Draft Parks, Arts, Recreation, Culture and Conservation Plan

Adopted June, 2017

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Executive Summary

The Parks and Recreation Department is faced with many changes that may reshape the service model for Redmond with new types of recreation programs, new urban parks, and integrated art in park and trail design. The future will require innovative ideas, funding scenarios, partnerships, and programs to meet the needs of the community.

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1.0 Introduction

47 parks
1,351 acres

59 miles of trails
39 owned by Redmond

4 Community Centers

The City of Redmond has an award winning Parks and Recreation system, combined with other great city services, and an excellent school system and employers, has earned a number of local, state and national awards and recognitions including:

- 2010 Golden Teddy Award for Grass Lawn Park
- Money Magazine: One of the "Top 5 Places to Live in America"
- Business Week: One of the "Best Places to Raise Your Kids"
- Tree City USA: recognition
- Feet First's 2014 Walkable Washington Innovation Award
- American Trails 2015 National Trail Award for Trails and the Arts for the Redmond Central Connector
- Puget Sound Regional Council Vision 2040 Award for the Redmond Central Connector
- Governor's Smart Communities Award – 2014

The system includes 47 parks comprising 1,351 acres of land in a variety of neighborhood, community and resource parks. These parks include trails and are connected by local, connector and regional trails, totaling 59 miles. Of that, Redmond owns and manages 39 miles and the remainder are owned and managed by King County, Washington Department of Transportation, and some private land owners. In addition, the City owns or operates four community centers including the Redmond Pool, Old Firehouse Teen Center, Redmond Senior Center, and Old Redmond Schoolhouse Community Center.

The Redmond Parks and Recreation Department holds its mission to be leaders in providing sustainable parks, innovative recreation services, and unique arts and cultural experiences that will continue to build a high quality of life for the residents of Redmond. The following exhibit shows the department vision, mission statement and values which serve as guides for prioritizing goals and competing objectives.

Exhibit ES.1: Parks and Recreation Department Vision, Mission Statement & Values

Department Vision:

We build community through people, parks and programs.

Mission Statement:

We are leaders in providing sustainable parks, innovative recreation services, unique art and cultural experiences that continue to build a high quality of life in Redmond.

Department Values:

Innovation: We use creative solutions to bring efficiencies to our everyday work.

Teamwork: By working together, we are dedicated to communicate effectively, collaborate with one another, and hold one another accountable.

Respect: We hold people, nature, and our resources in high regard.

Excellence: We strive for high quality results in all of our efforts.

Customer Service: We are committed to understand and meet the needs of our community.

2.0 Purpose

The Parks, Arts, Recreation, Culture and Conservation (PARCC) Plan is the functional plan for the Parks and Recreation Department and serves as the strategic plan for the department for the planning period of 2017 to 2030. This plan is a revision of the 2010 PARCC Plan. To stay eligible for Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office grants and the Washington State Growth Management Act, the plan is updated every six years.

This plan covers the key functions of the Parks and Recreation Department:

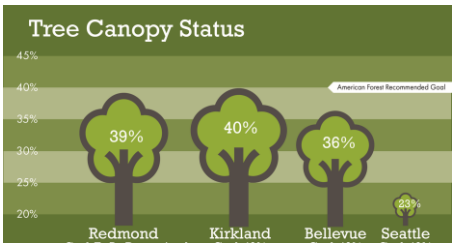
There are a number of principal drivers for the development of this plan including:

- Complying with City of Redmond Comprehensive Plan policy CF-1 for **functional plan** development, including a baseline Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for the Parks and Recreation Department;
- Complying with the Washington State **Growth Management Act** (GMA) for Parks and Recreation;
- Meeting the pre-requisites for **state grant funding** offered by the Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) for capital projects; and
- Providing the **strategic plan** for the Parks and Recreation Department.

3.0 Process

The City followed six basic steps in the preparation of this Plan as summarized in the following exhibit. The report provides details on each step.

Exhibit ES.2: Elements of the PARCC Plan



Developed a new policy goal to develop a tree canopy expansion program and set a goal for canopy cover.

Developed a new category of parks called urban parks that will meet the needs of the growing urban centers and provide spaces for large community events and cultural arts performances.

The Community is interested in more opportunities to experience the cultural arts in Redmond.

Community involvement was integral to the process, since community members provide the vision for the future of the parks system, verify the demand for services, and live and work in the neighborhoods where the City is providing service and facilities.

Community Priority Policies:

- Preserve tree canopy
- Develop a new park category for urban parks
- Grow the cultural arts
- Maintain what we have

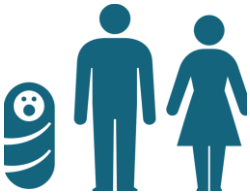
Community Priority Programs:

- Aquatics
- Fitness programs
- Drop-in programs

Community Priority Projects:

- Build Downtown Park
- Complete Redmond Central Connector Phase II
- Develop a plan to address challenges with existing community centers and the recreation, aquatics and cultural arts facilities needs within the community
- Make progress in building out the trail system
- Maintain our parks system with renovation projects
- Build parks and other public works projects with integrated art

4.0 Redmond in 2016



60,600
Residents

87,000
Jobs

Redmond's Population in 2016

Since 2010, the City's economy has been recovering from the Great Recession. Initially, growth was slower due to the slow growth in the job market which led to a delay in construction projects. However, in the past three to four years, development activity has increased and thousands of new units of housing have been constructed.

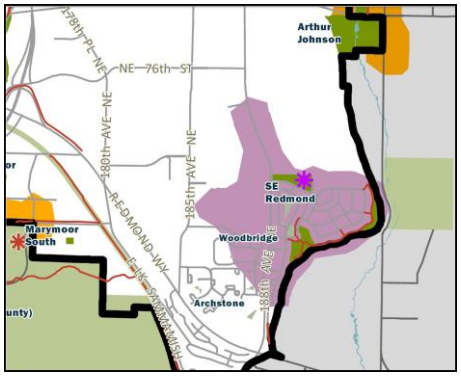
Since 2009, Redmond's population has increased by about 8,700 people. As projected, new residents increase the demands on the Parks and Recreation system.

The profile of Redmond is continuing to change as well, with about 41 percent of the population representing people of color, 45 percent of residents are renting their homes, and 62 percent of people have college degrees. While the median household income is nearly $100,000, the poverty rate has increased by about two percent since 2010 and homelessness is on the rise in Redmond and the Eastside. The changing needs of our community require that we continually evaluate whether we have the right facilities and programs to meet the demands.

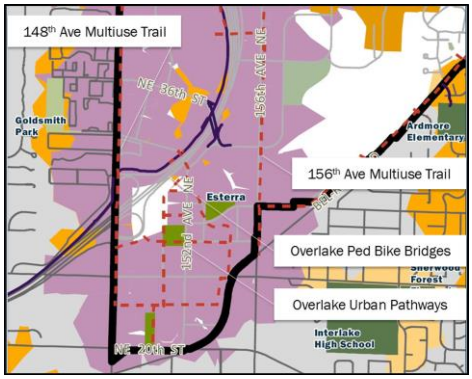
In addition to demographic changes and development challenges, the City faces a variety of obstacles with recreational facilities. The City's lease on the Old Redmond Schoolhouse Community Center will end in 2018, as the school district will need the space to serve its growing population. In January 2015 the City Council decided to limit reinvestments into the Redmond Pool to $100,000. Recent facilities condition assessments estimate the need to invest more than $10M in the Old Firehouse Teen Center and Redmond Senior Center for systems replacement and facilities upgrades. Furthermore, the real estate values in Redmond are continuing to rise with the demand for land in the City, making the prospect of acquiring new lands less feasible or more expensive.

With these challenges, come opportunities. There are new prospects to partner with local agencies, developers, businesses, and local non-profits for capital projects.

5.0 Level of Service



Service to be provided by a proposed children's play feature at Southeast Redmond Park (orange = area served by existing play feature, purple = area that would be served by a new feature)



Service to be provided by urban pathways and pedestrian bridges over SR 520 in Overlake Village (orange = area served by existing pathways, purple = area that would be served by new pathways)

The City developed level of service (LOS) policies and standards that are defendable, understandable, and meaningful to the community. The community's values include geographic equity, walkability, community gathering places, and safe and well maintained facilities. To that end, the City proposed a number of changes to the policies including developing a service approach for sports and fitness features in parks, children's playgrounds and play features, and trails that addresses walkability and connectivity.

The level of service analysis led to the following new capital project proposals:

- Potential new children's play features in Downtown Redmond and northwest Redmond
- Additional trail connections

The level of service analysis confirmed the need for many existing capital projects within the plan, including the development of neighborhood parks in Southeast and Northeast Redmond, urban parks in Overlake Village, regional trails and urban pathways throughout the city, and additional sports fields and indoor recreational spaces.

6.0 Recommended Capital Projects

One of the primary objectives of this plan is to develop a prioritized list of recommended capital projects for the near term (2017-2022) and the mid- to long-term (2023 to 2030). In order to meet level of service standards, the City must try to complete projects from each of the level of service categories during each planning horizon and budget cycle. The level of service categories are parks and recreation, trails, and renovation projects. The recommended projects are prioritized using rating criteria as listed below. The criteria used for parks and recreation projects (PR), trail projects (TR), and renovation projects (RN) are indicated by abbreviation after each criteria.

- **Safety Hazard**: Physical safety hazards in which use of the facility or amenity may fail and cause harm to people. (PR, TR, RN)
- **Preserve/Replace Asset**: Investment necessary to retain the value of the asset. (PR, TR, RN)
- **Geographic Equity**: Each neighborhood has access to parks and trails. (PR, TR)
- **Walkability/Connectivity:** Completing non-motorized connections through construction of trails. (PR, TR)
- **Community Demand**: Community use and feedback indicate the need for a facility. (PR, TR)
- **Service Delivery**: Improve service delivery for maintenance and operations and/or recreational programming. (PR, TR, RN)
- **Unique Benefits**: Environmental, economic, public art, historic preservation/cultural resources, partnerships, regulatory requirements. (PR, TR)
- **Customer Service**: Improve the experience of customers using the park or facility, specifically addressing the ability to use park or facility features and meet expectations for quality. (RN)

The top rated projects are brought to the Capital Investment Strategy team every two years, where representatives from each department develop city-wide capital project recommendations for the biennial budget.

Key projects prioritized for the short term horizon (2017-2022) include:

Community Ctr. Outreach

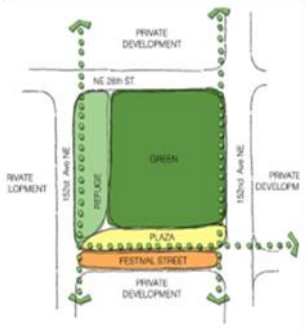
Senior Center Rehab

Downtown Park

Replace Perrigo Turf

Key projects in the mid-to-long term horizon (2023-2030) include:

Overlake Central Park



Conrad Olsen Farm

Cultural Center

Hartman Park Improv.

Chapter 1: Introduction

The Parks, Arts, Recreation, Culture & Conservation (PARCC) Plan is the functional plan for the Parks & Recreation Department, which is adopted by amendment into the Comprehensive Plan. It provides policy guidance and an implementation plan for capital projects. The PARCC Plan also serves as a strategic plan for the department. This plan is a requirement of the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office to be eligible for grants.

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1.0 Introduction

The Parks, Arts, Recreation, Culture and Conservation (PARCC) Plan is the functional plan for the Parks and Recreation Department and serves as the strategic plan for department for the planning period of 2017 to 2030. This plan is a revision of the 2010 PARCC Plan. To stay eligible for Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office grants and the Washington State Growth Management Act, the plan is updated every six years.

This plan covers the key functions of the Parks and Recreation Department:

- **Parks and Trails**: Protecting Redmond's natural beauty through a vibrant system of parks and trails that promote a healthy community
- **Arts and Culture**: Recognizing the City's history and heritage, and celebrating the culture, customs, and creativity of our citizens through public art, arts facilities, arts and music performances, events, programs, and classes
- **Recreation**: Providing residents of all ages with wholesome and diverse recreational and cultural opportunities in clean, safe and accessible facilities
- **Conservation**: Protecting and enhancing sensitive environmental areas and wildlife habitat, preserving significant historical and cultural places, and developing parks using smart growth principles

1.1 Purpose

There are a number of principal drivers for the development of this plan including:

- Complying with City of Redmond Comprehensive Plan policy CF-1 for **functional plan** development, including a baseline Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for the Parks and Recreation Department
- Complying with the Washington State **Growth Management Act** (GMA) for Parks and Recreation
- Meeting the pre-requisites for **state grant funding** offered by the Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) for capital projects
- Providing the **strategic plan** for the Parks and Recreation Department

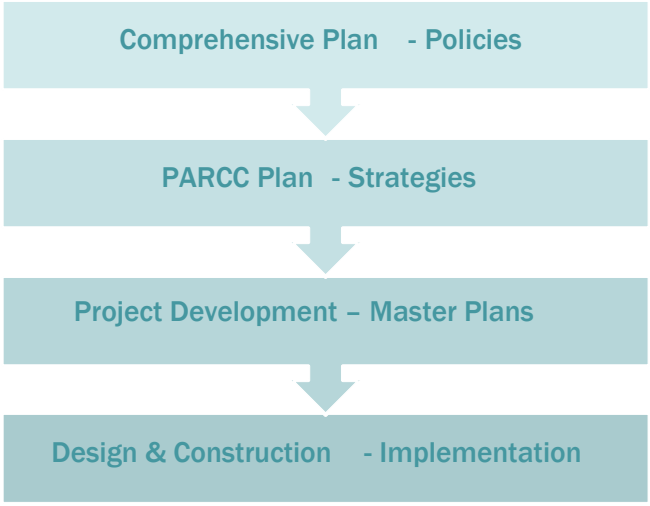
1.1.1 Functional Plan

This document is the six- year functional plan for the Parks and Recreation Department for 2017 through 2023 and provides implementation strategies for the policies of the Parks, Arts, Recreation, Culture and Conservation Element laid out in the Comprehensive Plan. The strategies principally address the capital projects and major new programming trends and growth that impact capital needs. This Plan:

- Addresses how the City will meet the requirements of the Growth Management Act and other requirements for parks, trails, arts, recreation, culture and conservation
- Provides a description of the current capital facility infrastructure for parks and recreation, an analysis of the needs for the next 20 years, and a systematic approach for prioritizing projects
- Recommends a financial strategy for implementing the capital program
- Analyzes how the proposals meets and implements Comprehensive Plan goals and policies

The PARCC Plan identifies projects that will help fulfill policies and goals of the Comprehensive Plan. After a project is identified in the PARCC Plan, most park projects go through a master planning process which involves the public, commissions, and City Council in determining the programming, function and conceptual design of the park. If the project is funded, the project moves into the design and then construction phases. The exhibit below shows this process.

Exhibit 1.1: Role of the PARCC Plan



1.1.2 Growth Management Act

This plan addresses the Growth Management Act's (RCW 36.70A.020) planning requirements that specially relate to parks, including:

- Retain open space within each urban growth area and between urban growth areas including lands useful for recreation, wildlife habitat, trails, and connection of critical areas
- Enhance recreational opportunities.
- Conserve fish and wildlife habitat
- Increase access to natural resource lands and water
- Develop parks and recreational facilities.
- Ensure that adequate public facilities are available at the time of development
- Protect the environment and enhance the state's high quality of life, including air and water quality, and the availability of water
- Maintain, enhance, and conserve land used for natural resource-based industries including productive timber, agricultural, and fisheries industries
- Discourage incompatible uses
- Avoid taking of private property for public use without just compensation

GMA Requirements

In 2002, Washington State began requiring a Parks and Recreation Element to the comprehensive plan, which must be consistent with the Capital Facilities Element and provide estimates of parks and recreation needs and demand for a ten-year period.

1.1.3 Grant Funding

The Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) houses the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (RCFB), the primary source of state and federal grant funds for parks and recreation capital projects. The types of projects funded generally include parks and recreation, trails, water access and boating, habitat conservation, off-road vehicle recreation, and firearms and archery range recreation.

In order for park jurisdictions to be eligible for funding, they must prepare plans every six years that describe the proposed projects for which the applicant may seek funding. The draft plan should be reviewed by the RCFB prior to completion (prior to March 1, 2017) and the plan must be adopted by the applicant's governing body (City Council) before the grant application due date to be eligible for consideration. The RCFB Manual 2: Planning Policies requires that plans include the following information:

1. Goals and objectives
2. Inventory of facilities, lands, programs, and their condition
3. Public involvement in plan development and adoption, including an interactive process to ensure that the plan reflects the interests of the community
4. Demand and need analysis to determine the priorities for acquisition, development, preservation, enhancement, and management
5. Capital Improvement Program list for land acquisition, development, and renovation projects by year of anticipated implementation, including costs and funding source(s)
6. Council Adoption by resolution, ordinance or similar method

1.1.4 Strategic Plan

This plan is intended to serve as a visionary and implementation document for the Parks and Recreation Department, with the other planning documents referred to within this plan. This document will continue to be revised in the future through amendments and revisions to include more information that will be useful to the department and the public, such as:

- Policy guidance
- Inventory of land and key facilities
- Level of service standards and performance measures
- Capital Improvement Plan

Historically, this plan has been focused on capital projects. The plan has evolved to also include chapters about the Arts & Culture Program, Recreation, and Maintenance and Operations. It will be important in the future to include the recreation business plan, as it evolves.

Downtown Redmond 2030

Overlake Village 2030

1.2 Process of Developing Plan

This section summarizes the process that the Parks and Recreation Department followed in developing this plan. The state RCO requires that the Plan contain the following elements.

1.2.1 Goals and Objectives

Citywide goals for parks and recreation are described in Chapter 2. More specific park, trail, art and recreation goals were developed by staff upon review of the information compiled from the public visioning process, surveys, inventory, demand assessment, and the needs assessment. These goals are listed in each element of this plan, namely: parks, trails, arts, recreation, and in the neighborhood-based analysis in Part II. This review also provided ideas for new or revised policies for the Parks, Recreation, and Arts Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

With each PARCC Plan update, there are new issues and challenges to address and consider when developing goals and objectives. In this update, some of the key issues and challenges include:

- Rapid residential and mixed-use commercial development, especially in Downtown. The City has been planning for these changes with new infrastructure projects and policies that will provide an increasingly diverse housing market with more transportation choices and new ways to recreate and build community. Growth in the local regional high-tech job market sector has resulted in a more culturally diverse employee and resident population. The population is becoming more diverse, young, wealthy, and well educated. This demographic directly influences changes in the types of needs for recreation programming such as cricket, lacrosse, yoga, tai chi, cultural programs, senior social activities, meeting room use, and cultural arts.
- Smartphones, 24/7 work connectivity lifestyles, and highly programmed youth are leading to additional demand for more drop-in programs of all types, childcare, and evening activities.
- A fast paced society can include unhealthy lifestyles and the Parks and Recreation Department strives to provide opportunities for the community to engage in healthy lifestyle choices through exercise, learning healthy behaviors, and taking time to socialize and experience new things at our community centers, parks and trails.
- Conservation, sustainability, and enhancement of the natural environment are goals the City continues to strive toward and the City Council has formalized goals in the Climate Action Plan, relating to all City departments. The Parks and Recreation Department focuses on enhancing native vegetation, planting

more trees, reducing use of energy and water, and finding more sustainable materials to use in construction of park amenities.

1.2.2 Community Involvement

A number of groups provided input into the visioning process to help define the future goals and policies for the PARCC Plan as well as the review of the Draft Plan, as described in Chapter 3. In addition, a statistically valid survey was conducted by the Parks and Recreation Department in 2015 that provides valuable input from the public.

1.2.3 Inventory

The City conducted an inventory of existing facilities and programs to compare to the 2010 PARCC Plan and summarize the accomplishments and service gaps. The inventory was used to help prioritize projects for this plan. Staff conducted physical inventories of parks and trails and compared the results to inventories conducted during the past six years, as well as to records maintained by Parks Maintenance and Operations staff. Staff also reviewed current recreation programs and information from an ongoing study of recreation buildings to develop an assessment of recreation facilities.

1.2.4 Demand Assessment

Demand as it relates to this plan indicates the desire people have regarding a certain service or facility. Demand was measured in the following ways:

- The number of people served by the department's programmed activities was measured through a registration database, drop in attendance, and wait lists for programs.
- Demand for un-programmed activities was measured through a statistically valid survey and supplemented by You Count data, a tracking system that counts users in parks and on trails. Public requests for new or additional programs or facilities were also derived from public comments and other survey questions and comments.

1.2.5 Needs Assessment

An assessment of needs provides the rationale for the City providing recreational space and programs to the community. The assessment evaluates national, regional, and local trends from industry standards to feedback from our community.

1.2.6 Capital Improvement Program

One of the primary goals of this plan is to develop a capital project list that can be used to determine budget priorities, guide grant applications, and to provide a strategic plan for the department to follow in the future. The Washington RCO requires a six-year plan and recommends a long term plan.

Changes in Redmond Parks, Recreation & Cultural Arts

Arts, parks, and trails

Sharing cultural traditions through festivals

Pop-up performance art

Bringing recreation programs to our parks

1.2.7 Council Adoption

The RCO and Comprehensive Plan policy CF-1 require that the City Council adopt this functional plan.

1.3 Plan Organization

This document is organized as follows.

1. **Introduction**: Provides purpose of plan and the background to plan development, the department and the city.
2. **Community Engagement**: Summarizes the public outreach efforts conducted for this plan.
3. **Strategies & Policies**: Describes the key strategies for the plan derived from community, commission, council, and staff recommendations. In addition, the chapter shows proposed changes to Comprehensive Plan policies for the PARCC element of the Comprehensive Plan.
4. **Parks**: Provides the inventory, need, demand, level of service methodology and analysis, and proposed capital projects for parks.
5. **Conservation**: Describes the Parks and Recreation Department's role in protecting and enhancing sensitive environmental areas and wildlife habitat, preserving significant historical and cultural places, and developing parks using smart growth principles.
6. **Trails**: Provides the inventory, need, demand, level of service methodology and analysis, and proposed capital projects for trails.
7. **Operations & Maintenance**: Provides the inventory, need, demand, level of service methodology and analysis, and proposed capital projects for renovation projects.

8. Recreation: Provides the inventory, need, demand, level of service methodology and analysis, and proposed capital projects for recreational facilities that support diverse recreational and cultural opportunities in clean, safe and accessible facilities.
9. Arts & Culture: Reviews recently completed art plans, related policies, describes the inventory of public art and cultural art facilities in Redmond, explains the need and demand for public art and the proposed public art projects.
10. Capital Improvement Program: Explains the process of prioritizing capital projects, estimating capital project costs, describes funding sources and the adoption process for the Capital Investment Program.

1.4 Parks and Recreation Department Organization

The department is comprised of the following divisions: Park Planning & Cultural Arts Services, Recreation, and Park Operations. The following exhibit shows the key roles and responsibilities of each division.

Exhibit 1.2: Parks and Recreation Department Organization

Parks and Trails Commission 2013

RYPAC 2013

YABA 2013

Department staff works directly with the following commissions and committees comprised of volunteer community members, who provide guidance and recommendations to the department, Mayor, and City Council, and the department.

Parks and Trails Commission

In 2007, City Council adopted Ordinance 2344, which merged the Parks Board and Trails Commission into the Parks and Trails Commission. The Commission consists of nine members, appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by a majority vote of the City Council. At least four members have a primary interest in trails. Seven members represent various neighborhoods within the city limits, and two members must live outside the city limits. The members represent a broad spectrum of the community's interests from active to passive recreation. Typically, two youth advocates are also selected to participate as non-voting members in commission activities. Commissioners serve four-year terms. The responsibilities of the Parks and Trails Commissioners include:

- Make recommendations to the Mayor regarding the acquisition and development of parks, trails, and related amenities
- Identify the future parks and trails interests of the community
- Propose policy language and design guidelines related to parks and trails
- Identify maintenance and safety issues within the parks and trails system
- Provide input during development review relative to park and trail construction within private developments
- Make recommendations for rules, regulations and user fees for parks, trails, and recreational facilities
- Involve Redmond community members in procedures for acquiring, developing, or maintaining park properties and facilities

Arts and Culture Commission

The Redmond Arts and Culture Commission (ACC) was formed in 1987 by Ordinance 1368 to provide and encourage public programs, fostering greater opportunity for the community to experience and enjoy the cultural arts locally. "Culture" was an addition to the name in 2015, by action of City Council, to embrace the importance of our culturally-diverse community and the impacts of culture on the arts. The ACC is comprised of nine volunteer commissioners, two are selected from unincorporated King County with a Redmond zip code or work in Redmond. Members are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. Typically, two youth advocates are also selected to participate as non-voting members in commission activities. The ACC has the following responsibilities:

- Recommends arts and culture policies to the Mayor and Council
- Selects public art
- Presents a basic community arts program including performing arts, public art, literary arts, digital arts, and more

Redmond Youth Partnership Advisory Committee

The Redmond Youth Partnership Advisory Committee (RYPAC) is a unique board of the voice for youth who help shape programs for our community with a focus on recreation, youth voice, and service. Its purpose is to be a voice for young people and to promote a community where youth are valued and involved by providing opportunities for youth to develop leadership abilities and interest in volunteerism through participation in the creation and delivery of projects within the community. With the help of the RYPAC coordinator, the committee creates, implements, and supports programs they feel best represent the needs and interests of Redmond's youth. RYPAC is open to youth ages 13-19 and adults who reside, work, or attend school in Redmond.

Senior Advisory Committee

The Senior Advisory Committee has eleven members age 50+ who serve a two-year term with the option of a second consecutive term. Nine of the eleven members must reside within the Redmond city limits. The committee meets monthly for the following purposes:

- Act as a community liaison to the Senior Center staff regarding programming
- Create a vision for the future of the Senior Center
- Promote and acknowledge volunteer contributions

In addition to these monthly meetings, members are also asked to participate on one or more subcommittees including: fundraising, hospitality, intergenerational, marketing, newsletter, programs and special events, volunteers, and health and wellness.

Youth Advisory Board & Advocacy

Youth Advisory Board & Advocacy (YABA) continues Redmond's tradition of youth advocating for positive change, and serving their community at the Old Fire House Teen Center. YABA members, who are ages 13 to 19,

make a one-year commitment to leadership, program development and advocacy at the Teen Center. YABA makes programming recommendations to staff and serves as leadership to other teens using the Teen Center.

1.5 Background

In order to better understand the proposed changes to policies and level of service methodologies, it is also important to understand the demographics of Redmond, including the health of our community members.

1.5.1 City Geography

The City of Redmond, Washington is located in the Sammamish Valley and surrounding forested hillsides, twenty miles east of downtown Seattle Located in King County, at the north end of Lake Sammamish, and bounded by City of Bellevue to the southwest, City of Kirkland to the west, unincorporated King County to the north and east, and City of Sammamish to the southeast. Redmond's incorporated area is over 17.14 square miles. The city is comprised of 10 neighborhoods. Exhibits 1.3 shows a vicinity map and neighborhood map of Redmond.

The Redmond parks system consists of 36 developed and 6 undeveloped parks as well as 5 parks which are partially developed for interim use. Park lands make up over 1,351 acres and provide over 39 miles of developed trails, three recreation centers and a pool. Facilities range from community, neighborhood, and resource parks to undeveloped open space, beautification areas, and gathering places. They include a waterfront park on Lake Sammamish (Idylwood), a wildlife preserve known as the Redmond Watershed, and a farm with equestrian facilities at Farrel-McWhirter Park. Recreation programs provide life-long learning, socializing, and wellness opportunities for preschoolers through senior adults, as well as quality events and cultural arts performances.

The city prides itself for its high quality of life with good schools, a healthy economic base, a parks system that provides a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities, diverse offerings for shopping and dining, safe neighborhoods, and an emphasis on quality development and protection of the natural environment.

Exhibit 1.3: Vicinity Map

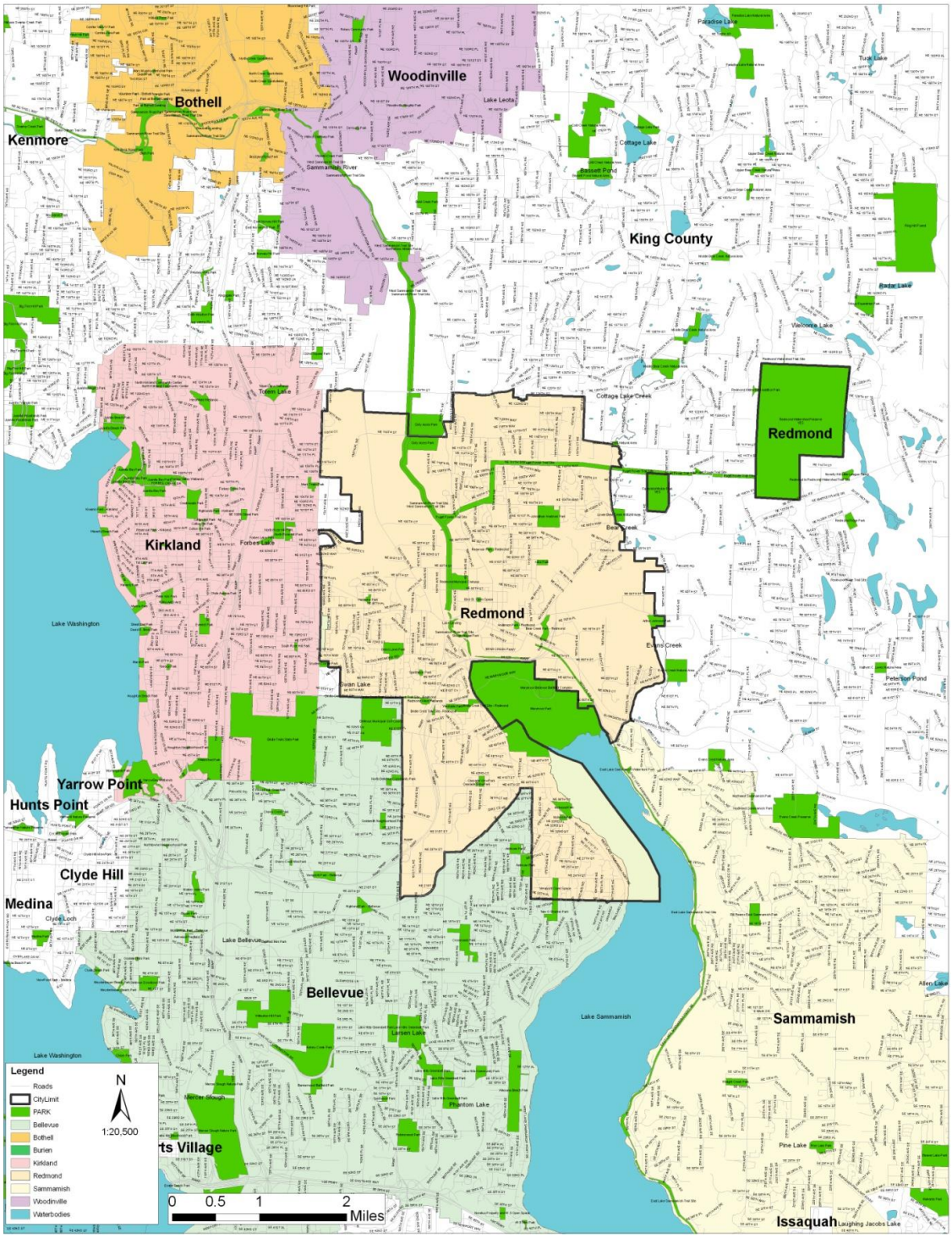
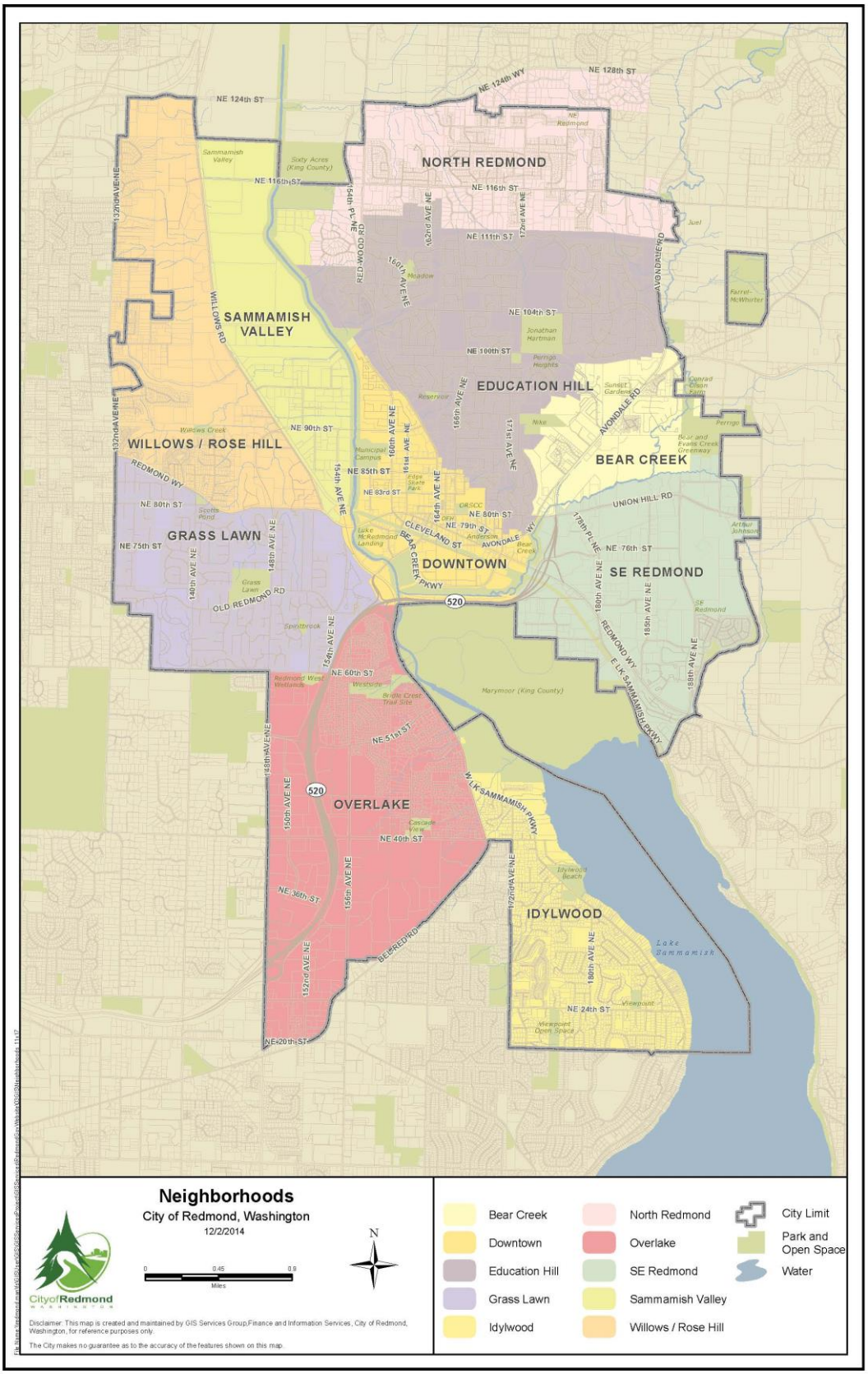


