Planning Commission Recommendation

The Planning Commission considered proposed amendments to the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element on March 11, 2015 (as part of an integrated review of all major Plan elements) and on April 1, 2015 recommended the following amendments.

Proposed new language is underlined: language proposed to be deleted is lined through. Iterations of proposed amendments are accompanied by the source and date of the change from the original proposal (e.g., Planning Commission, or PC for short, May 14, 2014).

Proposed amendments to the Imagine Bothell… Comprehensive Plan for the 2015 Periodic Update are presented in the format of the existing Plan, which was conceived primarily as a paper document. Insofar as the public has indicated a preference for online access to the Plan, staff contemplates some reformatting once the Update is completed, including added images and links, to optimize the usefulness of the Plan as an electronic document. No substantive changes to text or illustrations would be made in such a reformatting. The Plan will remain available as a paper document as well.

Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element

Background and Analysis

Purpose and relationship to GMA

At initial adoption of the Imagine Bothell Comprehensive Plan in 1994, the Parks and Recreation Element was an optional element under the Growth Management Act. In 2002, the Act was amended to require a park and recreation element within a community’s comprehensive plan. The Act provides that a park and recreation element contain:

a) Estimates of park and recreation demand for at least a ten-year period;
b) An evaluation of facilities and service needs; and
c) An evaluation of intergovernmental coordination opportunities to provide regional approaches for meeting park and recreation demand.

However, the 2002 amendment to the Act provides that inclusion of a park and recreation element is not required unless funds sufficient to cover applicable local government costs area appropriated and distributed by the state at least two years before the local government update deadline in RCW 36.70A.130. Such funds were not distributed two years prior to the deadline for the 2015 update: therefore, the park and recreation element continues to be optional. Nevertheless, the Imagine Bothell… Comprehensive Plan continues to maintain - and to update - this Parks, Recreation and Open Space Action Plan and Recreation Element by adopting the Bothell Parks, Recreation and Open Space and Action Plan (PROSAP), since it has provided valuable direction since its original inclusion in the Plan in 1994.

The Growth Management Act contains a goal concerning open space and recreation which reads as follows:
Planning Commission Recommendation

“Retain open space, enhance recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks and recreation facilities.”

In addition, the Act requires the Land Use element to designate the proposed general distribution, location and extent of the uses of land, including "recreation (and) open spaces."

This Parks, and Recreation and Open Space Element deals primarily with parks, and recreation and open space and contains goals, policies, and actions that guide the City’s parks and recreation programs and the City’s open space strategies. The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element also includes an inventory of existing parks, trails, recreation programs and open space within the Planning Area and assigns priorities for developing and acquiring parks and open space as well as creating or continuing recreation programs. open space is inventoried here, but open space policies appear. Much of the background section of this element is taken from the 2000 Update of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Action Program, or PROSAP. The complete 2000 PROSAP Update, including a full level of service discussion, is adopted by reference as Appendix F.

Planning Area Profile

Parks Inventory

Public parks are a mainstay of the quality of life in any community and are integral to recreation programming. They provide larger open areas for play and relaxation than are available to most residential lots and constitute breaks in and relief from the built environment. They may be located within residential, business or industrial areas and may serve an individual neighborhood, the community at large, or the region. Parks may include any or all of the following: active play areas with open grassy areas for games, formal sportsfields or courts, trails, play space and equipment, or passive areas of natural grassland or forest, steep slopes, wetlands, riparian habitat or other critical areas.

The total amount of land owned, leased or under administrative control of the City of Bothell and inventoried as “parkland” is 200.94 acres. Of this total, there are 71.47 developed acres of active parkland, 38.87 undeveloped acres appropriate for active parkland, and 90.6 acres of open space. Bothell also owns the development rights to the front nine of the Wayne Golf Course, which amounts to 46 acres. In addition, there are 187 acres of parkland in Bothell which are owned and controlled by other entities. The complete parkland inventory as of the end of 2004 is as follows:

Staff 3/19/2014 - The Parks and Recreation Open Space Action Plan (PROSAP) is the document which establishes the City’s goals, policies, and actions regarding parks, recreation and open space and provides direction to the City as it develops its parks and recreation system. Further, the PROSAP is used as support for grant applications, capital expenditures on parks, and the selection of recreation programs and organization.

To avoid the potential for conflicts and internal inconsistencies, there should be only one document which provides guidance to parks, recreation and open space. Currently, there are two: 1) the Imagine Bothell...Comprehensive Plan Parks and Recreation Element; and 2) the PROSAP.

For the 2015 Periodic Plan and Code Update, staff proposes replacing the current Parks and Recreation Element (except for some introductory statements) with the January, 2014 Council-adopted Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Action Plan Element. This action will make for more efficient
Planning Commission Recommendation

administration of the City’s Parks, Recreation, and Open Space program and avoid inconsistencies between the two documents. Because the PROSAP is under the purview of the Parks and Recreation Board and the City Council recently adopted the PROSAP, no changes to the document are anticipated.

Please note that, the PROSAP text and maps are proposed to be adopted into this Element verbatim with no changes. However, some formatting changes, such as fonts, font sizes, page margins, and other formats are necessary to ensure the PROSAP matches the Imagine Bothell… Comprehensive Plan in format and appearance.

Because inserting underlining text creates a document that was difficult to read (particularly the many tables) the following pages have NOT been underlined but all language is new. Following the PROSAP insertion, is the current 2004 Parks and Recreation Element language proposed for deletion which is lined through.

3/19/14 - The Planning Commission concurred.

City of Bothell
Parks, Recreation & Open Space Action Program - Update

Adopted by the City Council on January 24, 2014 through Resolution 1306 (2014)

Chapter 1
Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

The City of Bothell has experienced a population growth from 30,609 in 2006 to 40,500 in 2014, an increase of approximately 25% (this includes the annexation of the King County annexation areas that was effective February 28, 2014). According to the State Office of Financial Management, by 2025, the population is expected to reach 44,500 in the city’s current boundaries. The remaining growth area will include a population of 22,247 that Bothell currently provides parks and recreation services to. To plan for this growth and meet current Growth Management Act requirements, the City began the process of updating its Parks, Recreation & Open Space Action Program (PROSAP) in March, 2013. This document is a planning tool that will guide decisions involving the acquisition, development, operations and programming of parks, recreation and open space through the year 2025 with an update every six years or sooner. The planning area for this document includes the current Bothell city limits and the recommended urban growth boundary (Figure 1).

People who live, work, or visit the City of Bothell find that availability of parks and time used for recreation activities are important to health, economic stability and quality of life. However, interests and participation in recreation vary, and are personal, individual choices. A fundamental definition of recreation, or the use of leisure time, might be:
As a result, planning for parks, recreation and open space in Bothell should consider not just the physical elements of traditional parks, but the quality human experiences within the overall realm of recreation activities. For the purposes of this study, parks refer to those facilities that are used for active and passive, formal and informal activities such as organized sports or picnicking. Park facilities include picnic areas, playgrounds, fields, trails and other outdoor recreation facilities. Recreation refers to both organized programs and individual leisure activities. Open space refers to the natural systems (wetlands, steep slopes, streams and river corridors) that define the City's sensitive areas, as well as the urban forests and vegetative buffers that surround the community. They are the areas considered "green" throughout Bothell, with no distinction given to ownership, public access, or use. Often, though not always, they are preserved through City development regulations or other restrictions such as purchasing development rights. Open space may be undeveloped or minimally developed to preserve the natural character of the system. While open space is important to the community, it does not necessarily provide access but can provide visual relief.

The recreation needs of the community are met through a combination of public and private resources. The City provides public parks and offers recreation programs. Other non-public facilities (e.g.: golf courses and gun ranges) and programs (e.g.: youth sports, Northshore Senior Center and YMCA classes) are also available to the residents. Since not all of these are equally accessible, they have not been included in the system. While school district playgrounds and sportsfields are available on a more limited basis, after school hours and during the summer, there are no formal agreements that insure these facilities will remain available to the public during non-school hours. Therefore, while it has been recognized that school play areas provide recreation value within the community, schools have not been included in determining the level of service.

The City’s overall objective, through the PROSAP planning process, is to develop a well-designed and maintained system of parks, recreation and open space facilities and programs - a parks and recreation system - that encourages optimum use of recreation resources available to Bothell residents and improves their quality of life. To accomplish this, the PROSAP Update will:

- Establish goals and objectives for parks, recreation and open space.
- Inventory and evaluate existing public and private parks, recreation, and open space facilities and programs.
- Recommend a foundation level of service.
- Forecast demand and needs for future parks, recreation and open space facilities and programs.
- Estimate the dollar value of existing and proposed park, recreation and open space facilities.
- Recommend park, recreation and open space improvements to meet the projected needs identified and
- Propose an implementation program concurrent with the City’s adopted Capital Facilities Plan including funding opportunities that could be considered to implement the plan through the year 2025.

1.2 The Process

Community participation is a key component to the success in implementing PROSAP. Four community meetings were held providing an opportunity for community members to share their
Planning Commission Recommendation

thoughts on the current condition as well as their ideas for improvements to the parks, recreation and open space system. The Parks and Recreation Board also held study sessions that incorporated a 15 minute period at the end of each meeting for further citizen comment. A survey was also developed and sent to recreation participants and park facility users and made available on line. Community feedback is integral to developing a successful parks, recreation and open space system. Feedback received from the community has been incorporated into this document. The overall public process for updating PROSAP is outlined below and described in detail in the Appendix.

Table 1 - Public Process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
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<tr>
<td>March 14, 2013</td>
<td>Parks &amp; Recreation Board</td>
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<td>Emphasis on Parks</td>
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<td>Community Meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 6, 2013</td>
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<td>Meeting the Needs</td>
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<td>November 14, 2013</td>
<td>Parks &amp; Recreation Board</td>
<td>Board Meeting the Needs &amp; Executive Summary</td>
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<td>December 10, 2013</td>
<td>City Council</td>
<td>Study Session</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 21, 2013</td>
<td>City Council</td>
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1.3 Summary of Findings

As a result of the citizen involvement process and review by the City of Bothell Parks and Recreation Board and City Council, a comprehensive plan has been developed that will provide parks, recreation and open space facilities and recreation programs that begins to meet the needs of the community through 2025. The community is defined as the existing city limits as well as the urban growth area.

The 2008 plan recommended that the city acquire 59.8 acres within the current city limits and an additional 59.18 acres within the municipal urban growth area (MUGA) over the next 12 years. Cost for acquisition in 2008 was $52.4 million for park lands within the city limits and $51.8 million for those within the MUGA boundaries. Development and improvements to existing parks as well as future parks within the city limits is estimated to be $13 million and $14.6 million to develop those parks proposed for the MUGA. The current plan shows the need to acquire 40.11 additional acres within the current city limits and 46.17 within the MUGA by 2025.

In addition, PROSAP identifies a need to provide for indoor recreation opportunities and recommends the city support the Northshore Parks and Recreation Service Area in locating and developing a regional aquatics center and acquire land and develop a community center for Bothell’s residents.

This plan, when implemented, provides significant gains towards our community’s long term objectives.

1.4 Goals, Policies & Actions

The PROSAP vision provides a variety of parks and recreation opportunities throughout Bothell that reflects the character and core values of the community. This vision is accomplished through a series of goals, policies and actions listed below and referenced in the Imagine Bothell: Comprehensive Plan (2004) which will be updated 2014-2015. A goal is a result or product that one strives to attain. A policy is the means by which one will accomplish the goal. An action is a specific direction given to
Planning Commission Recommendation

implement a policy. The goals, policies and actions listed here may be different than those stated in the Comprehensive Plan until such time as the two documents can be updated for consistency.

Goals

PR-G1 To provide a parks and recreation system that will meet the needs and improve the quality of life for the citizens of Bothell.

PR-G2 To promote a range of recreational opportunities and provide local recreation programming which complements services offered by other agencies in the City.

PR-G3 To maintain and operate a park system to a level and quality that will enhance and promote Bothell's unique character.

PR-G4 To conserve, enhance and acquire open space, natural areas and wildlife habitat.

PR-G5 To acquire and develop land for active park and recreation facilities, with a focus in the Snohomish County portion of the city.

Policies

PR-P1 “Parks and recreation system” is defined as the facilities and programs for parks, recreation and open space in the City of Bothell.

PR-P2 The parks system shall be provided based on the foundation level of service (FLOS) as defined in the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Action Program (PROSAP) Update.

PR-P3 The park system shall include areas for passive and active, formal and informal recreation opportunities. The park system shall also include activities to appeal to various age groups, ethnic backgrounds and those with special needs.

PR-P4 Particular attention will be paid to providing park facilities in areas of the City currently lacking such facilities and programs.

PR-P5 Acquisition of future park sites and development of new and existing parks should be balanced.

PR-P6 The City’s park mitigation program should be fully utilized to generate funds for future park acquisition and development.

