamish Greenway~~
  - ~~Greenway Connections (Beaver Lake Preserve)*~~
    - ~~Between large open spaces. Passive recreation and habitat corridors.~~
  - ~~Trails/Bikeways/Paths Connections~~
    - ~~As needed to facilitate citywide trails/bikeways/paths system.~~

~~Development~~

- ~~Community Parks (3)~~
  - ~~Large 40+ acre active park/sports complex~~

- 21-Acre Sammamish Commons / Civic Campus (under construction)
- South area of Sammamish

- Neighborhood Parks
  - Teen Activity Park/Skate Court (under construction)
  - 212th Area Park (Ebright Creek Park – construction underway)
  - Lake Sammamish Shoreline Access Park
  - Northwest area
  - Northeast area
  - Southeast area
  - Southwest area

- Open Space Parks/ Greenways / Trails
  - City Trails/Bikeways/Paths System implementation
  - Beaver Lake Preserve
  - Evans Creek Preserve
  - East Sammamish Greenway
  - Gas pipeline corridor
  - Power line corridors
  - East Lake Sammamish Corridor

- Community Center
  - Teen Center
  - Meeting Space
  - Recreation Space
  - Aquatic Facility

Re-development

- Existing City of Sammamish Parks
- Pine Lake Park (Restoration Master Plan complete, Phase I construction completed 2004)*
- East Sammamish Park
- Northeast Sammamish Neighborhood Park (substantial renovation work completed 2002)*
- Beaver Lake Park – Explore opportunity for improvements or expansion of sports fields.
- School Parks
- Explore opportunities for improvements to various school sites / sportsfields. Foster long-term relationship and enter into formal partnership with Issaquah and Lake Washington School Districts. Individual projects to be identified that create new capacity for sports fields and/or community park space.

1. ~~GOALS – PUBLIC SERVICES AND~~ CAPITAL FACILITIES GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL CF 1: Establish appropriate levels of service for public facilities to adequately serve existing and future development.

GOAL CF 2: Prepare functional area plans for transportation, parks, stormwater, general government facilities and other municipal functions.

GOAL CF 3: Provide adequate public facilities concurrent with the impact of new development.

GOAL CF 4: Coordinate capital facility plans with state, county, and local agencies and districts.

GOAL CF 5: Maintain at least a six-year capital facilities plan to implement the Comprehensive Plan.

GOAL CF 6: Prepare and maintain a capital facilities plan that is fully funded and financially feasible.

GOAL CF 7: Ensure growth pays proportionate costs of capital facilities required to serve the growth.

GOAL CF 8: Locate and design capital facilities to realize the community vision, and to be compatible with surrounding land uses and the environment.

GOAL CF 9: Ensure comparable levels of service are provided in potential annexation areas and in adjacent jurisdictions.

~~GOALS & POLICIES - PUBLIC SERVICES AND CAPITAL FACILITIES~~

GOAL CF 1: Establish appropriate levels of service for public facilities to adequately serve existing and future development.

CFP-1.1 The City should maintain an inventory of existing public facilities owned or operated by the City, County, State, special districts, or other public entities within Sammamish. Include in the inventory the locations and capacities of such facilities and systems. "Public facilities" means the capital improvements and systems of each of the following:

General

- City of Sammamish:
  - General Government
  - Law enforcement
  - Local parks and recreation services

- Stormwater
- Streets

- Metropolitan King County:
  - Regional parks and recreation services
  - Regional sewer service
  - Transit
- State of Washington:
  - State parks and recreation services
  - Department of Ecology

Special Districts

- Eastside Fire and Rescue District
- Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District:
  - Local water service
  - Local sewer service
- Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District:
  - Local water service
  - Local sewer service
- Issaquah School District
- Lake Washington School District
- King County Library System
- Sound Transit

CFP-1.2 The City should establish level of service standards which 1) measure the quality of life based on the City's vision of its future and values, 2) can be achieved and maintained for existing development and growth anticipated in the land use plan, and 3) are achievable with the financing plan of this Capital Facilities Element.