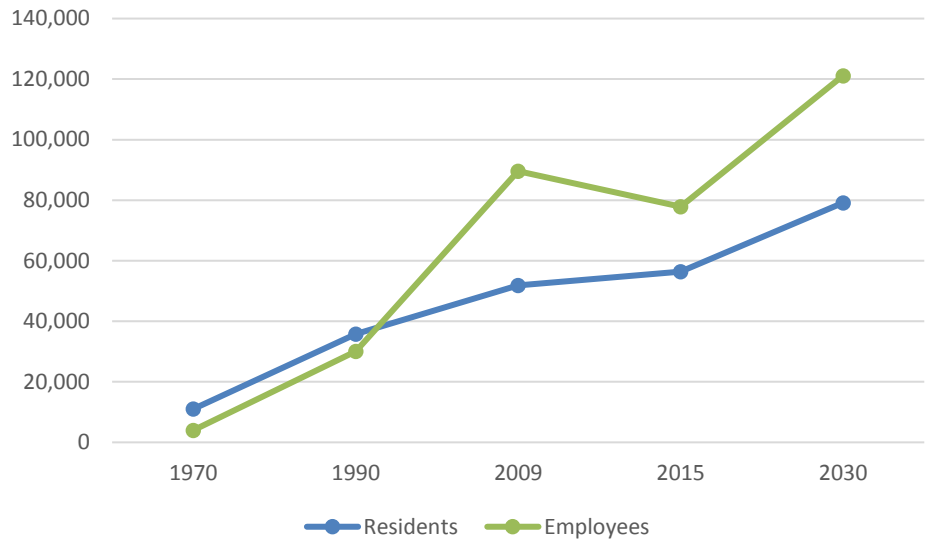
Exhibit 1.4: **Neighborhood Map**



1.5.2 City Demographics

Currently, Redmond is home to more than 60,600 residents and nearly 87,000 employees.[1] It is the ninth most populous city in King County and the eighteenth most populous in the State of Washington.[2]

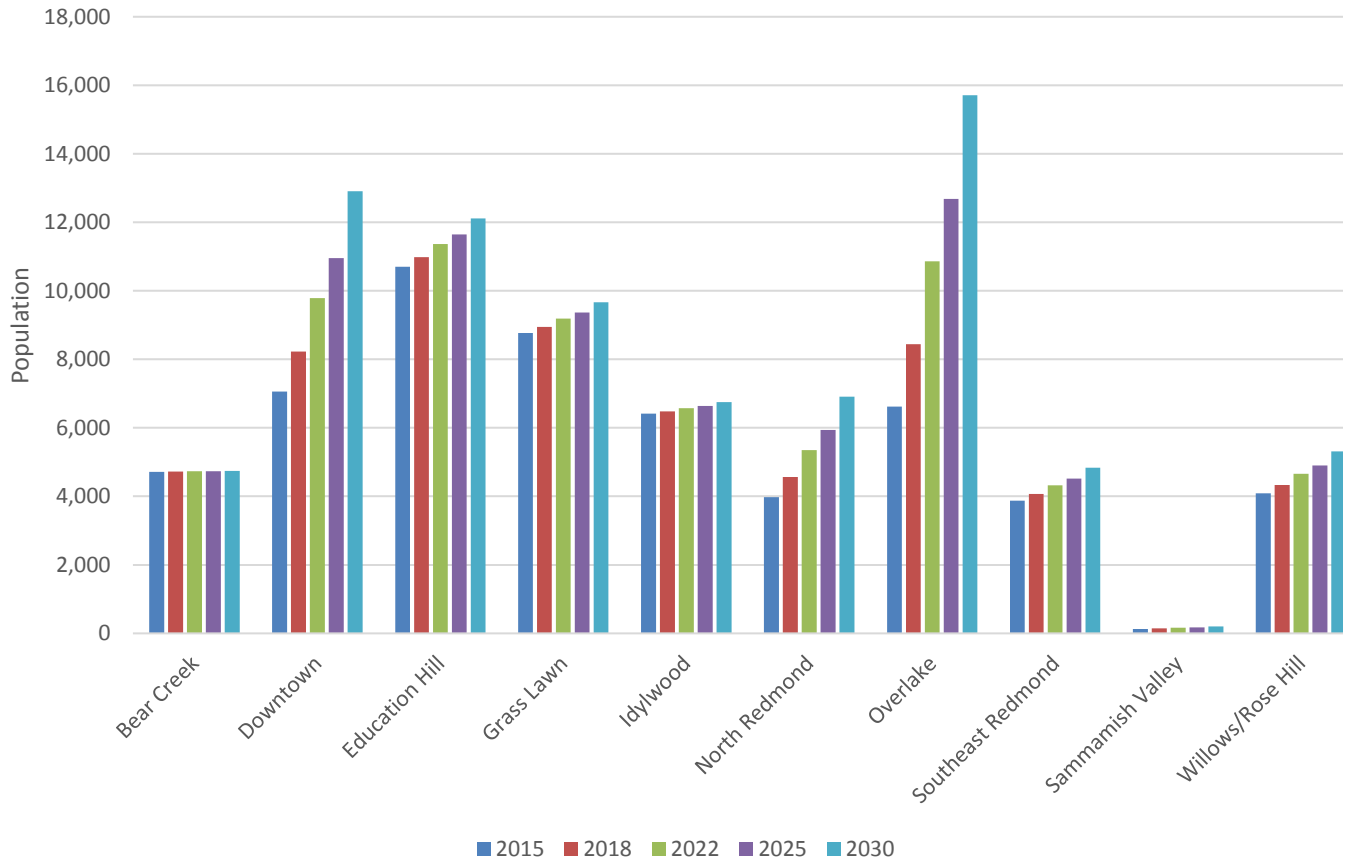
Exhibit 1.5: Past and Projected Population and Employment Growth



[1] 2015, City of Redmond. Planning department population and employment projections.
[2] 2016, OFM. http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/april1/

Portions of the Overlake and Downtown neighborhoods also function as two of the twenty-six regional growth centers designated by Puget Sound Regional Council. These centers have high concentrations of jobs and residents. The following exhibit shows how the Downtown and Overlake neighborhoods are planned to accommodate most of the residential population growth through 2030.

Exhibit 1.6: Projected Population Growth (2015-2030)[3]



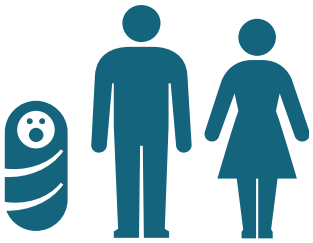
[3] 2015, City of Redmond

Chapter 1: Introduction

Redmond is well known as a center of technology and as the headquarters of a number of nationally known high-tech and biomedical companies. Among these are Microsoft, Nintendo, Aerojet, Space-X, AT&T Wireless, and Physio-Control. The growth of business in Redmond is leading to growth in the residential population and significant changes to the Redmond's demographics. Redmond is one of the youngest, most affluent, and well-educated populations in Washington. The anticipated population growth in the urban centers will make these the most densely populated neighborhoods, as opposed to the single-family residential neighborhoods. In addition, more of the population are living in apartments and condominiums and today more than 45 percent of people rent their homes.[4]

Exhibit 1.7: City of Redmond Demographics 2016

45% Renters

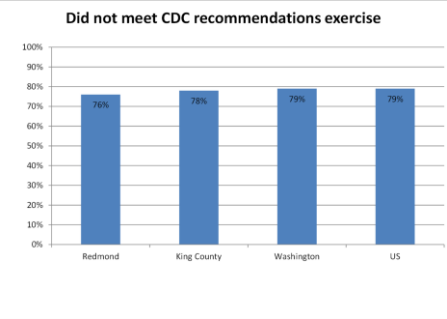


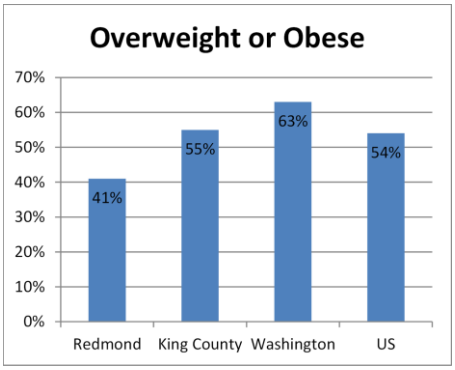
Average Age - 34

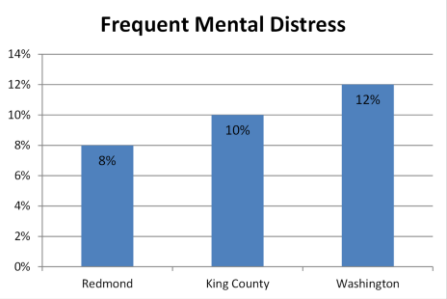
As Redmond continues to strengthen its vibrancy and increase diversity, it seeks to promote its sense of community through programs designed to celebrate its heritage, enhance its neighborhoods, and preserve its historical and natural treasures.

[4] 2015, EMC Research. 2015 PARCC Plan Survey.

Exhibit 1.8: Redmond Health Data







1.5.3 City Health

This thriving community means many families are very busy with work, school and many extra-curricular activities, with some people unable to find time to lead a healthy lifestyle. Some indicators of health in Redmond are derived from Seattle-King County Health data (2000-2004 and 2010-2014).

- 76% of Redmond residents did not meet physical activity guidelines set by the CDC. This is similar to the King County, state of Washington and national averages of 78%, 79% and 79%, respectively.
- 38% of Redmond residents have high blood cholesterol, similar to King County, state of Washington and national averages of 43%, 40%, and 38%, respectively.
- While some health indicators improved over the last five years, the rates of obesity, smoking, asthma hospitalization, and diabetes continued to worsen. This trend also include incidents of heart attacks and chronic heart disease.[5]

Redmond's park system is designed to provide active recreation, community gathering places, and lifelong learning to help address physical and mental health concerns.

[5] 2015, SKCPH. Public health data set from 2000-2004 and 2010-2015.

Chapter 2: Community Engagement

The city strives to engage the community to ensure that planning for the future represents the desires and needs of the people who live and work in Redmond.

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Appendix 2 A: Redmond Parks and Recreation Survey, June 2015 13

2.0 Introduction

Community engagement is of utmost importance to the City of Redmond. In fact, it appears as one of the City's top framework policies:

FW-2 Encourage active participation by all members of the Redmond community in planning Redmond's future.

Whenever a new comprehensive planning document, functional plan, or master plan is prepared, there are a series of opportunities for the public to be involved from the visioning process to the approval process. Over 1,230 people were engaged in-person and online during the outreach phases of this plan. The following sections describe the process and strategies used for community engagement as well as highlights of the feedback received.

***Above**: Public outreach meeting at VALA Art Center*

2.1 Visioning

An overarching purpose of this plan is to set the vision for the future for Parks & Recreation in Redmond. The department serves the people who live and work in Redmond, as well as surrounding communities. Therefore it is imperative that the vision is a good fit for the specific desires and needs of the community. To accomplish this, community members needed a seat at the table when creating plans and making decisions. During the outreach period, multiple techniques were employed to engage the community, interest groups and City leaders. Outreach was conducted in two main phases. The first phase was aimed at connecting with the community and gathering information on new ideas, goals and needs to be considered in the plan update. The second phase was designed as a follow-up with the community on key strategies, goals and projects to ensure the plan was heading in the right direction. The final phase is the adoption process, which is a legislative procedure beginning with the Planning Commission, including public hearings, and ending with the City Council.

2.1.1 Outreach Goals

Effective outreach is key to understanding the desires and needs of the community. To guide the outreach process, several goals were established by staff and confirmed by the Parks & Trails

Commission and Arts & Culture Commission. Goals were designed to gather information and feedback from a representative section of Redmond's diverse population.

Community Engagement Goals:

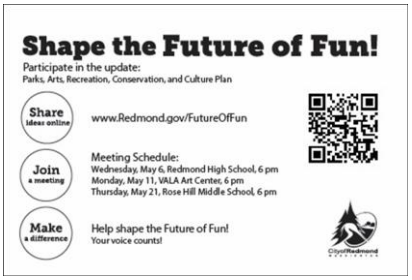
- Engage 1,000 – 2,500 participants
- Reach out to residents, workers, parks and recreation customers and businesses as major stakeholders
- Ensure that participants reflect demographics of residents and workers
- Engage Parks and Recreation staff in the outreach process as they hear from the public on a daily basis
- Be transparent
- Meet people where they are and on their terms
- Make it fun
- Help the public understand their role in the civic process and that their opinions are valuable

These goals were used to shape the strategies and activities described in the next sections.

2.1.2 Theme and Branding

The "Shape the Future of Fun!" brand was developed as a way to catch the attention of the public, be a call to action, and create consistency in the messaging for this project. It stood as an invitation for the community to help shape the City's plans for recreation and leisure activities for the next twenty years. Each of the bright bands of textured color were used to represent the four major topic areas planned for outreach: Arts & Culture, Recreation, Parks & Trails and Conservation. The branding also included text that represented the different ways the community could participate in providing feedback: share ideas online and join a meeting. It also included a nod to a benefit of participating: make a difference. The brand intended to create a strong feeling of community and to represent the interests of all Redmond's diverse community members. All marketing material included links to the project website which served as an online landing place for information resources and feedback opportunities.

Exhibit 2.1: Outreach Materials



Top: *Mailed Postcard (front)*
Second: *Mailed Postcard (back)*
Third: *Webpage*
Bottom: *Poster*

***Above**: Trail Session at a Public Meeting*
***Below:** Art & Culture Special Interest Group Workshop*

2.1.3 Phase I Outreach – Information Gathering

This phase of outreach was conducted between May and June of 2015. The following sections summarize the groups involved, strategies used and results of this effort.

Stakeholders Involved

One of the goals of the outreach effort was to engage a variety of people that represent the diversity that exists in Redmond's population. To accomplish this, outreach efforts were designed to engage community members that represented the variety of special interests within Parks and Recreation, all the neighborhoods in Redmond, and the demographics of Redmond. Stakeholders were engaged because they represent major users of the park and recreation system. City Boards and Commissions were also engaged as they are community members elected to represent the public. City staff members participated in the visioning process as they interact with community members on a daily basis and hear firsthand their major needs and interests.

Chapter 2: Communtiy Engagement

Outreach Strategies

The City took a multi-pronged approach to accomplish the outreach strategies in midst of a community with little free time to participate in civic matters. The approach included in-person meetings, on-line meeting, postal mailing, posters and signs in parks and public places, on-line and telephone surveys, on-line learning via the website, and on-line engagement through a two-way forum and social media.

A highlight summary of the results of these different strategies is provided below. A full report of feedback gathered by all of these efforts can be seen in Appendix 2 B.

Statistically Valid Survey: One of the best ways to gather consistent information from a community is through a survey. The City selected a professional survey consultant to conduct a statistically valid survey designed specifically for this plan. The 2015 PARCC Survey can be found in Appendix 2 A.

The target audience for the survey was residents and workers within City of Redmond boundaries and other users of the Parks and Recreation system. To invite participation in the survey, a postcard mailer was sent out randomly selected households in city limits. The postcards included a web address where participants could take the survey online and a phone number to call if internet connection was not available to them. Often, public surveys are conducted by phone, but providing the survey online allowed participants to respond to it when it best fit their schedule. In addition, the survey was provided in three languages. Other than English: Spanish, Mandarin Chinese and Russian. These languages represented people who speak a foreign language at home and have the lowest levels of English proficiency. The survey information was also shared in the newspaper, Go Redmond, social media, the Parks and Recreation newsletter that reaches most users, and the City's newsletter. This ensured access to the survey to all users and workers within Redmond. Surveys answered by residents were coded and reported separately from non-residents.

The survey was very successful, engaging over 830 participants that live or work in Redmond. Participants represented all the major demographic groups and neighborhoods in the city.

Public Meetings: A series of public meetings were held during the outreach process. Three meetings were planned, each in a different part of the City and on different nights of the week in an effort to accommodate a wide variety of schedules. The locations for the meetings were Redmond High School, Rose Hill Middle School and the VALA Art Center.

Staff organized and facilitated several interactive feedback sessions that grouped department services into four main topic areas:

1. Arts & Culture
2. Recreation & Active Parks
3. Trails
4. Resource & Conservation Parks

During these meetings, staff members led participants through exercises where they identified priorities for funding, arts and cultural events, parks and trail project ideas, and conservation efforts. Fifty nine people were engaged through these meetings.

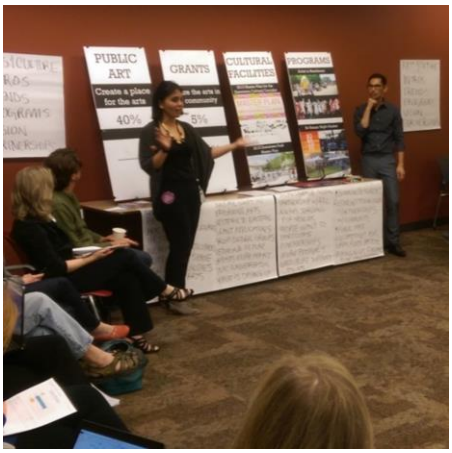
Chapter 2: Communtiy Engagement

Online Public Forum: The City understands that in-person meetings do not accommodate many of the busy schedules of the people that live and work in Redmond. Also, Redmond's population is known to be highly savvy with the latest communication technologies. With this in mind, an online public forum was developed to provide a way for people to give their feedback on their own timeframe. The forum was designed to mimic the experience provided at the in-person meetings. The information and survey questions were presented in the same four topic areas listed above.

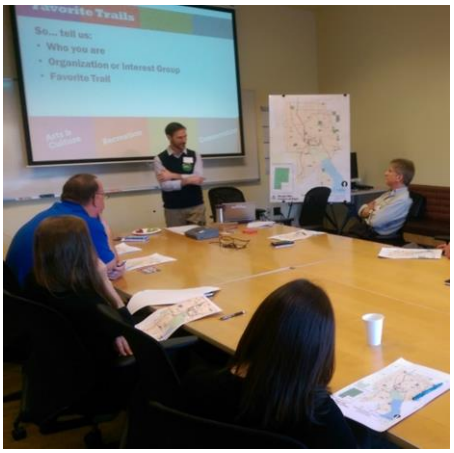
Multiple tools are readily available for a public online forum. *My Sidewalk* was selected by staff after reviewing several similar platforms. It provided a format that supported survey questions arranged by topic and allowed for conversational dialogue between participants and staff members. Approximately 70 people participated in the online forum.

Interest Group Workshops: As part of the Shape the Future of Fun! outreach effort, special interest groups were invited to a workshop where visioning discussions were facilitated by staff. During the workshop, participants provided their feedback and guidance on the topic area of their expertise. Also, special meetings were requested with each of the Parks and Recreation Department's Commissions and volunteer committees listed above where similar visioning exercises were facilitated by staff. These workshops engaged over 80 people.

There are several special interest groups in Redmond that use the parks system on a frequent and highly structured basis. These groups are major users of the system and groups that have a vested interest in the City's long range plans. The City also organizes several volunteer committees made up of highly engaged citizens that use the system extensively. These groups are sources of valuable information when establishing plans and priorities for the future.



Arts & Culture Interest Group Workshop



Trails Interest Group Workshop

Chapter 2: Communtiy Engagement

The following is a list of the interest groups that were engaged during outreach

Arts & Culture

- 4Culture
- Evergreen Association of Fine Arts
- Friends of the Redmond Library
- Microsoft Art Collection
- Redmond Chorale
- Redmond Clay Studio
- Redmond Town Center
- Seattle Latino Film Festival
- Second Story Repertory
- Theatre at Meydenbauer Center
- VALA Eastside
- Arts & Culture Commission

Resource & Conservation Parks

- Eastside Audubon
- Parks & Trails Commission
- Sustainable Redmond - Imagine Overlake

Trails

- Cascade Bicycle Club
- Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance
- King County Parks
- Lake Washington Saddle Club
- Parks and Trails Commission
- Redmond City Pedestrian & Bicycle Advisory

Volunteer Committees

- Youth Advisory Board & Advocacy (YABA)
- Redmond Youth Partnership Advisory Committee (RYPAC)
- Pedestrian Bicycle Advisory Committees (PBAC)
- Senior Advisory Committee (SAC)
- Parks & Trails Commission (PTC)
- Arts & Culture Commission (ACC)

Recreation & Active Parks

- Lacrosse
- Tennis, Fitness, Education

Staff Workshops: City staff members are an important source of information that is valuable in the planning process. Since staff work with the public on a daily basis, they see and hear firsthand the public's needs and desires. Staff members are also familiar with the resources, processes and policies of the City, which puts them in a strategic position to be able to see creative ways to meet the needs expressed by the public.

To try to capture this information for this plan, multiple visioning workshops were organized with staff groups from around the Parks Department and the City. Workshops were held with Park Operations and Recreation staff teams. Also, a workshop for staff based out of City Hall was held. This group included staff from Long Range Planning, Transportation, Traffic Operations, Public Works and other City divisions. Approximately 90 people participated in these workshops.

Project Webpage and Social Media: To provide a location for consistent Information, a webpage was created for the overall plan update. The page was used to provide information on the plan update and let people know about opportunities to participate. The page included a short video introducing the plan update and how to provide feedback. It also included a link to the online public forum where participants could respond to survey questions and take part in the planning conversation. Dates for public meetings were posted there as well as links to background information and to the 2010 version of the plan. Social media was used extensively to notify the public about the outreach efforts and the opportunity to have their voices heard and ideas considered for the plan. Notifications were designed to point people to the project webpage in a way that was catchy, fun and easy to respond to. The webpage was updated during the follow-up outreach phase, noted below.

2.1.4 Summary of Public Goals & Priorities

Below is a snapshot of the top goals and priorities voiced by the public during outreach. A full public feedback report can be seen in Appendix 2 A.

Exhibit 2.2: Summary of Public Goals and Priorities

	Arts & Culture	Trails	Parks & Recreation Capital Projects	Conservation
1	Continue to fund public art as it contributes to the high quality of life in Redmond	Develop small trails that better connect Redmond's existing trail system	Recreation and Aquatics Center (replacing Redmond Pool and ORSCC)	Preserve more open space and natural areas
2	Provide and support more: Outdoor festivals and events, Contemporary music, Films and film festivals, Family friendly cultural programming, Classical music and performances	Build unpaved trails through parks and greenspace to connect Redmond's neighborhoods	Hartman Park Redevelopment (Remove Pool, New Play & Picnic Areas, Sports Fields)	Preserve historic homesteads
3	Develop a Cultural Arts Center in Redmond	Develop regional trail connections	Downtown Park Construction	
4		Reduce user conflicts and congestion problems on popular trails	Dudley Carter Park Redevelopment, Add Artist Studio and Sculpture Garden	
5		Add more wayfinding signage for trails	Farrel-McWhirter Park Renovation (Play & Picnic Areas, Building renovations, pathways & trail)	
6		Build a trail that connects the Redmond Central to the East Lake Sammamish Trail	Redevelop Sports Fields with LWSD	
7		Extend the Sammamish River Trail south to Idylwood Beach	Improve school play areas as neighborhood parks	
8			Idylwood Park Renovations (Parking Lot, Concessions, Restroom, docks)	
9			Municipal Campus Renovations (Improve infrastructure and utilities for events)	
10			Overlake Village Parks	

Items listed above are illustrative examples of feedback gathered during the outreach methods described: 2015 PARCC survey, public meetings, online public forum, interest group workshops and social media. Items are not presented in priority order. Chapters 3 through 10 outline the evaluation and prioritization processes for project and program ideas gathered during public outreach.

Exhibit 2.3: Public Support for Proposed PARCC Plan Strategies

Items listed below are illustrative examples of feedback gathered during the outreach methods described: 2015 PARCC survey, public meetings, online public forum, interest group workshops and social media.

2.1.5 Phase II Outreach – Follow up

After the first phase of outreach was completed, the results were analyzed and the strategies for the plan were formulated such as policies and goals, project ranking criteria, and project priorities. To vet these ideas, a second round of public outreach was conducted. This was an opportunity to report back to the community what staff members heard and how staff incorporated that information into strategies for the plan. This outreach also provided another opportunity for the community to give feedback and comments. As in the initial outreach, this phase used multiple outreach formats in an effort to engage as many people as possible. The following are summaries of these formats.

In-person Meeting: A traditional in-person meeting was held at City Hall. During the meeting, a staff member and a volunteer commissioner presented the strategies and asked questions to the audience, who had an opportunity to provide feedback. The live feedback was supported by an internet based tool called *Poll Everywhere* which allowed the audience to see feedback data populating a graph, live during the presentation. This meeting included a full question and answer period at the end of the presentation. Twenty two people attended the in-person meeting.

Online Streaming Meeting: An online meeting was provided for people who could not attend the in-person meeting. The same format was followed here where staff and volunteer commissioners presented questions and concepts from the plan. For this meeting, *Click Webinar*, an online conferencing tool, was used to allow audience members to provide and view feedback to live questions. Fourteen people participated in this meeting.

Exhibit 2.4: Follow-up Outreach Participation by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	%
Bear Creek	6.9%
Downtown	12.6%
Education Hill	27.6%
Grass Lawn	2.3%
Idylwood	2.3%
North Redmond	6.9%
Overlake	6.9%
Sammamish Valley	0%
Southeast Redmond	6.9%
Willows/Rose Hill	3.5%
Outside Redmond	24.1%

Answers to the question "What neighborhood do you live or work in?" These answers show that the majority of those who responded are from Education Hill, Downtown Redmond, and Outside of Redmond.

2.2 Plan Review Process

The plan update underwent an extensive review process both internally and externally (by the general public) as mandated by the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). These reviews are necessary to ensure that the proposed plan is in compliance with existing codes, policies and plans. The following sections provide information on these processes.

2.2.1 Internal Review

Staff Review: A team of City staff from multiple divisions reviewed the draft plan and provided comments and guidance during the draft creation. City divisions represented were:

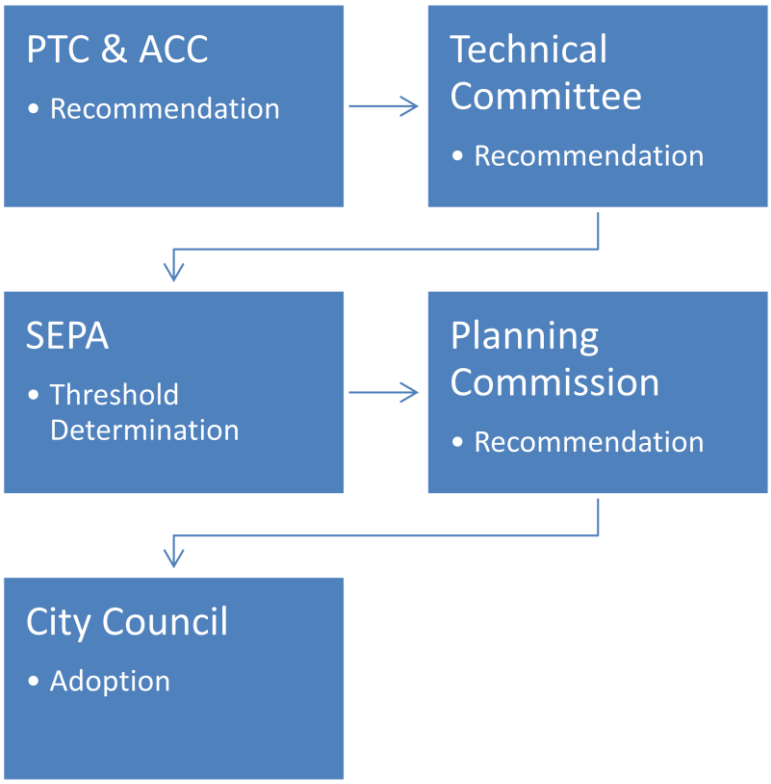
- Parks and Recreation Department

  - Park Planning & Cultural Arts
  - Park Operations
  - Recreation
- Public Works Department
  - Natural Resources
- Planning Department
  - Long Range Planning
  - Transportation Planning
  - Development Services/ Environmental Planning
  - Executive Department - Communications

Commission Review: Three key commissions were consulted with during the creation of the plan. Each commission played a specific role during the review process by providing guidance and recommendations in their areas of interest as listed below:

- Parks & Trails Commission: parks and trails planning and development, recreation programming and buildings, and conservation
- Arts & Culture Commission: Arts and cultural activities and events, public art, and cultural facility planning
- SEPA Review: the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) provides a way to identify possible environmental impacts that may result from governmental decisions.
- Planning Commission: Legislative body for the Comprehensive Plan, of which this plan is an amendment, and compliance with city-wide codes, policies and regulations. This review occurs after a SEPA determination is made (see Section 3.2.2).

Exhibit 2.5: Plan Review Process



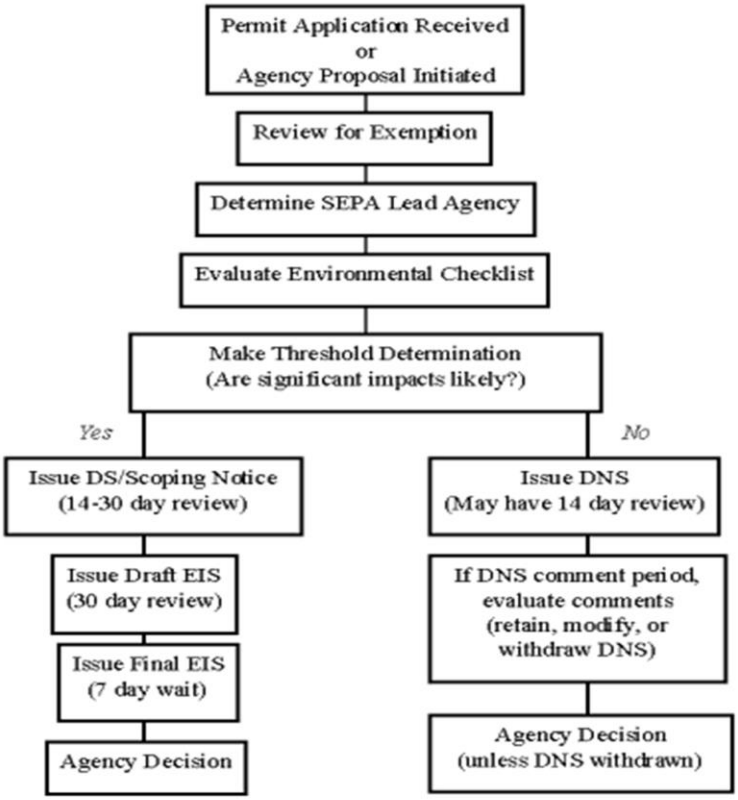
City Council Review: This plan update is a component of the City Comprehensive Plan which the City Council has the authority to officially modify. Adoption of the plan occurs after the Planning Commission makes a recommendation to the City Council.

2.2.2 SEPA Review

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), Chapter 43.21C RCW, requires all governmental agencies to consider the environmental impacts of a proposal before making decisions, including non-project actions. The PARCC Plan is a non-project action, because it serves as a planning documents for future projects. The lead agency (the City) will review the environmental checklist and other information available on the proposal and evaluate the proposal's likely environmental impacts. After evaluating the proposal and identifying mitigation measures, the lead agency must determine whether a proposal would still have any likely significant adverse environmental impacts. The lead agency issues either a Determination of Non-Significance (DNS), which may include mitigation conditions, or if the proposal is determined to have a likely significant adverse environmental impact, a Determination of Significance/Scoping notice (DS/Scoping) is issued and the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process is begun. The EIS will analyze alternatives and possible mitigation measures to reduce the environmental impacts of the proposal.

If a DNS is issued on the proposal, then a 14-day public comment period is required. Notice of the comment period will be sent to the Department of Ecology; all agencies with jurisdiction; affected tribes; and all local agencies or political subdivisions whose public services would be affected by the proposal WAC 197-11-340. In addition, a public notice will be published in the local newspaper and on the City website. After the comment period, the SEPA official must respond to comments in a timely manner and offer a ten day appeal period. Exhibit 2.6 provides a flow chart of the SEPA process.[1]

Exhibit 2.6: SEPA Review Process



[1] Washington Department of Ecology, 2003. SEPA Handbook. Ecology Publication No. 98-114. http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/sepa/handbk/hbch02.html#2-1

Appendix 2 A: Redmond Parks and Recreation Survey, June 2015

DRAFT

EMC RESEARCH
MARKET & OPINION RESEARCH SERVICES

Redmond Parks and Recreation Survey

June 2015

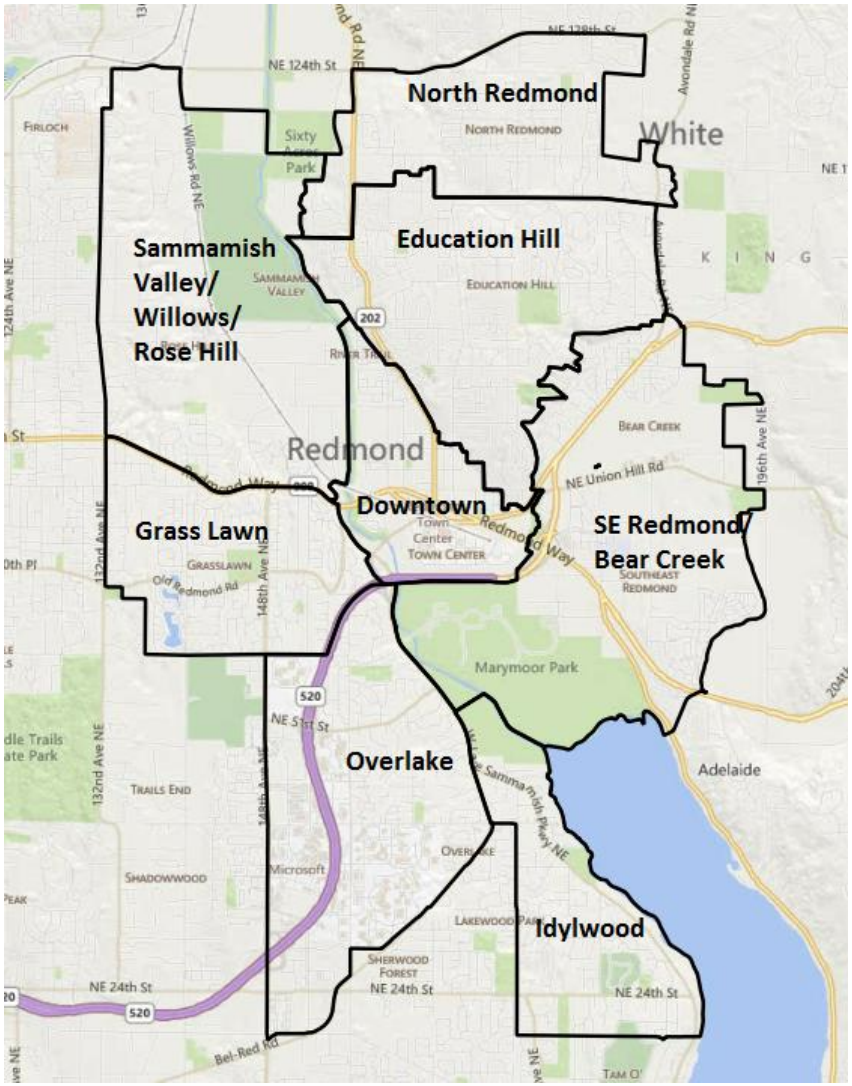
City of Redmond
WASHINGTON

Methodology

- Online survey of Redmond residents
- All households in Redmond were mailed a postcard and password inviting them to take the survey online
- The survey was offered in English, Spanish, Mandarin, and Russian
  - 4 Chinese, 2 Russian, 3 Spanish, 823 English
- 2 reminders were made via Interactive Voice Response (IVR) telephone calls
- Respondents were also offered the option to take the interview over the phone with a live interviewer
  - 7 Interviews were conducted over the phone
- The survey was conducted May 5th - June 1st, 2015
- 832 total respondents; Margin of Error: ± 3.4 percentage points
- Responses were weighted by key demographics to reflect the most recent census for the City of Redmond

Please note that due to rounding, some percentages may not add up to exactly 100%.

Neighborhood



Neighborhood	%	n
Education Hill	18%	191
Downtown	15%	94
Grass Lawn	14%	135
Overlake	12%	90
Idylwood	10%	109
Sammamish Valley/Willows/ Rose Hill	8%	64
Bear Creek/SE Redmond	8%	86
North Redmond	6%	63

Q3. Referring to the map above, what neighborhood do you live in?