PR-P7 Coordinate and pursue park system acquisition, development and surplus property dispositions, easements, rights of way, etc. with King and Snohomish Counties, Northshore School District, University of Washington Bothell Campus and other public or private providers.

PR-P8 When possible, joint use agreements should be developed with neighboring jurisdictions to support the acquisition, development, maintenance and/or use of the park system.

PR-P9 Prioritize joint-use efforts to provide trail connections throughout the City of Bothell and adjoining jurisdictions and to provide access and recreation opportunities along the Sammamish River and North Creek corridors.
Planning Commission Recommendation

PR-P10 The City’s Parks, Recreation and Open Space Action Program should be coordinated with the Natural Environment Element of the Comprehensive Plan and other related elements and plans in order to consistently take advantage of opportunities to improve or enhance parks, recreation and open space throughout the city.

PR-P11 The City's Transportation Improvement Plan; Parks, Recreation and Open Space Action Program; Natural Environment and the other elements of the Comprehensive Plan shall be coordinated in order to consistently take advantage of opportunities to complete proposed bicycle, pedestrian and off-road trail systems and walking routes in Bothell.

PR-P12 Balance the need for parks and recreation systems with natural systems and open space to insure a proper future for the urban forests, wildlife and the preservation of ecological systems in the City of Bothell.

PR-P13 Coordinate with City planning and regulatory divisions to provide monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to ensure open space and recreation facilities provided through existing regulatory requirements are maintained and accessible to the public. Document these facilities as part of the overall parks system and encourage private development to connect these facilities to the larger network of parks in the City.

PR-P14 Recreation programs created by the City should complement services already provided by other agencies so that unfulfilled needs are met in as self-sustaining a way as possible.

PR-P15 The City of Bothell should partner with other agencies who provide recreation programs not provided by the City of Bothell to encourage availability of these programs to a variety of users (i.e., multi-generational, socio-economic, etc.).

PR-P16 Establish maintenance service programs that protect public property, preserve its value, ensure its intended function or use, life expectancy, safety, security and appearance.

PR-P17 Promote pedestrian links between park systems, schools, civic centers, neighborhoods and commercial centers throughout Bothell.

PR-P18 Promote looped pedestrian trails and walkways within each quadrant of the City.

PR-P19 Pursue development of a community center to provide recreation programs for the citizens of Bothell.

PR-P20 Expand, enhance, restore, and preserve natural systems for open space and provide trails, interpretive areas, educational programs, overlooks and other passive recreation uses within open space areas to promote and encourage an understanding of our natural environments.

PR-P21 Support and promote the stewardship of open space by community groups and educational institutions.

PR-P22 Improve regulations for new residential and commercial development which require either the dedication of park lands, provision and maintenance of recreation facilities or payment of fees in-lieu of land to a parks and recreation fund to ensure that facilities provided meet the same standards as those provided by the City in a public environment.
Planning Commission Recommendation

PR-P23 When developing or upgrading playground facilities consideration should be given to creating spaces that are safe for children with special needs. As an example, consider quiet space for play or space that limits access by children to one specific area.

PR-P24 The City of Bothell should partner with other agencies and organizations to provide stewardship, research and environmental education programs not provided by the City and to encourage understanding, maintenance, enhancement and restoration of natural areas and open space.

PR-P25 When developing or upgrading park facilities and infrastructure, consideration should be given to alternatives that lessen the impact on the environment consistent with low impact development techniques.

Actions
The following actions are in support of and in addition to the specific development plan elements and project proposals included in Chapter 4 of this document. These actions are not listed in priority. For a listing of prioritized projects see Section 4.3.

General
PR-A1 Establish a separate Department of Parks and Recreation comparable to other departments within the City to expand existing services and develop and operate new facilities.

PR-A2 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 parks, recreation and open space.

PR-A3 Where appropriate, provide dual use of lands associated with public utilities, water supply reservoirs or other drainage or storm water facilities to meet recreation needs.

PR-A4 Update fees and charges for park facilities and recreation programs regularly.

PR-A5 Improve existing facilities to provide state-of-the-art parks and recreation elements, multi-generational activities, and meet the needs of the community as identified in the FLOS.

PR-A6 Update or create master plans for all City parks.

Mini Parks
PR-A7 Develop downtown open space south of Pop Keeney incorporating interpretative signage regarding Horse Creek.

PR-A8 Coordinate with private sector to develop a gateway plaza at Beardslee Blvd. and I-405.

Neighborhood Parks
PR-A9 Actively pursue acquisition of new park land for new neighborhood parks in Bothell including but not limited to the following subareas:
   - Waynita/Simonds/Norway Hill, Fitzgerald Road/35th Ave. SE, and
   - Thrasher’s Corner/Red Hawk.
Planning Commission Recommendation

PR-A10 Develop and maintain inter-local agreements with the Northshore School District for joint development, access and/or “right-of-use” of school sites for the general public during non-school hours.

PR-A11 Establish standards for park improvement and maintenance thereof for private recreation facilities within developments.

PR-A12 Develop the downtown park site in coordination with the downtown revitalization plan.

PR-A13 Develop a master plan for William Penn Park after existing water tank is replaced.

Community Parks

PR-A14 Implement the adopted 2008 master plan for the Park at Bothell Landing and develop in phases as funding is available.

PR-A15 Secure and develop a centrally located site for a permanent skate park.

PR-A16 Implement the 2012 adopted master plan for Blyth Park and develop in phases as funding is available.

PR-A17 Encourage citizen volunteers to recommend a location for an off-leash dog area and to achieve development through fundraising.

PR-A18 Implement the 2013 adopted master plan for 1st Lt. Nicholas Madrazo Memorial Park.

PR-A19 Determine location and develop a hand boat launch along the Sammamish River.

Athletic Fields

PR-A20 Athletic fields may be upgraded to provide extended year-round use with improvements such as, but not limited to, drainage, lighting, support facilities and/or synthetic surfacing through a master plan process.

PR-A21 Acquire and develop new sites for athletic facilities as identified in the FLOS and where feasible. Fields should be designed to accommodate a wide variety of sports, including lacrosse, rugby and cricket.

PR-A22 Improve North Creek Sportsfield #3 with installation of synthetic surfacing and other related improvements.

Regional Facilities

PR-A23 Develop and enhance existing regional facilities jointly with other public or private organizations, agencies or special interest groups and as market conditions allow.

PR-A24 Complete development of Centennial Park in accordance with the 2002 Master Plan.

PR-A25 Support development of an aquatics facility to replace the Northshore Pool. The aquatics facility should be developed jointly with other regional providers and/or neighboring jurisdictions and as a part of the NPRSA. If a regional aquatics facility is not developed by the NPRSA, a community pool in conjunction with a community center should be developed by the City.
Planning Commission Recommendation

Trails & Walking Routes

PR-A26  Provide urban trails and walking routes to maximize pedestrian and bicycle access to existing and new park system sites, commercial centers, schools, and other community facilities as an alternative to automobile access. Where feasible, walking routes should include lighting and benches.

PR-A27  Encourage development of a comprehensive trail and walking route system in the Transportation Element of the City’s Comprehensive Plan.

PR-A28  Establish public awareness programs for the use, safety and maintenance of trails.

PR-A29  Improve trailheads along major trail and walking routes, including wayfinding signage and directional signage to Bothell commercial, civic or recreational centers.

PR-A30  Develop trails and walking routes in looped patterns to enable users to easily return to their point of origin within individual park sites or larger neighborhood areas.

PR-A31  Complete the Park at Bothell Landing Loop Trail to connect to the Sammamish River/Burke Gilman Trails.

PR-A32  Construct the “East Riverside Trail” to connect the West Riverside Trail with the Sammamish River Trail. This trail should be developed jointly with King County but after other internal city trail links have been completed.

PR-A33  Develop joint use agreements with other entities to provide trail links throughout the City with particular emphasis on the Sammamish and North Creek corridors.

PR-A34  Complete the missing links of North Creek Trail including working with Snohomish County to link to North Creek Park and McCollum Park in Mill Creek.

PR-A35  Work with private developer to create a trail link between Tall Tree Park and Conifer View Park.

Open Space

PR-A36  Connect open space areas to each other, where feasible, to create corridors for wildlife migration routes and greenways throughout the City.

PR-A37  Enhance open space areas with educational and interpretive design elements.

PR-A38  Acquire property commonly known as the DNR parcel adjacent to Shelton View Elementary School.

PR-A39  Acquire the land or obtain development rights to Wayne Golf Course, Back 9.

PR-A40  Complete Sammamish River Park by acquiring privately held parcels along the banks of the Sammamish River.

PR-A41  Improve the Haynes Property to provide passive recreation use including picnic areas, benches and trails.
Planning Commission Recommendation

PR-A42 Improve the Kaysner Property to provide passive recreation uses including picnic areas, benches and trails.

PR-A43 Complete acquisition of North Creek Forest through fundraising efforts of citizen groups and individuals.

PR-A44 Engage the latest and best science to optimize habitat for wildlife in passive use open space.

PR-A45 Engage community groups to foster environmental and sustainability education in collaboration with other City departments for the City’s open space.

Program Facilities
PR-A46 Build a community center to provide recreation programs for the citizens of Bothell.

PR-A47 Renovate the North Creek Schoolhouse for use as an interpretive and programming facility.

Recreation Programs & Services
PR-A48 Provide recreation programs responsive to population demographics and growth needs. Provide programs and services which are affordable, and are non-fee and user fee based, as appropriate to achieve a balance of value within a variety of recreational programs and services offered to the community.

PR-A49 Promote and/or sponsor community events, family programs, educational activities, and other social events that serve general and special populations of the community. Special populations may include age group, ethnicity, cultural heritage, youth, and children at risk.

PR-A50 Coordinate recreation programs with other service providers and participate in joint recreation services with school districts, law enforcement, social agencies and other community groups and associations, as well as surrounding jurisdictions to avoid overlapping services within Bothell.

PR-A51 Encourage use of local parks and recreation facilities for a wider range of human service information (i.e., health, personal consumer protection, nutrition, seniors, childcare, play groups, etc.).

PR-A52 Conduct a demographics analysis and citizen/user groups’ participation and recreation preference surveys to coincide with regular PROSAP updates to determine parks and recreation service needs.

PR-A53 Encourage ongoing community input into the development and management of park facilities, programs and services through community and user group forums and electronic communication facilitated by the City.

PR-A54 Collaborate with the City of Bothell Landmark Preservation Board and Bothell Historical Society to promote historical and cultural education through special event programs and the preservation of historical sites within park system facilities.

PR-P55 Participate in organizing a centralized list of recreation programs offered to Bothell residents by both City and other agency or organization providers.
Planning Commission Recommendation

PR-A56 Promote pageants, festivals and events that extol the cultural and historical heritage of the City of Bothell.

Park Operations & Maintenance (O&M)

PR-A57 Develop and maintain a maintenance management system which schedules and identifies preventative maintenance, remedial maintenance and deferred maintenance work programs for park, recreation and open space facilities including structures, site improvements and tool or equipment resources.

PR-A58 Provide separate funding sources to implement the maintenance management system for both asset replacement projects, and smaller regular O&M activities throughout the park system.

PR-A59 Maintain parks, recreation and open space facilities in a manner that promotes community pride, exhibits cleanliness and security and reduces vandalism and public liability.

PR-A60 Develop and maintain appropriate park use rules and regulations that address the continuing need to ensure access, safety, law enforcement, personal and environmental protection, and protection of recreational resources as public assets.

PR-A61 Engage community groups to provide support and stewardship of parks and open spaces.

PR-A62 Use sustainable and green materials and practices for park development, improvements, and maintenance whenever feasible.

PR-A63 When adding or replacing vegetation in parks, native species should be used when determined to be practical.

Economic Performance & Finance

PR-A64 Identify and participate in growth impact related public service fees and organize assessment methods such as benefit assessments in order to finance projects that are identified by the public as needed.

PR-A65 Identify and secure alternative funding programs administered by state and federal agencies, in the form of grants and loans.

PR-A66 Collect user fees to offset operation and maintenance of park system facilities and the operational cost of providing recreational programs, while maintaining a competitive, reasonable cost to the public.

PR-A67 Where appropriate seek public/private agreements to help offset operations and maintenance of park system facilities or the operational cost of providing recreational programs.

PR-A68 When appropriate, develop public/private partnerships with commercial businesses to operate within city parks. Examples would be food concessionaires, bicycle or kayak rentals.
Planning Commission Recommendation

Chapter 2
Existing Conditions

2.1 Community Context

(Excerpt from Imagine Bothell . . . Comprehensive Plan, 2004)

In a little over a century, Bothell has evolved from an isolated logging village housing a handful of hardy pioneers to a multi-faceted, full service city.

Bothell is situated northeast of Lake Washington within the Seattle metropolitan area, and comprises about 12 square miles. Approximately half of the City lies in King County and half in Snohomish County. Only four other cities in Washington State straddle a county line.