LOS FOR CITY-OWNED PUBLIC FACILITIES

Facility	Standard
General Government Services	0.5 square foot per capita, or as otherwise determined through the City Civic Center/Park Study and Master Plan Process.
Local Parks	The valuation of the existing parkland and recreational facilities inventory that make up the City of Sammamish park system divided by the current population. Based on 2005~~6~~ population (39,730~~8,640~~), the park valuation per capita is $1,149.45~~029~~ (ELOS)~~Provide new residential development with the same capital investment per capita (Existing LOS) as existing residential development. Comply with short term and long term implementation goals for acquisition and development of neighborhood parks, community parks, and open space per the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Comprehensive Plan (**Appendix C**).~~

LOS FOR CITY-OWNED PUBLIC FACILITIES	
Facility	**Standard**
Police Services	Provide a level of service of 0.5 officers per 1,000 residents.
Surface Water	Conveyance - Minimum Standards, to be Implemented in accordance with the Surface Water Management Plan: Existing Systems - 10 year design storm, 24-hour period; New Systems - 25 year design storm, 24 hour period; downstream analysis; review 100-year storm event to avoid substantial flooding.
Streets	See Transportation Element Policy TP-7.3.1.

LOS FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES PROVIDED BY OTHERS	
Facility	**Standard**
King County Metro	
Transit	See Transportation Element Policy TP-5.1.6 and Policy TP-5.1.9.
Eastside Fire and Rescue District	6 minute response time for 90% of calls 1 firefighter per 2,800 persons (year 2001 ratio) Meet State/Federal guidelines for minimum number of firefighters at scene of an emergency without reliance on automatic aid
Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District	
Water	246 gallons per household (ERU) per day
Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District	
Water	271 gallons per household (ERU) per day
Issaquah School District	Average students per class room 20 (grade K-5) 26 (grade 6-8) 28 (grade 9-12) 12 (Special Education classes)
Lake Washington School District	Maximum class room size 18 (grade K-2) 20 (grade 3) 23 (grade 4) 27 (grade 5-6) 30 (grade 7-9) 32 (grade 10-12)

CFP-1.3 The City should use the level of service standards to 1) determine the need for public

facilities and 2) test the adequacy of such facilities to serve proposed development. In addition, use the level of service standards for city-owned public facilities to develop the City's annual budget and 6-year Capital Improvements Plan.

CFP-1.4 The City should reassess the Capital Facility Element periodically~~annually~~ to ensure that public facilities needs, financing, and level of service are consistent with the land use plan. The ~~annual~~ update should be coordinated with the ~~annual~~ budget process, and the annual amendment of the Comprehensive Plan.

GOAL CF 2: Prepare functional area plans for transportation, parks, stormwater, general government facilities and other municipal functions.

CFP-2.1 The City should develop functional area plans for City-operated capital facilities to comprehensively assess functional area needs and strategies for addressing such needs. Functional area plans shall guide the development of capital priorities and investment decisions within each functional area. The City should develop and regularly update functional area plans for the following functional areas:

a. Stormwater and surface water management;
b. Parks, recreation, and open space;
c. Transportation; and
d. General government facilities.

CFP-2.2 The City should maximize opportunities for public involvement when developing functional area plans.

CFP-2.3 The City should develop or amend functional area plans as necessary to ensure consistency generally with the adopted Comprehensive Plan and specifically with its planning assumptions, growth projections, service area phasing and annexation policies.

CFP-2.4 Upon adoption of the City Comprehensive Plan, the City should work with other governmental agencies or special districts to ensure that their functional plans, such as water, sewer, fire suppression/EMS, etc. are consistent with the City Comprehensive Plan, particularly planning assumptions, growth projections, service area phasing and annexation policies.

CFP-2.5 Upon approval by the City and all appropriate County and State agencies, the adopted City functional area plans are considered to be incorporated into the Comprehensive Plan by reference. The plans may be amended as needed to reflect changing development trends or to update the plans as new facilities are constructed. The following plans are hereby adopted by reference:

a. Stormwater: Stormwater Management Comprehensive Plan
b. Parks: Parks, Recreation and Open Space Comprehensive Plan
c. Transportation: Transportation Plan
d. Trails, Bikeways, and Paths Plan
e. General Government Facilities: City Budget.

GOAL CF 3: Provide adequate public facilities concurrent with the impact of new development.