Key Findings

Parks, Trails, & Priorities

- *Usage for parks and trails is very high in Redmond. Almost three quarters of residents say they visit a City of Redmond park or use a City of Redmond trail or pathway multiple times a month or more.*
- *A strong majority of residents say they are Very Satisfied with both parks and trails in Redmond and satisfaction is high across all neighborhoods.*
- *Elements related to safety and cleanliness were rated as the most important elements for quality parks and recreation facilities.*
- *When asked about priorities for the future of Redmond parks, preserving more open space natural areas was rated as the highest priority project, and separates itself from the rest of the priority items tested by a wide margin.*
- *When asked about priorities for the future of Redmond trails, most residents say "constructing small trails that better connect to the existing Redmond Trails system" should be the priority for the department of Parks and Recreation to focus on. Just over a third say "building more miles of new trails" is equally a priority.*

Indoor Recreation

- *Participation in indoor recreation activities is low when compared to parks and trails usage. Those that do participate cited exercise/fitness as their main activity.*

Key Findings Cont.

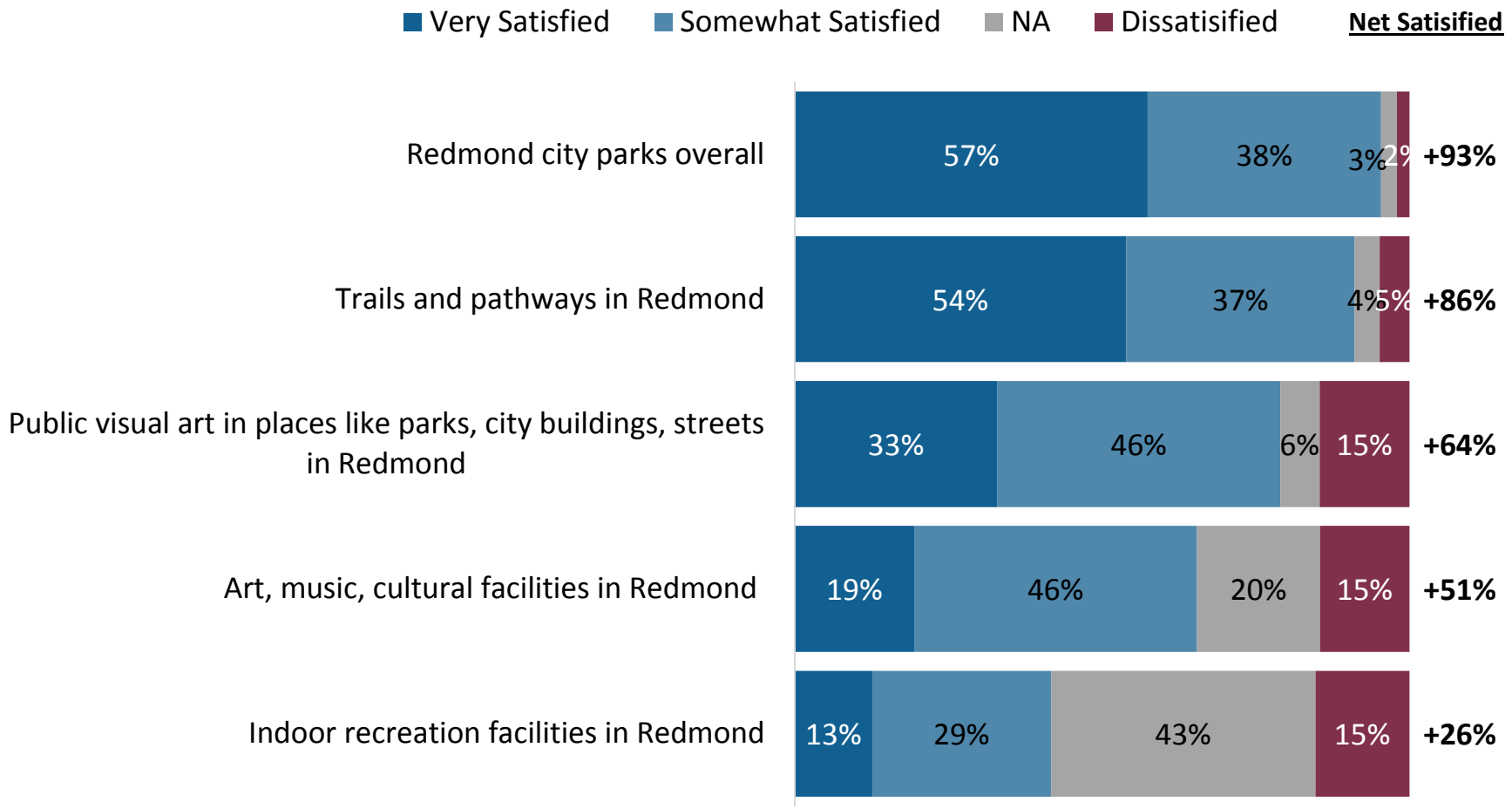
Art, Music, and Cultural Events

- *Most residents participate in cultural events in Redmond at least a few times per year. Those that do typically attend events with their spouse and/or their children.*
- *When asked about arts and cultural events, residents show interest in outdoor fairs and festivals, music and film screenings, and indicate that they would be interested in attending these and other cultural activities in Downtown Redmond.*
- *While residents may be interested in outdoor festivals, music, and film screenings, when asked about priorities that make good quality parks, these sorts of activities rank low.*
- *Three-out-of-four residents believe public art is an important part of Redmond and should continue to be funded.*

Redmond Parks & Recreation Satisfaction Ratings and Priorities

Satisfaction Ratings: Redmond Parks & Recreation Facilities

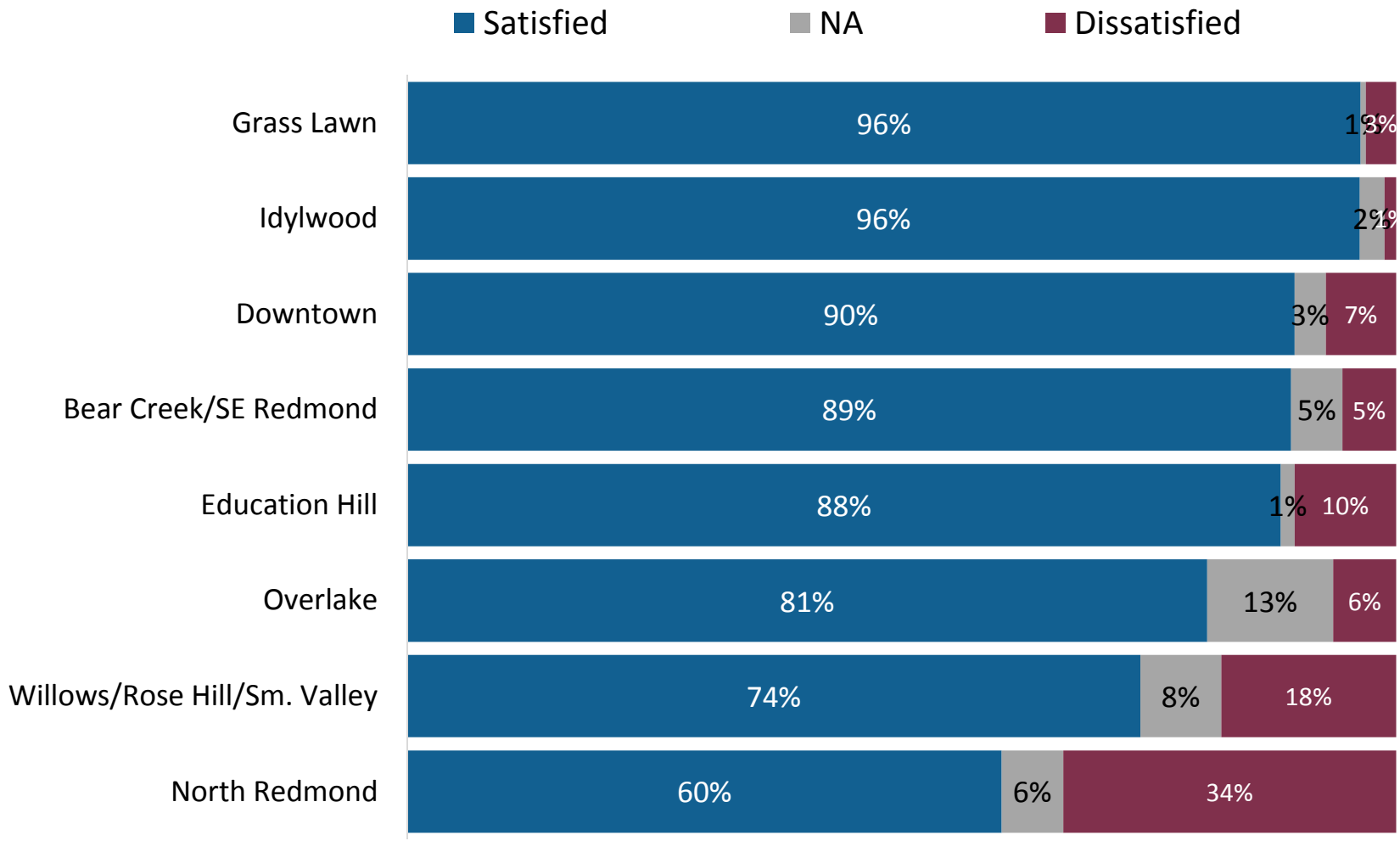
A strong majority of residents are Very Satisfied with both parks and trails in Redmond. Net satisfaction ratings are strongly positive for all parks, programs, and facilities tested.



Q8-Q13. Please rate your satisfaction with each of the following City of Redmond Parks and Recreation programs and facilities:

Satisfaction Ratings: City Parks in Your Neighborhood

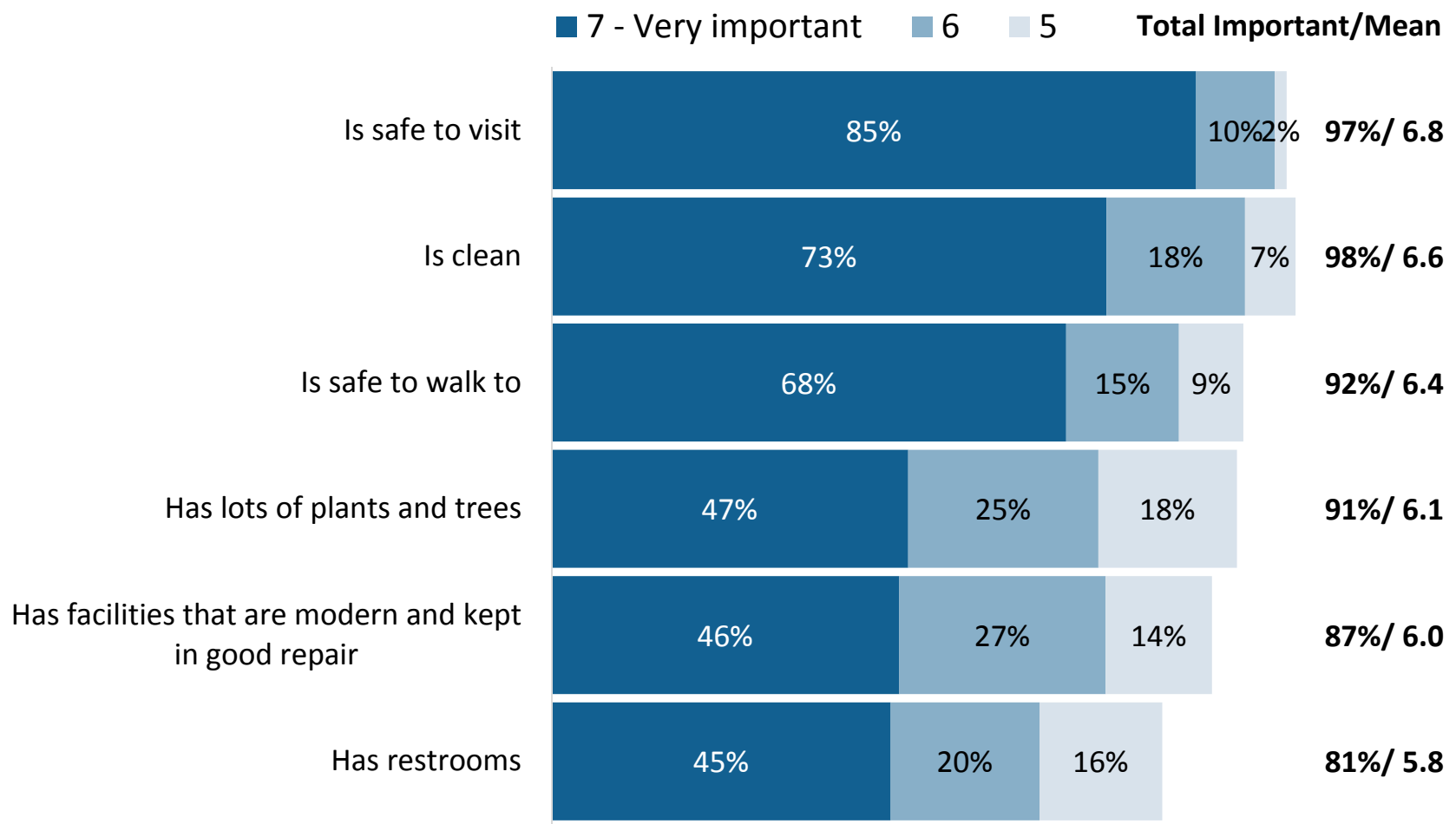
Satisfaction with city parks is very high across all neighborhoods. Dissatisfaction is highest in North Redmond, but even there 60% say they are satisfied.



Q9. Please rate your satisfaction with: City parks in your neighborhood

Important Elements for Quality Parks and Recreation Facilities

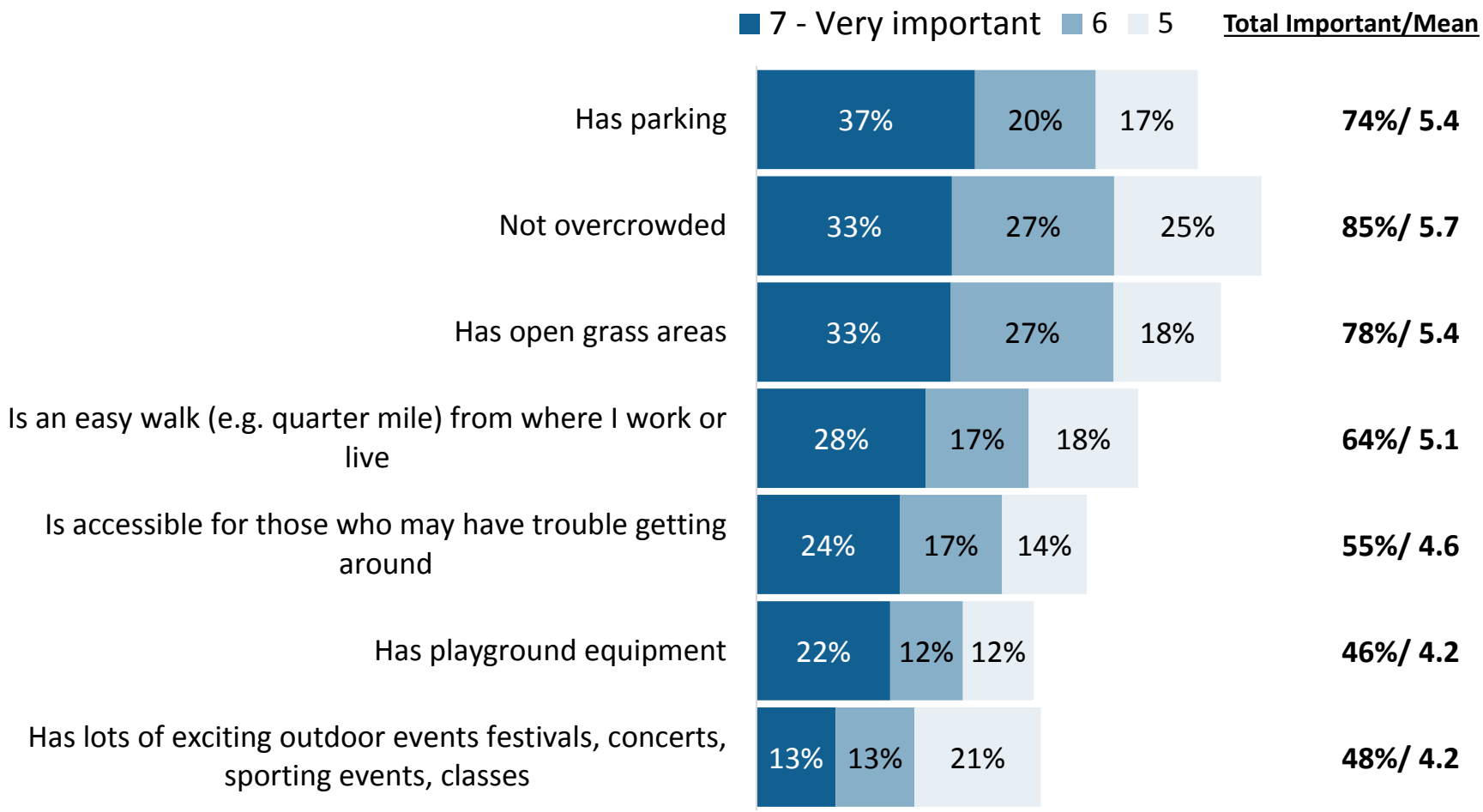
Safety and cleanliness were rated as the most important elements and comprised 4 of the top 5 elements residents said are important for quality parks and recreation facilities.



Q18-Q30. Below is a list of things people say are important to have for quality parks and recreational facilities. Using a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 is Not at all important and 7 is Very important, how important are each of these features to you personally? ***(n=816)***

Important Elements for Quality Parks and Recreation Facilities

While all items were rated as important by some residents, outdoor events and playground equipment were the lowest rated priorities overall.



Q18-Q30. Below is a list of things people say are important to have for quality parks and recreational facilities. Using a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 is Not at all important and 7 is Very important, how important are each of these features to you personally? ***(n=816)***

Important for a Good Quality Park : Open End

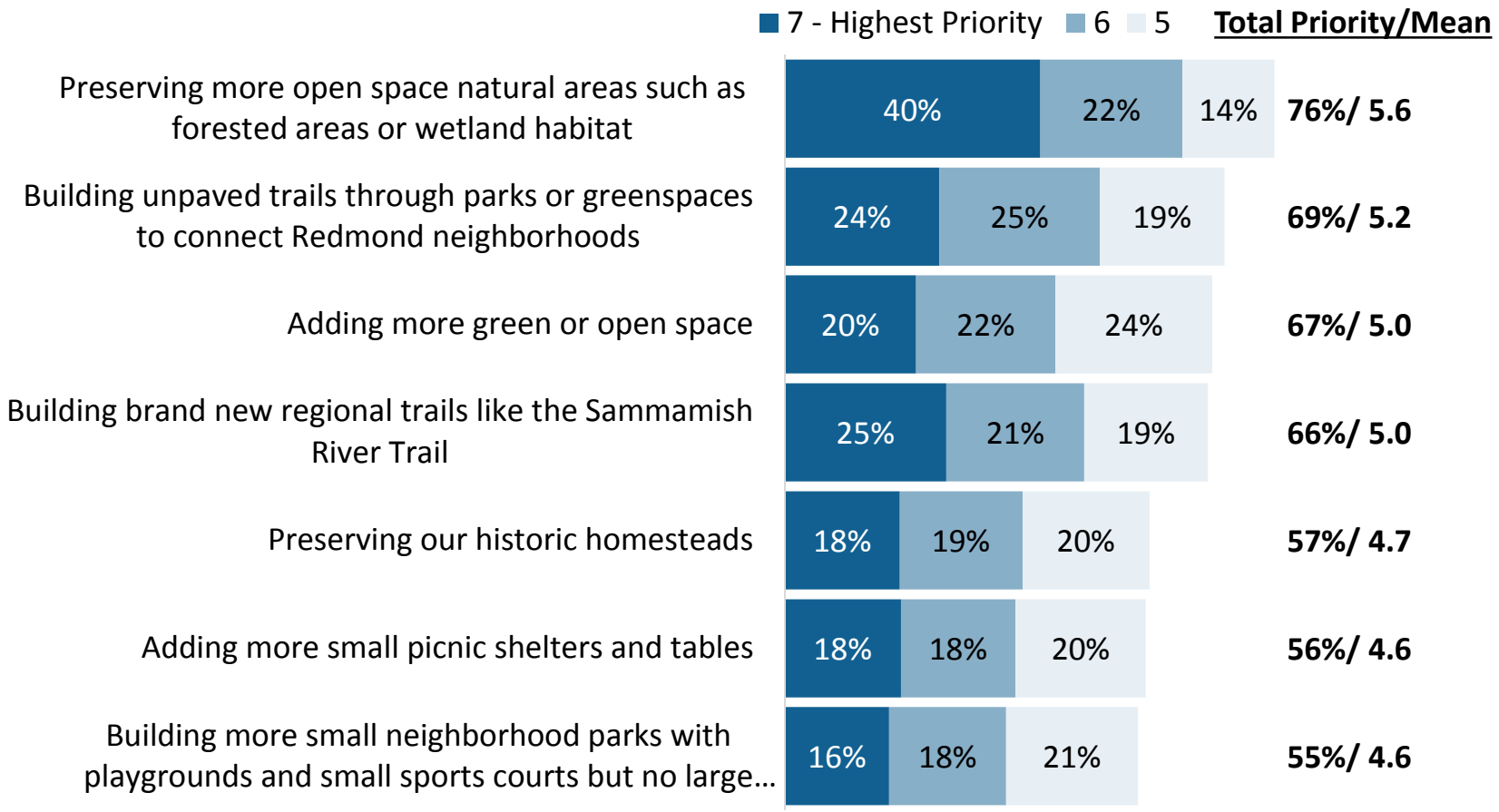
Well maintained trails, well maintained landscaping, places to relax, pet friendliness, and cleanliness were mentioned as additional important elements of a quality park.

	%
Well maintained trails and walkways/More trails	13%
Nothing not mentioned	13%
Benches/Covered or shaded places to relax	10%
Dog/pet friendly	8%
Well maintained landscape/lawns/grounds	8%
Cleanliness (trash cans, littering issues)/Safety	6%
Water fountains	5%
Facilities for kids/Kid Friendly	4%
Increased events/entertainment/activities	4%
Safe to be in/Safe to get to and from	4%
Quiet/overcrowded	3%
Exercise equipment/Sports fields	3%
Well maintained/Clean restrooms	3%
Conservation/provide habitat	3%
Other	20%

31. Is there anything else you feel is important for a good quality park to have? ***[OPEN END, Excludes those who left response blank, n=512]***

Priority for Potential Parks Projects

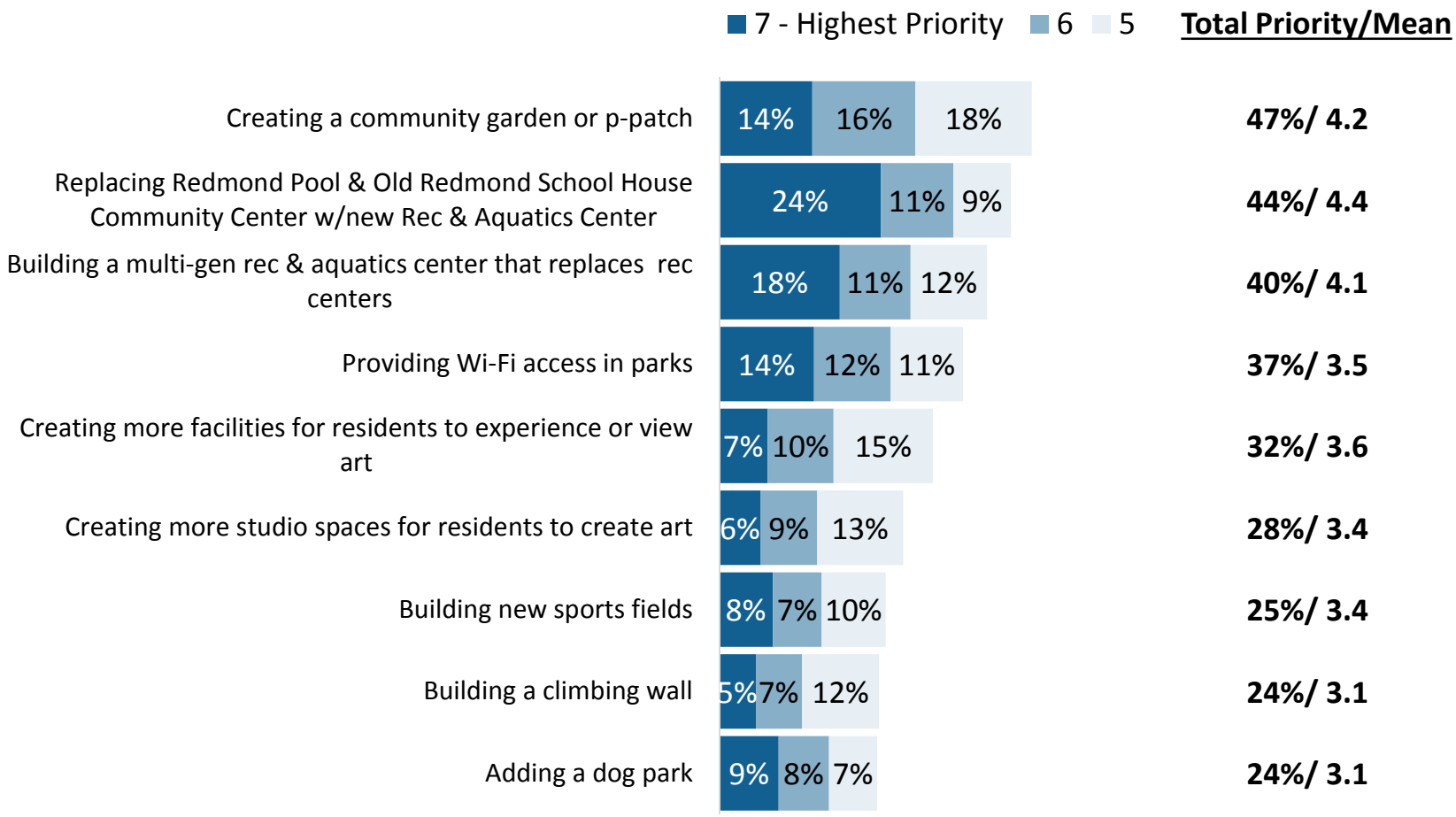
Preserving more open space natural areas such as forested area or wetland habitat was rated as the highest priority and separates itself from the rest of the items tested. After this, the second tier of priorities are focused on building unpaved trails through parks and greenspaces to connect Redmond neighborhoods, adding more green or open space, and building brand new regional trails.



Q39-54. The Redmond Parks and Recreation Department is looking for input on some potential projects. How high of a priority are each of the potential projects below to you?

Priority for Potential Parks Projects

There is some intensity behind replacing the Redmond Pool with a new aquatics center, however less than a majority rated it as a priority overall. Building a climbing wall and adding a dog park were rated as the lowest priorities.



Q39-54. The Redmond Parks and Recreation Department is looking for input on some potential projects. How high of a priority are each of the potential projects below to you?

Potential Park Projects: Open End

The majority cannot think of an additional priority that was not already mentioned.

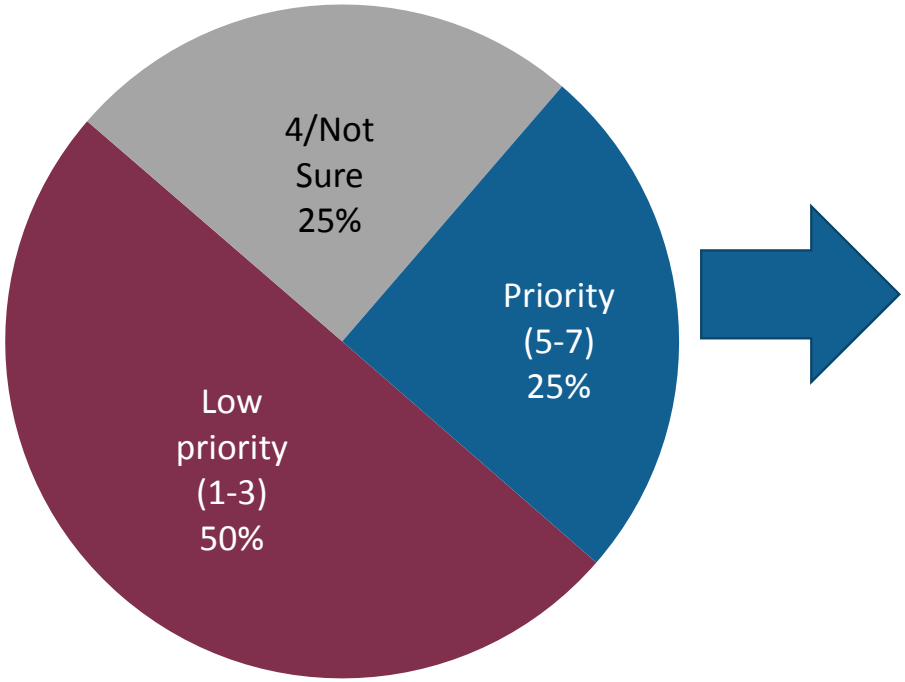
	%
Nothing not mentioned/Don't know	51%
Build small neighborhood parks/ Playground	9%
Build small/unpaved trails	7%
Focus on upgrading or maintaining existing public facilities /parks/trails	6%
Preserve open space/Keep parks natural/ Stop overdevelopment	6%
Improve or add bike lanes	4%
Build new indoor recreation/ Community center for all residents	3%
Build regional trails	2%
New pool	2%
More sports fields/Spaces to play sports	2%
Other	18%

Q56. Are there any potential parks projects not mentioned you feel should be a priority?
[OPEN END, Excludes those who left response blank, n=441]

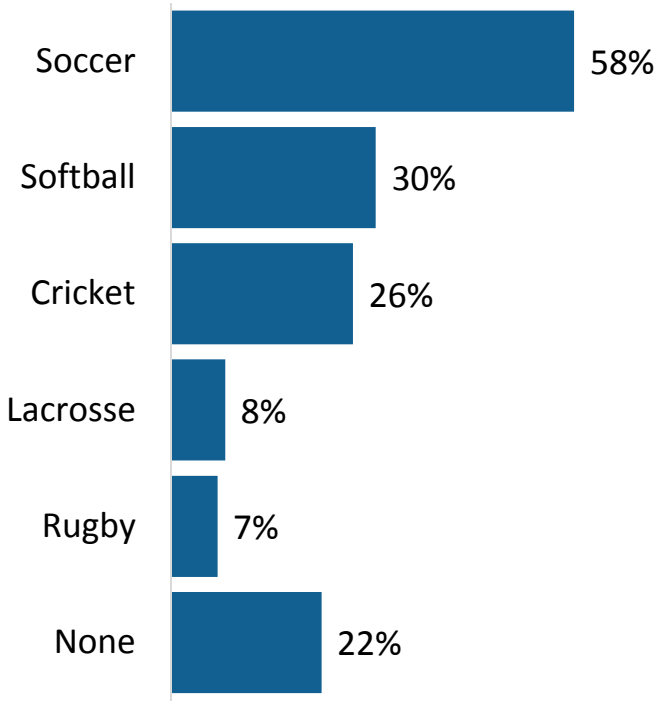
Sports Field Priority

Only a quarter of residents rated "building new sport fields" as a priority. Of those, the majority consider soccer fields a top priority to build.

How high of a priority is: Building new sports fields

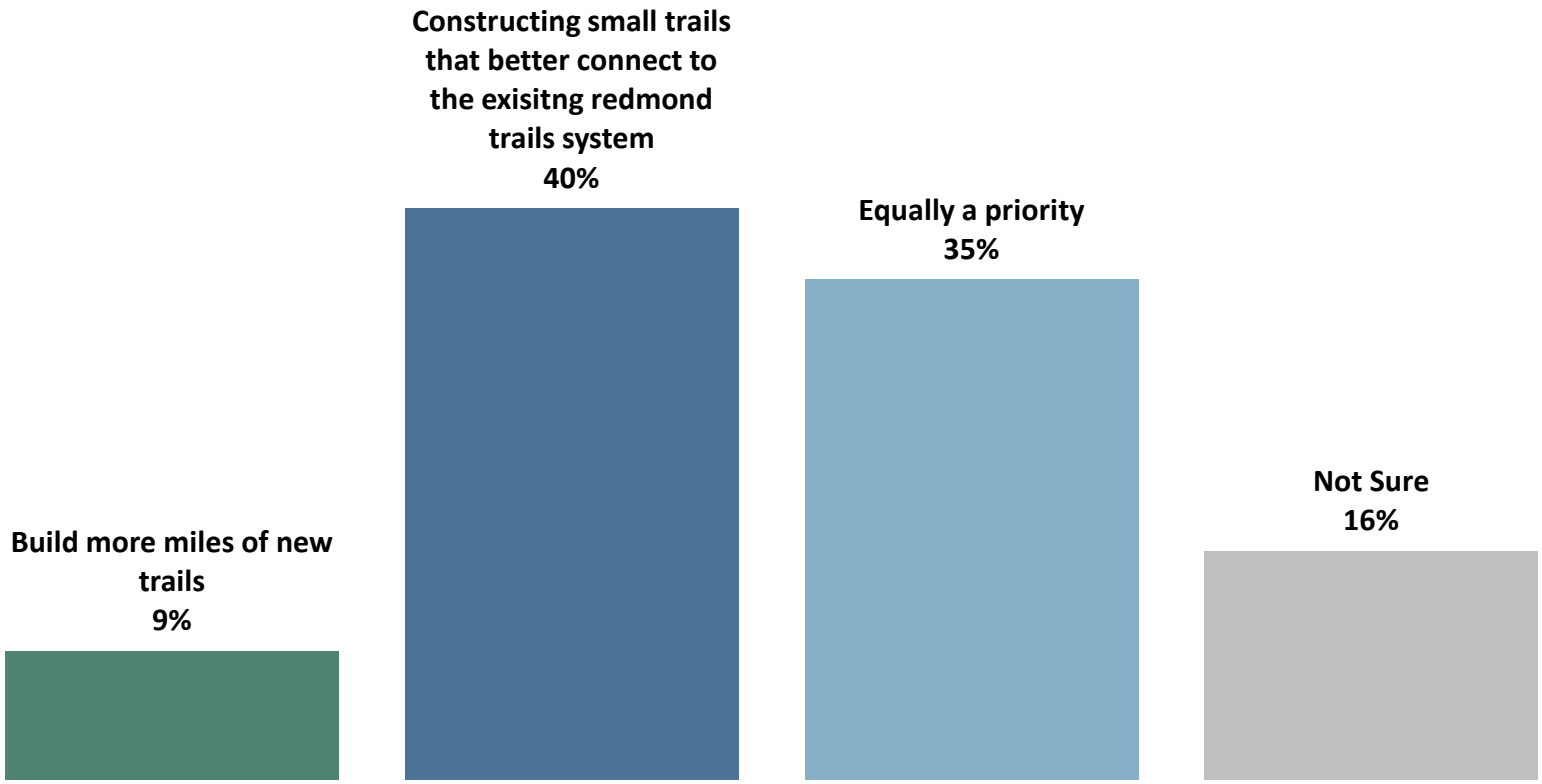


Which of the following types of sports fields do you feel are a priority to build? You can select all that apply. ***(n=177)***



Focus for Redmond Trails System

Most residents say "constructing small trails that better connect to the existing Redmond Trails system" should be the priority for the department of Parks and recreation to focus on. Just over a third say "building more miles of new trails" is equally a priority. One in five are not sure.