The City is nestled around six moderately steep hills and is drained by two main waterways. The Sammamish River and North Creek are major natural resources in the community and, along with the topography, contribute to Bothell’s image as a community of green spaces.

Bothell is experiencing substantial growth with the rebound of the housing market and the redevelopment of downtown. The downtown redevelopment is anticipated to significantly increase downtown residential density. Parks and recreation facilities will be included as part of the downtown redevelopment. A new park will be added in addition to improvements planned for the Park at Bothell Landing. Public use of private facilities similar to public improvements planned for McMenamins should be encouraged. The City has proven to be particularly appealing as a location for high technology firms and is the home of a relatively rare higher-education partnership between the co-located Cascadia Community College and the University of Washington - Bothell.

Despite rapid growth, Bothell has managed to retain a “home town” feeling that extends to its residential neighborhoods, its historic downtown, and its other more recently developed business and commercial areas.

2.2 Inventory

It is essential to establish a benchmark for current parks, recreation and open space facilities and programs to create an existing level of service (ELOS) as provided in the City of Bothell’s planning area. During the inventory process, the City endeavored to identify non-City owned facilities and programs as well as those under the City’s control. A summary inventory is provided in Tables 2 and 3 and an inventory is available in the appendix. To facilitate this process, Bothell’s park system has been organized into the following categories:

- Mini Parks
- Neighborhood Parks
- Community Parks
- Athletic Fields
- Regional Facilities
- Trails & Walking Routes
- Open Space
- Program Facilities (Indoors)
- Programs
Planning Commission Recommendation

Each category is described on the following pages, along with an inventory of the existing conditions in Bothell. The ELOS for each category is shown at the end of this Chapter.

Table 2 - Inventory of City Owned Parkland

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<th>PARK FACILITY</th>
<th>GROSS ACRES</th>
<th>DEVELOPED ACRES</th>
<th>UNDEVELOPED ACRES</th>
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<td>21.3</td>
<td>COMMUNITY/OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOOMBERG HILL*</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MINI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRACKETT'S LANDING</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MINI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRICKYARD ROAD</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NEIGHBORHOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEDAR GROVE</td>
<td>13.75</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.75</td>
<td>COMMUNITY/OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTENNIAL</td>
<td>54.04</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>41.54</td>
<td>REGIONAL/OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONIFER VIEW</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NEIGHBORHOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOWNTOWN ½ ACRE OPENSACE</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MINI/OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAST NORWAY HILL</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>COMMUNITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAYNES</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1ST LT. NICHOLAS MADRAZO MEMORIAL PARK</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>COMMUNITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CREEK FOREST</td>
<td>41.56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41.56</td>
<td>OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CREEK SPORTSFIELDS</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ATHLETIC FIELD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK at BOTHELL LANDING</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>5.87</td>
<td>3.55</td>
<td>4.58</td>
<td>COMMUNITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIONEER CEMETERY</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RED BRICK ROAD</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MINI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROYAL OAKS*</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NEIGHBORHOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMMAMISH RIVER</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>6.43</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>22.22</td>
<td>OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STIPEK</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NEIGHBORHOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWEDISH CEMETERY</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TALL TREE PARK</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MINI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOLUNTEER</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MINI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUG ALLEN SPORTSFIELDS</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ATHLETIC FIELD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILLIAM PENN*</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NEIGHBORHOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL CITY OWNED</strong></td>
<td><strong>272.72</strong></td>
<td><strong>86.67</strong></td>
<td><strong>40.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>146.06</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| CITY OWNED DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS              |             |                 |                   |            |                         |
| WAYNE GOLF COURSE                          | 46.0        |                 |                   | 46.0       | OPEN SPACE              |

*Water reservoir footprint not included in land calculations
Planning Commission Recommendation

Table 3 - Inventory of other Public Owned Parkland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARK FACILITY</th>
<th>GROSS ACRES</th>
<th>DEVELOPED ACRES</th>
<th>UNDEVELOPED ACRES</th>
<th>OPEN SPACE</th>
<th>PARK CATEGORIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAMMAMISH RIVER</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAGNOLIA DAIRY DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS**</td>
<td>79.55</td>
<td>79.55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURKE-GILMAN/SAMMAMISH RIVER TRAIL</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TRAIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOLT RIVER PIPELINE TRAIL</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL KING COUNTY OWNED</td>
<td>131.55</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>119.45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNOHOMISH COUNTY OWNED (includes parks in MUGA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORSGREN PARK</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>COMMUNITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCUST WAY PARK</td>
<td>7.08</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.08</td>
<td></td>
<td>NEIGHBORHOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOGAN PARK</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NEIGHBORHOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINER’S CORNER PARK</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUEENSBRUGH</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL SNOHOMISH CO. OWNED</td>
<td>45.08</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>15.98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASHINGTON STATE-OWNED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPT. OF NATURAL RES.</td>
<td>26.86</td>
<td>26.86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UW/CASCADIA***</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL STATE OWNED</td>
<td>84.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>84.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL OTHER PUBLIC OWNED PARKLAND</td>
<td>261.43</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>220.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*School District facilities not included. See appendix.
**King County owns Development Rights under the Farm Land Preservation Program
***Does not include developed recreation space that is for students only.

2.2.1 Mini Parks
Mini parks, sometimes known as pocket parks are small in size (less than 1 acre) and provide limited parks and recreation opportunities. Mini parks may include one or more elements of a neighborhood park, but are constrained due to the size of the site. Mini parks may also be “special use” parks such as a plaza or gateway.

2.2.2 Neighborhood Parks
Neighborhood parks are developed for a range of activities, including passive and informal use and are approximately 2 to 10 acres in size. Often, they are located within walking distance (approximately 1/2 mile) of residential neighborhoods and may be accessible to community facilities such as schools through a comprehensive walking route system. These parks may be used for neighborhood events, informal gatherings, or for solitary use. Neighborhood parks in Bothell may include picnic shelters and tables, open playfields, restrooms, outdoor courts, playgrounds, benches, internal trails and natural areas.

School playgrounds and playfields are not always available for use by the public, for example during the school day. Currently there are no inter-local agreements between the City and the Northshore School District specifying access to the public during non-school hours. It is recognized that school play areas provide value; however, school facilities have not been included in determining the level.
Planning Commission Recommendation

of service. The City would encourage discussions regarding joint development and operations with the Northshore School District in the future.

Private parks that are part of individual Home Owner Associations (HOA) are also included in the appendix for reference only. The inventory of HOA parks has not been completed for the entire City, but in general, these facilities include a small lot-sized area with a tot lot, picnic table and/or basketball court. They are not always accessible, open to the public or built to City standards for the facility provided. For these reasons, HOA facilities are not counted towards the overall inventory of parks in Bothell or toward the level of service shown later.

The existence of a school or HOA facility in a neighborhood does not necessarily preclude the need for a public park to service that neighborhood. Their inclusion in the inventory survey will simply help inform the City in future decision-making processes relating to neighborhood parks that may serve those neighborhoods.

2.2.3 Community Parks
Community parks are usually larger in size (10 acres or larger) than a neighborhood park and serve a broader service area (2 to 5 mile radius) which implies additional use by residents from throughout the community. A community park includes activities that attract a higher level of use than a neighborhood park. Community parks in Bothell may include picnic shelters and tables, playfields, restrooms, outdoor courts, playgrounds, benches and sports activities. Community parks may be connected to schools or other community facilities. These parks may be reserved and used for local events, informal gatherings, or recreation programs.

Community parks may also serve as a neighborhood park in that they often times incorporate features such as playgrounds, picnic tables and benches. Community parks are generally located on or adjoining to a collector street providing community wide vehicular access and may be connected with Class II on-street and/or off-street community trail or bike lane system.

2.2.4 Athletic Fields
Athletic fields generally provide for youth and adult league requirements for field sports. While these facilities also serve as a regional resource, an athletic facility may also include many of the same uses provided in a community or neighborhood park. Athletic fields are generally located on or near well-traveled roadways to allow greater accessibility.

2.2.5 Regional Facilities
Regional facilities generally include facilities used by Bothell area residents as well as surrounding communities for special events or interests. These may include pools and community centers, golf courses, dog parks, and amphitheaters.

2.2.6 Open Space
Open space facilities are located throughout Bothell and form the natural backdrop to the community. They include those areas considered “green” throughout Bothell, with no distinction given to ownership, public access, or use. They help define an important aspect of Bothell’s quality of life and provide visual relief.

Open space facilities include wildlife corridors, shorelines, woodland areas, streams, rivers, and other natural features. Open spaces can also include sensitive areas and their buffers such as landslide, seismic, wetland, or steep slope areas. Special or unique features, such as the historic Magnolia Dairy Farm or Wayne Golf Course can be preserved through publicly owned development rights on the property. A prominent viewpoint could also be an important open space area. Open spaces may be
Planning Commission Recommendation

public or private and may not always be “protected” through regulations or other property mechanisms and may not provide for public access.

2.2.7 Trails & Walking Routes

Trails and walking routes in Bothell are a combination of off-road and on-road facilities. These routes serve both local and regional uses for pedestrians, although many also serve as shared use paths for bicyclists and other users. They provide links to natural systems, public and civic activity centers, neighborhoods, schools and commercial centers. Trails and walking routes should serve a variety of people with different abilities and may be paved or soft surfaced.

On-road routes are generally concrete or paved sidewalks, where off-road routes may be crushed rock, bark mulch, concrete, asphalt or boardwalks. These routes can be urban or rural in character and may include other natural, historical, or educational elements. Often, they include overlooks, benches and interpretive signage along the route. Trails and walking routes in Bothell do not permit the use of motorized vehicles or horses at this time.

Tables 4 and 5 identify trails and walking routes but do not include paths internal to park facilities.

Table 4 - Inventory of City Trails & Walking Routes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing City of Bothell</th>
<th>Benches (ea)</th>
<th>Trails Walking Routes</th>
<th>ADA (Y/N)</th>
<th>Walking Route Width (ft)</th>
<th>Pedestrian (Y/N)</th>
<th>Bicycle (Y/N)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bothell Arts Council Walking Loop</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brickyard Road Park</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>Partial</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Grove Park</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Walking Loop</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Creek Trail*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<td>Northshore Trail</td>
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<td>0.25</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park at Bothell Landing ( including wetland interpretative trail)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town-Gown Loop</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Riverside Trail</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>Y/N</td>
<td>4-12</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y/N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Represents only City maintained sections of trail

Table 5 - Inventory of Other Public Trails and Walking Routes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Other Public Trails and Walking Routes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existing City of Bothell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benches (ea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sammamish River Park/Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burke-Gilman Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolt River Pipeline Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UW Bothell Campus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.8 Program Facilities

Program facilities generally include indoor activities and spaces used to support the City’s recreation programs. They are intended to appeal to all ages, interests, and skills levels, at a variety of locations throughout Bothell. Indoor facilities may include multipurpose gyms, class rooms and meeting rooms.
Planning Commission Recommendation

to accommodate arts and crafts, performing arts or other programs. The City’s recreation programs are held in a variety of facilities that are either city-owned or are rented from other entities. In 2006, the City opened the Lytle House at the Park at Bothell Landing and it is used for recreation programs and is made available for community meetings and event rentals. The City also has two meeting rooms, one at the Police Department and the other at the Public Works Operations Center. The North Creek Schoolhouse at Centennial Park is anticipated to be available for recreational programs in 2014. While City programs may be held in school facilities such as gyms and cafeterias, use of school facilities is sporadic as the City does not have priority status when requesting school facilities.

The Northshore Senior Center and Northshore Adult Health and Wellness Center located within city limits, are facilities specifically dedicated to providing programming for senior and special needs populations. These facilities are operated by the Northshore Senior Center under the guidance of Senior Services of King County, which are non-profit organizations. The buildings are owned by the Northshore Parks and Recreation Service Area (NPRSA), a public entity. By agreement, the Northshore Senior Center provides programming and is responsible for the general maintenance and upkeep of the buildings.

The Northshore School District, in collaboration with the Northshore Performing Arts Center Foundation, has a facility that meets the performance needs of the schools and the community and is located at Bothell High School.

2.2.9 Recreation Programs

Recreation program services are essential to Bothell’s quality of life. The City provides services for greater Northshore residents through the programming and sponsorship of quality classes, activities and events on a year-round basis.

Programs are administered by City staff with the support of other recreation service providers and community organizations and include the following categories:

- Community Events
- Family Programs
- Pre-school Activities
- Youth Activities
- Teen Activities
- Adult Programs
- Adult Sports
- Youth Sports Camps
- Summer Camps
- First Aid/ CPR
- Special Events
- After School Activities
- Adult Continuing Education

The complete list of recreation programs varies each year. Programs are listed on Bothell’s web site and in the Recreation Guide published quarterly in the Bothell Bridge. A general list is included in the Appendix for reference.