CFP-3.1 The City should ensure public facilities and services are provided concurrent with the impact of new development or redevelopment, including stormwater, roads, and local parks. Require that non-City public facilities are provided concurrent with the impact of new development or redevelopment, including water and wastewater. Consistent with the Growth Management Act, road improvements may be provided at the time of or within six years of development.

CFP-3.2 Agencies providing services or facilities, including the City, County, Special Districts, etc. should make the most efficient use of existing public facilities, including techniques such as:

- Conservation
- Demand management
- Improved scheduling
- Encourage development that uses existing facilities
- Contracting for services
- Other methods of improved efficiency.

CFP-3.3 Agencies providing services or facilities should provide additional public facility capacity when existing facilities are used to their maximum level of efficiency consistent with adopted standards for levels of service.

CFP-3.4 The City shall encourage development where adequate public facilities and services exist or can be provided in an efficient manner.

CFP-3.5 The availability of adequate water and sewer service shall be required for new development.

CFP 3.6 The City shall require connections to sanitary sewers in accordance with the provisions of state law, including but not limited to the requirement that a proposed new development located within 200 feet of a sewer line must connect to the sanitary sewer.

GOAL CF 4: Coordinate capital facility plans with state, county, and local agencies and districts.

CFP-4.1 The City shall coordinate with non-City providers of public facilities on a joint program for maintaining adopted levels of service standards, funding, and construction of capital improvements. The City shall work in partnership with non-City public facility providers to prepare functional plans consistent with the City of Sammamish Comprehensive Plan.

CFP-4.2 The City should establish interagency planning mechanisms to assure coordinated and mutually supportive capital facility plans from non-City providers of public facilities.

a. Establish priority areas for infrastructure improvements consistent with the City's vision.
b. Annually assess development trends and infrastructure provision to identify and remedy deficiencies or need to reassess the land use plan.

CFP-4.3 Upon approval by the applicable District and all appropriate County and State agencies, the adopted non-City facility plans are considered to be incorporated into the Sammamish Comprehensive Plan by reference. The plans may be amended as needed to reflect

changing development trends or to update the plans as new facilities are constructed. The following plans are hereby adopted by reference:

a. Schools: Issaquah School District Capital Facilities Plan, and Lake Washington School District Capital Facilities Plan
b. Water: Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District Water Comprehensive Plan; and Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District Water Comprehensive Plan
c. Sewer: Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District Comprehensive Wastewater Plan, and Northeast Sammamish Sewer and Water District Sewer Comprehensive Plan.

GOAL CF 5: Maintain a ~~a six-year~~ capital facilities plan to implement the comprehensive plan.

CFP-5.1 The City should prepare and utilize the ~~six-year~~ Capital Facilities Plan to identify City capital projects and Special District capital projects necessary to respond to the planned growth of the community and maintain desired levels of service.

CFP-5.2 The ~~six-year~~ Capital Facilities Plan should integrate all of the community's capital project resources such as grants, bonds, city funds, donations, impact fees and other available funding.

CFP-5.3 The City should maintain the Capital Facilities Plan as follows:

a. Provide for periodic~~annual~~ review of the Capital Facilities Plan by the City Council and incorporate a citizen participation process.

b. Ensure that the Capital Facilities Plan:

- Is consistent with the overall Comprehensive Plan
- Defines the projects' need and links to levels of service and facility plans
- Includes construction costs, timing, and funding sources, and considers operations and maintenance impacts where appropriate
- Establishes priorities for capital project development

GOAL CF 6: Prepare and maintain a capital facilities plan that is fully funded and financially feasible.

CFP-6.1 The City should base the financing plan for public facilities on realistic estimates of current local revenues and external revenues that are reasonably anticipated to be received by the City.

CFP-6.2 The City should finance a~~the~~ six-year Capital Improvements Program within the City's financial capacity to achieve a balance between available revenue and needed public facilities. If the projected funding is inadequate to finance needed public facilities based on adopted level of service standards and forecasted growth, the City could do one or more of the following:

- Lower the level of service standard
- Change the Land Use Plan
- Increase the amount of revenue from existing sources
- Adopt new sources of revenue.

CFP-6.3 The City should match revenue sources to capital improvements on the basis of sound fiscal policies.