35. Which of the following do you think is more of a priority for the Redmond Department of Parks and Recreation to focus on:

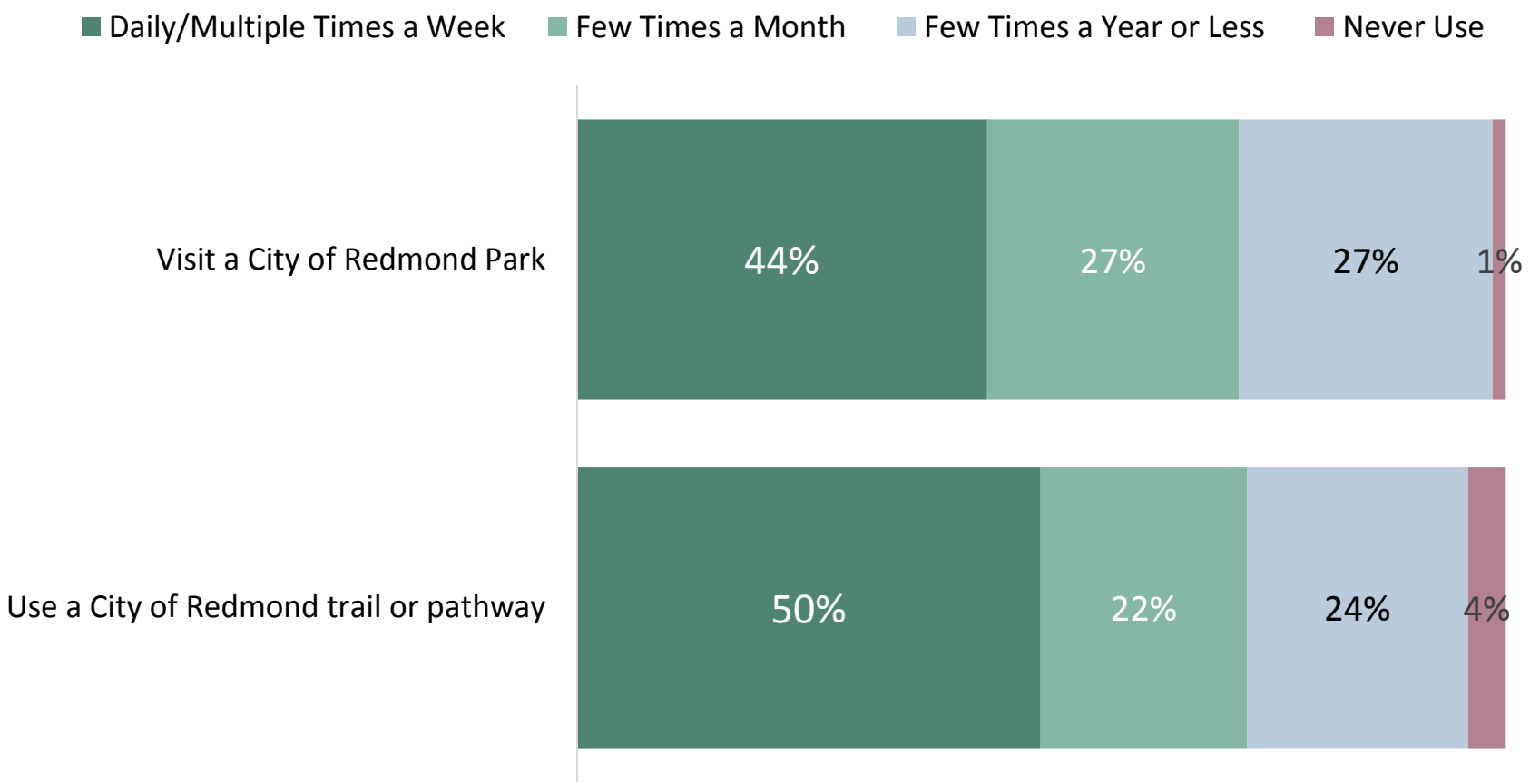
Redmond Parks and Trail Usage

EMC RESEARCH
MARKET & OPINION RESEARCH SERVICES

City of Redmond
WASHINGTON

Frequency of Use for Parks and Trails or Pathways

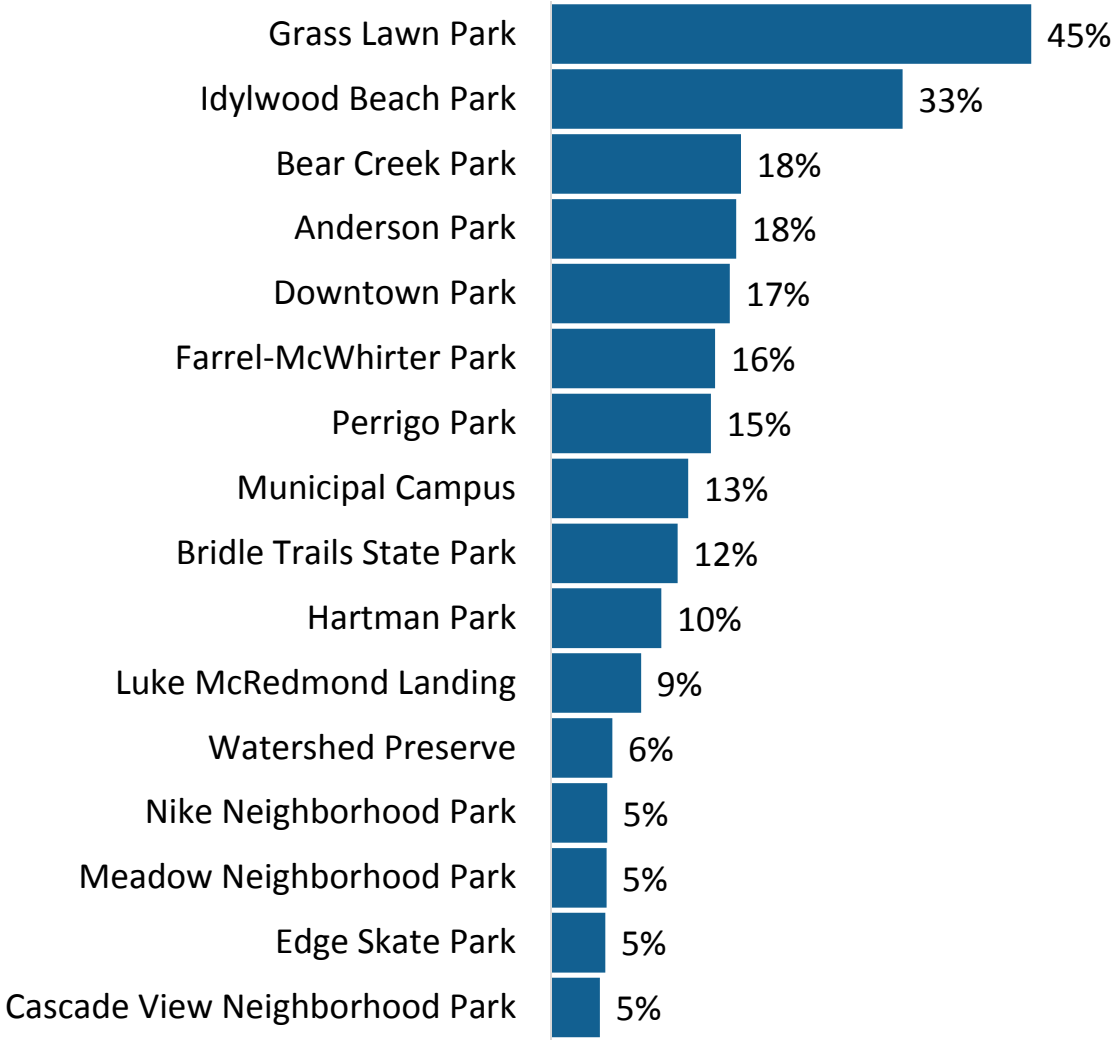
Usage for parks and trails is very high in Redmond. Almost three quarters of residents say they visit a City of Redmond park or use a City of Redmond trail or pathway at least a few times a month.



Q4-Q7. On average, how often do you:

Top Visited Redmond City Parks

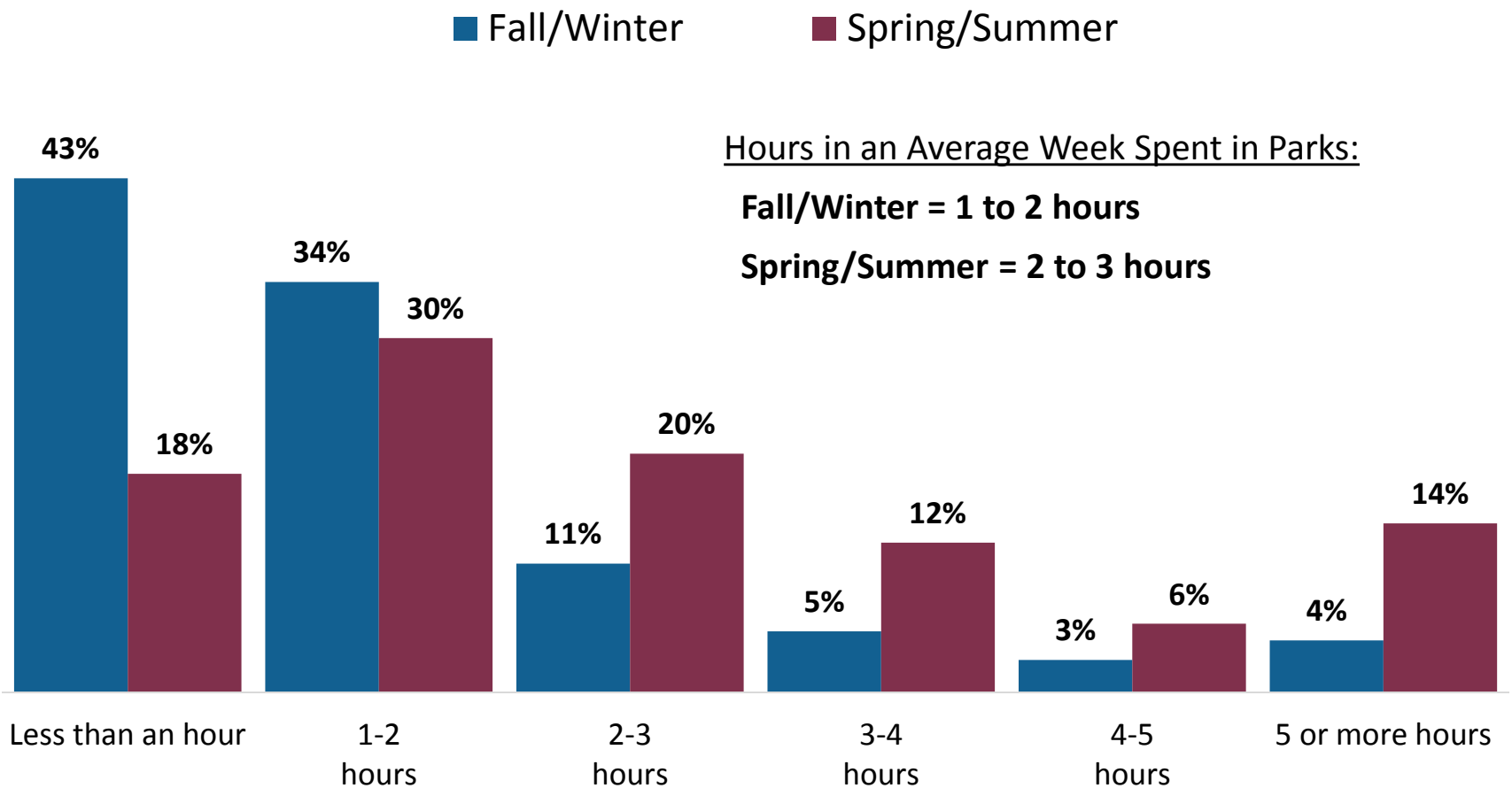
Top visited parks are Grass Lawn and Idylwood Beach Park.



*Q14. Please select the top 3 Redmond city parks you visit most often. (Multiple Responses Shown – If Response <5% Park Not Shown, **n=816**)*

Seasonal Hours Spent at City Parks in Redmond

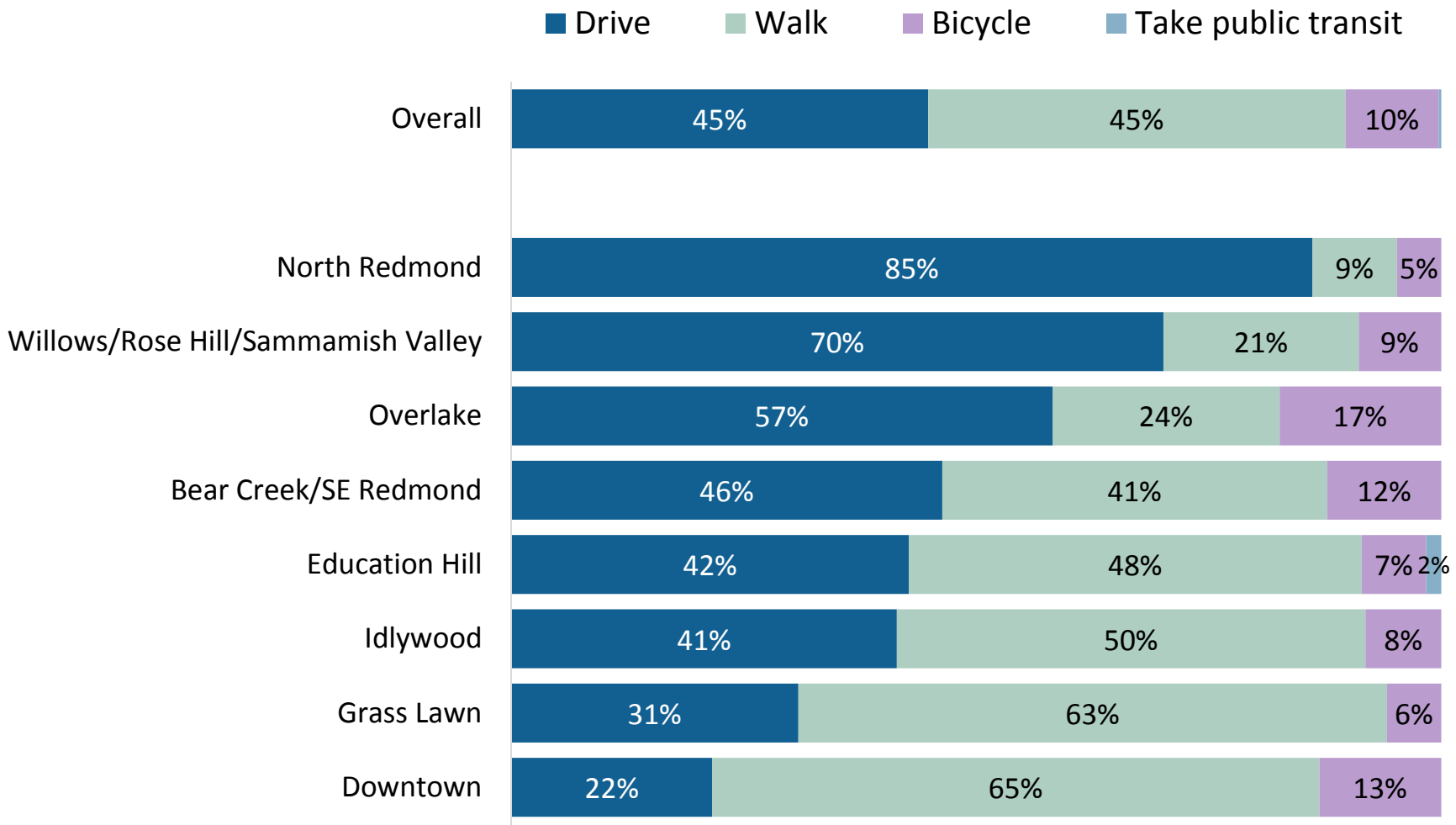
Residents spend more time in parks during the Spring/Summer than in the Winter/Fall. The majority say they spend 3 hours or less on average during the Spring/Summer and 2 hours or less during the Fall/Winter.



Q15. In an average week during the spring and summer (March through September), how many hours do you spend at any of the city parks in Redmond? ***(n=816)***
Q16. In an average week during the fall and winter (October through February), how many hours to you spend at any of the city parks in Redmond? ***(n=816)***

Typical Mode to Get to Parks

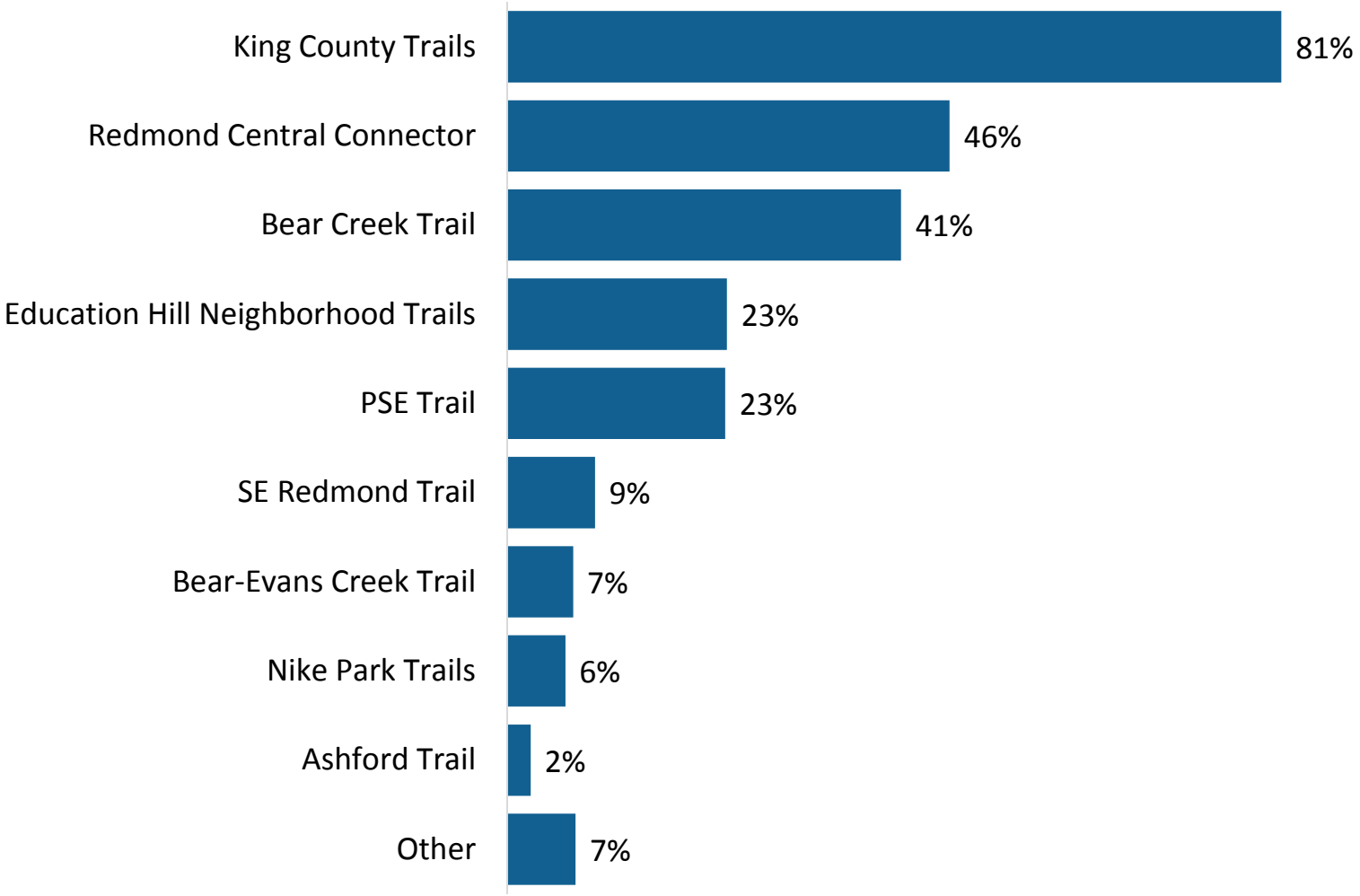
Overall the typical mode of transportation used to get to parks is evenly split between walking and driving. However, the mode varies widely neighborhood to neighborhood.



17. How do you typically get to the City of Redmond Park that you visit most often?
(n=816)

Top 3 Most Used Trails

King County trails are the most heavily-used trails followed by The Redmond Central Connector and Bear Creek trails.



Q32. Please select the top 3 Redmond trails you use most often. ***(n=796)*** *Multi Response*

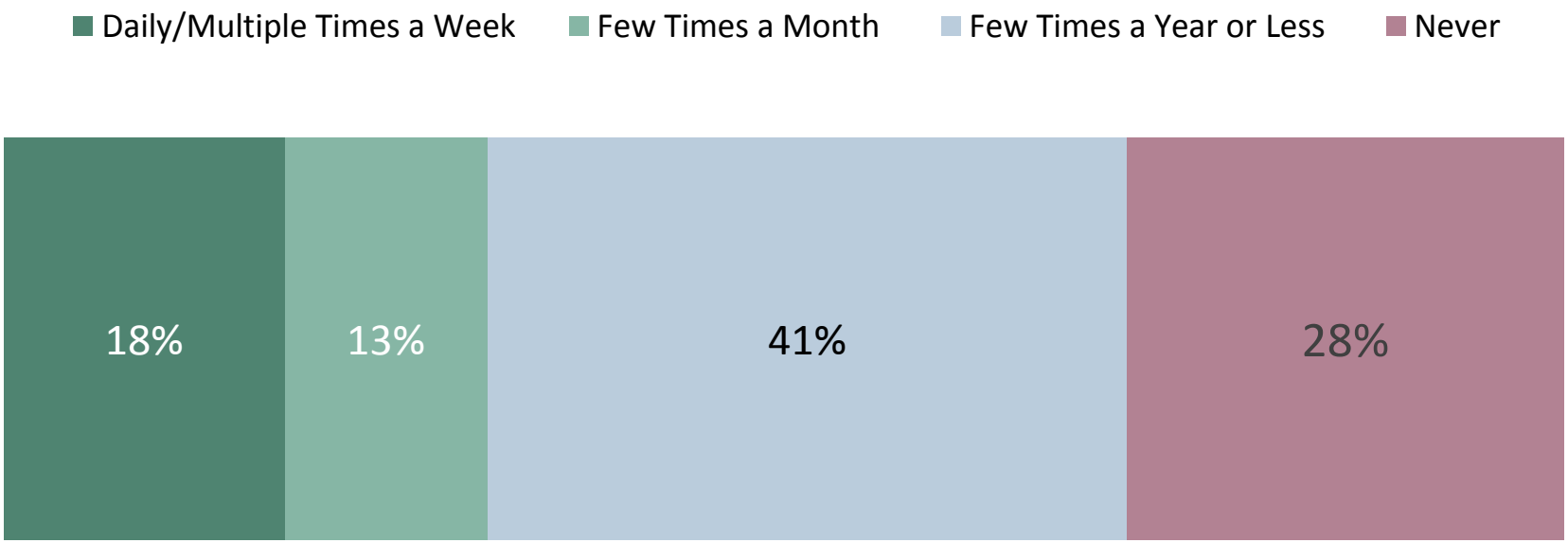
Indoor Recreation

EMC RESEARCH
MARKET & OPINION RESEARCH SERVICES

City of Redmond
WASHINGTON

Participation in an Indoor Recreation Activity

There is a core group of residents who regularly participate in an indoor recreation activity, but the majority of residents either rarely or never participate.

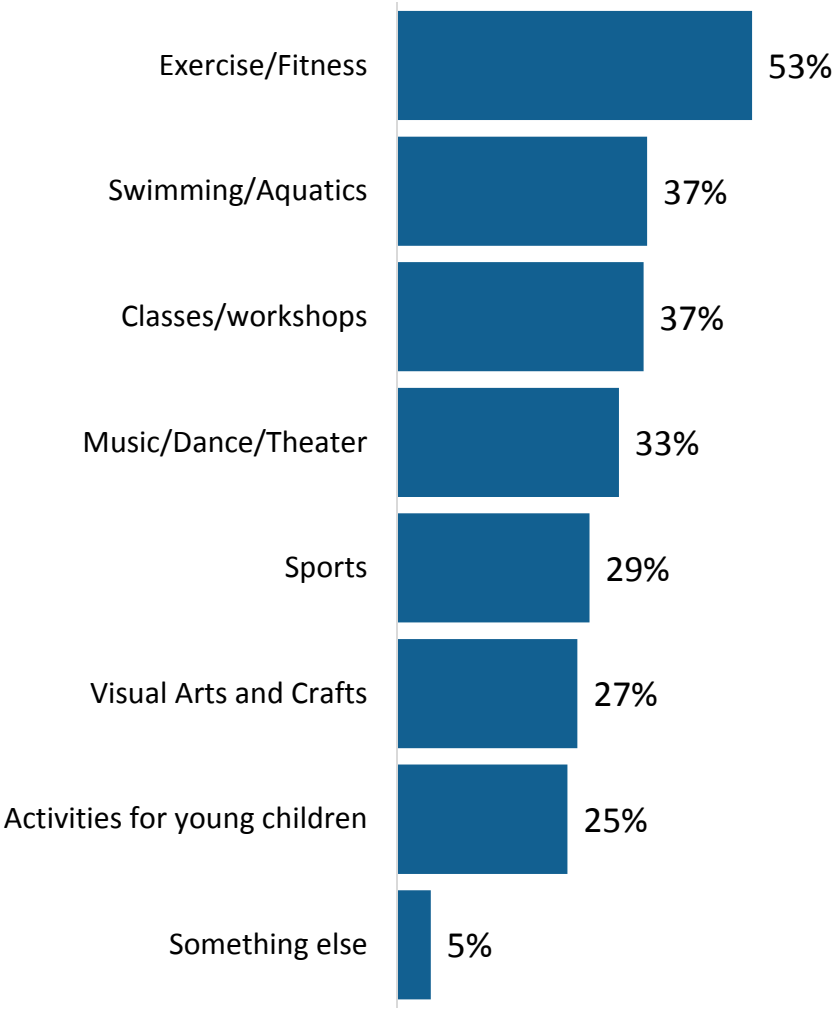


Participate in an indoor recreation activity such as a fitness class, an art class, a sports league, or a socializing event in Redmond

Q6. On average, how often do you:

Favorite Indoor Recreation Activities

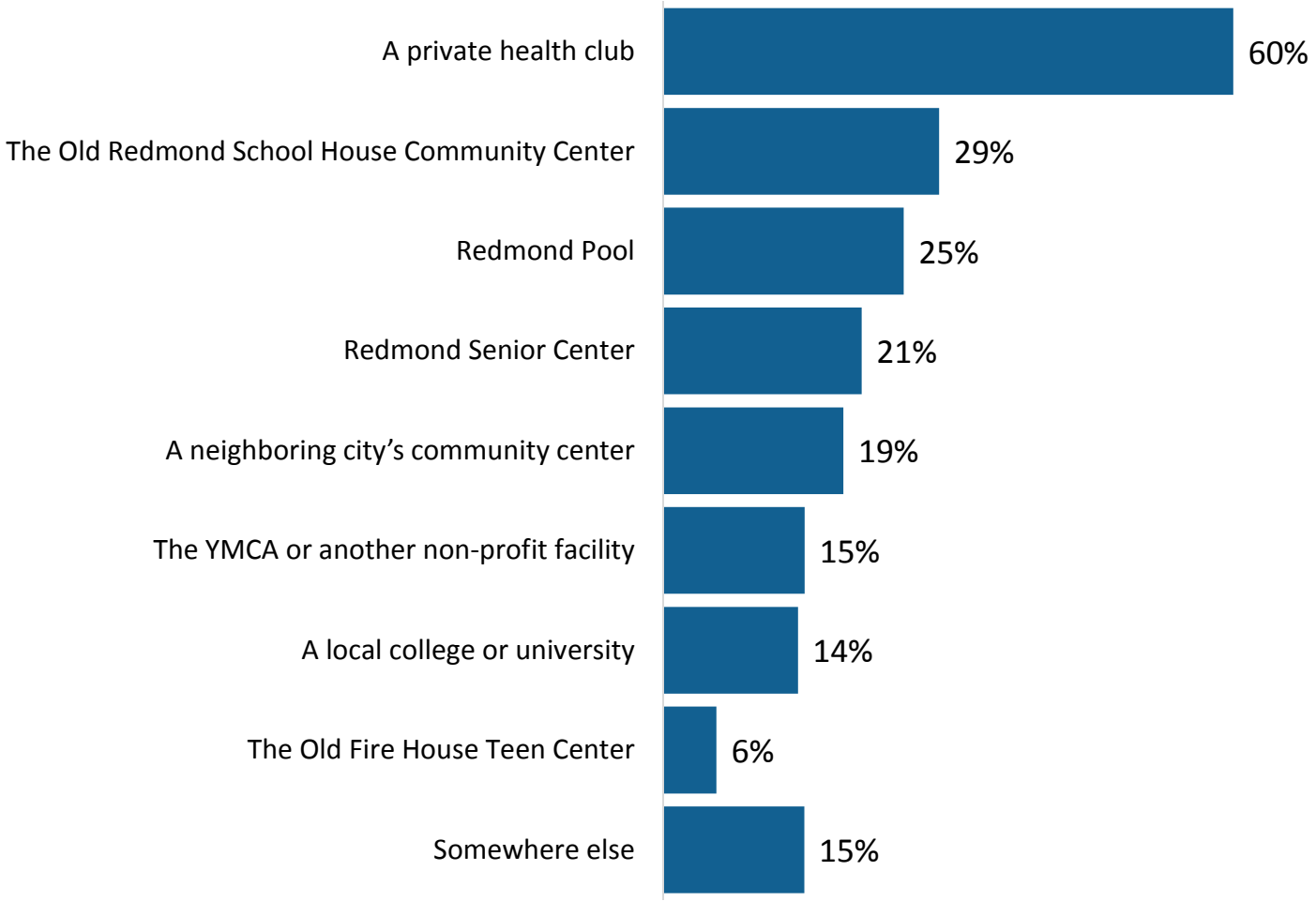
Exercise/Fitness is the top mention for favorite indoor recreation activities.



Q36. Of the options below, which are your favorite indoor recreation activities? ***(n=603)***

Places for Indoor Recreation

The majority say they use private facilities for indoor recreation. Still, a quarter say they use the Old Redmond School House Community Center and the Redmond pool.



Q37. Have you gone to any of the places below for indoor recreation? ***(n=603)***

Recreation Programs Not Currently offered: Open End

A quarter cannot think of an activity or program that is currently lacking from City of Redmond offerings. Fitness related programming such as sport leagues, swimming, and exercise oriented activities is cumulatively the most desired type of activities.

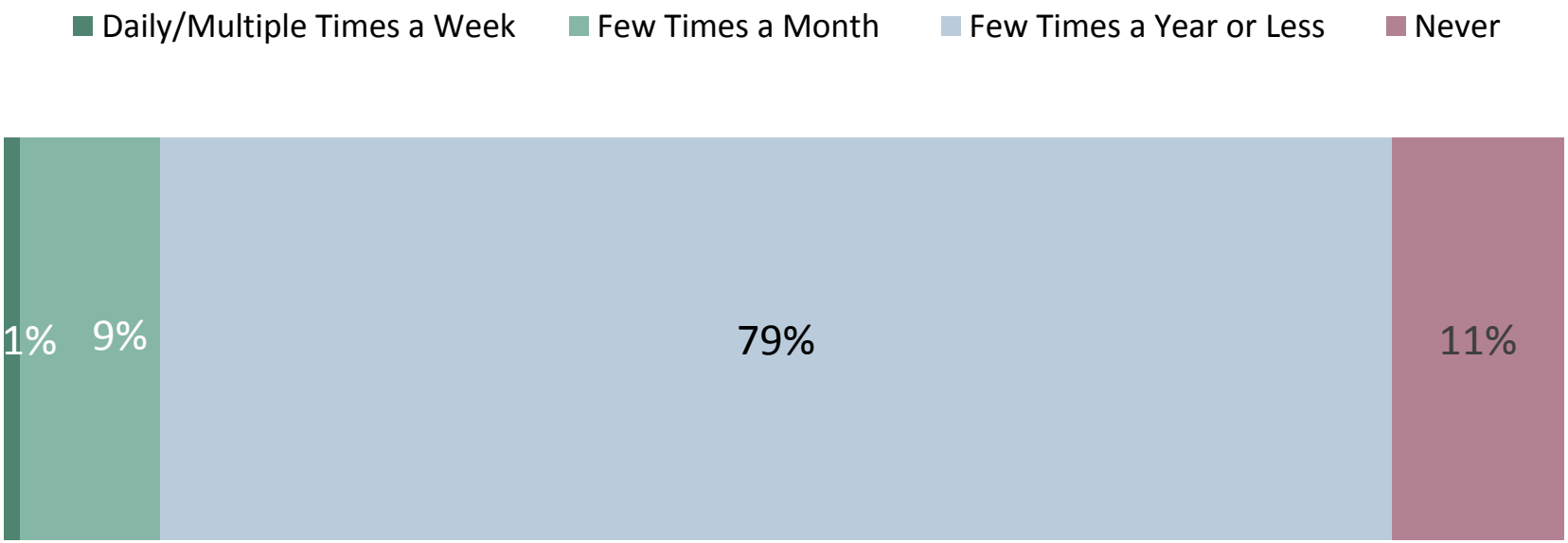
	%
Nothing	26%
Sports Leagues/Sports Classes	15%
Performing/Music/Visual Arts	12%
Swimming for adults/swimming for exercise	9%
Yoga	8%
Exercise classes	7%
Daycare/young children programming	4%
Swimming for children	4%
Handicrafts	4%
Social Dance	3%
After school programming	2%
Nature Education	2%
Gardening	2%
Other	17%
Don't know	4%

Q38. Which types of recreation classes or programs would you like to participate in that are not currently offered by the City of Redmond? ***[OPEN END, Excludes those who left response blank, n=339]***

Art, Music, and Cultural Events

Participation in Art, Music, or Cultural Events in Redmond

Nearly 90-percent of residents say they attend art, music, or cultural events at least a few times a year; very few say they never attend such events.