2.3 Existing Level of Service

The broadest definition of level of service (LOS) is total acreage ratio to population counted in thousands. National level of service standards (through the National Recreation and Parks Association, or NRPA) for park land, for example, in 2008 it was 34.45 acres per 1,000 population.
Planning Commission Recommendation

The state standards (from in-depth surveys conducted through the State’s Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (RCFB, formerly IAC) also provides level of service standards specific to each type of recreation facility including athletic fields, trails and playgrounds, per 1,000 population. However, not every type of recreation facility is included in these standards, and they do not necessarily consider multi-jurisdictional recreation assets, private recreation service providers or geographic limitations of access to facilities. It is also difficult to compare level of service standards with adjacent jurisdictions as each community’s level of service is ultimately based on the community’s specific needs. As a result, while it is helpful to compare Bothell’s existing level of service to these standards, it should not be the only deciding factor driving the planning process for Bothell’s park system.

In this plan, Bothell’s service area for the LOS calculations includes those facilities within the current city limits. A separate calculation has also been completed that includes other public owned facilities and a combined population with urban growth boundary. The existing city population within the current city limits boundaries was 40,540 in 2014 and a projected population in 2025 of 44,500 within the existing city limits along with a combined 2012 population of 65,237 that includes the MUGA and a 2025 population of 69,197 have been used to compute existing levels of service. The following tables indicate the existing level of service relative to each type of facility.

While all facilities are included in the acreage calculations on the following page, the total value of existing City-owned facilities based on estimated cost per facility (see Appendix J) is approximately $850 for the land value and $425 for the facility value, per capita, for a total value of $1275.13.

The facilities listed in the Tables 6 and 7 are those facilities under city, state or county domain and located within the City’s municipal urban growth area.

Table 6 - City of Bothell Level of Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITY OF BOTHELL PARK FACILITIES</th>
<th>EXISTING INVENTORY (ACRES)</th>
<th>EXISTING LEVEL OF SERVICE ACRES PER 1,000 POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mini</td>
<td>10.42</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
<td>13.65</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>53.92</td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletic Fields</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Core Parkland</strong></td>
<td><strong>102.29</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.52</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Space*</td>
<td>157.93</td>
<td>3.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Other Park &amp; Recreation Lands</strong></td>
<td><strong>170.43</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 2014 City of Bothell population = 40,540

*Does not include Wayne Golf Course as the City does not own the land. Land or development rights under King County and/or Washington State ownership are not included in LOS calculations.
### Table 7 - Level of Service based on Snohomish County Park Facilities within City of Bothell’s Urban Growth Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNOHOMISH CO. PARK FACILITIES WITHIN BOTHELL’S URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARIES</th>
<th>EXISTING INVENTORY (ACRES)</th>
<th>EXISTING LEVEL OF SERVICE ACRES PER 1,000 POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mini</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletic Fields</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Core Parkland</strong></td>
<td><strong>29.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.32</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Space*</td>
<td>15.98</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Sno. Co. Park &amp; Recreation Lands</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>45.48</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.04</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 2012 Snohomish County MUGA population = 22,247

---

The PROSAP Figures are provided at the end of this Element:
- Figure 1 - Park Inventory
- Figure 2 - Mini Parks
- Figure 3 - Neighborhood Parks
- Figure 4 - Community Parks
- Figure 5 - Athletic Fields
- Figure 6 - Regional Facilities
- Figure 7 - Existing Open Space
- Figure 8 - Trails and Walking Routes
- Figure 9 - Program Facilities
Establishing the Needs

3.1 Determining the Need

Establishing public needs for parks and recreation systems includes an evaluation of the existing conditions, community values, availability of funds, priorities and administrative capacity. Plans for a parks and recreation system must reflect citizens’ desires to create and maintain a system that satisfies and balances their varied interests. The identification, measurement and projection of recreation demand are the key elements that establish parks and recreation development objectives and priorities. Identifying those interests was accomplished through research, analysis, and a public participation process designed to generate an understanding of the community’s values, needs and priorities.

Needs and foundation level of service (FLOS) research and analysis involve a determination of what level of facilities and programs are to be provided and their geographic distribution. Principal factors applied to establishing an acceptable level of service are:

**Recreation Users:**
- Total Population & Growth
- Demographic Characteristics
- Recreation Interests & Participation
- User Group Requirements

**Facility Qualities:**
- Attractiveness
- Availability
- Carrying Capacity
- Climate & Seasonal Influences
- Physical Features
- Programs & Activities

**User Access:**
- Distance/Convenience
- Fees or Charges
- Information Services
- Social Image
- Rules & Regulations

These factors combine to form a basis for identifying needs and establishing a foundation level of service.

Concurrent with the research and analysis, a series of community meetings was held and a citizen survey was completed. The information and data gathered were used to identify parks, recreation and open space interests. The following summarizes the results of the public process used to determine park system demand and needs of the Bothell community.

3.1.1 Research and Analysis Results

With the growing number of residents and visitors in Bothell, a greater demand is placed on the parks system. Research conducted through the State’s Recreation and Conservation Funding Board shows that there is a growing trend to consider seniors in recreation planning as the baby-boom generation ages. By 2030, 19.7% of Washington State’s population will be over the age of 65 compared to 11% statewide in 2003 and 9.5% City-wide in 2000. At the same time, children of the baby-boom...
Planning Commission Recommendation

Generation will begin having children creating a stronger need for facilities geared towards younger school-aged children. It can also be expected that there will be an increase in ethnic diversity in the future, resulting in a rising demand for different or new types of recreation facilities.

Perhaps one of the most alarming trends nationwide; however, is the growing number of children and adults who are overweight or obese, leading to a variety of health concerns and an increasing demand on parks and recreation systems to provide the community with active lifestyle choices.

Locally, it has been determined there is a growing demand for more family activities. Organized activities such as athletic programs and leagues are still strong in Bothell as well but more self-directed activities, such as walking, bicycling and picnicking, are also becoming an important part of the overall parks and recreation system.

3.1.2 Public Process Results
Consistent with the community process for the 2008 update, the community continues to raise concerns for the PROSAP Update. The first is the desire to include open space in the Update. There is recognition of the importance of open space to the overall quality of life in Bothell, and an urgency to quantify open space in the plan to the extent possible. In this context, open space refers to the natural systems (wetlands, steep slopes, streams and river corridors) that define the City’s sensitive areas as well as the urban forests and vegetative buffers that surround the community. They are the areas considered “green” throughout Bothell with no distinction given to ownership, public access, or use. There has also been a strong desire to provide access, education and interpretive elements within public open space areas when feasible.

There was also a desire to consider the variety of organizations and agencies that provide parks, recreation and open space facilities and programs and to “count all facilities,” not just those provided by the City of Bothell, in the planning process. It was also recognized; however, that not all facilities are universally accessible, open to the public or available without a fee. As a result, those schools and private parks, recreation and open space facilities and programs not under the city’s control were not included in the level of service calculations.

The 2008 update included strong direction for the City to pursue a joint use of school facilities during non-school hours with the Northshore School District by securing agreements or other means of ensuring access to these facilities by the general public. This is still true today.

Concurrent with the 2008 PROSAP Update process, the City began a planning process to determine the future role of downtown Bothell. The downtown is now undergoing redevelopment resulting in high density residential housing and mixed use development in the downtown core. The redeveloped downtown area will include public and private open space and parks. The Park at Bothell Landing master plan has been updated and the park will be expanded and updated when funding becomes available. A new open space area will be developed adjacent to Pop Keeney Stadium that will serve as a community gathering space.

Throughout the 2008 public process, the community identified a desire for more trails or walking routes that would provide loop systems within the various neighborhoods - through both on-road and off-road routes. Many participants also wanted to see more benches along trails and walking routes. This was expressed to still be important to the community in 2013.

In 2013, there was recognition by participants of a disparity between the density of parks and recreation facilities through the central part of the City and the lack of facilities in the north end of Bothell.

Imagine Bothell... Comprehensive Plan
Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element
2015 Periodic Plan and Code Update
PR-22
Planning Commission Recommendation

A few participants felt that there was still a need for more athletic fields, as well as providing for year-round use through added lights and artificial surfacing of North Creek Field #3.

There was continued interest for new facilities including an aquatic center, off-leash dog area, splash pad, community center and a permanent skate park.

3.2 Foundation Level of Service

Based on the results of the research, analysis and public process, a foundation level of service can be defined. Level of service (LOS) standards for parks, recreation and open space were described in Section 2.3. A foundation level of service, or “FLOS”, implies a minimum level of parks and recreation needs. Based on existing park system inventories, the City of Bothell’s existing level of service is shown in Section 2.3. The proposed FLOS is shown by comparison in tables that follow.

In determining the FLOS, all parks and recreation facilities located within the City’s urban growth area and owned by the City of Bothell, King and Snohomish Counties, and the State of Washington were counted. Tables 8 and 9 provide the proposed Foundation Level of Service for elements in park facilities.

Table 8 - City of Bothell Foundation Level of Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARK FACILITIES</th>
<th>RECOMMENDED STANDARD ACRES PER 1,000 POPULATION</th>
<th>EXISTING INVENTORY (ACRES)</th>
<th>DEMAND/GOAL 2014 (ACRES)</th>
<th>ADDITIONAL NEED 2014 (ACRES)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Core Parkland</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mini</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>10.42</td>
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<tr>
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<td>13.65</td>
<td>44.59</td>
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<td>272.72</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Negative number indicates surplus acreage

**Does not include Wayne Golf Course as the City does not own the land.

Note: 2014 City of Bothell population = 40,540
## Table 9 - Bothell Foundation Level of Service for Snohomish County MUGA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARK FACILITIES</th>
<th>RECOMMENDED STANDARD ACRES PER 1,000 POPULATION</th>
<th>EXISTING INVENTORY (ACRES)</th>
<th>DEMAND/GOAL 2014 (ACRES)</th>
<th>ADDITIONAL NEED 2014 (ACRES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>24.47</td>
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<td>Community</td>
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<td>12.5</td>
<td>26.69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Athletic Fields</td>
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<td>17.79</td>
<td>6.79</td>
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<td>29.5</td>
<td>71.19</td>
<td>41.69</td>
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<td>Total Other Parks and Recreation Lands**</td>
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<td>15.16</td>
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<td>Total All Park &amp; Recreation Lands</td>
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<td>54.86</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Negative number indicates surplus acreage

Note: 2014 Snohomish County MUGA population = 22,247
Planning Commission Recommendation

Chapter 4
Meeting the Needs

4.1 Overview
The following development plan elements are the result of community meetings, parks and recreation board meetings, city council meetings, surveys, and analysis of the existing park, recreation and open space system in Bothell. These elements build on the vision outlined in Section 1.3 and include specific improvements proposed for the park system over the next 20 years.

Where proposed facilities are listed, it does not necessarily imply who would be responsible for providing or enhancing those facilities. In many cases, partnerships may be required with other agencies or organizations to jointly develop or enhance parks, recreation and open space facilities. In addition, all proposals listed are contingent upon future feasibility and as opportunities allow. Likewise, the locations shown for many of the facilities are approximate and may be adjusted as individual projects or proposals are further developed.

The development plan elements are organized in the same categories as in previous sections for easy reference. Existing facilities are shown on the maps in each category to provide a more complete representation of the future vision for parks, recreation and open space in Bothell.

4.2 Proposed Plan Elements

4.2.1 Mini Parks
Mini parks are the smallest park classification (less than 1 acre) and are used to meet limited or isolated recreational needs. Examples include isolated development areas, limited populations, unique recreational opportunities, urban plazas, and public use areas. Typical elements that might be found in a mini park may be:

- Picnic Areas
- Small Playgrounds
- Hard Surface Courts
- Plazas

**Approach:** Mini parks may be sited as stand-alone facilities or adjacent to other public facilities. Where feasible and/or appropriate, mini parks may be developed as part of a private facility but available for public use. An example would be a public plaza or fountain in a retail area. The City should consider mini parks as opportunities become available. In particular, mini parks may be a component of the proposed downtown redevelopment and may be in partnership between the city and the developer.

**Proposed Mini Parks:**
- Half-Acre Open Space - develop open space area adjacent to Pop Kenney Stadium to serve as a gathering point and to provide educational opportunities regarding Horse Creek.
- Gateway Plaza at Beardslee Blvd. & I-405 inter-change as part of the Villages at Beardslee Blvd. development.

4.2.2 Neighborhood Parks
Neighborhood parks are developed to provide recreational uses of interest to neighborhood residents and are typically two to ten acres in size. These local park improvements may include some or all of the following elements:
Planning Commission Recommendation

✓ Open Playfield
✓ Picnic Shelter(s)
✓ Picnic Table(s)
✓ Playground
✓ Trails
✓ Hard Surface Courts
✓ Bench(es)
✓ On or Off-street Parking
✓ Permanent Restrooms

**Approach:** Neighborhood parks may be sited as separate properties or portions of other sites that include trail corridors, community parks, regional facilities or other public facilities. Where feasible and appropriate, neighborhood parks may also be sited on lands that are owned and operated for other public purposes (school district facilities, utility district land, etc.).