CFP-6.4 The City should revise the financing plan in the event that revenue sources for capital improvements, which require voter approval in a local referendum, are not approved.

CFP-6.5 The City should ensure that the ongoing operating and maintenance costs of a public facility are financially feasible prior to constructing the facility.

GOAL CF-7: Ensure growth pays proportionate costs of capital facilities required to serve the growth.

CFP-7.1 The City should ensure that existing development pays for capital improvements that reduce or eliminate existing deficiencies, and pays for some or all of the cost to replace obsolete or worn out facilities. Existing development may also pay a portion of the cost of capital improvements needed by future development. Existing development's payments may take the form of user fees, charges for services, special assessments, and taxes.

CFP-7.2 City regulations and procedures should ensure that future development pays a proportionate share of the cost of new facilities that it requires. Future development may also pay a portion of the cost to replace obsolete or worn-out facilities. Future development's payments may take the form of voluntary contributions for the benefit of any public facility, impact fees, mitigation payments, capacity fees, dedications of land, provision of public facilities, and future payments of users fees, charges for services, special assessments, and taxes.

GOAL CF-8: Locate and design capital facilities to realize the community vision, and to be compatible with surrounding land uses and the environment.

CFP-8.1 Public service and facility providers should consider the quality of public facilities in planning for capital improvements.

a. Ensure that public facilities design meets appropriate policies in the Land Use Element, and is compatible with the surrounding areas.
b. Maintain public spaces and enhance their appearance.

CFP-8.2 Public service and facility providers should encourage public amenities and facilities which serve as catalysts for beneficial development.

CFP-8.3 Public service and facility providers should protect public health and environmental quality through the appropriate design and installation of public facilities.

- Promote conservation of energy, water, and other natural resources in the location and design of public facilities.
- Practice efficient and environmentally responsible maintenance and operating procedures for public facilities.
- Preserve existing significant natural vegetation and features in the development of public facilities.

Goal CF-9: Ensure comparable levels of service are provided in potential annexation

areas and in adjacent jurisdictions.

CFP-9.1 The City should regularly coordinate with King County, Issaquah, and Redmond to ensure levels of service for facilities and services are compatible, such as roads, surface water, and others.

TABLE V-Q
SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS

PROJECT #	2003-2008 TIP PRIORITY #	LOCATION	IMPROVEMENT	CONCURRENCY PROJECT[2]	PRIORITY CRITERIA[3]						PROJECT COST (2002 Dollars)	PROJECT COST (2007 Dollars)
					City Access	Concurrency	Traffic Flow	Quality of Life	Non-motorized	Roadway Connect		
1		I-90 and SR 202 access improvements [1]			✓						$6,000,000	
2	13	E Lake Sammamish Pkwy - NE 187th Ave to Inglewood Hill Rd	Widen to 3 lanes with 5-ft bike lanes, curb, gutter, and sidewalk	✓existing (Segments 1 – 3)	✓							$41,190,000
3		E Lake Sammamish Pkwy - 212th Ave SE to SE 43rd Way	Widen to 3 lanes with 5-ft bike lanes, curb, gutter, and sidewalk	✓*3000* (Segment 8)	✓							$9,500,000
4		Issaquah-Pine Lake Rd - SE Klahanie Blvd to City Limit	Widen to 5 lanes with 5-ft bike lanes, curb, gutter, and sidewalk	✓*3000* (Segment 34)	✓							$18,510,000
5		Issaquah-Pine Lake Rd - SE 32nd Way to SE Klahanie Blvd	Widen to 3 lanes with 5-ft bike lanes, curb, gutter, and sidewalk	✓*3000* (Segment 33)	✓							$17,370,000
6		244th Ave NE - City Limit to NE 8th St	Widen to 3 lanes with 5-ft bike lanes, curb, gutter, and sidewalk	(Segment 35 & 36)	✓						$7,077,000	
7	23 24	Sahalee Way - City Limit to 220th Ave NE	Widen to 3 lanes with 5-ft bike lanes, curb, gutter, and sidewalk	(Segment 21) "build out"	✓							$16,490,000
8	23 24	Sahalee Way - 220th Ave NE to NE 25th Way	Widen to 3 lanes with 5-ft bike lanes, curb, gutter, and sidewalk	(Segment 22) "build out"	✓							$10,710,000
9		228th Ave NE - NE 25th Way to NE 12th St	Widen to 3 lanes with 5-ft bike lanes, curb, gutter, and sidewalk	*build-out* (Segment 23)	✓							$10,540,000
10		228th Ave SE – Issaquah-Pine Lake Rd to City Limit	Widen to 3 lanes with 5-ft bike lanes, curb, gutter, and sidewalk	(Segment 27)	✓						$1,748,000	
11	16	Mitigation and Concurrency Program	Provides partial funding to create and maintain programs required to operate on-going transportation mitigation and concurrency programs			✓					$105,000	
12		E Lake Sammamish Pkwy and Inglewood Hill Rd	Add protected right turn arrow to westbound signal, and optimize phasing	*3000* (Intersection 10)		✓					$48,000	
13		E Lake Sammamish Pkwy and Louis Thompson Rd	Install traffic signal	✓at mid range – *3000* (Intersection 17)		✓					$450,000	
14	19	E Lake Sammamish Pkwy and SE 24th Way	Install traffic signal	✓at mid range – *3000* (Intersection 21)		✓						$3,890,000