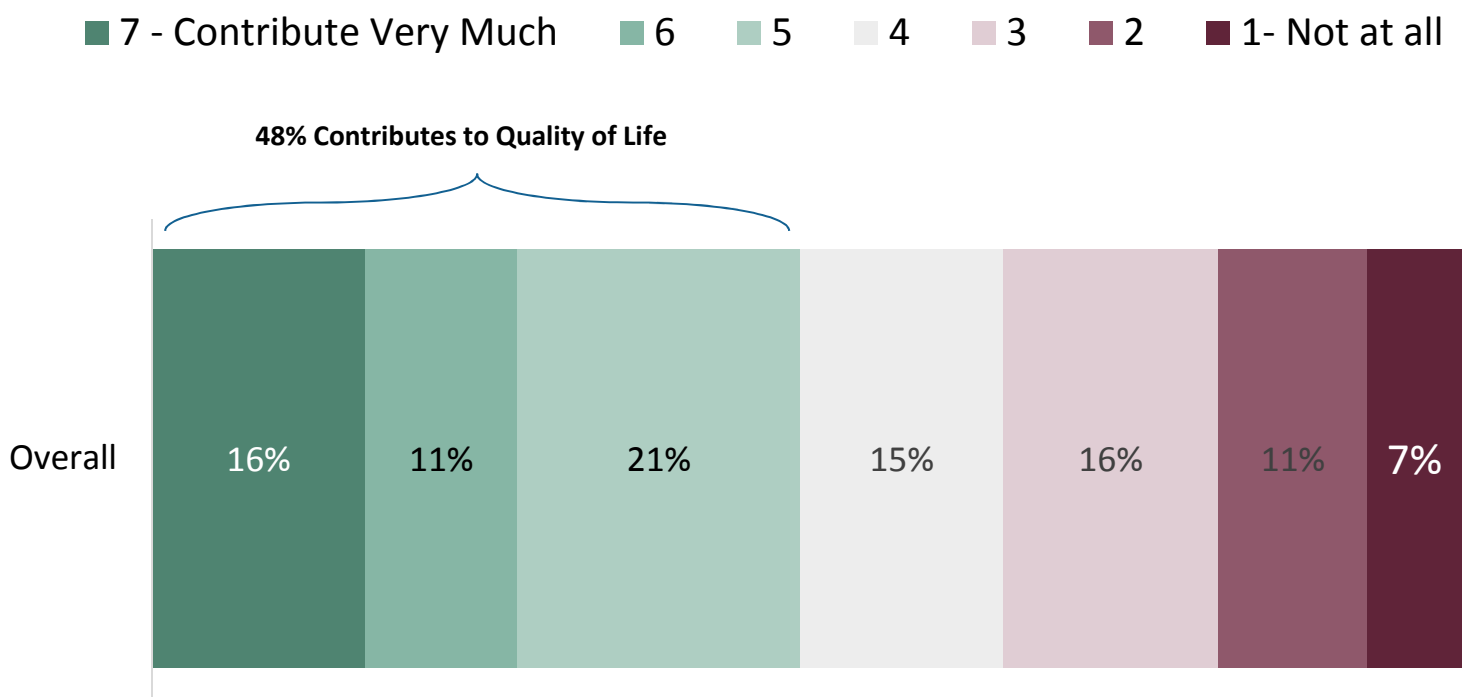


Participate or attend an art, music, or cultural event in Redmond

Q7. On average, how often do you:

Contribution of Music, Art, and Culture

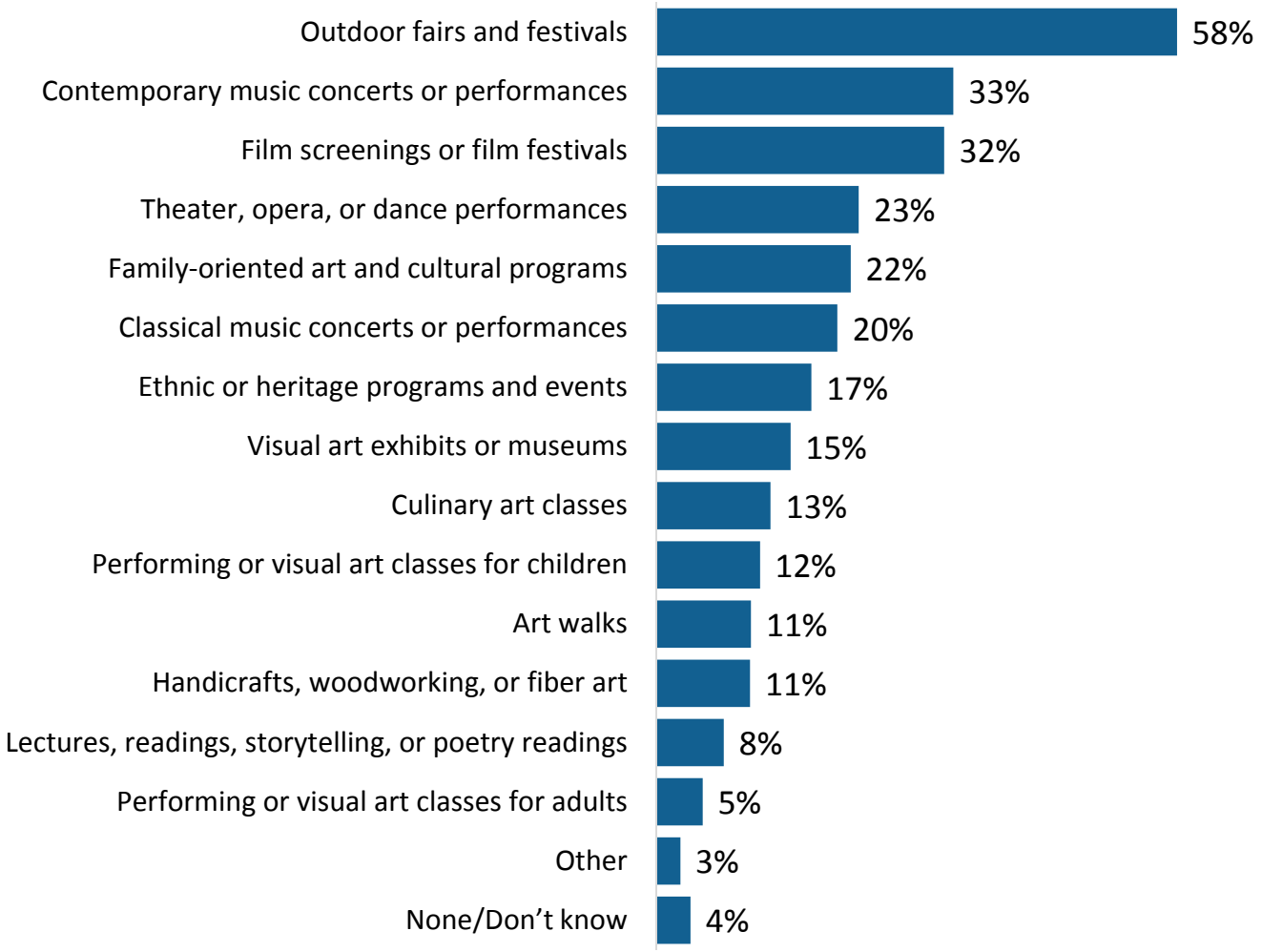
Close to half say art, music, and cultural events contribute to their quality of life in Redmond.



Q57. How much do art, music, and cultural events contribute to your quality of life in Redmond? ***(n=741)***

Interest in Art, Music, and Culture Activities

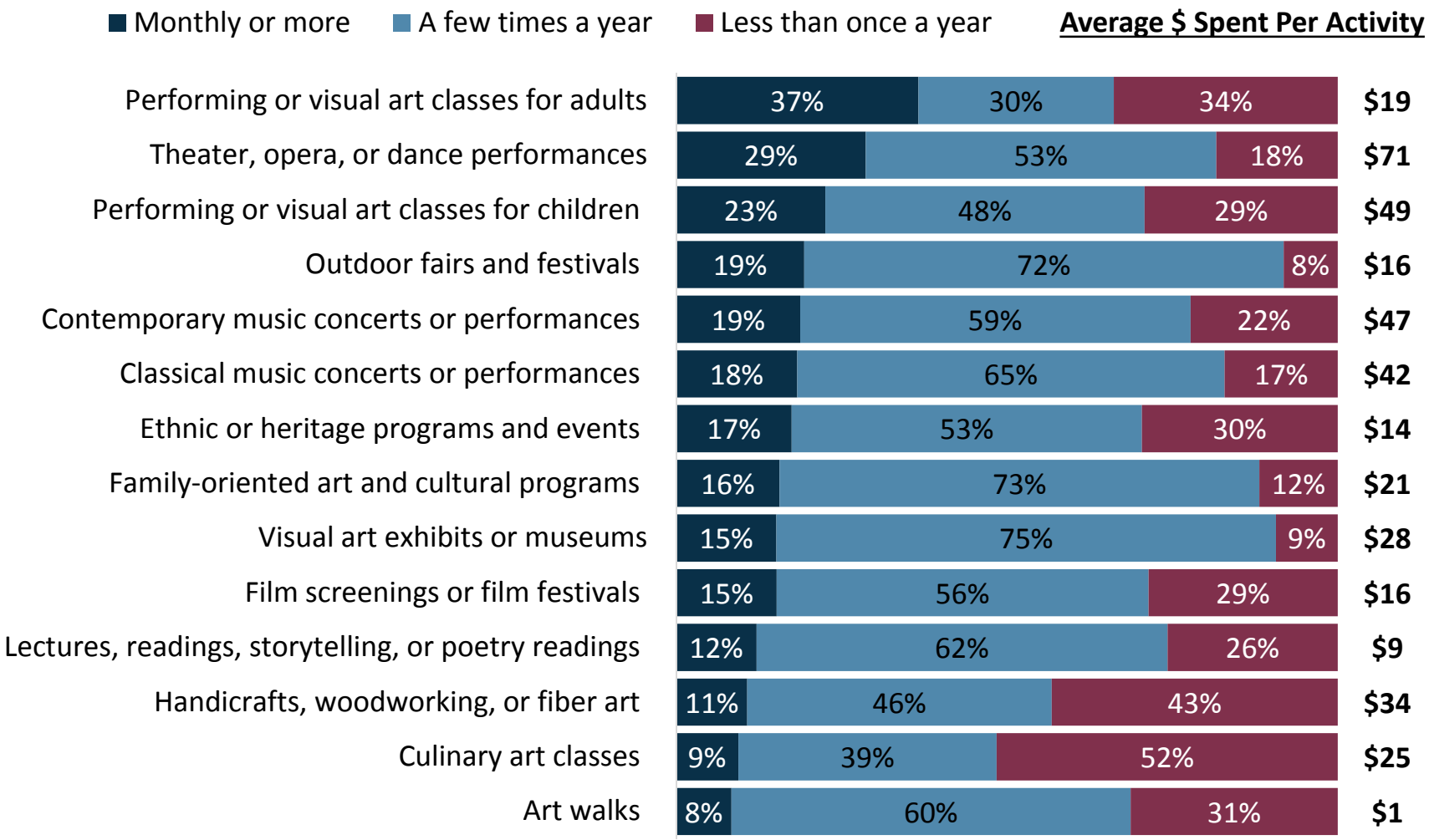
By a wide margin, most are interested in outdoor fairs and festivals. Contemporary music performances and film screenings are also very popular.



Q58. Please select up to the top 3 art, music, or cultural events and activities that interest you the most. ***(n=741)***

Art, Music, Cultural Activities Frequency and Average $ Spent

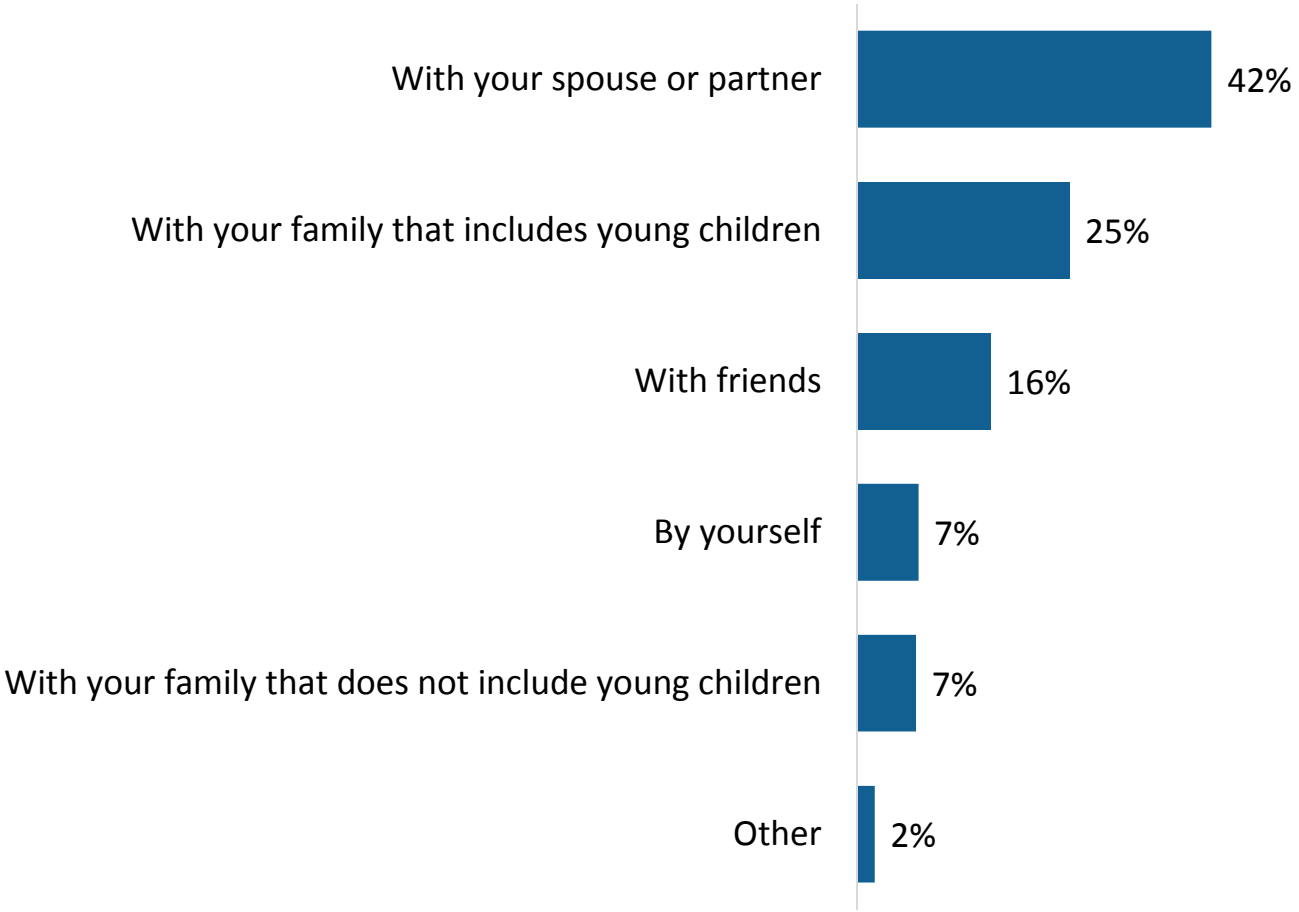
Participation for most activities occurs only a few times a year. In general, residents are not spending a lot of money each time they engage in an arts-oriented activity.



*Q59. How often did you participate in or attend [**activity from Q58**] choice in the last year?*
*Q60. In the last year, what is the average amount you paid each time to participate in **[activity from Q58]***

Attendance of Art, Music, or Cultural Events

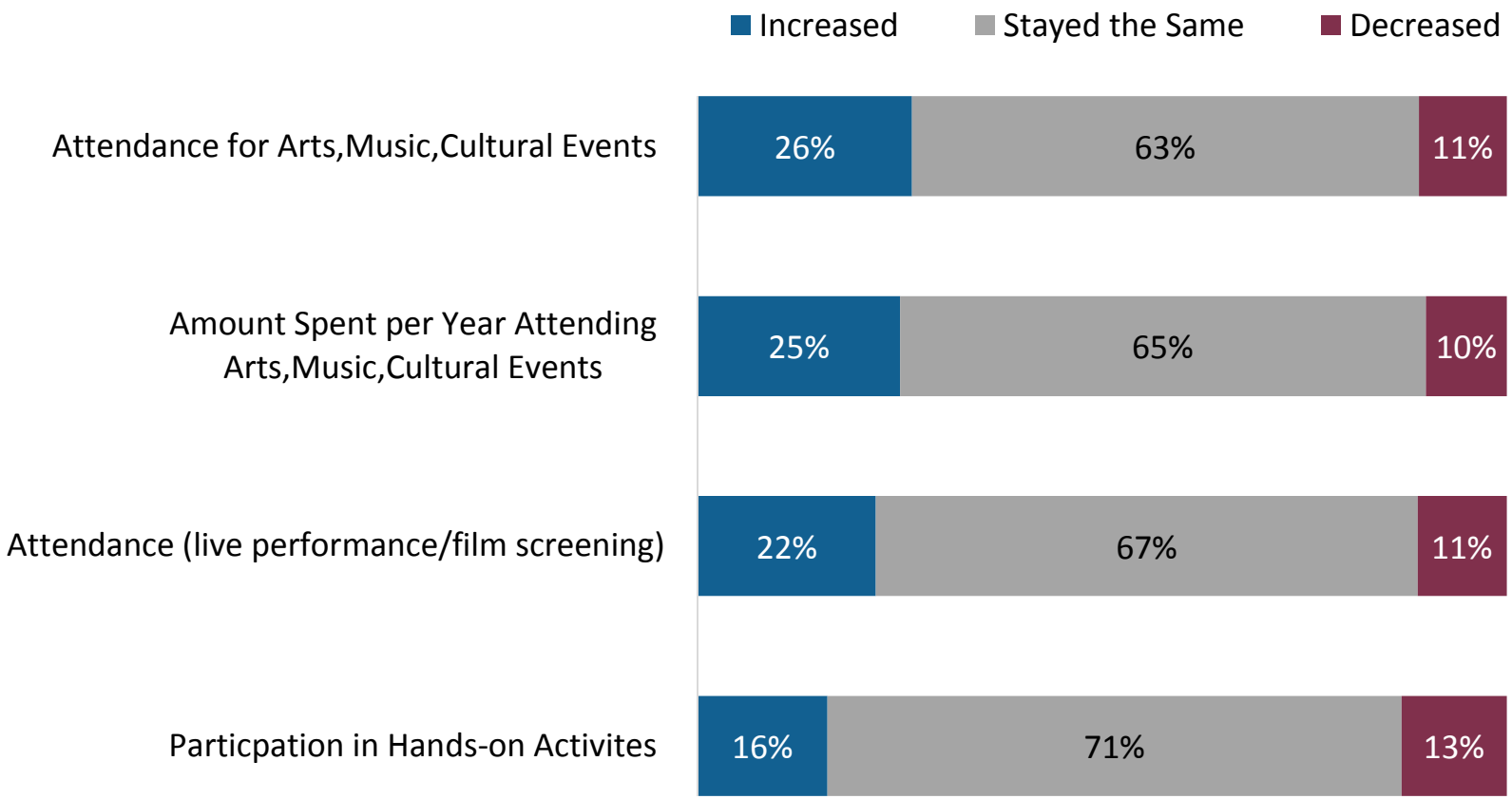
Most attend art, music, or cultural events with their spouse or partner. A quarter attend most often with young children.



*Q68. When you go to an art, music, or cultural event are you usually…**(n=741)***

Attendance for Art, Music, or Cultural Events

The majority of residents say over the last year their attendance, participation, or amount spent in art, music , or cultural events in Redmond has stayed the same.



Q61. Over the course of the past year, has your overall attendance to art, music, or cultural events and activities: ***(n=741)***

Reasons for Increase/Decrease: Open End

Better events/more events/new events were the top mention for increasing attendance. Lack of free time followed by nothing of interest/less events were the top mentions for decreasing attendance.

Increase	%
Better events/More events/New events	43%
Have more free time	19%
Kids are the right age/Kids want to go	10%
Kids getting too old/Kids don't want to go	6%
Retired	4%
More income/can afford more	4%
Unaware of what's offered	4%
Want to get out more/found more offerings I like	3%
Just because/Don't know	2%
Other	9%

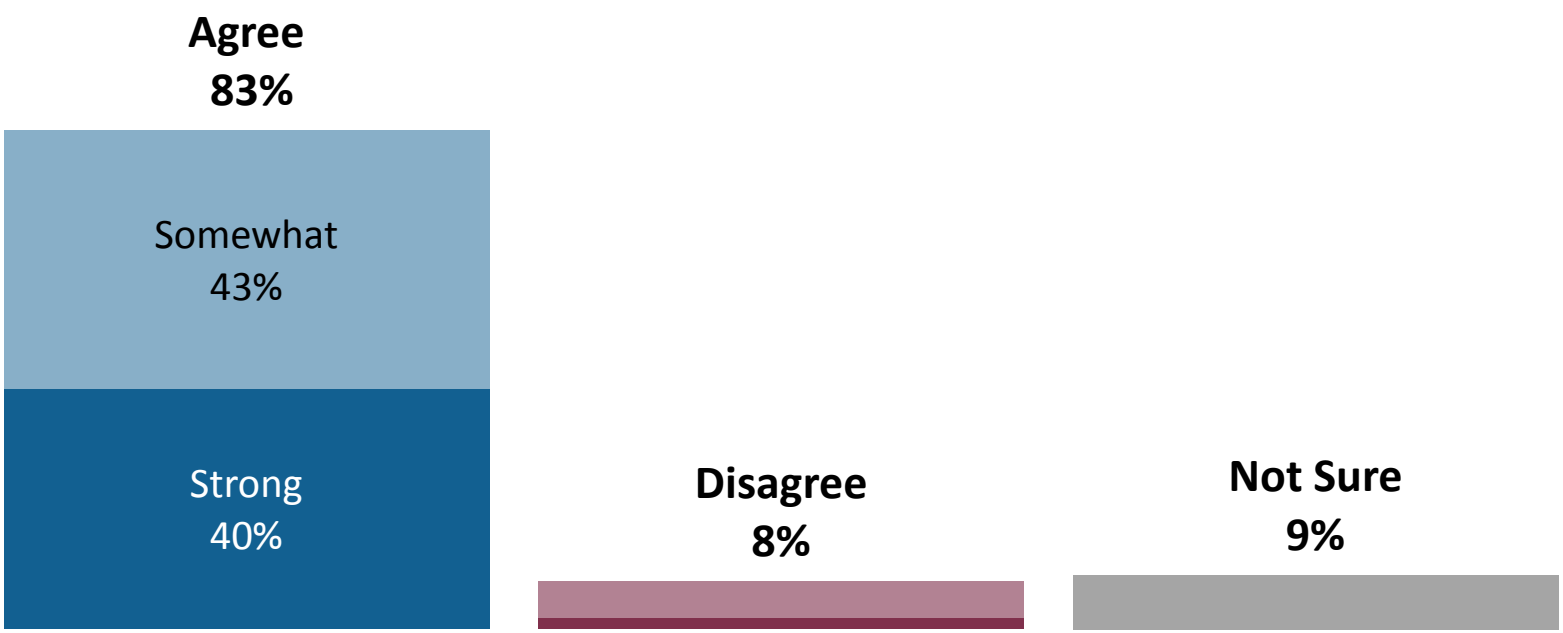
Decrease	%
Not enough free time	25%
Nothing of interest/Less Events	16%
Age/Medical Issues	14%
New Baby/Kids too young/Pregnant	10%
Problems with traffic/parking	5%
Too expensive/Cost	4%
Unaware of what's offered	4%
Have more Free Time	3%
Retired	3%
Other	17%

*Q62. Why has your attendance **[**increased/decreased**]**? **[OPEN END, Excludes those who left response blank, n=220]***

Events/Activities Located in Downtown Redmond

The vast majority of residents say they would attend more events if they were located in Downtown Redmond.

"I would attend and or participate in more art, music, and cultural events or activities if they were located in Downtown Redmond."

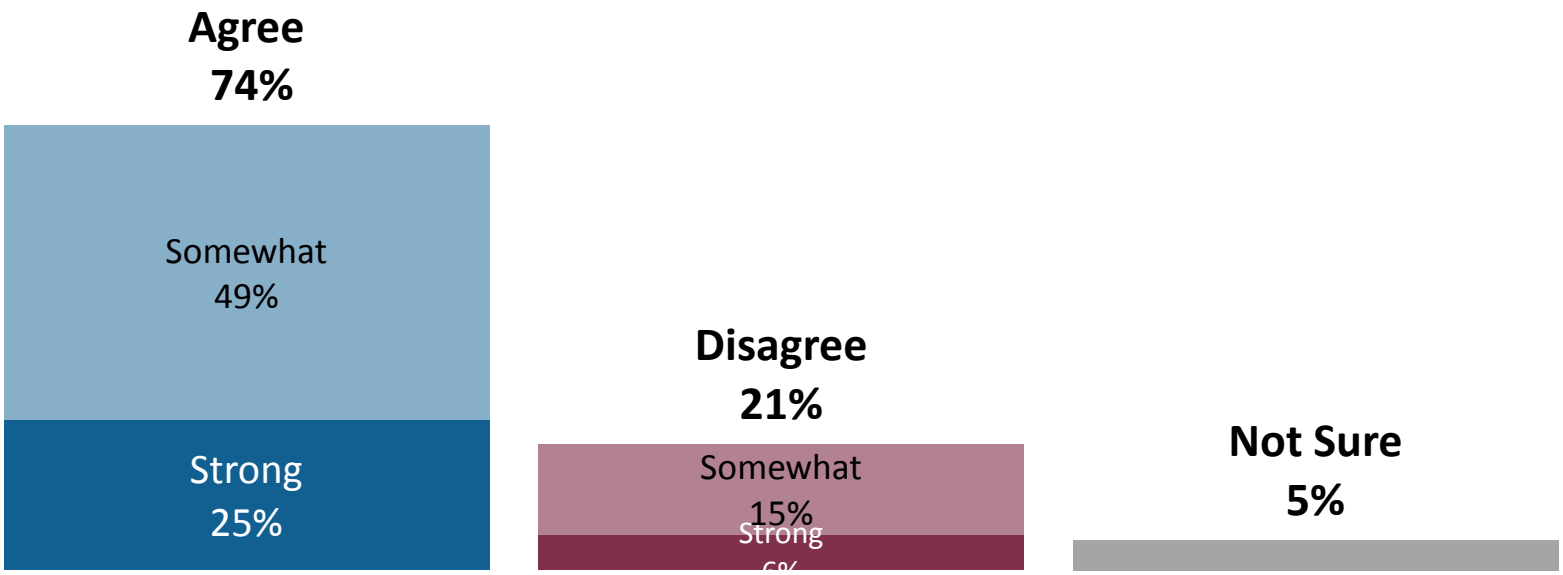


Q69. Please rate how you feel about this statement: ***(n=741)***

Public Art in Redmond

Three-out-of-four residents believe public art is an important part of Redmond and should continue to be funded.

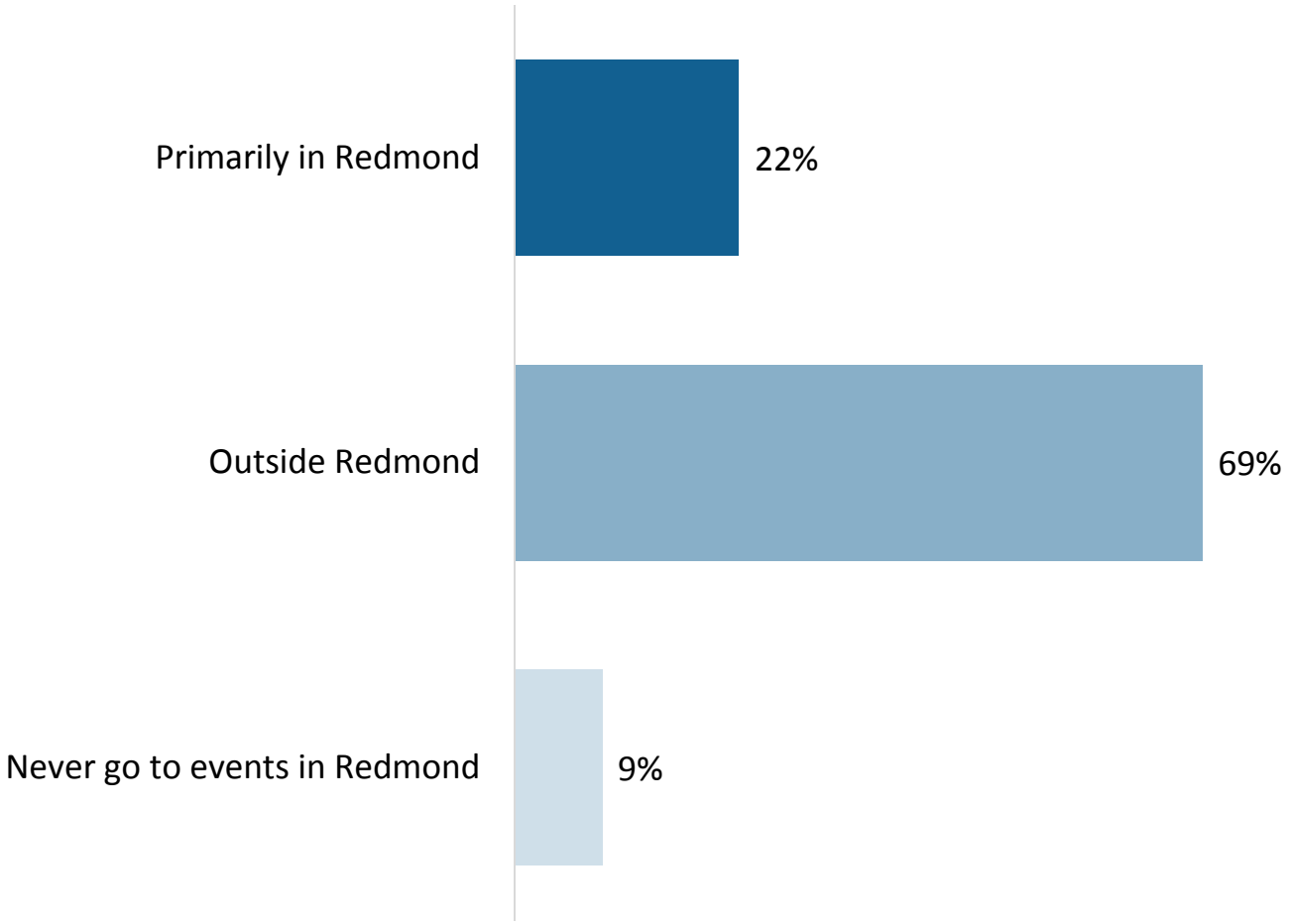
"Public art is an important part of Redmond, and we should continue to fund and expand public art in our community in the years to come."



71. Now for a question about public art. Public art is visual art placed in locations accessible to the public: Please rate how you feel about this statement:

Attendance of Events Redmond

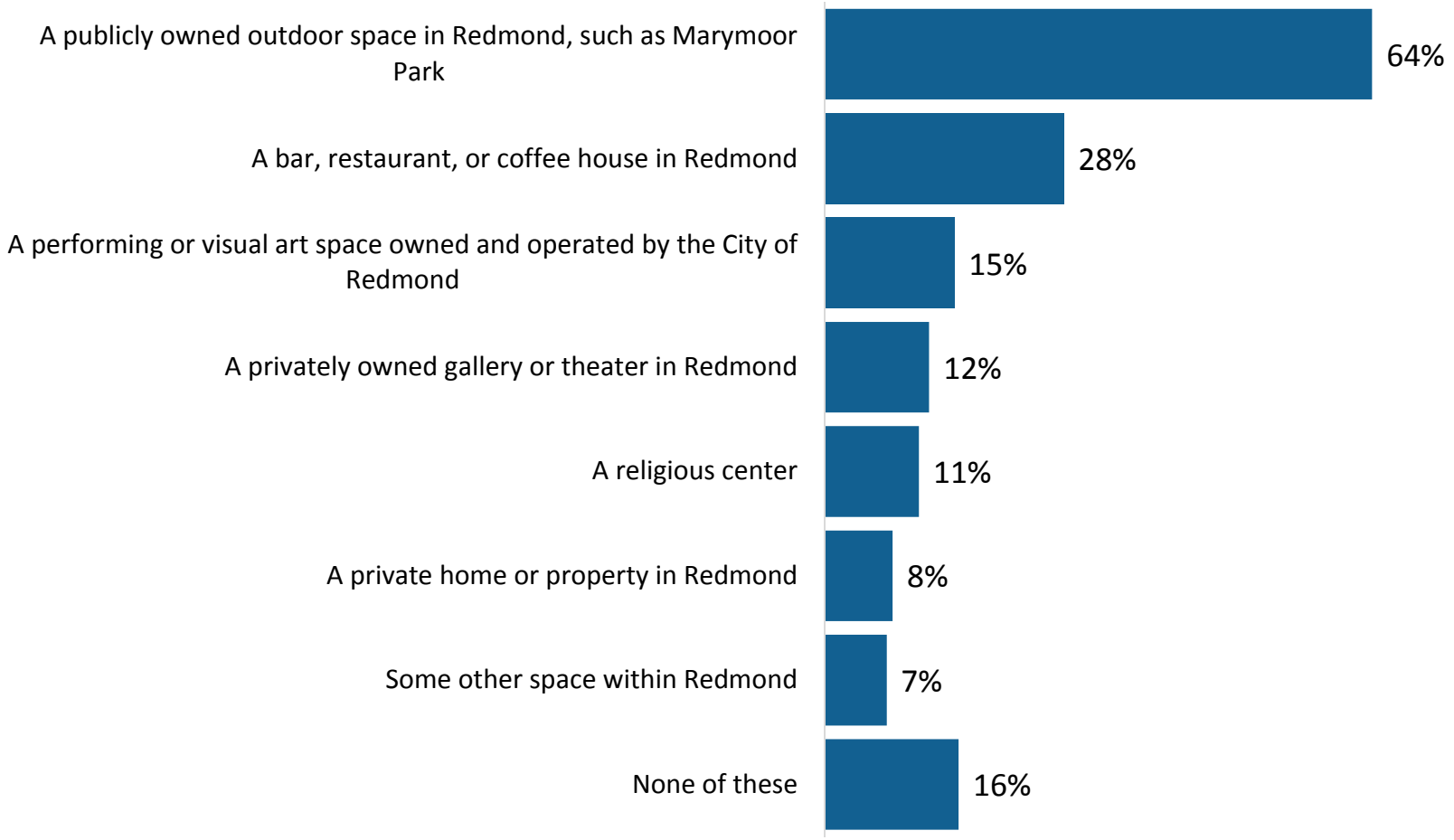
Most residents say they attend art, music, or cultural events outside of Redmond.



Q72. Do you primarily go to art, music, or cultural events in Redmond or outside of Redmond? ***(n=741)***
Q73. Have you gone to an art, music, or cultural event at any of the following places in Redmond? ***(n=741)***

Location of Art, Music, or Cultural Events

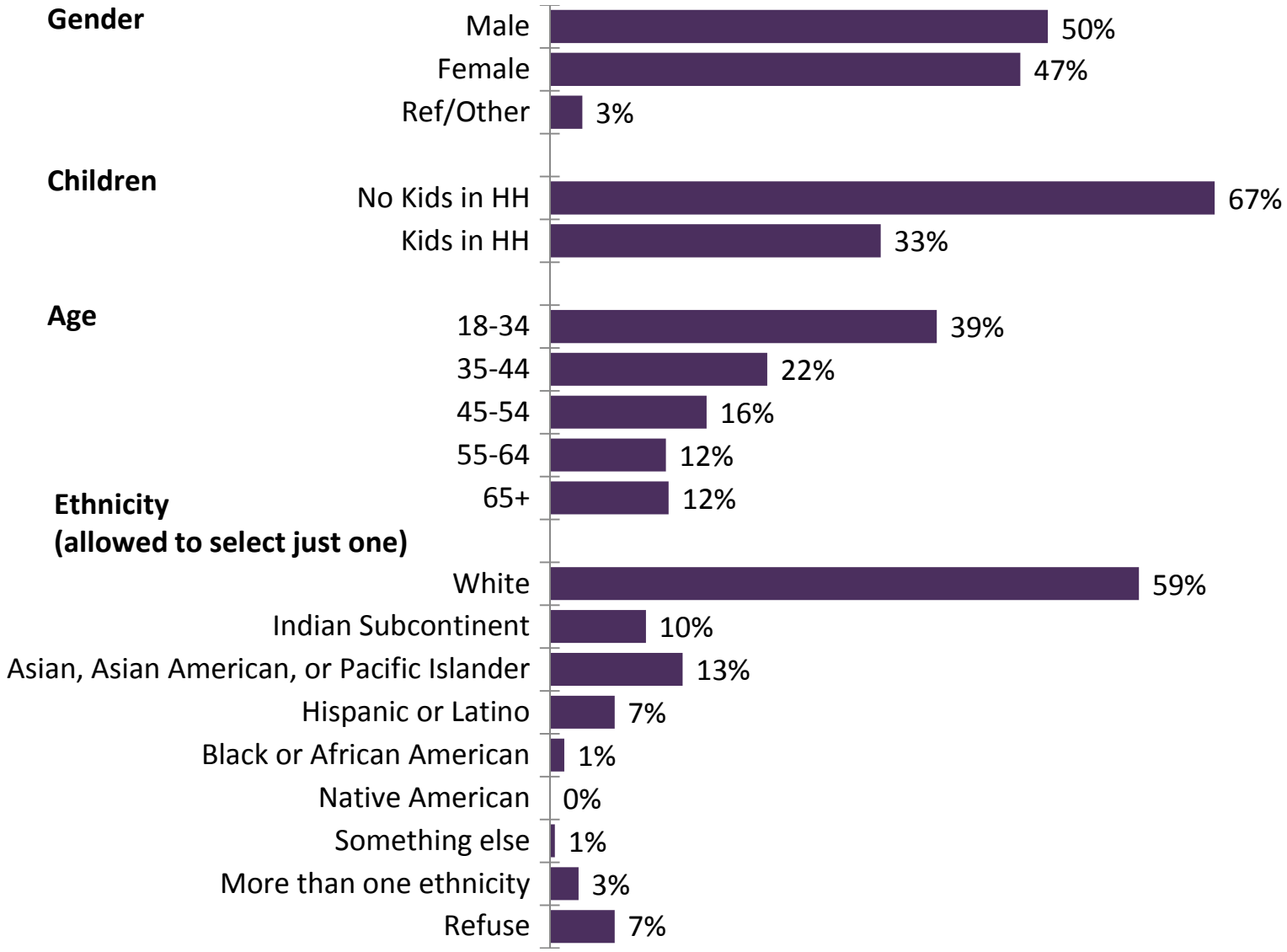
The vast majority have attended an event at an outdoor space. Over quarter say have gone go to a bar, restaurant, or coffee house in Redmond.