Neighborhood parks should be located at sites serviced by trails, walking routes and streets that are convenient to neighborhood residents. They should be developed to provide flexible recreational uses and should appeal to the widest range of public interests and capabilities.

The City should consider acquiring sites, as they become available and subject to feasibility, that are located in underserved areas in order to achieve the desired level of service standard outlined previously and to provide an even distribution within Bothell. Ideally all neighborhood areas should be within ½ mile of a neighborhood park, recognizing and accommodating potential barriers within that ½ mile, such as a freeways, wetlands or stream corridors.

**Proposed Neighborhood Parks:**

- Acquire neighborhood park sites ranging in size from two to ten acres in the following underserved neighborhoods:
  ✓ Fitzgerald Road/35th Ave. SE (Map Location C)
  ✓ Thrasher’s Corner/Red Hawk (Map Location D)
  ✓ Waynita/Simonds/Norway Hill (Map Location F)

- Update or develop master plans for all existing neighborhood parks
- Update William Penn Park master plan after existing water reservoir is replaced.

**4.2.3 Community Parks**

Community parks are developed to provide recreational uses of interest to a defined service area, the entire City or a significant geographic segment of the City’s population and are generally ten acres or larger.

Park improvements included in a community park may include some or all of the following elements:

✓ Athletic Fields
✓ Open Playfield
✓ Group Picnic Shelter(s)
✓ Picnic Table(s)
✓ Playground
✓ Trails
✓ Hard Surface Courts
✓ Bench(es)
✓ Off-street Parking
✓ Permanent Restrooms
Planning Commission Recommendation

✓ Special features (examples: skate park, spray park)

**Approach:** The service area for a Community Park is usually a two to five mile radius. A community park should be centrally located, if it is intended to serve a specific geographic area, and located adjoining or immediately adjacent to a collector street providing community-wide vehicular access. Elements found in a community park are compatible with the community setting and park site constraints. A community park incorporates a diverse mix of uses and experiences.

A community park may also serve as a neighborhood park for the residential areas nearby. If viable, a community park may be located adjacent to an elementary, junior or high school. In this case, agreements should be in place to allow sharing of the facility between the schools and the city.

**Proposed Community Parks:** Currently the locations of community parks provide coverage throughout the city however additional acreage is still needed to fully meet the needs. In review of the community needs, it has been determined that the focus should be on improvements to the community parks that already exist.

✓ Park at Bothell Landing - complete design and implement phased development depending on available funding.
✓ Blyth Park - implement master plan as funding becomes available.
✓ East Norway Hill Park - Work with King County to transition to a city-owned and operated facility and develop a master plan for the site.

**Proposed Community Park Elements & Facilities:**

✓ 1st Lt. Nicholas Madrazo Memorial Park – design and engineer as shown in adopted master plan. Development may be phased depending on available funding. Coordinate development with King County Department of Natural Resources.
✓ Doug Allen Sportsfields - develop a master plan.
✓ Off-leash dog area - determine an appropriate location and develop in partnership with citizen groups or other agencies.
✓ Spray pad - determine location and develop in partnership with other agencies or business partners. This may be developed as an element in the Park at Bothell Landing.
✓ Skate Park - find location and develop a permanent facility that meets the needs of skateboards, in-line skates, scooters and bicycles.
✓ Develop a permanent disk golf site with up to 18 holes.

**4.2.4 Athletic Fields**

Athletic fields draw from neighborhoods throughout the City, as well as the surrounding community, and may serve as a more regional destination. They generally suit the needs for youth and adult league requirements for field sports. Elements that may be included:

✓ Synthetic Turf
✓ Grass Fields
✓ Field Lights
✓ Restrooms
✓ Bleachers
✓ Benches
✓ Picnic Tables
✓ Scoreboards
✓ Concessions

**Approach:**
Planning Commission Recommendation

Athletic fields should be located at sites serviced by arterials or highways that provide convenient access. Existing facilities should also be upgraded and enhanced to provide extended year-round use. Upgrades and enhancements may include improved drainage, lighting or synthetic surfaces. Upgrading and/or expanding existing sites should be considered over acquiring or developing new sites.

When new fields are anticipated, the City should consider acquiring property adjacent to existing athletic fields, such as at school sites, to allow for joint use of infrastructure improvements such as parking and restrooms.

In development of new fields, consideration should be given to accommodating a wide variety of sports including lacrosse, cricket and rugby.

**Proposed Athletic Field Elements & Facilities:**

- ✓ North Creek Sportsfields #3 - resurface with synthetic turf.

4.2.5 Regional Facilities

Regional facilities are parks, recreation or open space sites that serve a larger community area or support specialized activities. Facilities may be indoor or outdoor and may include golf courses, skate parks, community pools, dog parks as well as amphitheaters and may also include water-related sites such as significant shoreline areas, moorage facilities, fishing piers, boat launches and other types of water access.

**Approach:**

Regional facilities may be stand-alone sites or, where possible, combined with other types of facilities (e.g.: athletic fields and neighborhood parks) to increase site efficiency, develop shared infrastructure and provide multigenerational settings. Because these facilities are generally oriented to a specific user and often serve an area beyond Bothell’s planning boundary, they should also be developed as market conditions allow or jointly with other public or private organizations, agencies or special interest groups.

**Proposed Regional Elements and Facilities:**

- ✓ Centennial Park Phase II - continue development based on the adopted master plan and pursue installation of disk golf course.
- ✓ Aquatic Center/Leisure Pool - acquire location and develop regional facility in collaboration with neighboring cities, both counties and the Northshore School District using the Northshore Parks and Recreation Service Area as a funding source.

Tables 10 and 11 reflect the population growth that is anticipated by the year 2025 within the existing city limits and the Snohomish County MUGA and King County PAA.
Planning Commission Recommendation

Table 10 - Projected City Needs in 2025

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARK FACILITIES</th>
<th>RECOMMENDED STANDARD ACRES PER 1,000 POPULATION</th>
<th>EXISTING INVENTORY 2014 (ACRES)</th>
<th>DEMAND/GOAL 2025 (ACRES)</th>
<th>ADDITIONAL NEED 2025 (ACRES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core Parkland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mini</td>
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<td>10.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neighborhood</td>
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<td>13.65</td>
<td>48.95</td>
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<td>Open Space**</td>
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<td>4.6</td>
<td>272.72</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Negative number indicates surplus of acreage.

**Does not include Wayne Golf Course as the City does not own the land.

Note: Projected 2025 City of Bothell population = 44,500

Table 11 - Projected Snohomish County MUGA Needs in 2025

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARK FACILITIES</th>
<th>RECOMMENDED STANDARD ACRES PER 1,000 POPULATION</th>
<th>EXISTING INVENTORY 2014 (ACRES)</th>
<th>DEMAND/GOAL 2025 (ACRES)</th>
<th>ADDITIONAL NEED 2025 (ACRES)</th>
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</table>

Note: Projected 2025 MUGA population = 24,697

4.2.6 Trails & Walking Routes

Trails and walking routes as described in this plan include shared use paths, walking trails, and sidewalks. They are intended to link open space, public and civic areas, neighborhoods, schools, commercial and retail centers, and other community facilities in Bothell for a variety of users. Walking routes include both trails separated from the roadway (off-road routes) and sidewalks (on-road routes). Off-road routes may be paved or soft surface (gravel, bark mulch, etc.) and may be contained within their own corridor or through other types of facilities such as parks, regional facilities or open space areas.
Planning Commission Recommendation

**Approach:**
Trails and walking routes should be improved with trailhead features including seating areas, parking lots, restrooms, and drinking fountains. Where the route is located in association with another park or other public facility, the trailhead may be improved with other recreation opportunities, such as picnic areas and playgrounds.

Trails and walking routes may be developed on other publicly or privately owned lands using public use agreements or special easements; or on lands owned by the City as portions of road and highway right-of-way, stream corridor conservation or buffer zones, where feasible, to further support the overall network of pedestrian access throughout Bothell.

Trails and walking routes should generally be developed to comply with AASHTO (American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials), United States Forest Service, and/or WSDOT (Washington State Department of Transportation) standards and guidelines for the desired trail type as applicable. Wherever possible, routes should be designed to provide for universal accessibility and should be usable by all age and skill groups. Regional trails should facilitate connections to other jurisdictions.

To the extent possible, trails and walking routes should be developed within corridors separate from vehicular or other motorized forms of transportation. For example, they may be located on utility easements or in separate property alignments, within natural drainage corridors or wooded ravines.

Where possible, on-road walking routes, or sidewalks, should be planned and developed jointly with City roadway projects and should be included on both sides of major roadways throughout Bothell.

Trails and walking routes should be developed in looped patterns to enable users to return to the point of origin. Such routes may be a combination of on-road and off-road routes.
Table 12 - Proposed Trails and Walking Routes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Facilities</th>
<th>Map Key</th>
<th>Walking Routes (miles)</th>
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<th>Bicycle (Y/N)</th>
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<td>Y</td>
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<td>Canyon Park Loop C 2.15 Y</td>
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<td>East Riverside Dr. Corridor I 1.43 Y Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Filbert Corridor J 3.03 Y</td>
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<td>Fitzgerald Loop K 2.35 Y</td>
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<td>Magnolia Dairy Farm L 1.00 Y</td>
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<td>Maywood Loop M 2.35 Y</td>
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<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Creek Trail O 0.23 Y</td>
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<td>Y</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway Hill Loop Q 3.11 Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Park at Bothell Landing Loop to Burke-Gilman R .25 Y Y</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senior Loop Trail S 0.48 Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shelton View Loop T 1.48 Y</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp Creek Trail U 2.04 Y</td>
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<td>2.04</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolt Pipeline Trail V 0.60 Y</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Line Trail W 1.00 Y</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westhill Loop X 2.64 Y</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2.64</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For general location of trails proposed in conjunction with neighborhood parks see the Neighborhood Park Map.

4.2.7 Open Space
Open space includes wildlife corridors, shorelines, woodland areas, streams and rivers, and other natural features. Open spaces can also include sensitive areas and their buffers such as landslide, seismic, wetland, or steep slope areas. Special or unique features, such as the historic Magnolia Dairy Farm or Wayne Golf Course can be preserved through public-owned development rights on the property. Open spaces may be public or private and may not always be considered “protected” through regulations or other property mechanisms.

They are loosely defined here as the areas considered “green” in Bothell with no distinction given to ownership, public access, or use. Areas with no public access provide visual relief but no public recreational benefits.

Approach:
Open space, including cemetery sites, should be conserved, protected and/or enhanced to the extent possible. Where feasible, open spaces should be connected to each other to create open space corridors (even though these corridors may not be publicly accessible) to create wildlife migration routes, greenways and open space networks that visually define and separate developed areas from each other.

Open space is generally passive but, to the extent practical, open spaces should be enhanced to provide multiple features such as nature and interpretive trails, signage, and other educational
Planning Commission Recommendation

facilities. These enhancements would increase public awareness and appreciation of natural features. Some supporting services may also be developed including limited viewing overlooks, trailheads, parking lots, and restrooms. Trail development in passive use areas should be low impact and soft surface. Where provided, these facilities should create a balance between the need for public access and the protection of critical areas.

Open spaces may be located on private properties and protected by easements, or include portions of other sites that provide more active recreation activities, parks, trail corridors, or other public facilities. Open spaces may also be located on other publicly-owned lands subject to use agreements or easements, or on lands acquired for other public purposes such as storm water management, provided they serve an aesthetic and/or multi-purpose function for recreation.

The City should consider purchasing land, easements, or employ other strategies as sites become available and as feasibility allows, to protect and/or provide public access to open spaces that would otherwise be developed.

Proposed Open Space: In addition to the acquisitions listed below, open space may be included when acquiring and developing trails and other park sites.

- Complete acquisition of remaining parcels for North Creek Forest and develop master plan. Implement plan as funding and other resources become available.
- Acquire Department of Natural Resources site adjacent to Shelton View Elementary School
- Acquire either the property or the development rights to the back nine holes of Wayne Golf Course.
- Complete Sammamish River Park by acquiring privately held parcels along the banks of the Sammamish River.
- Improve the Haynes Property to provide passive recreation use including picnic areas, benches and trails.
- Improve the Kaysner Property (part of Sammamish River Park) to provide passive recreation uses including picnic areas, benches and trails.

4.2.8 Program Facilities

Program facilities are intended to support Bothell’s indoor recreation programming services. They provide recreation activities on a year-round basis and are accessible to Bothell residents of all ages, interests and skill levels. Program facilities may include gymnasiums, meeting rooms, classrooms, arts and crafts rooms, handball/racquetball courts, physical conditioning areas, teen centers and senior centers.