TABLE V-Q
SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS

PROJECT #	2003-2008 TIP PRIORITY #	LOCATION	IMPROVEMENT	CONCURRENCY PROJECT[2]	PRIORITY CRITERIA[3]						PROJECT COST (2002 Dollars)	PROJECT COST (2007 Dollars)
					City Access	Concurrency	Traffic Flow	Quality of Life	Non-motorized	Roadway Connect		
15		Duthie Hill Rd and Issaquah-Beaver Lake Rd	Install traffic signal	✓at mid range – *3000* (Intersection 19)		✓						$760,000
16	26	E Lake Sammamish Pkwy - Inglewood Hill Rd to Louis Thompson Rd	Widen to 3 lanes with 5-ft bike lanes, curb, gutter, and sidewalk	(Segment 4)		✓					$4,793,000	
17	27	E Lake Sammamish Pkwy – SE 24th Way to 212th Ave SE	Widen to 3 lanes with 5-ft bike lanes, curb, gutter, and sidewalk	*3000* (Segment 7)		✓					$5,701,000	
18		Duthie Hill Rd - Issaquah-Beaver Lake Rd to Trossachs Blvd	Widen to 3 lanes with 5-ft bike lanes, curb, gutter, and sidewalk	(Segments 43 and 44)		✓					$4,808,000	
19	5, 8	Sidewalk Projects	Various sidewalk projects that include gap projects, extensions, and safety improvements. Cost includes the SE 24th St Walkway Project, which will create continuous links between schools and parks					✓			$6,638,000	
20	28	Roadway Stability Study and Maintenance Program	Analyze the geotechnical stability of roadway bases and adjacent slopes in areas where significant slides, movement, and settling are occurring					✓			$1,575,000	
21	6	Asphalt Overlay Program	Provides for construction cost of the City's annual street overlay program and other maintenance and rehabilitation projects					✓			$5,700,000	
22	21	Transit Program	Provides funding for some capital project matching funds, consultant assistance, and/or salary to City Staff for working with local transit agencies to secure transit services and facilities					✓			$920,000	
23	10	Neighborhood CIP	Various capital projects including safety improvements, gap projects, bicycle routes, pedestrian enhancements, and school zone safety improvements					✓			$4,000,000	
24	11	Street Lighting Program	Provide street lighting at high priority locations with significant safety issues that can be addressed through better street lighting					✓			$210,000	