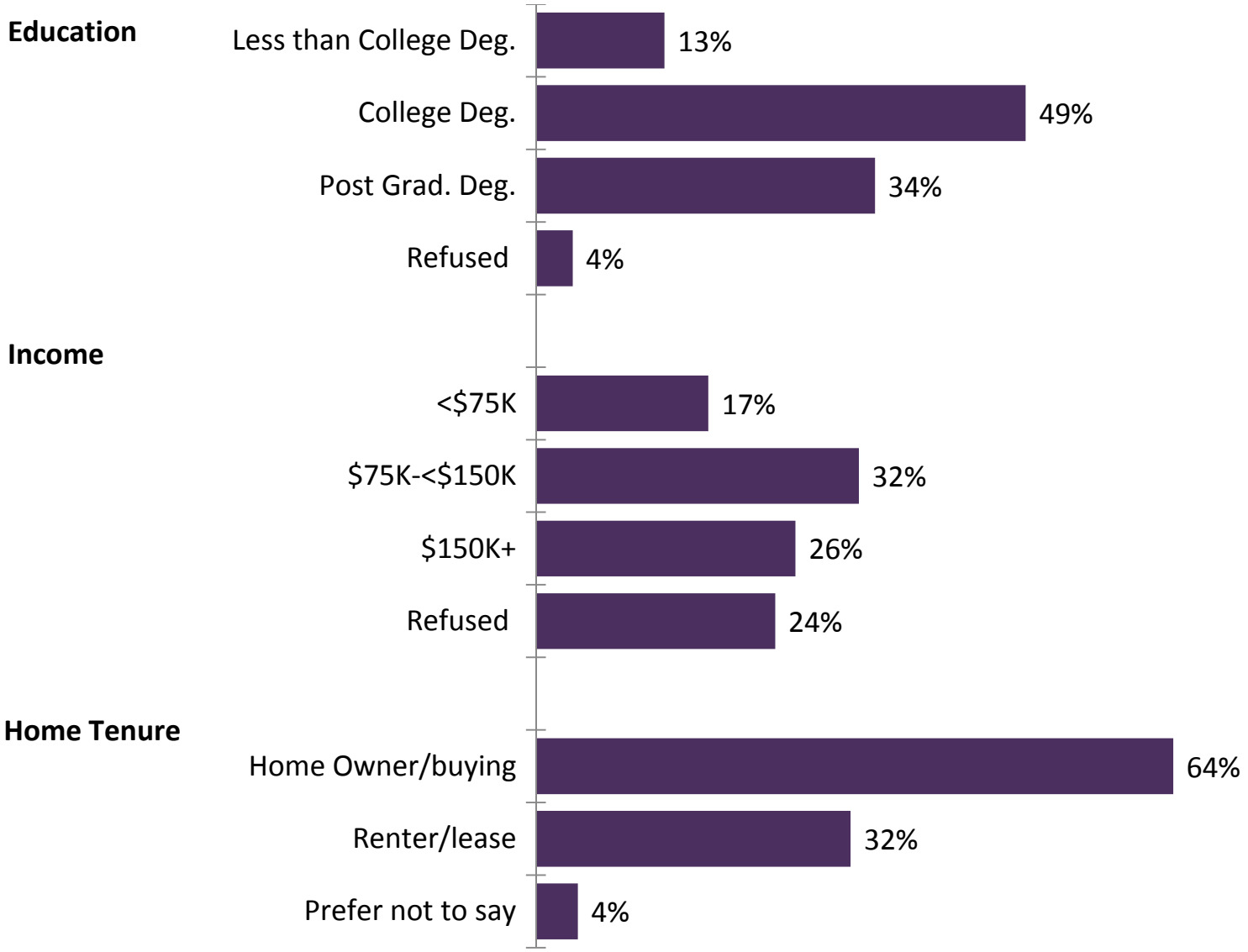
Q73. Have you gone to an art, music, or cultural event at any of the following places in Redmond? ***(n=741)***

Respondent Demographics

Respondent Demographics



Respondent Demographics Cont.



Contacts

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Chapter 3: Strategies & Policies

Redmond's values and the community's aspirations for the future are guiding forces for the development of goals and policies for parks, arts, recreation, culture and conservation in the city.

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Chapter 3: Strategies & Policies

Exhibits

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3.0 Introduction

With the over-arching vision of building community through people, parks, and programs -- the department holds its mission to be leaders in providing sustainable parks, innovative recreation services, and unique arts and cultural experiences that will continue to build a high quality of life for the residents of Redmond. The following department vision, mission statement and values also serve as guides for prioritizing goals and competing objectives:

Department Vision: We build community through people, parks and programs.
Mission Statement: We are leaders in providing sustainable parks, innovative recreation services, unique art and cultural experiences that continue to build a high quality of life in Redmond.
Values:

- ***Innovation:*** We use creative solutions to bring efficiencies to our everyday work.
- ***Teamwork***: By working together, we are dedicated to communicate effectively, collaborate with one another, and hold one another accountable.
- ***Respect, Excellence, and Customer Service:*** We hold people, nature, and our resources in high regard. We strive for high quality results in all of our efforts. We are committed to understand and meet the needs of our public.

The Parks and Recreation Department uses these values, mission, and vision to guide internal and external goals and policies.

This chapter highlights existing and new goals and policies related to parks, trails, arts, recreation, culture, and conservation for the Parks Department that were developed based on outreach, research and analysis conducted for this plan. Updated policies will be proposed for adoption into a 2016 Comprehensive Plan Amendment to the 2010 Plan. The Redmond Comprehensive Plan is the document that provides the overall vision, goals and policies for the entire City. *Exhibit 3.1* displays the Framework Goals for Redmond, which provide overarching guidance for the City.

This chapter also includes the policy structure that guides the work of the City's Parks and Recreation Department. As a "functional plan," the PARCC Plan is the document that provides the approach for implementing those goals and policies related to parks. All the chapters of the PARCC Plan are focused on developing a system of properties, facilities and programs that respond to the direction provided in the Comprehensive Plan and that deliver on the City's priorities that were established through an extensive planning process.

Exhibit 3.1: Selected Goals from Comprehensive Plan

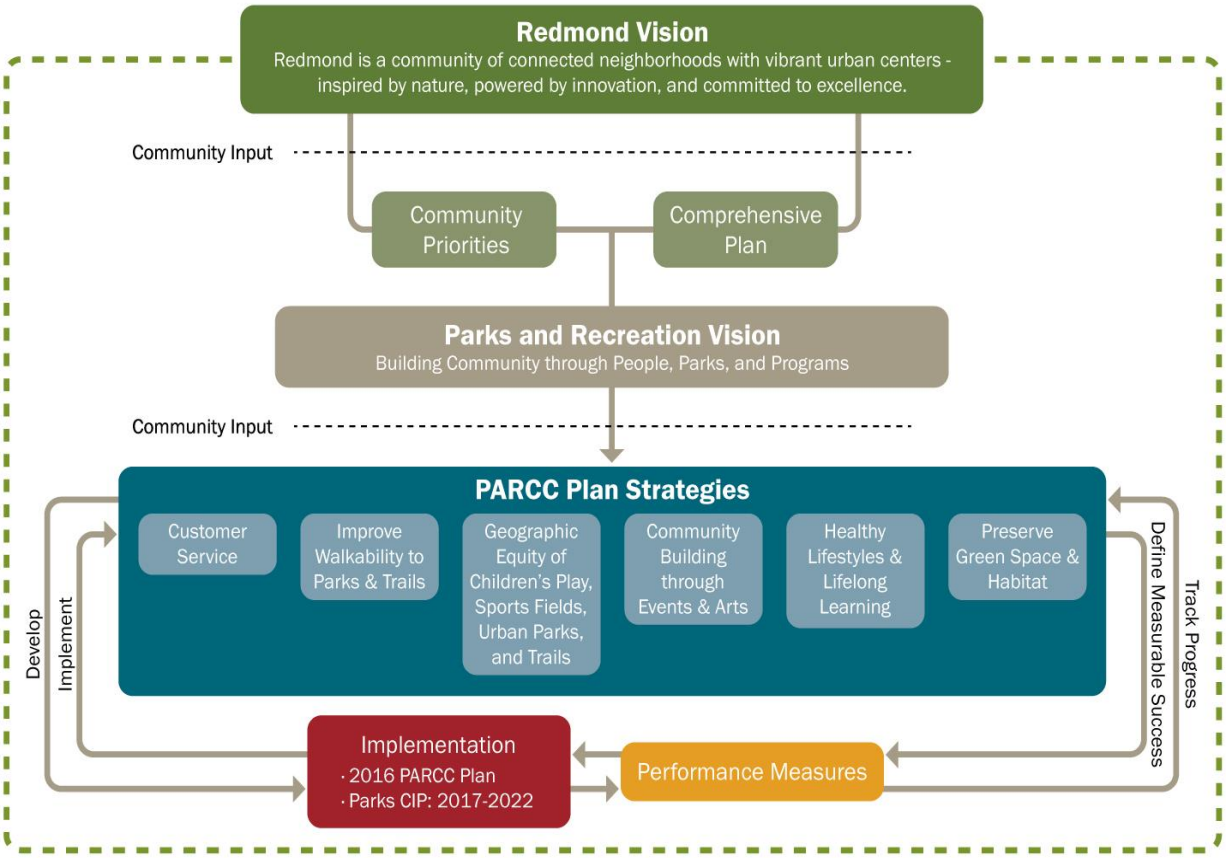
	Goals
1	Conserve agricultural lands and rural areas; protect and enhance the quality of the natural environment; sustain Redmond's natural resources as the City continues to accommodate growth and development
2	Retain and enhance Redmond's distinctive character and high quality of life, including an abundance of parks, open space, good schools and recreational facilities
3	Urban Centers: Support vibrant concentrations of retail, office, service, residential, and recreational activity in Downtown and Overlake
4	Provide opportunities to live a healthy lifestyle, enjoy a variety of community gathering places and celebrate diverse cultural opportunities
5	Provide convenient, safe and environmentally friendly transportation connections within Redmond and between Redmond and other communities for people and goods

3.1 Strategic Framework

As with all of the City's functional plans, the PARCC Plan flows first from the overall city vision and is guided by both the community priorities and the City's Comprehensive Plan. The following exhibit depicts the overall strategic framework reflected in this PARCC Plan update.

Exhibit 3.2: Strategic Framework for PARCC Plan

The diagram below shows the relationship between the different plans, policies, and actors that guide and evaluate all actions of the Redmond Parks Department



The vision for the Parks and Recreation Department is also depicted in this figure, which leads to six key strategies identified as crucial to achieve the vision.

Chapter 3: Strategies & Policies

Implementation is proposed through a list of actions which are described in detail in the PARCC Plan and Parks Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). Performance measures have been developed as an assessment tool for measuring the City's progress toward implementing the strategies and achieving the Parks and Recreation Department vision. Performance measures are monitored and reported annually to the City Council in the form of Dashboard Measure updates, and to the public in the form of Community Indicators.

Exhibit 3.3: 6 Key Strategies

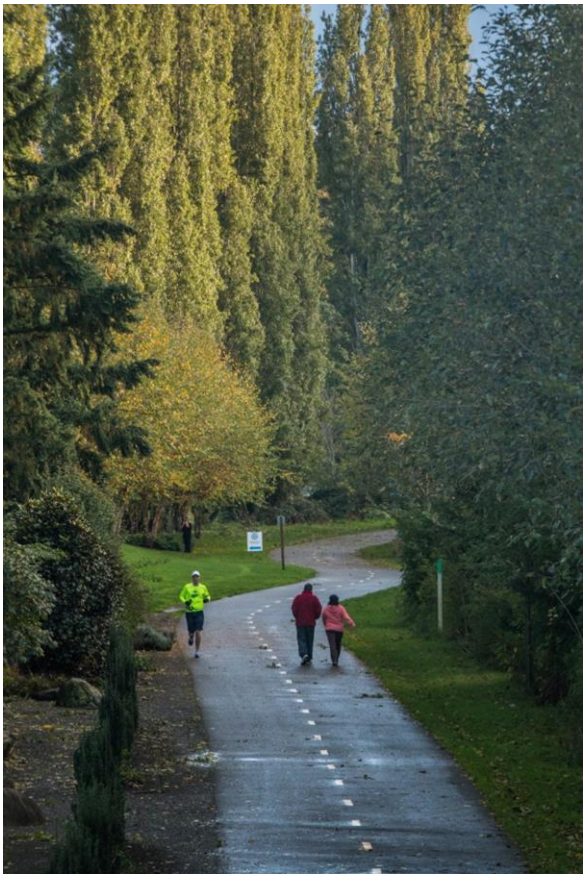
3.1.1 Key Strategies

The centerpiece of this framework approach is a series of strategies that are embedded both in the vision narrative and throughout the PARCC Plan. While most of these strategies have been identified in previous efforts, this plan is the first time they are called out as "key strategies." Each strategy provides the rationale for identifying projects and programs for the upcoming years. Performance measures will be used to evaluate progress on these strategies over time. The key strategies are shown in *Exhibit 3.3*.

3.1.2 Performance Measures Community Indicators

In 2005, the City began publishing an annual Community Indicators Report to track progress toward achieving the community's goals as described in the Redmond Comprehensive Plan. Specific Community Indicators for the Parks and Recreation Department include:

- Access to parks
- Variety of community gathering places and diverse cultural opportunities
- Attendance at large events
- Enrollment in recreational and cultural programs
- Volunteer efforts



Above: *Community members can access several parks in downtown from the growing trail system.*

Exhibit 3.4: Results from the 2016 Community Indicators Report

The City of Redmond met the goal of promoting a variety of community gathering places and diverse cultural opportunities by having a total of 148,513 people participating in City recreation programs during the year 2015-2016. This is a slight overall increase compared to 2014 and there was an increase in participation in 2015 in four of six age groups.

Exhibit 3.5: Parks & Recreation Department Budgeting by Priorities Performance Measures

Measures selected to be evaluated each year include:	
1	Improve the trail level of service per 1,000 people.
2	Percent of residents and businesses satisfied with the quality of Redmond's parks, trails and open spaces.
3	Percent of residents satisfied with maintenance of parks, trails, and open space.
4	Percent of residents satisfied with the condition of parks, trails and open space.
5	Percent of residents feeling informed about planning meetings and events via broad and inclusive communication strategies.
6	Annual number of volunteer hours performed for stewardship opportunities.
7	Total acres of land enrolled in active management for restoration.
8	Average annual maintenance labor hours in active community parks.
9	Average maintenance labor hours/year for neighborhood parks.
10	Number of annual arts and event program hours.
11	Number of learning/enrichment classes offered annually.
12	Percent of residents and workers responding positively to a survey question that rate the overall sense of connection to the community.
13	Percent residents self-reported general health fair or poor per King County City Health Indicator surveys.
14	Percentage of city park assets that are managed using the *Lucity* asset management system.

Budgeting by Priorities

The City engages residents to consider priority issues during the development of the biennial budget. This ensures that each budget cycle "buys" only those services most valued by the residents. As a result, the City of Redmond budget is focused on community priorities and not its organizational structure. The six priority areas that are reconsidered each budget cycle are:

- Vibrant Economy
- Clean and Green
- Diverse and Connected Community
- Infrastructure
- Responsible Government
- Safety

The priority areas for the Parks and Recreation Department budget offers are typically "Clean and Green" and "Diverse and Connected Community." Budget offers include a narrative that describes the public benefit of the work proposed for funding as well as performance measures to support the proposal and track progress.

Exhibit 3.5 provides a list of those items that were selected to be measured to determine how well the City is progressing toward serving the community. A report is prepared annually that provides numerical data for these as well as other items and provides a six-year trend analysis.

3.2 Comprehensive Plan Guiding Policies

The PARCC Plan is the functional plan intended to describe how the department will implement the policies in the Comprehensive Plan. All of the relevant Comprehensive Plan goals and policies were reviewed and analyzed in developing the strategies for this plan. The following existing goals and policies on *Exhibit 3.6* were instrumental in the development of the PARCC Plan priorities and are attributed to the applicable section of the Comprehensive Plan.

Exhibit 3.6: Comprehensive Plan Goals & Policies

Framework	
FW-22	Make each neighborhood a better place to live or work by preserving and fostering each neighborhood's unique character and preparation for a sustainable future, while providing for compatible growth in residences and other land uses, such as businesses, services or parks.
FW-29	Maintain and promote a vibrant system of parks and trails that are sustainably designed, preserve various types of habitat and protect the natural beauty of Redmond.
FW-30	Provide citizens of all ages with diverse and accessible recreational and cultural opportunities, including active recreation and social and educational activities that change with trends in the city's demographics.
Parks and Recreation	
PR-06	Encourage development of community gathering places with interactive recreational, sensory and contemplative elements, such as water features, public art, community gardens and picnic areas into public and private projects.
Natural Environment	
NE-10	Support sustainable development and strive towards becoming a sustainable community.
Community Character and Historic Preservation	
CC-12	Facilitate the development of a diverse set of recreational and cultural programs that celebrate Redmond's heritage and cultural diversity, such as: • Visual, literary and performing arts; • A historical society; and • An active parks and recreation program.
CC-29	Coordinate the development of parks and trails and the acquisition of open space with the preservation, restoration, and use of heritage properties.
Economic Vitality	
EV-5	Recognize that a healthy natural environment is a significant community amenity that attracts people and investments and contributes to Redmond's economic vitality and sustainability.
EV-18	Support the economic vitality of the city by encouraging investments in the arts and cultural activities and through the use of superior urban design.
Capital Facilities	
CF-15	Aggressively pursue funding from other levels of government, nonprofit and private agencies to accomplish the City of Redmond's capital investment program, while optimizing use of City resources. As appropriate, pursue alternative financing strategies such as public-private partnerships to further support the capital program.
Urban Centers	
UC-17	Promote the vision of the parks, plazas, art, pathways, and open spaces in the urban centers as being part of a cohesive system of public spaces that is integral to distinguishing the urban centers as "people places."
DT-8	Create a phasing plan for the development of the Redmond Central Connector that includes the regional trail; park, art, plaza and historical features; utilities; and transit features to ensure efficiency in constructing multiple capital projects with the Connector.
OV-20	Recognize the urban park and open space system in Overlake Village as the neighborhood's highest-priority park and recreation need. Achieve the park and open space system through a strategy of City investment together with encouraging future development to include plazas, artwork, and other recreation opportunities that augment and enhance public park infrastructure.

3.3 Proposed Policies for the Parks, Recreation and Arts Element

The following list of policies is proposed for the 2016 Comprehensive Plan Amendment. These proposed policies have been developed through an extensive review process by public members of the Parks and Trails Commission, Arts and Culture Commission, Planning Commission, City Council, the public and City staff from multiple departments. This policy update features the following types of changes:

- Removed redundancies
- Clarified meanings
- Simplified language
- Reorganized policy sections
- Added new policies for:
  - Cultural arts
  - Conservation
  - Park Maintenance and Operations

Appendix 3A provides detailed changes to policies adopted by this plan.

3.3.1 Parks, Arts, Recreation, Culture and Conservation System

These policies are focused on building an integrated PARCC system that:

- Reflects the Department's Mission Statement
- Exhibits the values of arts and culture and sustainability
- Addresses the needs of Redmond's fast changing and diverse population
- Creates a healthy, connected community

Policies:

PR-1 Provide sustainable parks, trails and recreation centers that support healthy recreation and community building opportunities, innovative recreation programs, and unique art and cultural experiences that continue to build a high quality of life in Redmond.

PR-2 Maintain a PARCC Plan that is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, and is flexible in how it addresses:

a. The City's culturally diverse population and recreational needs;
b. Accessibility;
c. Cultural and arts programs; and
d. Park, trail and recreation levels of service standards.

PR-3 Provide opportunities to improve personal health and community connections by providing a variety of parks and recreation facilities and programs.

PR-4 Encourage conservation and sustainability throughout all aspects of the Redmond parks and recreation system by preserving and restoring significant natural areas, protecting natural resources, and incorporating sustainable design, construction, renovation and maintenance of facilities

PR-5 Provide a vibrant cultural arts program that:

- Builds community character and promotes public participation in the arts;
- Supports Redmond's identity as a diverse, innovative, and intellectual community;
- Strengthens cultural and economic vitality in the urban centers;
- Contributes to the quality of life of residents;
- Attracts and retains people and businesses in Redmond; and
- Activates the public realm with signature art and cultural festivals and events.

3.3.2 Levels of Service

Level of service is a tool that measures how much service is provided to the community. Since the last PARCC Plan update, the Washington Recreation and Conservation Office developed new guidance on level of service and estimating future need, and the City re-evaluated level of service methodologies to comply with the guidance and to meet Redmond community member expectations for service. These proposed policies address the goals and methodology for the quantity and location of parks, park amenities, and trails provided throughout the city.

Policies:

PR-6 Develop and maintain level of service standards for parks, trails, children's play features, and sports and fitness facilities based on service area and population.

PR-7 Distribute parks, trails, and associated recreational amenities throughout Redmond to improve walkability and provide geographically equitable distribution.

PR-8 Account for school properties and non-Redmond parks, trails, and recreational amenities within the city and within walking distance of the city.

PR-9 Improve the connectivity of Redmond's neighborhoods so that residents and workers have convenient access to parks and trails within 1/4 mile of their home or work.

Exhibit 3.7: Levels of Service

Levels of Service Categories		
1	**Sports & Fitness Facilities**	Provide a sports or fitness amenity in half mile service areas across the city. For sites that contain a larger number of sports and fitness facilities, such as Marymoor Park, the service area is increased to one mile.
2	**Children's Play Features**	Provide play features within a half mile service area of residential areas across the city. For sites that contain a larger number of children's play features, such as Grass Lawn Park, the service area is increased to one mile.
3	**Resource Parks**	Continue to enhance natural areas within all parks and especially in resource parks to improve tree canopy health and coverage in an effort to meet a citywide tree canopy coverage goal of 45 percent. Strategically acquire new land to preserve high quality forested areas and habitat.
4	**Urban Parks**	Provide park land in urban centers that accommodate events of 10,000 people in one or more parks. Park land in each urban center should provide a variety of uses including active park land, respite opportunities for residents and workers, as well as flexible space for community-wide events and programs.
5	**Park & Trail Connectivity**	Build a park system that allows every resident and worker to walk a quarter mile or less to a park or trail in Redmond. Conduct a GIS based assessment to prioritize a project list. Connectivity Score: Identifies areas of need based on low pedestrian/bike connectivity Gap Analysis: Measures the current service level against the service standard to provide the gap in service for the trail system

PR-10 Develop distinctive parks in the Downtown and Overlake urban centers that serve local needs for neighborhood gathering places, recreation, public art, and to provide cultural programming and events to support the broader community's needs and support the city's economic vitality.

PR-11 Preserve and enhance natural areas within parks to help increase citywide tree canopy.

3.3.3 Park and Recreation Facility Development

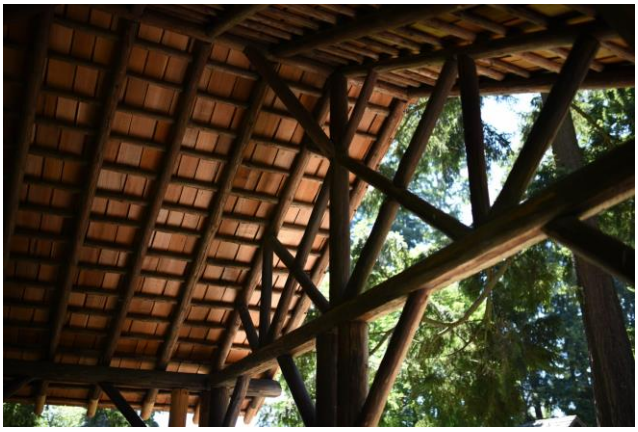
The City has a wide range of properties and assets in its parks system. The following policies address important values in developing properties, improving existing facilities both in terms of facility quality and the range of uses offered at each location, integrating art into park design, and meeting the needs of park users of all abilities.

Policies:

PR-12 Encourage parks, beautification areas, and gathering places throughout the city by coordinating planning efforts with other City departments and private development early in the planning process.

PR-13 Design and construct park facilities in a manner that is compatible with the surrounding neighborhood and is sensitive to the environment.

PR-14 Allow use of natural areas, open space corridors and sensitive habitats at a level that will not compromise the environmental integrity of the area.



Above: Picnic Shelter at Grass Lawn Park

PR-15 Integrate public art and park design from the onset of facility planning to create dynamic and interesting public places that are informed by the themes and platforms identified in the Public Art Plan.

PR-16 Design new and renovated facilities using appropriate technology, construction materials and maintenance procedures to gain cost efficiencies and conserve resources.

PR-17 Encourage development of outdoor plazas and squares within public and private developments in the Downtown and Overlake urban centers for community events, visual and performance based public art opportunities, and to encourage community connections.

PR-18 Develop facilities and partnerships to introduce and educate the public about the rich natural environment of Redmond. Facilities for environmental education and stewardship could include features like classroom or exhibit space, overlooks of natural features, and a citywide interpretative program for shorelines, streams, native growth protection areas, aquifers and other important natural systems by the appropriate agencies or City departments. (SMP)

PR-19 Replace, renovate and expand existing indoor recreation facilities, or provide new ones, to make spaces available for:

a) Community recreation;
b) Swimming and aquatics;
c) Senior activities;
d) Teen activities;
e) Activities for children and adults of all abilities;
f) Cultural arts;
g) Community gatherings; and
h) Athletic facilities.

PR-20 Prepare a plan to meet the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements for outdoor recreation facilities. Design and renovate identified parks and recreational facilities in a manner that will, where feasible, provide safe and accessible use by all persons. (SMP)

PR-21 Assess and appropriately manage risk during the design of parks and recreation facilities.

PR-22 Support and enhance the historic resources within the park and recreation system, including Historic Landmarks.

PR-23 Maintain the historic character of the farmsteads in Redmond through preservation, design and interpretation.

PR-24 Acquire land and develop parks in areas that are experiencing or expected to have significant growth, such as the Downtown and Overlake urban centers, or areas identified as having a deficiency.

3.3.4 Coordination and Communication

The City will continue to foster relationships and shared facilities with other agencies and organizations that have an interest in the health, well-being and cultural growth of Redmond residents and workers. The unique needs of Redmond's diverse community will be identified by using comprehensive and inclusive planning processes that reach a broad spectrum of people.

Policies:

PR-25 Coordinate short-term and long-term plans for the acquisition, planning, development, use and programming of the PARCC system and adjacent non-City park facilities with City departments, King County, Lake Washington School District, other governmental agencies, and private organizations and individuals to maximize resources, develop joint facilities when appropriate, and avoid duplication of facilities and services.

PR-26 Develop an interlocal agreement with King County to allow the City to provide permits for the development of City parks within unincorporated King County.

PR-27 Encourage property developers, sports organizations and non-profits to develop and manage private park facilities to serve the larger community.

PR-28 Actively engage community members during the planning process for new projects. Reach out to a wide variety of people through multiple avenues, and identify facilities desired by those who live and work in Redmond.

PR-29 Strengthen volunteerism with an outreach program to encourage community participation.

3.3.5 Funding Strategies

The City will continue to identify and develop innovative ways to finance an extensive list of capital projects, as well as provide funding for long-term maintenance of facilities and programming for arts and community events. Innovative strategies such as sponsorships and naming rights could be explored for events, facilities and other amenities.

PR-30 Develop long-term finance strategies that address the funding needs for future capital projects, public art, and maintenance and operations.

PR-31 Prepare, as part of the PARCC Plan, six-year, ten-year and twenty-year capital project improvement plans for a parks and recreation system that serves those who live and work in Redmond and planned growth, is financially feasible, and can be funded at a level which allows for a reasonable implementation schedule.

PR-32 Explore innovative funding approaches and partnerships with public agencies and private entities for access, acquisition, development and joint maintenance of parks, trails, open space and the arts.

PR-33 Establish and implement financial goals, cost recovery targets, and a subsidy allocation model to inform recreation program decision making.

PR-34 Encourage the acquisition of property which will provide access to shorelines and local streams, with emphasis on areas where current and anticipated development patterns are unlikely to provide access or where there are significant access needs. Promote the creation of open space corridors along these water resources to provide for passive recreation and wildlife habitat. (SMP)

3.3.6 Recreation Programs

Understanding the evolving Redmond population and their recreation needs will guide the programs and recreational opportunities offered by the City. A balance of services is needed for a population that ranges from toddlers to seniors, is one of the fastest growing populations of color, and includes a wide range of recreational interests and cultural traditions. Reducing barriers to participation is a goal of the department. These policies also highlight the demand for indoor recreation programs and the need for new and different indoor recreational facilities, including aquatics.

Policies:

PR-35 Provide comprehensive and quality recreation, arts, social enrichment, sports, and fitness programs for the community that are:

a) Enriching;
b) Affordable;
c) Suitable for all age groups;
d) Inclusive;
e) Community focused; and
f) Offered at a variety of locations in the city, throughout the year.

PR-36 Foster a healthy community by providing active recreation and educational programming that emphasizes access to a variety of fitness programs, and reduces barriers to participation through means such as beginner level and drop-in classes.

PR-37 Partner with and encourage businesses and community organizations to provide programming and community events that expand recreation opportunities.

PR-38 Provide educational and hands-on recreational opportunities that explore the history of Redmond through historic parks, farms, structures, artifacts, natural environment and cultural life.

PR-39 Continue to give those who live or work in Redmond priority in registering for parks and recreation programs and in renting facilities.

PR-40 Develop an understanding of the cultural and linguistic diversity in the community, and respond with appropriate programming, services, and accompanying communications and marketing materials.

PR-41 Provide a variety of recreational programs that meet the community's demands for swimming and aquatic activities, dance and movement, gymnasium-based sports, and other activities suitable for a recreation and aquatics center.

PR-42 Allow concessions within parks where such uses support the enjoyment of the park and do not have adverse effects on neighboring property.

3.3.7 Trails

These policies support the development of an extensive trail system with connections between neighborhoods and a larger hierarchy of trails. Trails support walking which continues to be one of the most common recreational activities for Redmond residents, and across the state and country. Trail types, based on design standards, are illustrated in *Exhibit 3.8*.

Policies:

PR-43 Develop and promote an interconnected community through trails and pathways easily accessed by a variety of trail users.

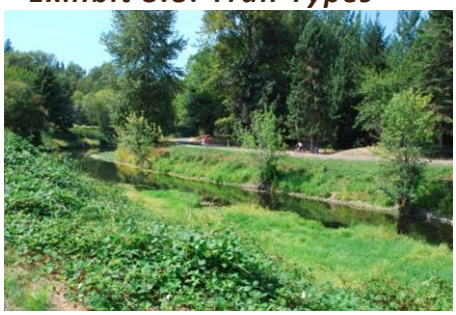
PR-44 Maintain and utilize a hierarchy of trails and trail design standards based on function.

PR-45 Ensure the ease of using the trail system and attract new users by providing a well-designed signage and wayfinding system.

PR-46 Promote the concept and use of the "Blue Trails" waterways by coordinating with jurisdictions and other organizations in the region.

PR-47 Promote safe and convenient non-motorized travel to parks, trails, and recreational facilities through the planning of trails, bike lanes, safe walking routes and

Exhibit 3.8: Trail Types



Regional Trail: *Sammamish River Trail*

Connector Trail: *Neighborhood Connection*

Regional Trail: *PSE Trail*

public transit routes with City departments, surrounding jurisdictions, state and federal agencies and private organizations to reduce dependence on vehicles.

PR-48 Cooperate with local, state and federal agencies and private organizations in development of the local and regional trail system.

PR-49 Encourage development of trails that are separated from traffic, with an emphasis on safety and minimizing conflicts between various trail users.

Above: Sammamish River Trail

PR-50 Encourage King County to develop, maintain and promote the trail on the west side of the Sammamish River to enhance access and views of the Sammamish River, and to develop the missing link along the PSE Trail between Farrel-McWhirter Park and The Redmond Watershed Preserve.

PR-51 Design development along the Sammamish River to orient toward the river and reinforce its identification as a community gathering place and recreation area in a manner that is sensitive to and protects the natural environment.

PR-52 Coordinate with Eastside Rail Corridor Regional Advisory Committee partners on the planning and development of the Redmond Central Connector, and connections to the Eastside Rail Corridor and East Lake Sammamish Trail, as a regional trail with opportunities for community gathering, art, culture and historic interpretation, as well as for light rail transit, options for other transportation connections and utility placement.

PR-53 As a complement to the citywide pedestrian pathway system, the City should develop a visual system for enhancing connections to the shoreline and identifying shoreline areas, considering such elements as street graphics, landscaping, street furniture or artwork. (SMP)

PR-54 Increase use of trails by developing trailheads adjacent to regional or connector trails that can be easily accessed by vehicles or transit. Provide parking, trail information and restrooms at trailheads where appropriate.

3.3.8 Conservation

Redmond residents have clearly stated their desire for natural settings, which include forests, wetlands, shorelines and streams, which help to define the character of the city. These natural elements are also vital to the environmental well-being of Redmond. The policies in this section provide guidance to protecting these spaces, encourage low impact public access where feasible, and propose a comprehensive forestry program that will result in increasing tree canopy citywide, starting within park properties.

Policies:

PR-55 Preserve and manage resource parkland and natural areas within parks whenever feasible to retain Redmond's visual assets and character, protect wildlife habitat and corridors, enhance urban forest canopy, and support recreational uses that do not compromise environmental integrity.

PR-56 Provide a comprehensive urban forestry program focused on restoration and stewardship that enriches natural areas and the environmental health of the city, and enhances the built environment.

PR-57 Develop a cross-departmental strategic plan to increase tree canopy across the city that will include a canopy coverage goal, proposed timeline, and methods for achieving the goal.

3.3.9 Cultural Arts

Redmond is developing a dynamic city where art is intrinsic to its vibrancy and character, where public and private sectors work together to create art and cultural spaces, where the community invests in its artists and arts organizations, and where art education is available to “fill in the gaps” when the public education system is unable to provide such training. Arts and culture contribute significantly to Redmond’s quality of life and the character of the community, particularly in the City’s identified urban centers of Downtown and Overlake.

Policies:

PR-58 Support the development of a vibrant and sustainable Downtown Redmond through physical and experiential public art as described in the Master Plan for the Downtown Cultural Corridor.

PR-59 Develop a program to work with public and private developers to integrate art and cultural spaces into new development using the process proposed in the Public Art Plan, Leading with Arts and Cultural Engagement (LACE).