Approach:
To the extent practical, indoor facilities should utilize and/or be developed in conjunction with local school facilities. School facilities may be utilized for after school programs that provide indoor gymnasiums, class and instruction space, meeting facilities with kitchen and dining available either as rented or leased space. New buildings or additions may be built on or in conjunction with school sites as a shared resource when existing school building spaces are not available or of sufficient size to accommodate local needs.

When community and recreation centers are developed independent of school facilities, the buildings may be independent properties or portions of other sites that include trail corridors, resource activities, athletic fields or other public facilities such as a city hall or libraries.
Planning Commission Recommendation

Under some circumstances, indoor facilities that serve a larger, regional service area (aquatic center and other specialized uses) may also be developed within Bothell. These facilities should be provided jointly with other public or private agencies and organizations within the area they will be serving.

Proposed Recreation Facilities:

✓ Restore the interior of the North Creek Schoolhouse
✓ Determine location and develop a community center of at least 20,000 sq. ft. and consider locating with regional aquatics center.

Proposed Recreation Facility Elements:

✓ Promote Lytle House as rental venue
✓ Increase Lytle House usability by implementing Park at Bothell
✓ Landing master plan including outdoor garden space.
✓ Work with Northshore School District to develop facility use agreement.

4.2.9 Programs

Approach:
The City should identify and promote quality recreation programs that address public needs within the recreation categories that are either not already provided by other organizations or that augment those already provided by others. Specifically, the City should:

✓ Encourage and administer the development of organized sports and user group activities.
✓ Develop and maintain a calendar of scheduled use and procedures that coordinates the use and demand for parks within the community.
✓ Collaborate with volunteer groups, schools, and other civic organizations to enhance the organization and promotion of recreation activities.
✓ Establish and maintain a recreation programs information system.
✓ Provide recreation program schedules on a regular basis via mail and web.
✓ Coordinate community events such as Music in the Park and Freedom Festival that enhance the quality of life for all Bothell city residents.
✓ Offer programs and recreation opportunities that promote health and wellness to City of Bothell residents.
✓ Provide programs that allow for parent-child participation.
✓ Provide low cost or no cost family activities such as Movies in the Park.
✓ Collaborate with area businesses to provide financial support of community events and other free or low cost activities.

4.2.10 Operations & Maintenance (O&M)

Approach:
The City should provide regular maintenance (O&M) for park system facilities in order to ensure that the park system continues to provide the highest recreation value and quality of life to Bothell’s residents. This would include repair and/or replacement of individual elements within any given park, recreation or open space facility. Specifically, the City should:

- Develop and implement regularly scheduled routine, proactive and preventive maintenance programs.
- Develop and implement maintenance and operation support, scheduled and coordinate with recreation programs and special events.
- Develop and implement the City’s Capital Facilities Program and identify maintenance implications for proposed repair and replacement or new capital projects.
- The City should continue to maintain an asset replacement account that provides for replacement of items such as restrooms, shelters or an entire trail. In addition on-going
**Planning Commission Recommendation**

Funding should be provided for upkeep and/or replacement of small assets such as fences, benches, picnic tables, trail paving, etc.

- In order to guide and administer the asset replacement account, a maintenance management system should be developed. The maintenance management system would include scheduling and maintenance (preventative, remedial and deferred) work programs for park, recreation and open space facilities including structures, site improvements and tool or equipment resources. Develop and maintain appropriate park use rules and regulations that address the continuing need to ensure access, safety, law enforcement, personal and environmental protection, and protection of recreational resources as public assets.

- Implement green and sustainable maintenance practices whenever feasible.

**4.3 Priorities**

The proposed plan elements described in Section 4.2 were reviewed at four public open houses through an on-line survey and at several Parks and Recreation Board and City Council meetings. Based on the information received, the Parks and Recreation Board prioritized the list, from highest to lowest priority. Items listed at the bottom of the list were not prioritized, but still deemed by the Board as needed facilities and/or improvements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRIORITY PROJECTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROJECT NAME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of Land for Neighborhood Parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatics Center/Community Center- acquisition &amp; development*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blyth Park - Implement master plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centennial Park - implement Phase II of master plan including disk golf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doug Allen Sportsfields - develop master plan &amp; implement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Norway Hill Park - complete transfer, develop master plan and implement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Lt. Nicholas Madrazo Memorial Park - implement master plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Acre Open Space – develop (partially funded with developer fees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Creek Forest - complete acquisitions and master plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Creek Sportsfield #3 - install synthetic turf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off Leash Dog Area - determine site and develop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park at Bothell Landing - implement master plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skate Park - determine site and develop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

± Based on 2008 PROSAP figures
◊ Based on 2012 Tax Assessments
∞ Based on current master plan and/or design
*The Aquatics Center is proposed to be a regional facility developed through the Northshore Parks and Recreation Area or some other regional funding program.
Chapter 5
Implementation

5.1 Costs & Funding Strategies

This section describes proposed park development costs, potential funding programs, and alternative funding sources. All cost data is based on current construction costs as provided in the 2013-2019 Capital Facilities Plan. The amounts shown are “estimates of probable costs” representing a replacement value for existing facilities and projected costs for new facilities. Actual development costs or replacement costs will vary depending on a variety of factors. The costs shown in this plan also do not take into account potential shared cost of some facilities with other City departments, such as the shared cost of walking routes and sidewalks shown in this plan with the City’s Public Works Department.

5.1.1 Land Acquisition Costs

Detailed land acquisition costs are not firm numbers due to the requirement to be site specific and the confidential nature of land acquisition procedures. However, based on land acquisitions by the City, the values of larger land parcels classified as residential, non-residential and critical areas cost an average of $450,000 per acre. Higher values may occur depending on location, infrastructure and market pricing.

Total land acquisition for the full-build plan to the year 2025 is estimated to be $18.1 million for 40.11 total acres of new park system land within the 2014 city limits and $20.7 million for 46.17 acres of new park system land within the 2014 MUGA boundaries.

Specific land acquisition funding for 2013-2019 is shown in the Capital Facilities Plan in Section 5.2 of this document.

5.1.2 Facility Costs

Capital facility costs are projected on the basis of each type of recreation facility. A pro-rated portion of associated infrastructure (parking, site preparation, utilities, etc.) cost is included where practical. Detailed breakdown of these costs is included in the Appendix. All cost projections are probable and are not considered as estimates for specific project budgeting. Figures used describe magnitude of costs related to facility development, O & M and administration.

Total capital facility costs for the full build plan to the year 2025 is estimated to be $2 - 8.8 million within the 2014 city limits and $2.5 - 12.5 million within the 2014 MUGA boundaries. Total capital facility costs do not include what is considered to be Bothell’s “share” of a voted bond to fund an aquatic center through the Parks and Recreation Service Area. These numbers do not include costs for building a community center.

Specific capital facility funding for 2013-2019 is shown in the Capital Facilities Plan as presented in Section 5.2 of this document.

5.1.3 Potential Funding Sources

Current maintenance and operation costs for the City’s parks and recreation system is funded through the City’s general fund, while acquisition, new development and major improvements to existing facilities are funded through the City’s Capital Improvements Fund based on funding allocations established in the City' Capital Facilities Plan (CFP).
Planning Commission Recommendation

The following list in Section 5.1.4 provides a brief explanation of additional options, which if available may be used to augment the current parks system budget.

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 City to defray operating costs and expenses for intensive activities such as league sports.

Additionally, there may be entrance fees for “special use” park facilities and entrance fees, plus activity fees, at other facilities such as sports parks and recreation centers. The actual fee schedule is a function of policy and may be subject to annual review. Adoption of user fee schedules should consider “market values” for recreation services, which have a modifying effect on the amount of user fees charged. User fees typically do not offset all public costs for parks and recreation and, thus, should be considered an offset of some recreation program operations and maintenance expenses.

The City of Bothell’s revenue policy document for parks programming identifies an approved fee structure for those programs and facilities that serve an individual benefit separate from those that serve a community benefit, as defined in the revenue policy.

Northshore Parks & Recreation Service Area (PRSA)

Section 36.68 Revised Code of Washington (RCW) provides for the creation of parks and recreation service areas, which can consist of all or a portion of a county. PRSAs may include cities within their boundaries, although this is not a requirement. PRSAs may be initiated by passage of a county resolution or by petition. In either case, simple majority approval by voters within the proposed service area is required. If approved by 60% of the voters, PRSAs may issue bonds or enact special levies for the construction and maintenance of recreation facilities. PRSAs 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 inter-local agreement. There is currently a PRSA, the Northshore Parks and Recreation Service Area that encompasses the Northshore School District boundary, including Bothell. The Northshore PRSA may be used to help fund parks, recreation and open space facilities in Bothell, but only those that will serve the entire PRSA boundary. Projects funded through the PRSA:

- Northshore Senior Center (bonds issued in 1995 and retired)
- Northshore Adult Health & Wellness Center (bonds issued in (2001 and will be retired in 2021)

Metropolitan Park District

In 2002, the state legislature authorized the establishment of metropolitan park districts as special units of government that may be wholly independent of any involvement with a city, county, or any other local public agency or jurisdiction. Like a PRSA, metropolitan park districts may provide recreational facilities that are specific to the district’s boundaries in return for the district residents’ agreement to pay the special development, operation and maintenance costs utilizing special financing devices. A metropolitan park district must be initiated by local government resolution or citizen petition following hearings on feasibility and cost studies of the proposed district’s facility development or operation costs. The proposal must ultimately be submitted for voter approval (50%) including all provisions relating to any special financing agreements. The boundaries of the park district may coincide with city boundaries. A Board of Commissioners may be elected to oversee the park district, although an existing City Council may take the place of a separate Commission. Unlike recreation service districts, voters must also approve the establishment of a continuous levy as a junior taxing district to provide maintenance, repair, operating costs, and facility acquisition and development projects.
Planning Commission Recommendation

**Levy Referendum**
Proposition 747, the statutory provision limiting the growth of regular property taxes to 1% per year, can be waived by referendum approval of a simple (50%) majority of ballots cast. Voters can be asked to approve a resetting of the property tax levy rate that would adjust the amount of revenue the city can generate. The new total revenue that can be generated by resetting the rate would be subject to the same 1.0% limitation, however, and the total amount of revenue and the resulting property tax rate would start to decline in accordance with the Proposition. The adjusted rate and revenue could finance specific capital improvements, maintenance and/or operations projects.

**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 bond issue 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 obligations bonds that a city can issue to 2.5% of the city’s assessed valuation.

**Revenue Bond Funds**
Revenue bonds encompass a broad category of mechanisms for financing. For the purposes of project development, revenue-bonding procedures may be used based on authorizing statues 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.

The following are agreements possible through this funding method:
- Land lease/development agreements with private corporations for the development of commercial recreation.
- Land lease/development agreements with public and private entities for the development and operations of special events and entertainment facilities.
- Concession or operating agreements for promotion and administration of festivals, pageants or cultural events.
- Land lease/development or co-development agreements for development and operations of a sports complex and sports tournament center.
- Land lease/development agreements for community recreation and aquatics center, family health and fitness centers, water slide parks corporation picnic centers, and other forms of joint development projects.
- Operating and concession agreements for merchandising, food and beverage concessions and other retail sales venues linked to recreation activities.

**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, aquatic centers, amusement parks, sports centers, theater or performing arts facilities, arenas and other forms of enterprise tied to recreation services.

**Joint Use**
Planning Commission Recommendation

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 result in reducing the effective cost of the new facility (parking, surface water retention, etc.) An example would be the North Creek Sportsfields parking lots, or joint use agreements with the School District.

Life Estate
A life estate provides an opportunity for a land purchase or donation that includes allowing the property owner to continue to live on the land for the remainder of his or her life.

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

Federal, State and Local Funding Programs
The principal public funding sources applicable to the parks and recreation development are found in the categories of local, state and federal programs commonly referred to as “Statutory Funding”. One example is that the State of Washington, Recreation and Conservation Agency administers funding programs useful for implementation of projects on a competitive basis. Also, the Federal Government has several funding agencies that provide funds for projects, which promote creation and leisure activities. The following identifies current statutory funding programs that may be considered for parks and recreation development.