TABLE V-Q
SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS

PROJECT #	2003-2008 TIP PRIORITY #	LOCATION	IMPROVEMENT	CONCURRENCY PROJECT[2]	PRIORITY CRITERIA[3]						PROJECT COST (2002 Dollars)	PROJECT COST (2007 Dollars)
					City Access	Concurrency	Traffic Flow	Quality of Life	Non-motorized	Roadway Connect		
25		Traffic Spot Improvements						✓			$850,000	
26		Beaver Lake Drive upgrade	Safety improvements including shoulder widening, sidewalks, and guardrail.					✓			$1,100,000	
27	9	Intersection Improvements						✓			$2,060,000	
28	14	GMA Capital Facilities Program	Provides funding for the development and annual updating of a Capital Facilities Program tied to the City's Comprehensive Land Use Plan					✓			$300,000	
29		Transportation Planning[4]					✓				$600,000	
30		NE 8th St - 228th Ave NE to 244th Ave NE	Widen to 3 lanes with 5-ft bike lanes, curb, gutter, and sidewalk	(Segment 28)			✓				$4,633,000	
31	3	East Sammamish/244th Ave Corridor – NE 8th St to SE 8th St	Widen to 3 lanes with 5-ft bike lanes, curb, gutter, and sidewalk	*3000* (Segment 37)			✓					$17,200,000
32		Issaquah-Pine Lake Rd Ext – 228th Ave SE to 224th Pl SE	2 lane road section w/ 3 lane approach to 228th Ave With right-in, right-out at 22nd				✓				$1,404,000	
33		Inglewood Hill Rd - E Lake Sammamish Pkwy to 216th Ave NE	Widen to 3 lanes with 5-ft bike lanes, curb, gutter, and sidewalk	(Segment 15)			✓				$6,312,000	
34		Inglewood Hill Rd - 216th Ave NE to 228th Ave NE	Widen to 3 lanes with 5-ft bike lanes, curb, gutter, and sidewalk	(Segment 16)			✓				$3,846,000	
36	18	Louis Thompson Rd - E Lake Sammamish Pkwy to 212th Ave	Improve 2 lanes with left turn pockets, curb, gutter, and sidewalk	(Segment 11)			✓				$6,279,000	
37	18	212th Ave - Louis Thompson Rd to 212th Way SE (Snake Hill)	Improve 2 lanes with left turn pockets, curb, gutter, and sidewalk	(Segment 12 & 13)			✓				$6,744,000	
38	18	212th Way SE (Snake Hill) - 212th Ave to E Lake Sammamish Pkwy	Improve 2 lanes with left turn pockets, curb, gutter, and sidewalk	(Segment 14)			✓				$6,495,000	
39	22	SE 8th St/218th Ave SE/SE 4th St	Widen to 3 lanes with curb, gutter, and sidewalk	(Segment 17)			✓				$4,783,000	
40	17	SE 20th St - 212th Ave SE to 228th Ave SE	Widen to 3 lanes with curb, gutter, and sidewalk and signal at 212th	(Segment 19 & 20)			✓					$18,020,000
41	12	Trossachs Blvd Ext to E Main Dr	2 lane road section with curb, gutter, and sidewalk				✓					$31,150,000

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS

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					City Access	Concurrency	Traffic Flow	Quality of Life	Non-motorized	Roadway Connect		
42	26	E Lake Sammamish Pkwy - Louis Thompson Rd to SE 8th St	Widen to 3 lanes with 5-ft bike lanes, curb, gutter, and sidewalk	(Segment 5)			✓				$4,409,000	
43		Trossachs Blvd SE to Beaver Lake Dr SE	2 lane road section with curb, gutter, and sidewalk							✓	$365,000	
44		NE 20th St - 236th Ave NE to 244th Ave NE	2 lane road section with curb, gutter, and sidewalk							✓	$1,636,000	
45		NE 42nd St to192nd Way NE (Hidden Ridge to Sahalee)	2 lane road section with curb, gutter, and sidewalk							✓	–	
46		251st Avenue Extension	2 lane road section with curb, gutter, and sidewalk							✓	$975,000	

1. The $6 million Interlocal agreement fund finances work on roadways outside the City of Sammamish such as Sahalee Way from SR 202 to the city limits, SR 202 if not funded by WSDOT, and appropriate roadways in Issaquah.
2. Check indicates that project addressed identified deficiency that is either existing, mid-range (occurs at 3000 development level) or long-range (occurs at build out of preferred or no action land use scenarios). Deficiency identification is based upon adopted AWDT thresholds for segment concurrency analysis. Where applicable, the segment location as illustrated in Figure V-6 is shown in parentheses.
3. Check indicates most significant priority criteria under which project fits (project may additionally fit under other priority criteria)
4. "Transportation Planning" cost includes cost of two Transportation Plan updates, and TIP project development and pre-design.