PR-60 Encourage City and community investments in artists, nonprofit organizations, creative businesses, and professional presenting arts institutions to strengthen Redmond’s cultural and creative sectors.

PR-61 Support the development of cultural infrastructure and venues such as cultural centers, urban parks, festival streets, and plazas that accommodate diverse cultural activities and anticipate future community growth.

PR-62 Encourage accessible and inclusive learning environments for artists at all levels and ages throughout the city and actively fill gaps in public art education.

3.3.10 Maintenance and Operations

It is often maintenance practices that define the quality of a park and recreation system. Professional maintenance practices are a key factor that influences the amount of use parks, park amenities, and trails receive and the life of these public assets. These policies will guide maintenance and operations to meet the high standards expected in Redmond.

Policies:

PR-63 Manage and maintain parks and trails through developed Best Management Practices which are guided by the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Low Impact Development (LID), current conservation principles for energy and water use, asset preservation, cultural resource protection, customer service, and industry safety standards.

PR-64 Manage assets such as buildings, infrastructure and amenities to provide durability and functionality. Practice proactive management that results in replacement or renovation in advance of need.

PR-65 Maintain safe parks, trails and facilities by routinely assessing and addressing needed repairs and providing timely response to emerging issues such as damaged or inoperable facilities, failing utilities or downed trees.

Appendix 3 A: Mark-up of Policy Revisions from 2011 Comprehensive Plan

A. Parks, Arts, Recreation, Culture and Conservation System				
Policy No.	**Existing Policy**	**Redline of Existing Policies/New Policies**	**Final Revised Policy/New Policy Language**	**Rationale for Changes/Comments**
PR-1	Provide a system of parks, recreation, arts, trails and open space to serve existing development and planned growth.	~~Provide a system of parks, recreation, arts, trails and open space to serve existing development and planned growth.~~ Provide sustainable parks, trails and recreation centers that support healthy recreation and community building opportunities, innovative recreation programs, and unique art and cultural experiences that continue to build a high quality of life in Redmond.	Provide sustainable parks, trails and recreation centers that support healthy recreation and community building opportunities, innovative recreation programs, and unique art and cultural experiences that continue to build a high quality of life in Redmond.	Provides more specific focus on the type of park system that is desired.
PR-2	Maintain a PARCC Plan that is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and is flexible and addresses diverse recreational needs, accessibility, cultural and arts program requirements, and park, trail and recreation levels of service requirements.	Maintain a PARCC Plan that is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, and is flexible ~~and~~ in how it addresses: • The City's culturally ~~a~~ diverse population and recreational needs~~,~~; • Accessibility~~,~~; • Cultural and arts program~~s requirements,~~; and • Park, trail and recreation levels of service ~~requirements~~ standards.	Maintain a PARCC Plan that is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, and is flexible in how it addresses: • The City's culturally diverse population and recreational needs; • Accessibility; • Cultural and arts programs; and • Park, trail and recreation levels of service standards.	Address diverse community. Provide appropriate level of attention to each item.
PR-3	Provide opportunities to improve health by encouraging use of parks and recreation facilities and participation in recreational and educational programs.	Provide opportunities to improve personal health and community connections by ~~encouraging use of~~ providing a variety of parks and recreation facilities~~participation in recreational and educational programs~~.	Provide opportunities to improve personal health and community connections by providing a variety of parks and recreation facilities.	Provides stronger language about City's role. Adds point about creating a connected community.
PR-4	Encourage conservation and sustainability throughout the Redmond parks and recreation system by preserving significant natural areas, protecting natural resources, and incorporating sustainable design, construction, renovation and maintenance of facilities.	Encourage conservation and sustainability throughout all aspects of the Redmond parks and recreation system by preserving significant natural areas, protecting natural resources, and incorporating sustainable design, construction, renovation and maintenance of facilities.	Encourage conservation and sustainability throughout all aspects of the Redmond parks and recreation system by preserving significant natural areas, protecting natural resources, and incorporating sustainable design, construction, renovation and maintenance of facilities.	Emphasis on a comprehensive approach.
PR-5	Ensure a community inspired and connected by arts and culture through the City's arts program.	~~Ensure a community inspired and connected by arts and culture through the City's arts program.~~ Provide a vibrant cultural arts program that: • Builds community character and promotes public participation in the arts; • Supports Redmond's identity as a diverse, innovative, and intellectual community; • Strengthens cultural and economic vitality in the urban centers; • Contributes to the quality of life of residents; • Attracts and retains people and businesses in Redmond; and • Activates the public realm with signature art and cultural festivals and events.	Provide a vibrant cultural arts program that: • Builds community character and promotes public participation in the arts; • Supports Redmond's identity as a diverse, innovative, and intellectual community; • Strengthens cultural and economic vitality in the urban centers; • Contributes to the quality of life of residents; • Attracts and retains people and businesses in Redmond; and • Activates the public realm with signature art and cultural festivals and events.	Provide a more specific and measurable description of a successful cultural arts program.

B. Levels of Service

Policy No.	Existing Policy	Redline of Existing Policies/New Policies	Final Revised Policy/New Policy Language	Rationale for Changes/Comments
PR-6 (New policy)		Develop and maintain level of service standards for parks, trails, children's play features, and sports and fitness facilities based on service area and population.	Develop and maintain level of service standards for parks, trails, children's play features, and sports and fitness facilities based on service area and population.	NEW POLICY: Level of service standards have been developed in the 2016 PARCC Plan for these specific elements for the first time.
PR-~~6~~ PR-7	Distribute parks and recreation and cultural facilities throughout Redmond to improve walkability and provide an equitable distribution of parks based on population density. Encourage this type of planning by calculating neighborhood park and trail level of service standards based on neighborhood populations.	Distribute parks, trails, and associated recreational amenities ~~and cultural facilities~~ throughout Redmond to improve walkability and provide ~~an~~ geographically equitable distribution. ~~of parks based on population density.Encourage this type of planning by calculating neighborhood park and trail level of service standards based on neighborhood populations~~.	Distribute parks, trails, and associated recreational amenities throughout Redmond to improve walkability and provide geographically equitable distribution.	Focus on providing facilities throughout the city, not just based on population density.
PR-~~7~~ PR-8	Provide level of service credits for school properties and non-Redmond parks within the city and within walking distance of the city, where appropriate for park use.	~~Provide level of service credits~~ Account for school properties and non-Redmond parks, trails and amenities within the city and within walking distance of the city.	Account for school properties and non-Redmond parks, trails and amenities within the city and within walking distance of the city.	To include non-City properties in the consideration of recreational facilities available in Redmond.
~~PR-8~~	Provide for indoor and outdoor recreation facilities that meet level of service standards, such as, but not limited to: meeting rooms, facilities to serve special populations, classrooms, picnic shelters, sports fields, an aquatics facility, arts facility and gymnasiums.	~~Provide for indoor and outdoor recreation facilities that meet level of service standards, such as, but not limited to: meeting rooms, facilities to serve special populations, classrooms, picnic shelters, sports fields, an aquatics facility, arts facility and gymnasiums.~~		POLICY DELETED. New categories for LOS standards have been developed for this Plan, as laid out in PR-6.
PR-9 (New Policy)		Improve the connectivity of Redmond's neighborhoods so that residents and workers have convenient access to parks and trails within 1/4 mile of their home or work.	Improve the connectivity of Redmond's neighborhoods so that residents and workers have convenient access to parks and trails within 1/4 mile of their home or work.	NEW POLICY. Improves Citywide walkability and level of service. This has been a Dashboard measure for City Council.
PR-10 (New Policy)		Develop distinctive parks in the Downtown and Overlake urban centers that serve local needs for neighborhood gathering places, recreation, public art, and to provide cultural programming and events to support the broader community's needs and support the city's economic vitality.	Develop distinctive parks in the Downtown and Overlake urban centers that serve local needs for neighborhood gathering places, recreation, public art, and to provide cultural programming and events to support the broader community's needs and support the city's economic vitality.	NEW POLICY. Establishes the urban centers as places to serve both neighborhood and community needs.
PR-11 (New Policy)		Preserve and enhance natural areas within parks to help increase citywide tree canopy.		NEW POLICY. Supports new direction to increase canopy for environmental and social reasons.

C. Park and Recreation Facility Development

Policy No.	Existing Policy	Redline of Existing Policies/New Policies	Final Revised Policy/New Policy Language	Rationale for Changes/Comments
PR-~~9~~ PR-12	Encourage parks, beautification areas, art and gathering places throughout the city by coordinating planning efforts with other City departments and private businesses early in the development review process.	Encourage the development of parks, beautification areas, ~~art~~ and gathering places throughout ~~the city~~Redmond by coordinating planning efforts with other City departments and private ~~businesses~~ development early in the ~~development review~~ planning process.	Encourage the development of parks, beautification areas, and gathering places throughout Redmond by coordinating planning efforts with other City departments and private development early in the planning process.	To ensure that opportunities to include these types of spaces are shared with developers in time for them to take action.
PR-1~~0~~ PR-13	Design and construct park facilities in a manner that is compatible with the surrounding neighborhood and is sensitive to the environment.		Design and construct park facilities in a manner that is compatible with the surrounding neighborhood and is sensitive to the environment.	(No text change. Renumbering only.)
PR-1~~1~~ PR-14	Preserve natural areas, open space corridors and sensitive habitats throughout the community whenever feasible to retain Redmond's character, create neighborhood linkages, protect habitat, maintain urban forest canopy and access to water bodies and allow utilization of these areas at a level that will not compromise the environmental integrity of the area.	~~Preserve natural areas, open space corridors and sensitive habitats throughout the community whenever feasible to retain Redmond's character, create neighborhood linkages, protect habitat, maintain urban forest canopy and access to water bodies and a~~Allow ~~utilization~~ use of ~~these~~ natural areas, open space corridors and sensitive habitats at a level that will not compromise the environmental integrity of the area.	Allow use of natural areas, open space corridors and sensitive habitats at a level that will not compromise the environmental integrity of the area.	Moved first part of sentence to new "Conservation" section. Simplified purpose of policy.
~~PR-12~~	Manage open space corridors through Redmond's critical areas regulations and by using sustainable management practices, such as enhancing habitat through use of native plant materials.	~~Manage open space corridors through Redmond's critical areas regulations and by using sustainable management practices, such as enhancing habitat through use of native plant materials.~~		DELETED. Covered by other policies.
~~PR-13~~	Continue to promote Redmond as a Tree City through the urban forestry program, the Green Redmond Partnership, the street tree program, and other restoration and beautification programs throughout the city.	~~Continue to promote Redmond as a Tree City through the urban forestry program, the Green Redmond Partnership, the street tree program, and other restoration and beautification programs throughout the city.~~		Moved to new "Conservation" section.
PR-1~~4~~ PR-15	Integrate art and landscape design from the onset of facility planning to create dynamic and interesting public places.	Integrate public art and ~~landscape~~ park design from the onset of facility planning to create dynamic and interesting public places that are informed by the themes and platforms identified in the Public Art Plan.	Integrate public art and park design from the onset of facility planning to create dynamic and interesting public places that are informed by the themes and platforms identified in the Public Art Plan.	Provides reference to the recently completed Public Art Plan that addresses this topic in detail.

PR-1~~5~~ PR-16	Design new and renovated facilities, utilizing appropriate construction and maintenance technologies to gain cost efficiencies and conserve resources and integrate technology into park design, as appropriate, to accommodate diverse uses and increase capacity through extended and expanded uses.	Design new and renovated facilities~~,~~ utilizing appropriate technology, construction materials and maintenance procedures~~technologies~~ to gain cost efficiencies and conserve resources~~ and integrate technology into park design, as appropriate, to accommodate diverse uses and increase capacity through extended and expanded uses~~.	Design new and renovated facilities utilizing appropriate technology, construction materials and maintenance procedures to gain cost efficiencies and conserve resources.	Simplifies language and focus on purpose of policy.
PR-1~~6~~ PR-17	Encourage development of outdoor plazas and squares within public and private developments in the Downtown and Overlake urban centers for community events and informal gatherings.	Encourage development of outdoor plazas and squares within public and private developments in the Downtown and Overlake urban centers for community events ~~and informal gatherings~~ visual and performance based public art opportunities, and to encourage community connections.	Encourage development of outdoor plazas and squares within public and private developments in the Downtown and Overlake urban centers for community events, visual and performance based public art opportunities, and to encourage community connections.	Provides more complete description of use of plazas and squares in the urban centers.
~~PR-17~~	Provide facilities for unprogrammed active recreation, such as, but not limited to: indoor courts or sports fields, rollerblading, skateboarding and bicycling.	~~Provide facilities for unprogrammed active recreation, such as, but not limited to: indoor courts or sports fields, rollerblading, skateboarding and bicycling.~~		DELETED. More specific about individual sport types than necessary. Intention is to keep the policies at a higher level.
PR-18	Develop facilities and acquire land for environmental education, including a citywide interpretative sign program for shorelines, streams, native growth protection areas, aquifers and other important natural systems by the appropriate agencies or City departments. (SMP)	Develop facilities and partnerships ~~and acquire land for~~ to inform and educate the public about the rich natural environment of Redmond. Facilities for environmental education~~,~~ and stewardship could include features like ~~ing~~ classroom or exhibit space, overlooks of natural features, and a citywide interpretative ~~sign~~ program for shorelines, streams, native growth protection areas, aquifers and other important natural systems by the appropriate agencies or City departments. (SMP)	Develop facilities and partnerships to inform and educate the public about the rich natural environment of Redmond. Facilities for environmental education and stewardship could include features like classroom or exhibit space, overlooks of natural features, and a citywide interpretative program for shorelines, streams, native growth protection areas, aquifers and other important natural systems by the appropriate agencies or City departments. (SMP)	Removed emphasis on acquiring land, as the City has been successful in this. Replaced with emphasis on developing partnerships and expanding environmental education beyond just signage.
~~PR-19~~	Encourage development of community gathering places with interactive recreational, sensory and contemplative elements, such as water features, public art, community gardens and picnic areas into public and private projects.	~~Encourage development of community gathering places with interactive recreational, sensory and contemplative elements, such as water features, public art, community gardens and picnic areas into public and private projects.~~ ~~Create a balanced system of recreation opportunities for all ages by providing:~~		DELETED. Added community gathering places to the following policy as an alternative.
PR-~~20~~ PR-19	Create a balanced system of recreation opportunities for all ages by providing: ¨ A community center or centers for indoor and outdoor recreation programs, including provisions for the following programs: youth or teen center, meeting rooms, social services, facilities to serve special populations, recreation classes, athletics and gymnasiums. ¨ Athletic facilities for competitive, organized sports (e.g., practice and tournament regulation softball, practice and regulation baseball fields, soccer fields and tennis courts). When impacts on adjacent properties can be minimized, fields and courts should be lighted to provide for extended hours of use. ¨ Facilities for competitive or noncompetitive, non-organized, active recreations (e.g., rollerblading, skateboarding, bicycling). Consideration should be made to provide safe, legal facilities for recreation enjoyed by youths and teens (where such needs have been demonstrated). ¨ Facilities to support the cultural arts (e.g., program rooms, performing arts theater and outdoor concert space). Additionally, designated facilities to encourage freedom of artistic expression should be City sponsored (e.g., graffiti art wall). ¨ Facilities and land for contemplative and sensory recreation (e.g., picnicking, benches for sitting, views for enjoying).	Replace, renovate and expand existing indoor recreation facilities, or provide new ones, to make spaces available for: • Community recreation; • Swimming and aquatics; • Senior activities; • Teen activities; • Activities for children and adults of all abilities; • Cultural arts; • Community gatherings; and • Athletic facilities. ~~¨ A community center or centers for indoor and outdoor recreation programs, including provisions for the following programs: youth or teen center, meeting rooms, social services, facilities to serve special populations, recreation classes, athletics and gymnasiums.~~ ~~¨ Athletic facilities for competitive, organized sports (e.g., practice and tournament regulation softball, practice and regulation baseball fields, soccer fields and tennis courts). When impacts on adjacent properties can be minimized, fields and courts should be lighted to provide for extended hours of use.~~ ~~¨ Facilities for competitive or noncompetitive, non-organized, active recreations (e.g., rollerblading, skateboarding, bicycling). Consideration should be made to provide safe, legal facilities for recreation enjoyed by youths and teens (where such needs have been demonstrated).~~ ~~¨ Facilities to support the cultural arts (e.g., program rooms, performing arts theater and outdoor concert space). Additionally, designated facilities to encourage freedom of artistic expression should be City sponsored (e.g., graffiti art wall).~~	Replace, renovate and expand existing indoor recreation facilities, or provide new ones, to make spaces available for: a) Community recreation; b) Swimming and aquatics; c) Senior activities; d) Teen activities; e) Activities for children and adults of all abilities; f) Cultural arts; g) Community gatherings; and h) Athletic facilities. (SMP)	Shortened this policy and focused it on specific elements of park system. Details will be handled in the PARCC Plan text.

	¨ A linkage system (e.g., bicycle lanes and multiuse trails which connect the park system, schools and other important public facilities in the city). ¨ Outdoor plazas and squares within the Downtown Neighborhood for community and civic events, public gatherings, programmed activities and entertainment. (SMP)	~~¨ Facilities and land for contemplative and sensory recreation (e.g., picnicking, benches for sitting, views for enjoying).~~ ~~¨ A linkage system (e.g., bicycle lanes and multiuse trails which connect the park system, schools and other important public facilities in the city).~~ ~~¨ Outdoor plazas and squares within the Downtown Neighborhood for community and civic events, public gatherings, programmed activities and entertainment.~~ (SMP)		
PR-2~~1~~ PR-20	Design and renovate all parks and recreational facilities in a manner that will, where feasible, provide safe and accessible use by the physically impaired. (SMP)	Prepare a plan to meet the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements for outdoor recreation facilities. Design and renovate ~~all~~ identified parks and recreational facilities in a manner that will, where feasible, provide safe and accessible use by ~~the physically impaired~~ all persons. (SMP)	Prepare a plan to meet the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements for outdoor recreation facilities. Design and renovate identified parks and recreational facilities in a manner that will, where feasible, provide safe and accessible use by all persons. (SMP)	Addresses the need to develop a plan of action for meeting ADA requirements, before design and renovation of individual parks and facilities.
PR-2~~2~~ PR-21	Assess and appropriately manage risk at parks and recreation facilities.	Assess and appropriately manage risk ~~at~~ during the design of parks and recreation facilities.	Assess and appropriately manage risk during the design of parks and recreation facilities.	It is more efficient to minimize and address risk during the design phase, than after a facility is built.
~~PR-23~~	Allow concessions within parks where such uses support the enjoyment of the park and do not have adverse effects on neighboring property.	~~Allow concessions within parks where such uses support the enjoyment of the park and do not have adverse effects on neighboring property.~~		Moved to Recreation section.
PR-2~~4~~ PR-22	Support and enhance the historic resources within the park and recreation system, including Historic Landmarks. Maintain the historic character of the farmsteads in Redmond through preservation, design and interpretive areas.	Support and enhance the historic resources within the park and recreation system, including Historic Landmarks. ~~Maintain the historic character of the farmsteads in Redmond through preservation, design and interpretive areas.~~	Support and enhance the historic resources within the park and recreation system, including Historic Landmarks.	Second sentence moved to new policy PR-23 to focus on farmsteads.
PR-23 (New Policy)		Maintain the historic character of the farmsteads in Redmond through preservation, design and interpretation.	Maintain the historic character of the farmsteads in Redmond through preservation, design and interpretation.	Removed the term "interpretive areas" (from original PR-24) as interpretation doesn't need to be restricted to "areas."
~~PR-25~~	Develop signature parks in the Downtown and Overlake urban centers that serve as destinations for the entire city and can accommodate events, informal gatherings and public art.	~~Develop signature parks in the Downtown and Overlake urban centers that serve as destinations for the entire city and can accommodate events, informal gatherings and public art.~~		DELETED. Addressed in other policies.
PR-24 (New Policy)		Acquire land and develop parks in areas that are experiencing or expected to have significant growth, such as the Downtown and Overlake urban centers, or areas identified as having a deficiency.	Acquire land and develop parks in areas that are experiencing or expected to have significant growth, such as the Downtown and Overlake urban centers, or areas identified as having a deficiency.	Moved from PR-29.
D. Coordination ~~and Communication~~				
Policy No.	**Existing Policy**	**Redline of Existing Policies/New Policies**	**Final Revised Policy/New Policy Language**	**Rationale for Changes/Comments**
PR-2~~6~~ PR-25	Coordinate short-term and long-term plans for the acquisition, planning, development, use and programming of the PARCC system and adjacent non-City park facilities with City departments and other agencies to maximize resources and avoid duplication of facilities and services.	Coordinate short-term and long-term plans for the acquisition, planning, development, use and programming of the PARCC system and adjacent non-City park facilities with City departments, King County, Lake Washington School District, ~~and~~ other governmental agencies, and private organizations and individuals to maximize resources and avoid duplication of facilities and services.	Coordinate short-term and long-term plans for the acquisition, planning, development, use and programming of the PARCC system and adjacent non-City park facilities with City departments, King County, Lake Washington School District, other governmental agencies, and private organizations and individuals to maximize resources and avoid duplication of facilities and services.	Identifies specific organizations for future coordination.
PR-2~~8~~ PR-29	Develop a strategy to annex all City of Redmond parks that exist within King County or develop an interlocal agreement with King County to allow the City to provide permits for the development of City parks within unincorporated King County.	Develop an interlocal agreement with King County ~~strategy to annex all City of Redmond parks that exist within King County or develop an interlocal agreement with King County~~ to allow the City to provide permits for the development of City parks within unincorporated King County.	Develop an interlocal agreement with King County to allow the City to provide permits for the development of City parks within unincorporated King County.	The City owns several park properties outside the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB). Annexation of parks outside the UGB has not been allowed in recent years. The revised policy would streamline and simplify the process by allowing permitting to happen in Redmond instead of King County.
PR-27 (New Policy)		Encourage property developers, sports organizations and non-profits to develop and manage private park facilities to serve the larger community.	Encourage property developers, sports organizations and non-profits to develop and manage private park facilities to serve the larger community.	NEW POLICY: Addresses need to share the financial responsibility of providing park and sports facilities with users.
PR-28 (New Policy)		Actively engage community members during the planning process for new projects. Reach out to a wide variety of people through multiple avenues, and identify facilities desired by those who live and work in Redmond.	Actively engage community members during the planning process for new projects. Reach out to a wide variety of people through multiple avenues, and identify facilities desired by those who live and work in Redmond.	NEW POLICY: Increase input from community on new projects.
PR-29 (New Policy)		Strengthen volunteerism with an outreach program to encourage community participation.	Strengthen volunteerism with an outreach program to encourage community participation.	NEW POLICY

E. Funding Strategies

Policy No.	Existing Policy	Redline of Existing Policies/New Policies	Final Revised Policy/New Policy Language	Rationale for Changes/Comments
~~PR-29~~	Acquire land and develop parks in areas that are experiencing or expected to have significant growth, such as the Downtown and Overlake urban centers, or areas identified as having a deficiency.	~~Acquire land and develop parks in areas that are experiencing or expected to have significant growth, such as the Downtown and Overlake urban centers, or areas identified as having a deficiency.~~		Moved to section C, Park & Rec Facility Development
PR-3~~0~~ PR-32	Actively pursue private dedication, improvement and maintenance of land through a variety of methods to facilitate public access to a continuous system of parks, trails, walkways, plazas, open space, community gardens and public art.	~~Actively pursue private dedication, improvement and maintenance of land through a variety of methods to facilitate a continuous system of parks, trails, walkways, plazas, open space, community gardens and public art.~~ Explore innovative funding approaches and partnerships with public agencies and private entities for access, acquisition, development and joint maintenance of parks, trails, open space and the arts.	Explore innovative funding approaches and partnerships with public agencies and private entities for access, acquisition, development and joint maintenance of parks, trails, open space and the arts.	Revised language to be broader in scope.
PR-3~~1~~ PR-30	Develop an operating and capital program finance strategy for parks, trails, recreation and arts that meets the needs of the community and preserves the level of service of these facilities and programs.	~~Develop an operating and capital program finance strategy for parks, trails, recreation and arts that meets the needs of the community and preserves the level of service of these facilities and programs.~~ Develop long-term finance strategies that address the funding needs for future capital projects, public art, and maintenance and operations.	Develop long-term finance strategies that address the funding needs for future capital projects, public art, and maintenance and operations.	Focus on longer term strategy for funding.
PR-3~~2~~ PR-31	Prepare, as part of the PARCC Plan, six-year, ten-year and twenty-year capital project improvement plans for a parks and recreation system that serves existing development and planned growth, is financially feasible, and can be funded at a level which allows for a reasonable implementation schedule.	Prepare, as part of the PARCC Plan, six-year, ten-year and twenty-year capital project improvement plans for a parks and recreation system that serves ~~existing development~~ those who live or work in Redmond and planned growth, is financially feasible, and can be funded at a level which allows for a reasonable implementation schedule.	Prepare, as part of the PARCC Plan, six-year, ten-year and twenty-year capital project improvement plans for a parks and recreation system that serves those who live or work in Redmond and planned growth, is financially feasible, and can be funded at a level which allows for a reasonable implementation schedule.	Focus on people, not development.
PR-3~~3~~ PR-34	Encourage the acquisition of property which will provide access to shorelines and local streams, with emphasis on areas where current and anticipated development patterns are unlikely to provide access or where there are significant access needs. Promote the creation of open space corridors along these water resources to provide for passive recreation and wildlife habitat. (SMP)		Encourage the acquisition of property which will provide access to shorelines and local streams, with emphasis on areas where current and anticipated development patterns are unlikely to provide access or where there are significant access needs. Promote the creation of open space corridors along these water resources to provide for passive recreation and wildlife habitat. (SMP)	Policy number change only.
~~PR-34~~	Encourage the acquisition of resource parkland to protect environmental resources, represent significant natural and visual assets, provide circulation linkages, wildlife corridors and habitat, and ensure adequate separation and buffers between various land uses.	~~Encourage the acquisition of resource parkland to protect environmental resources, represent significant natural and visual assets, provide circulation linkages, wildlife corridors and habitat, and ensure adequate separation and buffers between various land uses.~~		Policy renumbered. Moved to PR-33.
~~PR-35~~	Seek funding opportunities from a variety of sources (federal, state and private) for the acquisition and development of parks, trails, open space and the arts.	~~Seek funding opportunities from a variety of sources (federal, state and private) for the acquisition and development of parks, trails, open space and the arts.~~		DELETED. Removed due to similarity to other policies.
PR-33 (New Policy)		Establish and implement financial goals, cost recovery targets, and a subsidy allocation model to inform recreation program decision making.		Improve the understanding of recreation program costs, and how much they are subsidized by the City.

F. Recreation Programs

Policy No.	Existing Policy	Redline of Existing Policies/New Policies	Final Revised Policy/New Policy Language	Rationale for Changes/Comments
~~PR-36~~ PR-35	Provide recreation, arts and leisure programs that are comprehensive, enriching, affordable, and offered at a variety of locations in the city.	Provide comprehensive and quality recreation, arts, social enrichment, sports, ~~and leisure~~ and fitness programs that are: ~~comprehensive,~~ • ~~e~~Enriching, • ~~a~~Affordable, • Suitable for all age groups, • Inclusive, • Community focused, and • ~~o~~Offered at a variety of locations in the city, throughout the year.	Provide comprehensive and quality recreation, arts, social enrichment, sports, and fitness programs that are: • Enriching, • Affordable, • Suitable for all age groups, • Inclusive, • Community focused, and	Expanded definition of contemporary recreation programming.

			• Offered at a variety of locations in the city, throughout the year.	
~~PR-37~~ PR-36	Foster a healthy community by providing additional active recreation programming to underserved populations and adding more health education programs.	Foster a healthy community by providing ~~additional~~ active recreation and educational programming ~~to underserved populations and adding more health education programs.~~ that emphasizes access to a variety of fitness programs, and reduces barriers to participation through means such as beginner level and drop-in classes.	Foster a healthy community by providing active recreation and educational programming that emphasizes access to a variety of fitness programs, and reduces barriers to participation through means such as beginner level and drop-in classes.	Describes more specifically how to serve "underserved populations."
~~PR-38~~ PR-37	Partner with businesses and community organizations to provide programming and events that further the vision expressed in the Comprehensive Plan.	Partner with and encourage businesses and community organizations to provide programming and community events ~~that further the vision expressed in the Comprehensive Plan.~~ that expand recreation opportunities.	Partner with and encourage businesses and community organizations to provide programming and community events that expand recreation opportunities.	More specific about the intention to expand the types of opportunities.
~~PR-39~~ PR-38	Provide educational and hands-on recreational opportunities that explore the history of Redmond through historic parks, farms, structures and artifacts.	Provide educational and hands-on recreational opportunities that explore the history of Redmond through historic parks, farms, structures, ~~and~~ artifacts, natural environment and cultural life.	Provide educational and hands-on recreational opportunities that explore the history of Redmond through historic parks, farms, structures, artifacts, natural environment and cultural life.	Expanded types of historic exploration.
~~PR-40~~ PR-39	Continue to give Redmond residents priority in registering for parks and recreation programs.	Continue to give those who live or work in Redmond ~~residents~~ priority in registering for parks and recreation programs and in renting facilities.	Continue to give those who live or work in Redmond priority in registering for parks and recreation programs and in renting facilities.	Confirm that employees in Redmond receive priority, and that renting facilities is included.
PR-40 (New Policy)		Develop an understanding of the cultural and linguistic diversity in the community, and respond with appropriate programming, services, and accompanying communications and marketing materials.	Develop an understanding of the cultural and linguistic diversity in the community, and respond with appropriate programming, services, and accompanying communications and marketing materials.	Some recreation facilities are heavily used by diverse individuals and groups, and this policy reflects the need for better understanding of their needs.
PR-41 (New Policy)		Provide a variety of recreational programs that meet the community's demands for swimming and aquatic activities, dance and movement, gymnasium-based sports, and other activities suitable for a recreation and aquatics center.	Provide a variety of recreational programs that meet the community's demands for swimming and aquatic activities, dance and movement, gymnasium-based sports, and other activities suitable for a recreation and aquatics center.	Illustrates range of aquatics and fitness uses, and need for a recreation center.
PR-42	Allow concessions within parks where such uses support the enjoyment of the park and do not have adverse effects on neighboring property.	Allow concessions within parks where such uses support the enjoyment of the park and do not have adverse effects on neighboring property. **(Moved from PR-23)**	Allow concessions within parks where such uses support the enjoyment of the park and do not have adverse effects on neighboring property.	MOVED POLICY. Moved to this location as it relates to recreation programs.
G. Trails				
Policy No.	**Existing Policy**	**Redline of Existing Policies/New Policies**	**Final Revised Policy/New Policy Language**	**Rationale for Changes/Comments**
~~PR-41~~ PR-43	Develop and promote an interconnected community through trails and pathways easily accessed by a variety of trail users.		Develop and promote an interconnected community through trails and pathways easily accessed by a variety of trail users.	(No text change. Renumbered only.)
~~PR-42~~ PR-44	Identify and develop a hierarchy of trails and trail design standards based on function.	~~Identify and develop~~ Maintain and utilize a hierarchy of trails and trail design standards based on function.	Maintain and utilize a hierarchy of trails and trail design standards based on function.	Identification and development of trail hierarchy and standards has been accomplished.
~~PR-43~~ PR-45	Provide a well-designed signage and wayfinding system.	Ensure the ease of using the trail system and attract new users by providing ~~Provide~~ a well-designed signage and wayfinding system.	Ensure the ease of using the trail system and attract new users by providing a well-designed signage and wayfinding system.	Identifies ease of use and attracting new users as goals of a wayfinding system.
~~PR-44~~ PR-46	Promote the concept and use of the "Blue Trails" by coordinating with jurisdictions and other organizations in the region.	Promote the concept and use of the "Blue Trails" waterways by coordinating with jurisdictions and other organizations in the region.	Promote the concept and use of the "Blue Trails" waterways by coordinating with jurisdictions and other organizations in the region.	Clarifies the meaning of "Blue Trails" by adding "waterways."
~~PR-45~~ PR-47	Coordinate planning of trails, bike lanes and other nonmotorized modes of transportation among City departments and with surrounding jurisdictions to: * Ensure safe and efficient use of all types of trails and other nonmotorized facilities; * Encourage convenient travel between and within neighborhoods and local activity centers; * Reduce car trips within the city; and * Encourage convenient access and connectivity between trails, trailheads and public transit.	~~Coordinate planning of trails, bike lanes and other nonmotorized modes of transportation among City departments and with surrounding jurisdictions to:~~ ~~* Ensure safe and efficient use of all types of trails and other nonmotorized facilities;~~ ~~* Encourage convenient travel between and within neighborhoods and local activity centers;~~ ~~* Reduce car trips within the city; and~~ ~~* Encourage convenient access and connectivity between trails, trailheads and public transit.~~ Promote safe and convenient non-motorized travel to parks, trails, and recreational facilities through the planning of trails, bike lanes, safe walking routes and public transit routes with City departments, surrounding jurisdictions, state and federal agencies and private organizations to reduce dependence on vehicles.	Promote safe and convenient non-motorized travel to parks, trails, and recreational facilities through the planning of trails, bike lanes, safe walking routes and public transit routes with City departments, surrounding jurisdictions, state and federal agencies and private organizations to reduce dependence on vehicles.	Points are summarized instead of in bullet format.

~~PR-46~~ PR-48	Cooperate with local, state and federal agencies and private organizations in development of the local and regional trail system.		Cooperate with local, state and federal agencies and private organizations in development of the local and regional trail system.	(No text change. Renumbered only.)
~~PR-47~~	Encourage property owners to grant permission for the public use of informal trails where such trails will provide connections between neighborhoods or other destinations and where natural resources will not be adversely affected.	~~Encourage property owners to grant permission for the public use of informal trails where such trails will provide connections between neighborhoods or other destinations and where natural resources will not be adversely affected.~~		DELETED. Not a common circumstance, so a policy is not warranted.
~~PR-48~~ PR-49	Encourage development of trails that are separated from traffic, with an emphasis on safety and minimizing conflicts between various trail users.		Encourage development of trails that are separated from traffic, with an emphasis on safety and minimizing conflicts between various trail users.	(No text change. Renumbered only.)
~~PR-49~~ PR-50	Encourage King County to develop and maintain the trail on the west side of the Sammamish River to enhance access to and views of the Sammamish River.	Encourage King County to develop~~, and~~ maintain and promote the trail on the west side of the Sammamish River to enhance access ~~to~~ and views of the Sammamish River, and to develop the missing link along the PSE Trail between Farrel-McWhirter Park and the Redmond Watershed Preserve.	Encourage King County to develop, maintain and promote the trail on the west side of the Sammamish River to enhance access and views of the Sammamish River, and to develop the missing link along the PSE Trail between Farrel-McWhirter Park and the Redmond Watershed Preserve.	Encourages use of the West Sammamish River Trail, to reduce congestion on the east side of the river. Also identifies a priority link on the PSE Trail.
~~PR-50~~ PR-51	Design development along the Sammamish River to orient toward the river and reinforce its identification as a community gathering place and recreation area in a manner that is sensitive to and protects the natural environment.		Design development along the Sammamish River to orient toward the river and reinforce its identification as a community gathering place and recreation area in a manner that is sensitive to and protects the natural environment.	(No Text Change)
~~PR-51~~ PR-52	Coordinate with King County, Sound Transit and other regional partners on the planning and development of the Redmond Central Connector, along the former Burlington Northern Santa Fe railroad corridor, as a regional trail with opportunities for community gathering, art, culture and historic interpretation, as well as for light rail transit, options for other transportation connections and utility placement.	Coordinate with ~~King County, Sound Transit and other regional partners~~ Eastside Rail Corridor Regional Advisory Committee partners on the planning and development of the Redmond Central Connector, and connections to the Eastside Rail Corridor and East Lake Sammamish Trail, ~~along the former Burlington Northern Santa Fe railroad corridor, as a~~to provide regional trail use with opportunities for community gathering, park space, art, culture and historic interpretation, as well as for light rail transit, options for other transportation connections and utility placement.	Coordinate with Eastside Rail Corridor Regional Advisory Committee partners on the planning and development of the Redmond Central Connector, and connections to the Eastside Rail Corridor and East Lake Sammamish Trail, to provide regional trail use with opportunities for community gathering, park space, art, culture and historic interpretation, as well as for light rail transit, options for other transportation connections and utility placement.	Identifies new partner organization and area of focus.
~~PR-52~~ PR-53	As a complement to the citywide pedestrian pathway system, the City should develop a visual system for enhancing connections to the shoreline and identifying shoreline areas, considering such elements as street graphics, landscaping, street furniture or artwork. (SMP)			
~~PR-53~~ PR-54	Develop trailheads where appropriate for the intended type of trail use that may include parking, trail information and restrooms.	Increase use of trails by ~~D~~developing trailheads adjacent to regional or connector trails that can be easily accessed by vehicles or transit. ~~where appropriate for the intended type of trail use that may~~ Provide ~~include~~ parking, trail information and restrooms at trailheads where appropriate.	Increase use of trails by developing trailheads adjacent to regional or connector trails that can be easily accessed by vehicles or transit. Provide include parking, trail information and restrooms at trailheads where appropriate.	Provides reasoning behind providing trailheads.