Local Funding Programs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Type</th>
<th>Capital Projects</th>
<th>O &amp; M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property Tax</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate Excise Tax (1/2 annual REET dedicated to acquisition &amp; development)***</td>
<td>$X</td>
<td>$X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Water Management - Capital</td>
<td>$X</td>
<td>$X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Sales Tax</td>
<td>$X</td>
<td>$X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Fees*</td>
<td>$X</td>
<td>$X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Futures of King &amp; Snohomish</td>
<td>$X</td>
<td>$X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSDOT</td>
<td>$X</td>
<td>$X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of Land</td>
<td>$X</td>
<td>$X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Obligation Bonds</td>
<td>$X</td>
<td>$X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levy Referendum</td>
<td>$X</td>
<td>$X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Earnings**</td>
<td>$X</td>
<td>$X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*New development only
**Depending on original source of funds
***A limited amount of REET funds are legally allowed for M&O spending. Legislation allowing REET funds for M&O is scheduled to sunset December 31, 2016 unless other legislative action is taken
Planning Commission Recommendation

State Grant Funding Programs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Type</th>
<th>Capital Projects</th>
<th>O &amp; M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boating Facilities Program (BFP)*</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Wildlife &amp; Recreation Program (WWRP)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearms &amp; Archery Range Recreation Program (FAR)*</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Recreation Trails Act Fund*</td>
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<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Highway &amp; Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program (NOVA)</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNR</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other state programs as they are enacted</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Distributed through the Recreation & Conservation Funding Board (RCFB)

Federal Funding Programs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Type</th>
<th>Capital Projects</th>
<th>O &amp; M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land &amp; Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Transportation Enhancement Activities Program (STP) or ISTEA</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Recreation Trails Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other federal programs as they are enacted</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

5.2 Capital Facilities Plan

On October 16, 2012, Bothell City Council adopted the 2013-2019 Capital Facilities Plan (CFP). The CFP is a seven-year comprehensive financial plan and needs assessment that identifies and prioritizes funding for capital improvements such as facilities, parks, transportation, and utility projects. The CFP significantly progresses the City’s long-term capital vision by delivering community capital requests and promoting the vision of Bothell’s downtown plan. Some of the more notable investments for parks, recreation and open space include:

- Expansion/improvement to existing systems such as improvements to undeveloped park land.
- Creation of new infrastructure including park and open space acquisition.

The CFP process takes place in even-numbered years ahead of the City’s biennial budget development periods. It balances the community needs, available funding, and staff availability and expertise. The following sections are taken from the adopted 2013-2019 CFP. The CFP is available on the City’s website or by request from the City Clerk’s office.

5.2.1 Capital Facilities Revenue

Analyzing and projecting City revenues over a seven-year period was accomplished through a comprehensive examination of historical revenue trends, studying regional economic indicators, and having a strong understanding of the City’s fiscal position and planned growth. Some revenue sources are fairly steady while others experience large fluctuations, such as those derived from permit and mitigation fees.

To account for fluctuations that might occur over the next seven years, the following strategies continue to be incorporated in the CFP:

- A minimum of 10% of projected revenues from Park Mitigation Fees are designated as Opportunity Funds.
Planning Commission Recommendation

Projected Park Opportunity Funds Available 2013-2019 $637,000*  
*Opportunity funds are not deemed “available” until actually received.

- A minimum of 10% of projected revenues from Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) and one-time revenue transfers from the General Fund (permit fees and construction sales tax revenues) are designated as Opportunity Funds. These revenue sources fluctuate from year-to-year depending on growth. Although staff projected revenues realistically, it is prudent to establish an adequate reserve as Opportunity Funds and not allocate these revenues until the funds are actually received. Once again, only at Council discretion, can these funds be allocated towards currently unidentified projects. The 2013-2019 Opportunity Fund equates to 10% of projected revenues per this policy.

Projected General Opportunity Funds Available 2013-2019 $297,000*  
*Opportunity funds are not deemed “available” until actually received.

- The equivalent of 50% of prior year annual REET revenue in the Capital Projects Fund should be held in reserves. These funds are reserved to address cash flow issues for REET eligible projects should they arise.
- Debt service should not exceed REET revenue estimates unless another secure revenue source is identified.

5.2.2 Capital Funding Sources

The objective of this Capital Facilities Plan process is to establish a funding plan that identifies and prioritizes the capital needs with available funding sources. The following funding sources are available for allocation to the capital projects:

- Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)
- General fund reserve transfer
- One-time revenue transfers
- Mitigation from:
  - Developers for parks
  - Brightwater - general
  - King County Wastewater Storage Facility
- Grants:
  - King County Conservation Futures Funds
  - Snohomish County Conservation Futures Funds
  - Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office
- Other sources:
  - Private donations
  - Contributions by others
  - Sale of property
  - King County Park Levy Funds

Funding sources along with the assumptions used to build potential financing scenarios are described on the following pages.

Real Estate Excise Tax

Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) is a tax levied on the sale of real estate as measured by the full selling price.
Planning Commission Recommendation

The City of Bothell collects REET funds at the maximum amount allowed by law - 0.5% on real estate sales in Bothell. REET receipts are subject to variations due to volatility in the local housing market.

State law restricts the first and second one-quarter percent (.25%) of REET funds to the following uses:

- Planning, acquisition, construction, re-construction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation or improvement of: streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, bridges, domestic water system and storm and sanitary sewer systems.
- Planning, construction, reconstruction, repair, rehabilitation or improvement of parks and recreation facilities.

State law allows the first one-quarter percent (.25%) to also be used for:

- Acquisition of parks and recreation facilities.
- Planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation or improvement of: law enforcement or fire protection facilities, trails, libraries and administrative and judicial facilities.

REET revenues can be leveraged long-term (10 to 40 years) through the issuance of bonds. Currently $2 million annually in REET revenue can service approximately $30 million in bond debt over 25 years.

General Fund Reserve Transfer

There are four categories of fund balance: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

- **Restricted** - Amounts reserved to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders and enabling legislation);
- **Committed** - Amounts reserved to specific purposes by a government itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority;
- **Assigned** - Amounts a government proposes to use for a specific purpose; intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official or body to which the governing body delegates the authority; and,
- **Unassigned** - Amounts that are available for any purpose; these amounts are reported only in the general fund.

City Management strives to attain a 15% General Fund operating reserve. Adequate reserves help ensure that a municipality's immediate operating and capital obligations can be met without compromising the City's fiscal stability or impacting citizen services should unanticipated revenue shortfalls or expenditure outflow arise. Maintaining an operating reserve is vital to financial solvency because it protects against unanticipated revenue shortfalls and/or expenditure obligations. When spending down operating reserves is necessary, City Management develops and implements a well-defined plan to replenish reserves.

One-Time Revenue Transfers

One-time revenues include construction sales tax and permit fees in excess of base figures. The City's adopted financial policy utilizes one-time revenues for one-time expenditures such as capital. The City's long-term financial plan includes the transfer of all one-time General Fund revenues to the Capital Projects Fund contingent on a General Fund 15% operating reserve being achieved.

One-time revenues are dependent on private development within the City and, therefore, these funds are not allocated to projects until the funds are received.
Planning Commission Recommendation

Mitigation
- **Parks**: The City receives revenues from developers to mitigate impacts on park systems. Based on future development projections, the City has estimated to receive $2,089,000 in park mitigation. This funding source has restrictions on how the funds are expended.
- **Brightwater – General**: The City of Bothell received $2.5 million from King County to mitigate the effects of the new Brightwater wastewater treatment facility. These funds are restricted for capital projects. A preliminary project list was included in the mitigation agreement. The King County Brightwater Mitigation Agreement is located in the Appendix of the City’s adopted 2007-2013 CFP.
- **King County Wastewater Storage Facility**: Approximately $600,000 in King County Wastewater Storage Facility Mitigation funding is available. These funds are restricted to projects at the North Creek sports complex.

Bonds
Bond revenue is available to finance capital projects through two sources: general obligation bonds and revenue bonds. General obligation bonds are backed by the value of the property within the jurisdiction and require a scheduled repayment of the debt. General obligation bonds are either non-voted (Councilmanic) or voter-approved. The CFP proposes that if a Regional Aquatic Center and Community Center were to proceed forward, a voted regional bond would be utilized to fund this project.

Grants
The City earnestly seeks federal, state and local grant opportunities to help finance City projects. Historically, the City has been very successful obtaining grants. The grant funding included in the CFP has either been approved by the grantor or has successfully and routinely been obtained by the City for similar projects in the past.

Other Sources
Other revenue sources include a variety of known or reasonably expected onetime funding sources.
- **Private donations**: Northshore Youth Soccer Association may contribute funds towards multi-purpose Sportsfields at two City parks.
- **Contributions by others**: The City often partners with other jurisdictions such as King County, Snohomish County, Sound Transit, Snohomish County Fire District 10, etc., to fund projects that benefit the citizens of Bothell.
- **Sale of property**: Occasionally, projects provide revenue from the sale of existing property. The revenues received from the sale of a property can be utilized to fund future projects.

The tables on the following page is an excerpt from the adopted 2013-2019 CFP and reflects the City Council actions taken during 2013-2014 biennial budget process including the acquisition of the Blarney Forest property and adjustment to the timing of the Park at Bothell Landing and 1st Lt. Nicholas Madrazo Memorial Park.
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<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
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**Total Secured Funding:** 400,000, 2,402,000, 1,430,000, 0, 480,000, 12,000, 153,000, 4,877,000

**Total Unsecured Funding:** 320,000, 1,008,000, 9,251,000, 2,836,000, 1,887,000, 1,585,000, 4,560,000, 23,333,000

**Total Park Capital Projects:** 720,000, 3,410,000, 10,681,000, 2,836,000, 2,367,000, 1,597,000, 4,713,000, 28,210,000
### Table PR-1
Parks and recreation facilities inventory (see also Figure PR-1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gross acres</th>
<th>Developed acres</th>
<th>Undeveloped acres</th>
<th>Open space acres</th>
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<td><strong>Owned, leased or under administrative control of City of Bothell</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bloomberg Hill Park</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td>.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blyth Park</td>
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<td>19.50</td>
<td>21.30</td>
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<td>Brackett’s Landing Park</td>
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<td>Brickyard Road Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cedar Grove Park</td>
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<td>Conifer View IV (Tall Tree) Park</td>
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<td>Kayser property</td>
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<td>Northshore (Archstone) Trail</td>
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<td>Park at North Creek</td>
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<td>Sammamish River Park (portion-owned by Bothell)</td>
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Planning Commission Recommendation

Approximately 61 percent of the City-owned parkland is located in the southern portion of the Planning Area, below the King / Snohomish county line. Residents in the northern portion of the city are provided access to recreation areas through the public schools, one developed neighborhood park in the north central portion of the city (Stipek Park) and two undeveloped park sites in the northwest portion of the City. One of these, Cedar Grove Park, is scheduled for phase-one development in 2005.

Park Classification Models

The 2000 PROSAP Update provided park classification models describing the size and character of different types of parks which might be appropriate throughout Bothell. These classifications are as follows:

“Mini Parks are the smallest park classification and are used to meet limited or isolated recreational needs. Examples include isolated development areas, limited populations, unique recreational opportunities, urban plazas, scenic overlooks and public use areas.” Mini parks typically range in size from .5 to 1.5 acres and serve an area within a .5-mile radius and/or having a population of 2,000 to 3,000. They provide outdoor play experiences for the young under parental supervision; generate neighborhood communication; provide opportunity for diversion from work and domestic chores; and promote neighborhood solidarity. Common mini park active-use elements include volleyball courts, playgrounds, horseshoe pits, and skateboard areas. Common passive-use elements include picnic areas, arbors, seating areas, fountains, scenic overlooks and themed gardens.

“Neighborhood Parks remain the fundamental element of the park system, serving as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. Neighborhood Parks are developed for recreational activities for those living within the immediate area. Successful park design accommodates a wide range of age groups and creates a sense of place by fusing the site’s unique character with the surrounding neighborhood.” Neighborhood parks typically range in size from 5 to 7 acres and serve an area within a 1-mile radius and/or having a population of up to 5,000. They provide a combination of active recreation and passive activities, both outdoor and indoor facilities, and special features as required or needed. Common neighborhood park active-use elements include multi-purpose ballfields, basketball courts, tennis courts, playgrounds, open play areas, volleyball courts, horseshoe pits and skate courts. Common passive-use elements include individual or group picnic areas, trails, open spaces and fields, gardens and seating areas or pavilions.

“Community Parks serve the recreational needs of several neighborhoods or large areas of the municipality - within a 2.0 to 5.0 mile radius, as well as preserving open spaces and unique landscapes. Community Parks accommodate group activities and other activities neither found - nor perhaps wanted - in smaller parks. Community parks are developed for both passive and active uses.” Community parks are usually more than 15 acres, and can range up to 100 acres. Common community park active-use elements include facilities found in neighborhood parks plus swimming pools and beaches, archery ranges and handball courts. Common passive-use elements include features found in neighborhood parks plus cultural activities facilities and nature study areas.

“Special Use Parks cover a wide range of parks and recreation facilities oriented toward single purpose use. Special Use Parks generally fall into three categories: 1) historic / cultural / social sites; 2) recreation facilities; 3) outdoor recreation facilities.” Special use parks are “often considered a revenue generating enterprise created to satisfy the demand for a particular sport, recreational or special event. The Special Use Park may be a public developed and administrated facility but it can be operated by private sector with local agency participation.” Special use parks vary in size and typically have a service area delineated by a driving time of between a half-hour and an hour and a half. Common historic / cultural /
Planning Commission Recommendation

Open space

Open space is in addition to the above-described park types, and is described as undeveloped and, for the most part, undisturbed land which is intended to provide visual relief from the built environment, protection of environmentally sensitive features such as wetlands and steep slopes, and habitat for wildlife. Open space may be preserved through purchase, acquisition of development rights, or regulatory restrictions. Preservation of open space should be directly related to growth, as is parks development, whereas open space is driven more by the location and availability of existing environmentally sensitive areas.

Recreation program services

Recreation Program Services are essential to provide opportunities and encourage participation in a range of recreation activities, maximizing the use of facilities, by organizing, programming and sponsoring quality recreation classes, activities and events on a year-round and scheduled basis. The overall mission of the City’s recreation program services is to organize and administer quality recreation and encourage greater community participation in outdoor and indoor leisure experiences. Emphasis is placed on the promotion of human health, sociality, the solidarity of neighborhoods and improved quality of life through recreation services.

Level of Service Scenarios

The Growth Management Act requires plans to forecast future needs for capital facilities, including parks. In order to do so, a guideline must be developed for the level of service a community desires and can reasonably expect to fund. The 2000 PROSAP Update contained the following summary and recommendation for a “Foundation Level of Service”, which the Council adopted in 2000.

"Foundation Level of Service

Based on qualitative measures of effectiveness for land and facilities available to the public for parks and recreation activities, base level of service is one that satisfies the socio economic and political values of the community.

The broadest definition of level of service is total acreage ratio to population counted in thousands. For example, 2 acres per 1,000 population yields a requirement for 40 acres for a population of 20,000. National (NRPA) level of service standards commonly range from 6 to 8 acres per 1,000 population. However, this standard addresses broad categories of park acreage and does not usually include specific recreation facilities, multi-jurisdictional recreation assets, private recreation service providers and recreation participation rates.

A foundation level of service, or “FLOS”, implies a base or threshold level that satisfies the basic recreational needs of the community. Based on existing usable parkland and facilities inventories, the City of Bothell currently functions at a level of service that is 2.57 acres per 1,000 population.

Formula: 71.57 park ac. ÷ 27.810 population. = 2.57 ac. per 1,000. (Note – as of the end of 2004, the existing level of service was 2.3 ac per 1,000 population.)

The existing level of service is not viewed as sufficient as a base by those representing the general public who participated in the workshops held in Bothell or by statistical analysis. Also, it is clear that the existing
level of service is significantly lower than national standards that have been identified to reasonably provide for the basic recreation needs of the population.  
“This deficiency is best addressed by attempting to establish a foundation level of service (FLOS). Such a level should reflect community values while taking a more prudent and realistic approach to providing public parks and recreation services at the municipal level of government. The analysis of the recommended FLOS includes consideration of the varied recreation or leisure opportunities available to the population, which do not require the use of City parks such as:
• The use of county, regional and national parks or forests for recreation activities.
• The use of private recreation venues and resources.
• Recreational use of freshwater and salt water resources.
• The availability of alternative modes of transportation to take vacations or mini-trips within the region, the state, other states or countries for recreation and leisure activities.
• In-home recreation and entertainment technology.
• Clubs, churches, service organizations, and school activities.
“Taking this into account, and considering recreation resources identified in the PROSAP dated June 1995, as well as the analysis contained in this update, it is estimated that a foundation level of service would conservatively be in a range of 40% to 45% less than the current adopted level of service standard of 8.0 acres per 1,000 population.
“Thus, it is recommended that an acceptable and sustainable level of service, identified as the base level in keeping with the socio-economic and political values of the community, be set at 4.5 acres per 1,000 population.
“This level of service, if adopted, will be known as the ‘foundation level of service’ or FLOS, which is the administrative measurement of public parks and recreation services for the community of Bothell.
“The community may desire at any time to increase the level of service to a higher ratio. This may be done on the merits of community values and sustainable public support for recreation and recognition of the benefits parks and recreation provides people of all ages.”

Development of Goals, Policies and Actions

The Planning Commission and the Park Board worked separately and jointly from 1991 to 1993 to develop recommended goals, policies and actions. The Council considered these recommendations and adopted the Parks and Recreation element of the Comprehensive Plan. In 2000, the Parks and Recreation Board forwarded a recommendation on the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Action Program to the City Council for consideration. In December of 2000 the Council adopted the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Program (PROSAP). In 2001, 2002 and 2004 the Planning Commission and Parks Board collaborated on an update of the Parks and Recreation Element of the Comprehensive Plan to reflect the goals, policies and actions within the PROSAP.
Goals

PR-G1 To provide parks to meet the needs of the citizens of Bothell.

PR-G2 To promote a range of recreational opportunities and provide a local recreation program which complements those services offered by other agencies in the area.

PR-G3 To use park sites and other open spaces to enhance Bothell’s unique character.

Policies

PR-P1 Park facilities shall be provided based on the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Action Plan as provided below:

The Foundation Level of Service shall be 4.5 acres of parks per 1,000 population in the City.

PR-P2 Park facilities should include natural areas for passive enjoyment, play structures for pre-school and older children and facilities and athletic fields to serve youth and adults of all ages. Facilities for those with special needs should also be included in some parks.

PR-P3 Future park needs in newly developing areas shall be assessed based on the City’s adopted Foundation Level of Service (FLOS) for parks and accomplished through a variety of funding mechanisms, including a Park Mitigation Program. The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Action Program (PROSAP) contains an explanation of the assumptions and policies for implementation of the Park Mitigation Program and is adopted by reference with this element.

PR-P4 Acquisition of parkland in advance of development should be a priority. The purchase and acquisition of parkland and construction of facility improvements in advance of residential development impacts may be reimbursed to the City from the collection of park impact fees as authorized by the adopted Park Mitigation Program (and any amendments thereto) from future developments which benefit from said park acquisition and development, subject to compliance with state law.

PR-P5 Coordinate and pursue park site acquisition, development plans and surplus property dispositions, easements, rights of way, etc. (especially trail systems) with King and Snohomish Counties, Northshore School District and private providers, and whenever possible develop joint use of facilities within these jurisdictions.

PR-P6 Encourage creative acquisition, development and maintenance of parklands in accordance with this plan in order to reduce public costs associated with these activities.

PR-P7 The City’s Transportation Improvement Plan, Parks, Recreation and Open Space Action Program and the other elements of this Comprehensive Plan shall be coordinated in order to consistently take
Planning Commission Recommendation

advantage of opportunities to complete proposed bicycle, pedestrian and off-road trail systems in Bothell. See the maps included herein for existing and proposed trail routes. It is understood that the proposed routes are located approximately at this time and shall be accomplished as possible through a variety of methods or options.

PR-P8 Blyth Park shall be used as a focal point for a trail system which would connect the Tolt Pipeline, the Sammamish River Trail, the Burke-Gilman Trail and the Riverside Drive Trail to the surrounding residential area.

PR-P9 Horses shall be allowed on designated trails but not inside active park facilities such as Blyth Park or the Park at Bothell Landing.

PR-P10——Continue acquisition of land for the public along the Sammamish River parkland corridor to preserve a visual corridor, increase parklands and expand trail linkages and river access.

PR-P11——The park and recreation system should be expanded to meet other facility needs such as indoor community centers, municipal golf course, swimming pools, skate parks and sportsfields (baseball/softball).

PR-P12——Any recreation program created by the City shall complement services already provided by other agencies so that any unfulfilled needs are met in as self-sustaining a way as possible.

Actions

PR-A1 Review and modify the park mitigation program as necessary to comply with state law.

PR-A2 Establish parks and recreational level of service guidelines based on total population, usage patterns and population densities.—

PR-A3—Update fees or charges for specialized services or programs and/or certain facilities—

PR-A4 Develop maintenance guidelines for use as a planning and budgetary tool to efficiently allocate resources (both labor and equipment).—

PR-A5 Encourage the private sector and semi-public organizations to increase their expenditures for public recreation facilities and opportunities in Bothell.

PR-A6 Continue efforts to acquire and develop parkland and open space along the Sammamish River parkland corridor through Bothell—

PR-A7 Develop a parkland corridor plan for the Sammamish River corridor, including the conservancy area, which achieves a reasonable balance between aesthetics, recreation, cultural resource preservation and wildlife, to insure a proper future for the wooded areas and the preservation of distinct ecological systems.

PR-A8 Pursue acquisition of any lands needed to complete the Sammamish River parkland corridor, especially when such acquisitions would enable the completion of the trail linkages between the Sammamish River and Blyth Parks.
Planning Commission Recommendation

PR-A9 Connect the Park at Bothell Landing to the King County pedestrian bridge on the west side of the Sammamish River and north of the Wayne Curve with an easement and a minimum 10 foot wide urban trail to provide an alternate route and a loop for walkers and joggers.

PR-A10 Acquire the land north of the King County trail bridge near Brackett’s Landing for parking and greenbelt planting along the north side of the river, if such land becomes available due to realignment of SR-522.

PR-A11 Acquisition of parkland should be given consideration over development of existing parkland.

PR-A12 Update trail standards for construction and maintenance.

PR-A13 Continue construction of proposed trail systems through city acquisition and development, developer trail construction or other means.

PR-A14 Identify missing links in the trail network and provide development plans.

PR-A15 Provide recreation programming which complements what other agencies are doing and satisfies any unfulfilled need.

PR-A16 Explore the feasibility of acquiring or leasing surplus Northshore School District facilities for the purpose of providing a centralized headquarters for a full scale parks and recreation department and to provide space for various classes offered by a recreation program.

PR-A17 Acquire additional acreage for Conifer View Park for development into a wooded passive area when the land to the north of Conifer View develops.

PR-A18 Provide smaller community centers in other parts of the community within easy walking and bicycling distance of the population which are designed to serve all ages with a variety of recreational opportunities. Consider collaborating with the Northshore School District, King or Snohomish Counties or other public entities to provide these facilities.

PR-A19 Develop a strategy for purchasing in total or in part the Wayne Golf Course and options for future operation or use.

PR-A20 Encourage and facilitate the transfer of County or State properties to City ownership as new areas of the city are annexed.

PR-A21 Develop a plan for interconnecting each park site (present and future) with pedestrian and recreational bicycle corridors.

PR-A22 Develop a master plan for planting and for vegetation maintenance that will provide for species diversity and age composition of our parkland forest.
Imagine Bothell...Comprehensive Plan
2015 Periodic Plan and Code Update

Figure PA-1
Parks Inventory
Imagine Bothell...Comprehensive Plan
2015 Periodic Plan and Code Update

Figure PA-2
Mini Parks
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2015 Periodic Plan and Code Update

Figure PA-3
Neighborhood Parks
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2015 Periodic Plan and Code Update

Figure PA-4
Community Parks
Imagine Bothell...Comprehensive Plan
2015 Periodic Plan and Code Update

Figure PA-5
Athletic Fields
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2015 Periodic Plan and Code Update

Figure PA-6
Regional Facilities
The City of Bothell delivers this data (map) in as-is condition. GIS data (maps) are produced by the City of Bothell for internal purposes. No representation or guarantee is made concerning the accuracy, currency, or completeness of the information provided.

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2015 Periodic Plan and Code Update

Figure PA-7
Existing Open Space
Imagine Bothell...

Figure PA-8

Trails and Walking Routes

- City of Bothell
- Bothell Arts Council Walking Loop
- Historic Walking Loop
- North Creek Trail
- Northshore Trail
- Park at Bothell Landing Wetland Interpretive Trail
- Town Green Loop
- West Riverside Drive

King County
- Sammamish River Trail
- Burke-Gilman Trail
- Tolt River Pipeline Trail

Proposed Trails
- 244th Corridor
- Canyon Creek Loop
- Canyon Park Loop
- Centennial Park
- Country Village Corridor
- Damson / Filbert Loop
- Downtown Loop
- East Riverside Dr. Railroad (ROW)
- East Riverside Dr. Corridor
- Filbert Corridor
- Fitzgerald Loop
- Magnolia Dairy Farm
- Meadowood Loop
- North Creek Trail
- Norway Hill Loop
- Park at Bothell Landing to Burke-Gilman
- Senior Loop Trail
- Shelter View Loop
- Swamp Creek Trail
- Tolt Pipeline Trail
- Transmission Line Trail

City of Bothell
- Bothell City Limits (2015)
- Brier, Kenmore, Kirkland, Lynnwood, or Woodinville

Rand McNally GIS Products 2015

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2015 Periodic Plan and Code Update

Figure PA-8

Trails and Walking Routes
Imagine Bothell...Comprehensive Plan
2015 Periodic Plan and Code Update

Figure PA-9
Program Facilities