H. Conservation (NEW SECTION)

Policy No.	Existing Policy	Redline of Existing Policies/New Policies	Final Revised Policy/New Policy Language	Rationale for Changes/Comments
~~PR-11~~ PR-55	Preserve natural areas, open space corridors and sensitive habitats throughout the community whenever feasible to retain Redmond's character, create neighborhood linkages, protect habitat, maintain urban forest canopy and access to water bodies and allow utilization of these areas at a level that will not compromise the environmental integrity of the area.	Preserve and manage resource parkland and natural areas within parks~~, open space corridors and sensitive habitats throughout the community~~ whenever feasible to retain Redmond's visual assets and character, ~~create neighborhood linkages,~~ protect wildlife habitat and corridors, ~~maintain~~ enhance urban forest canopy, and ~~access to water bodies and allow utilization of these areas at a level that will~~ support recreational uses that do not compromise ~~the~~ environmental integrity ~~of the area~~.	Preserve and manage resource parkland and natural areas within parks whenever feasible to retain Redmond's visual assets and character, protect wildlife habitat and corridors, enhance urban forest canopy, and support recreational uses that do not compromise environmental integrity.	Combined portions of original PR-11 and PR-34 to create a single policy.
~~PR-13~~ PR-56	Continue to promote Redmond as a Tree City through the urban forestry program, the Green Redmond Partnership, the street tree program, and other restoration and beautification programs throughout the city.	Provide a comprehensive urban forestry program focused on restoration and stewardship that enriches natural areas and the environmental health of the city, and enhances the built environment.	Provide a comprehensive urban forestry program focused on restoration and stewardship that enriches natural areas and the environmental health of the city, and enhances the built environment.	Moved and Revised PR-13

PR-57 (New Policy)		Develop a cross-departmental strategic plan to increase tree canopy across the city and provide a canopy coverage goal, proposed timeline, and methods for achieving the goal.	Develop a cross-departmental strategic plan to increase tree canopy across the city and provide a canopy coverage goal, proposed timeline, and methods for achieving the goal.	
I. Cultural Arts (NEW SECTION)				
Policy No.	**Existing Policy**	**Redline of Existing Policies/New Policies**	**Final Revised Policy/New Policy Language**	**Rationale for Changes/Comments**
PR-58 (New Policy)		Support the development of a vibrant and sustainable Downtown Redmond through physical and experiential public art as described in the Master Plan for the Downtown Cultural Corridor.	Support the development of a vibrant and sustainable Downtown Redmond through physical and experiential public art as described in the Master Plan for the Downtown Cultural Corridor.	Funding the arts policy
PR-59 (New Policy)		Develop a program to work with public and private developers to integrate art and cultural spaces into new development using the process proposed in the Public Art Plan, Leading with Arts and Cultural Engagement (LACE).	Develop a program to work with public and private developers to integrate art and cultural spaces into new development using the process proposed in the Public Art Plan, Leading with Arts and Cultural Engagement (LACE).	Enhance the integrated art/ LACE policy
PR-60 (New Policy)		Encourage City and community investments in artists, nonprofit organizations, creative businesses, and professional presenting arts institutions to strengthen Redmond's cultural and creative sectors.	Encourage City and community investments in artists, nonprofit organizations, creative businesses, and professional presenting arts institutions to strengthen Redmond's cultural and creative sectors.	Process to support artists and arts organizations.
PR-61 (New Policy)		Support the development of cultural infrastructure and venues such as cultural centers, urban parks, festival streets, and plazas that accommodate diverse cultural activities and anticipate future community growth.	Support the development of cultural infrastructure and venues such as cultural centers, urban parks, festival streets, and plazas that accommodate diverse cultural activities and anticipate future community growth.	Reflects the results of planning for the arts.
PR-62 (New Policy)		Encourage accessible and inclusive learning environments for artists at all levels and ages throughout the city and actively fill gaps in public art education.	Encourage accessible and inclusive learning environments for artists at all levels and ages throughout the city and actively fill gaps in public art education.	Addresses need for arts educational opportunities.
J. Park Operations and Maintenance (NEW SECTION)				
Policy No.	**Existing Policy**	**Redline of Existing Policies/New Policies**	**Final Revised Policy/New Policy Language**	**Rationale for Changes/Comments**
PR-63 (New Policy)		Manage and maintain parks and trails through developed Best Management Practices which are guided by the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Low Impact Development (LID), current conservation principles for energy and water use, asset preservation, cultural resource protection, customer service, and industry safety standards.	Manage and maintain parks and trails through developed Best Management Practices which are guided by the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Low Impact Development (LID), current conservation principles for energy and water use, asset preservation, cultural resource protection, customer service, and industry safety standards.	Provides guidance for maintenance of parks and trails.
PR-64 (New Policy)		Manage assets such as buildings, infrastructure and amenities to provide durability and functionality. Practice proactive management that results in replacement or renovation in advance of need.	Manage assets such as buildings, infrastructure and amenities to provide durability and functionality. Practice proactive management that results in replacement or renovation in advance of need.	Provides guidance for maintenance of buildings and infrastructure.
PR-65 (New Policy)		Maintain safe parks, trails and facilities by routinely assessing and addressing needed repairs and providing timely response to emerging issues such as damaged or inoperable facilities, failing utilities or downed trees.	Maintain safe parks, trails and facilities by routinely assessing and addressing needed repairs and providing timely response to emerging issues such as damaged or inoperable facilities, failing utilities or downed trees.	Provides guidance for routine maintenance as well as emergency situations.

Chapter 4: Parks

Redmond provides a variety of parks filled with a wide variety of recreational opportunities, art, events, and quality facilities to meet the diverse needs of people who live and work here. The community has helped create a vision for the future that plans for continued population growth, protects Redmond's natural beauty and celebrates its heritage.

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4.0 Introduction

The ideal park system for a community consists of a variety of parks that collectively offer a wide range of recreation opportunities for everyone. To address specific needs and uses, parks have been organized into seven classifications: Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Resource Parks, Urban Parks, Private Parks, Trail Corridors, and Community Center Properties.

4.0.1 Park Classifications

Community Parks provide diverse active recreation opportunities with some passive recreation uses. Community parks generally range in size from 20 acres to 40 acres and support a more regional draw than neighborhood parks. Community parks typically include a variety of active amenities that use more than half of the park for amenities such as sport fields, courts and facilities, playgrounds, picnic shelters, beach facilities, equestrian facilities, educational programs, and community gardens. The remainder of the park may also contain natural habitat and trails. Support facilities typically include parking, restrooms and lighting.

Neighborhood Parks provide space for active and/or passive recreation. These parks are accessible to nearby residents and business people primarily by walking and bicycling. Neighborhood parks are the smallest parks and vary in size from “pocket” parks that are less than one acre, up to parks that are 20 acres. They typically have fewer park amenities and organized activities than community parks. The unique character of each site helps determine appropriate features, which may include: children’s playgrounds, small scale active recreation amenities, open fields, open space, trails, environmental preservation areas, picnic areas, urban plazas, passive areas for reflection and gathering, and occasionally restrooms or other small structures.

Resource Parks include natural areas under City ownership that will not be developed for active recreation use. Development is typically limited to trails and interpretive and educational opportunities. Resource parks include natural attributes that may support wildlife habitat and/or environmentally critical areas that the City intends to preserve and sometimes enhance.

Chapter 4: Parks

Urban Parks is a new classification of park introduced with this update of the plan. These parks are designed to both host community events and provide day-to-day recreation opportunities for neighborhood residents and businesses. Urban parks are closer in size to neighborhood parks, two acres or more in size, have significant infrastructure, and are generally built of high quality materials that respond to more intense and frequent uses. A significant amount of consideration is taken for the design and construction of these parks compared to others due to their multi-faceted nature. Urban parks are planned and constructed in Redmond's urban centers (Downtown and Overlake) and local centers (such as the Marymoor subarea of Southeast Redmond) where the population is most concentrated. They have the capacity to host events of up to 10,000 people. Events can be accommodated on a single site or a combination of several smaller sites within close proximity to one another.

Urban parks are designed to host community events like "A Recipe for Love" (shown above). These parks are built with the infrastructure needed to support these events.

Some urban parks may be developed by the private sector, ownership may vary between public and private, and nonetheless they are open to the public per an agreement between the City and owner. An example of this is Esterra Park in Overlake Village, where the developer owns the property, is building the park and will maintain the park, and it will be open to the public.

Trail Corridors are city-owned properties in which the primary feature is a developed public trail. These properties are typically linear in shape and relatively narrow when compared to other park properties. Examples include the Redmond Central Connector, Southeast Redmond Open Space, and Bridle Crest Trail. Trail Corridors can contain other park-like features that support the trail such as waysides for seating, public art and interpretive signage. In the case of the Redmond Central Connector, a portion of the Trail Corridor, referred to as "The Station," was purposefully developed as a community gathering space and includes a plaza, public art, seating options and extensive landscaping. See Chapter 6 Trails for details on other amenities typical for trails of different types.

Community Center Properties are properties that support public community centers and other recreation buildings. Typically these include little to no outdoor recreation opportunities. Examples are the Old Redmond Schoolhouse Community Center, Redmond Senior Center, the Redmond Pool, and the Old Firehouse Teen Center. For this plan, the acreage for these properties has been counted separately from other parks. Details of the recreation opportunities and level of service provided by community centers is found in Chapter 8 Recreation.

Private Parks are typically created by a developer in conjunction with residential development. In most circumstances, this land is controlled by the developer or homeowner association and the parks remain as private property. These parks may be classified as neighborhood parks, or resource parks. Typically these parks are developed to comply with zoning regulations, to provide public open space, and as attractive amenities for

Developed Park: Grass Lawn Park

Undeveloped Park: Southeast Redmond Park

the development. These parks are recognized in this plan and counted toward parks level of service (LOS) because they serve a portion of the population and/or protect sensitive habitat, just as public parks do.

4.0.2 Park Status

Throughout this document parks are referred to as developed, interim use, or undeveloped parks using the following definitions:

Developed Parks: Parks that have been acquired, master planned, designed and constructed in accordance with the master plan. Implementation of the design is considered complete when the park is open to the public and meets part of or all of the intended level of service needs. Developed parks and their amenities are listed on the City website. Examples of these parks are the Watershed Preserve, Grass Lawn Park, and Meadow Park.

Interim Use Parks: Parks that have been acquired, master planned, and may have some level of design or development allowing the park to be open for public use. An example is Juel Park, which is considered an interim use park because it has features and facilities that provide recreational opportunities, such as a disc golf course, open field, community garden, gravel parking lot and portable restrooms. The master plan for Juel Park proposes to improve the open field to a Cricket field and potentially other sports, expand and improve the parking area, and add a large picnic area, restrooms, play features and other elements. The interim use status helps identify and quantify potential service expansion in the system.

Undeveloped Parks: Parks that have been acquired by the City, that may have been master planned and/or designed, but implementation of the plan or design has not occurred. In some cases, areas or entire parks are not officially open to the public for safety reasons. While some of these parks may be open for public use, access and recreation opportunities are limited due to the lack of developed facilities. Arthur Johnson Park and Conrad Olson Park both contain areas that are considered undeveloped and limit access for public use. Some open space areas are in the undeveloped category, because trails,

interpretive centers or other amenities are planned but have not been developed. For example, Southeast Redmond Park is considered undeveloped even though it has grass and an underground irrigation system. Because it lacks a master plan and any recreation amenities, it remains part of the undeveloped inventory. This park status is recorded in this plan to help quantify potential service expansion in the system.

Exhibit 4.1 is a breakdown of the development status parkland across the system. There are six undeveloped park properties in the system, two Neighborhood Parks, two Resource Parks, one Urban Park and one Trail Corridor. These lands represent over eighty eight acres of land that currently provide very few recreational services but are opportunities to grow. In addition, park lands shown as being in interim use, do not currently provide the full recreational service planned for them. This information is considered in planning and prioritizing future park development projects. Details of proposed projects can be found in section 4.6.1 and in Chapter 10, Capital Project Recommendations.

Exhibit 4.1: Park Development Status

	Development Status - Number of Parks			
Park Classification	**Developed**	**Interim Use**	**Undeveloped**	**Total**
Community	5	1		6
Neighborhood	14	3	2	19
Resource	11		2	13
Urban	3	1	1	5
Trail Corridor	3		1	4
Grand Total	**36**	**5**	**6**	**47**

4.0.3 Open Space

The term "open space" is a used in a variety of ways in the Redmond Zoning Code (RZC) 21.36 Types of Open Space[1] and provides a hierarchy and definitions for different types of open space recognized by the City, which are:

- **Conservation Open Space:** Resource areas where plants, animals, water, air and soil have been left in an undisturbed state or areas of historical value. Such open space may consist of, but is not limited to, wetlands, watercourses, rivers, lakes, ponds, flood zones, ravines, steep slopes, wooded areas and wildlife areas.
- **Amenity Open Space:** Undeveloped land and natural features worthy of preservation primarily for their scenic or aesthetic value and landscape areas. Such open space may consist of, but is not limited to, wooded areas, agricultural land, open valley floors, pastures and fields, parks, landscaped right-of-way, buffer areas, and all manner of landscape areas, such as courtyards, gardens, lawn, and shrub areas.
- **Recreation Open Space:** Recreation areas and facilities that meet recreation needs of City residents. Such open space may provide for active or passive open space uses and may consist of, but shall not be limited to, parks, walkways, bikeways, trails, sitting areas, para-courses, golf courses, tot-lots, recreation buildings, and outdoor activity areas, such as tennis, basketball and sport courts, and swimming pools.

While the majority of the City park lands and facilities discussed in this plan fall under the Recreation Open Space type, City parks can contain one or all three of these three types of open space. In this plan, the term "open space" may be used interchangeably with the term park. For the most part, park lands will be referred to by their classification and status as outlined in the sections above.

[1] Redmond Zoning Code (RZC) 21.36 http://online.encodeplus.com/regs/redmond-wa/doc-viewer.aspx?secid=3829&keywords=open+space%20-%20secid-3829#secid-3829

Arbor Day in Meadow Park

4.1 Policies and Goals

The Parks and Recreation Department follows the guidance of City policies and community goals in prioritizing capital projects. As part of the development of the PARCC Plan, the Parks and Trails Commission, the Arts and Culture Commission, and community members at large were also asked to provide input on about vision and priorities for parks.

4.1.1 Policies

Policies that guide the department in park planning and development are found in various elements of the Comprehensive Plan. The following are highlights from Comprehensive Plan policies that relate directly to the planning and development of parks.

The Goals, Vision and Framework Policies establish overarching direction for the City. One policy states that the City will "Maintain and promote a vibrant system of parks and trails that are sustainably designed, preserve various types of habitat and protect the natural beauty of Redmond" (Policy FW -29). Other policies in this section guide the department to utilize parks as places to preserve Redmond's heritage and to coordinate with other entities and surrounding jurisdictions in plan parks to meet the needs of the wider community on Seattle's eastside.

Redmond strives to be a "green" community that values its natural resources. The Natural Environment element directs the City to "Encourage environmentally friendly construction practices, such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), King County Built Green, and low-impact development" (Policy NE-12).

The Parks, Arts, Recreation, Culture and Conservation (PARCC) element of the plan provides direction to develop a vibrant park system where parks are distributed equally across the city. It encourages coordinated effort between city departments and other entities like King County, School Districts, Puget Sound Regional Council and others in the identification of shared needs and planning of parks. It directs the planning and development of parks to be in harmony with the surrounding neighborhood character and with the natural environment. It states that parks should educate the public on the rich natural features and sensitive habitats that are preserved in city parks. The plan calls for inspiring parks and public gathering places that are infused with art across the city but especially in the Downtown and Overlake urban centers where population densities are the highest. It recognized the need to provide quality indoor recreation space and to plan for the renovation and/or replacement of Redmond's aging community buildings. It also calls for the support and enhancement of Redmond's historic resources and landmarks to preserve its unique character (Comprehensive Plan Ch. 10).

This plan proposes several updates and additions to park related policies as detailed in Chapter 3. A consolidated list of park related policies from across the Comprehensive Plan is provided in Appendix 4 A.

4.1.2 Goals

The community provided comments during public meetings, focus groups, and surveys as part of the PARCC Plan visioning process. The most consistently heard comments and goals are provided below. These goals are not listed in priority order.

1. Preserve more open space and natural areas around Redmond and include open space in urban settings, as places of tranquility.
2. Preserve trees and add more trees to expand the tree canopy across Redmond.
3. Become a more wildlife-friendly City by improving habitat and reducing impacts to the environment.
4. Provide more neighborhood-level opportunities for recreation like small neighborhood parks with playgrounds, sport courts, picnic shelters and tables throughout the city so each neighborhood has some green space easily accessible.
5. Develop parks sustainably.
6. Develop an environmental education center.
7. Create a more walkable community through a well distributed parks and trails system.
8. Provide more access to water for recreation such as access points to the Sammamish River and Lake Sammamish.
9. Expand the Community Garden program to provide P-Patch opportunities across town while taking into account the P-Patch at Marymoor and the area it serves.
10. Plan and provide fields flexible enough to support a wide variety of sports such as lacrosse, cricket, ultimate frisbee and rugby. Partner with other jurisdictions and entities where needed to accomplish this.
11. Consider providing more splash pads.
12. Seek out and support projects that inspire the imagination and provide a sense of adventure such as a large treehouse that has rentable space, rope challenge courses, zip lines, and low level balance rope (slackline).
13. Develop more urban parks with plazas and integrated commercial venues.
14. Provide alternative sport facilities in our parks like skate parks, mountain bike parks, rock climbing, and the like.
15. Create advanced skate park features at the Edge Skate Park or another site. Plan this with demographics and neighborhood growth in mind.
16. Evaluate parking where needed to improve access to park facilities especially at neighborhood and community parks. Research parking demands at parks and create a plan for providing new and enhancing existing parking facilities.
17. Build a playground in the Downtown area.
18. Build a playground in Overlake Village in anticipation of the planned population growth.
19. Plan and build an inclusive playground in Redmond designed to accommodate children of all abilities.
20. Establish a funding program dedicated to playground replacements and upgrades focused on providing inclusive play.
21. Build new and strengthen existing partnerships to establish a sports complex in Redmond.

4.2 Inventory

An inventory of the park system was conducted including a physical inventory, and a review of land acquisitions, transfers and development activity. A map depicting the inventory of the parks that make up the system is provided in Appendix 4 B Map 4.1. The inventory lists parks alphabetically and includes the neighborhood they are in, the park's classification and development status (see section 4.0.3 for definitions). The physical inventory included an evaluation of the facilities within each park as well as the overall condition of the park. This inventory included photo documentation of facilities in all existing parks.

People who live and work in Redmond benefit from all the public lands that are within and nearby the City limits. In addition to the City of Redmond, a number of other entities own and manage public lands throughout the city that provide some of the area's most popular and well used sites. Because of this, the City accounts for the service provided by parks owned and managed by other entities. Marymoor Park and the Sammamish River Trail are owned by King County and maintained by King County Parks and Recreation. Similarly, the entire length of the Sammamish River Trail from Marymoor Park to NE 116th Street is inside city limits which may lead many users to assume that the trail is part of the City's system. Other examples of public lands provided by other providers include the PSE Powerline Trail, Sixty Acres Park, the East Lake Sammamish Trail, and the SR 520 Trail. Additionally, Lake Washington School District (LWSD) grounds and private parks provide recreation opportunities for the neighborhoods in which they are located.

Public recreation lands, regardless of ownership and operation, provide value to everyone, especially those who live or work within walking distance. Accounting for lands with public access helps establish a complete picture of the recreation services being provided to any given area. For this reason, lands within a quarter mile distance, known as a walkshed, have also been inventoried for this plan and are considered in the level of service calculations described in section 4.5 of this chapter.

Redmond's Parks provide amenities that facilitate a wide range of recreational activities. Exhibit 4.7 lists recreation amenities by park.

As part of this update, a number of changes were made for this inventory that resulted in differences between this and the 2010 inventory. The following is a list of the items that were changed.

- City acreage containing community centers are accounted for in the Recreation Chapter inventory.
- Some parks have been officially named;
    - Slough Park was renamed Dudley Carter Park.
    - North Redmond Park was expanded by a five-acre acquisition and renamed Smith Woods in honor of the family who used to live on the property.
    - Heron Rookery was officially named Heron Rookery.
- It was determined to remove from the inventory the acreage captured under the name "Riverwalk" as the name represented a number of separate parcels some of which are owned by King County.
- The Parks classification was updated to include Urban Park and Trail Corridor.
- Interim Use development status was introduced and applied to some parks to better describe the condition of park properties.

Exhibit 4.2: 2015 Park Inventory

Name	Acres	Classification	Status	Neighborhood
Anderson Park	3.0	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Downtown
Arthur Johnson Park	15.4	Resource	Existing Undeveloped	Southeast Redmond
Bear and Evans Creek Open Space	29.2	Resource	Existing Developed	Bear Creek
Bear Creek Park	11.1	Resource	Existing Developed	Downtown
Bridle Crest Trail	12.1	Trail Corridor	Existing Developed	Grass Lawn & Overlake
Cascade View Park	8.0	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Overlake
Conrad Olson Farm	8.4	Neighborhood	Existing Undeveloped	In King County City Owned
Downtown Park	2.1	Urban	Interim Use	Downtown
Dudley Carter Park	1.2	Neighborhood	Interim Use	Downtown
Esterra Park	2.7	Urban	Existing Undeveloped	Overlake
Farrel-McWhirter Park	67.7	Community	Existing Developed	In King County City Owned
Flagpole Plaza	0.1	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Downtown
Grass Lawn Park	28.4	Community	Existing Developed	Grass Lawn
Hartman Park	41.6	Community	Existing Developed	Education Hill
Heron Rookery Park	4.6	Resource	Existing Developed	Downtown
Idylwood Beach Park	19.2	Community	Existing Developed	Idylwood
Juel Park	38.3	Community	Interim Use	In King County City Owned
Luke McRedmond Landing	2.1	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Downtown
Martin Park	10.0	Resource	Existing Developed	In King County City Owned
Meadow Park	5.0	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Education Hill
Municipal Campus	7.6	Urban	Existing Developed	Downtown
Nike Park	14.9	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Education Hill
O'Leary Park	0.1	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Downtown
Perrigo Heights Open Space	3.3	Resource	Existing Developed	Education Hill
Perrigo Park	29.8	Community	Existing Developed	Bear Creek
Redmond Central Connector, Phase I	11	Trail Corridor	Existing Developed	Downtown
RCC Station Area	1.5	Urban	Existing Developed	Downtown
Redmond Central Connector, Phase II & III	29.9	Trail Corridor	Existing Undeveloped	Sammamish Valley
Redmond West Wetlands	4.4	Resource	Existing Developed	Overlake
Reservoir Park	1.9	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Education Hill
Rotary Park	1.0	Neighborhood	Existing Undeveloped	Downtown

(Continued on next page)

Exhibit 4.2: 2015 Park Inventory Continued

Name	Acres	Classification	Status	Neighborhood
Sammamish Valley Park	31.0	Resource	Existing Undeveloped	Sammamish Valley
Scotts Pond	1.4	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Grass Lawn
SE Redmond Open Space	10.9	Trail Corridor	Existing Developed	Southeast Redmond
SE Redmond Park	3.2	Neighborhood	Interim Use	Southeast Redmond
Smith Woods	9.9	Neighborhood	Interim Use	North Redmond
Spiritbrook Park	2.0	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Grass Lawn
Sunset Gardens Park	1.0	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Bear Creek
The Edge Skate Park	1.5	Urban	Existing Developed	Downtown
The Stroll	0.4	Resource	Existing Developed	Downtown
Town Center Open Space	40.9	Resource	Existing Developed	Downtown
Viewpoint Open Space	9.6	Resource	Existing Developed	Idylwood
Viewpoint Park	4.8	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Idylwood
Watershed Preserve	805.5	Resource	Existing Developed	In King County City Owned
Welcome Park	2.6	Resource	Existing Developed	Willows/Rose Hill
Westside Park	6.4	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Overlake
Willows Creek Park	4.7	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Willows/Rose Hill
Total Acres	**1351.1**			

Exhibit 4.3: 2015 Inventory of Redmond Parks by Classification

Park Classification	Number of Parks	Acres
Community	6	225.1
Neighborhood	19	78.9
Resource	13	968.0
Urban	5	15.3
Trail Corridor	4	63.9
Grand Total	**47**	**1351.1**

Exhibit 4.4: Inventory of Parks by Other Providers within 1/4 mile of Redmond

City of Bellevue

Name	Acres	Redmond Neighborhood
Ardmore Park	30.5	Idylwood
Bellevue Municipal Golf Course	119.2	Grass Lawn
Goldsmith Neighborhood Park	7.6	Overlake
North Bellevue Community Park	7.8	Overlake
Tam O'Shanter Park	14.3	Idylwood
Mark Twain Park	6.7	Willows/Rose Hill
Snyder's Corner Park	4.6	Grass Lawn
Total Acres	**190.7**	

King County Parks and Recreation

Name	Acres	Redmond Neighborhood
Bridle Crest Trail Site	1.5	Grass Lawn
East Lake Sammamish Trail Site	127.6	SE Redmond
Evans Creek Natural Area	38.2	SE Redmond
Lower Bear Creek Natural Area	11.4	Ed Hill
Marymoor Park	634.8	SE Redmond
Marymoor Bellevue Ballfield Complex	20.0	SE Redmond
Middle Bear Creek Natural Area	66.0	North Redmond
Novelty Hill Little League Fields	6.6	Near Watershed
Redmond Watershed Trail Site	0.6	Near Watershed
Redmond Watershed Addition Park	2.5	Near Watershed
Sammamish River Trail Site	169.6	Downtown
Sixty Acres Park	90.9	Sammamish Valley
West Sammamish Trail Site	95.3	Sammamish Valley
Total Acres	**1265.0**	

(Continued on next page)

Exhibit 4.4: Inventory of Parks by Other Providers Within 1/4 mile Continued

Lake Washington School District

Name	Acres	Redmond Neighborhood
Albert Einstein Elementary	9.1	North Redmond
Ardmore Elementary	9.0	Overlake
Audubon Elementary	10.3	Idylwood
Benjamin Rush Elementary	38.6	Grass Lawn
Horace Mann Elementary	9.6	Ed Hill
Interlake High School	9.4	Overlake
Mark Twain Elementary	24.2	Willows/Rose Hill
Redmond Elementary	23.6	Downtown
Redmond High School	13.2	Ed Hill
Redmond Middle School	39.6	Ed Hill
Rockwell Elementary	9.6	Ed Hill
Rose Hill Elementary	13.6	Grass Lawn
Rose Hill Middle School	9.4	Grass Lawn
Sherwood Forest Elementary	11.7	Overlake
Total Acres	**230.9**	

Puget Sound Energy

Name	Acres	Redmond Neighborhood
PSE Trail Site - Redmond	97.5	Ed Hill

Private Parks

Name	Acres	Redmond Neighborhood
Microsoft Main Fields	11.6	Overlake
Northstar Division 1	0.4	North Redmond
Prescott at English Hill	0.7	North Redmond
Tyler's Creek	0.4	Ed Hill
Whistler Ridge	0.3	North Redmond
Woodbridge	1.3	SE Redmond
Woodlands West	1.7	North Redmond
Woodrun Townhomes	0.1	Ed Hill
Total Acres	**16.5**	

Exhibit 4.5: Park Amenities

Anderson Park (Adair House, Fullard House) 7802 - 168 Ave NE	FR
Bear Creek Park Avondale Way/Bear Creek Village	
Cascade View Park 16202 NE	
Downtown Park 16101 Redmond Way	
Dudley Carter Park Corner of Leary Way & 159	
Farrel-McWhirter Park 19545 NE Redmond Rd	P, FR
Flagpole Plaza Park 164 Ave NE & Redmond Way	
Grass Lawn Park 7031 - 148 Ave NE	P, FR
Hartman Park 17300 NE 104 St	P
Idylwood Beach Park 13560 W Lk Sam Pkwy NE	P
Arthur Johnson Park (undeveloped) 7901 - 196 Ave NE	
Juel Community Park 18815 NE 116 St	P
Luke McRedmond Landing 15811 Redmond Wa	P
Meadow Park 10710 - 160 Ave NE	
Nike Park 17207 NE 92 St	
Old Firehouse Teen Center 16510 NE 79 St - 425.556.2370	P, FR
Old Redmond Schoolhouse Community Center 16600 NE 80 St - 425.556.2300	P, FR
O'Leary Park Leary Way & Redmond Way	
Perrigo Park 9011 196 Ave NE	P
Puget Power/City of Redmond Trail Sammamish River - Farrel-McWhirter Park	P
Redmond West Wetlands NE 60th St & 152nd Ave N	
Reservoir Park 16317 NE 95 St	P
Rotary Park 154th Ave NE	
Sammamish Valley (undeveloped) NE 116 St/Willows Rd NE	
SE Redmond Park 188 Ave NE & 68 St	
Senior Center (RSC) 8703 - 160 Ave NE - 425.556.2314	P, FR
Spiritbrook Park 6500 - 151 Ave NE	P
Sunset Gardens 18304 NE 95 St	
The Edge Skate Park 8420 161 Ave NE	
Viewpoint Park 18440 NE 24 St	P
Viewpoint Open Space 17541 NE 24 S	
Watershed Preserve 21760 NE Novelty Hill Rd	P
Westside Park 5810 - 156 Ave NE	P
Willows Creek Park 8915 142 Ave NE	

LEGEND

- P — Parking
- Skateboarding
- Basketball Hoops
- Soccer Fields
- Tennis Courts
- Horse Arena
- Picnic Shelter
- Picnic Tables
- Play Area
- Information Kiosk
- FR — Facilities Rental
- Swimming Beach
- Ball Fields
- Restrooms
- Public Art
- Bicycling
- Canoe Launch
- Frisbee Golf
- Open Space
- Pickle Ball

4.2.1 Park Amenity Inventory

Parks are comprised of various amenities such as playgrounds, sports fields, sports courts, picnic shelters, and more. Many of the facilities provided are open for drop-in use by the general public and others are available for rental use or are programmed with recreation activities. The Exhibit 4.5 summarize the current inventory of amenities by park. A breakdown of rented and programmed sports fields and picnic shelters are provided.

Sports Fields

The city has eleven sports fields, seven of which have artificial turf and four with grass fields. The following exhibit provides details of the inventory.

Exhibit 4.6: Sports Field Inventory

Park	Field Name	Primary Use				Can joint use field be used simultaneously?	Artificial Turf?
		Soccer	Softball	Baseball	Little League Baseball		
Grass Lawn	Soccer Field #1	1				--	Yes
Grass Lawn	Soccer/Softball Field #2	1	2			No	Yes
Grass Lawn	Softball Field #1		1			--	Yes
Hartman	Babe Ruth Field			1		--	Yes (infield)
Hartman	Little League Field #1				1	--	No
Hartman	Little League Field #2				1	--	No
Hartman	Little League Field #3				1	--	No
Hartman	Little League Field #4				1	--	No
Hartman	Soccer/Softball Fields #5/6	1	1		2	No	Yes
Perrigo	Soccer/Softball Field #1	1	1			No	Yes
Perrigo	Soccer/Softball Field #2	1	1			No	Yes

Picnic Shelters

The picnic shelters across the City are available for rent during the peak season for a half day or full day and when not rented, they are open first come, first serve. The following exhibit provides the current inventory of picnic shelters.

Exhibit 4.7: Picnic Shelter Inventory

Picnic Shelter Location & Name	Capacity (Number of People)
Anderson Park Shelter	50
Grass Lawn Park Dome Shelter	75
Perrigo Park Shelter	75
Idylwood Park Shelter	50
Farrel-McWhirter Park – Hutcheson Shelter	50
Farrel-McWhirter Park – Mackey Creek Shelter	50

Since the 2010 plan was adopted, over 54 acres of park land has been added to the City's inventory. The following are brief summaries of the recently acquired properties and the primary use planned for them. Exhibit 4.8 provides recent additions to the parkland inventory.

Exhibit 4.8: New Parks Inventory 2010 to 2015

Park Name	Neighborhood	Classification	Acres	Date Acquired
Redmond Central Connector (BNSF Corridor)	Downtown/Sammamish Valley	Trail Corridor	42.3	2010
Redmond Bike Park at Hartman Park [1]	Education Hill	Community	2.0	2010
Downtown Park	Downtown	Urban	2.1	2011
Smith Woods expansion [2]	North Redmond	Neighborhood	5.1	2011
Esterra Park [3]	Overlake	Neighborhood	2.7	2011
		Total New Acres	**54.2**	

1 The acreage attained for the Redmond Bike Park has been City utility owned for many years and there is an interim use agreement in place for the parks department to use this property until the utility needs it.

2 The City owned five acres known as Northeast Redmond Park. In 2011, the City acquired an additional five acre parcel to the west. The expanded ten-acre park was also re-named to Smith Woods in 2015.

3 Esterra Park is privately owned and designed and will be privately constructed and maintained. It will be open to the public like other public parks.

Redmond Central Connector: In 2010, the city acquired 4 miles of former BNSF rail corridor as the first step in realizing the vision of a regional trail connection that would link the historic core of the city to more distant neighborhoods, business corridors, and adjacent communities. The project was planned to be built in three

phases. Phase I, which runs from the Bear Creek Trail east of 170th Ave NE to the Sammamish River Trail, was completed in 2013. Phase II will be constructed in 2016 and extends the trail from the Sammamish River, along Willows Road to NE 100th Court. Phase III is planned to complete the trail to Redmond's north border at Willows Road and NE 124th Street.

Redmond Bike Park at Hartman Park: In 2010 the City Council approved a request for interim recreational use on two acres of City utility property south of Hartman Park. The acreage has been added to Hartman Park's acreage in the inventory for this plan. In 2014 the City, with the help of a consultant design/builder, and more than 170 volunteers constructed the features that now make up the Redmond Bike Park.

Redmond Bike Park at Hartman Park

Downtown Park: In 2011 the City purchased two acres of land in the heart of downtown Redmond. The land was developed on an interim basis with grass and an irrigation system while planning and designing the park, which is scheduled for construction in 2017 and opening in 2018. The park will provide people who live and work in and near the Downtown with a place to recreate on a day to day basis, and it will provide the broader community with opportunities to enjoy special events, arts, and music.

Downtown Park (Festival of Color 2016)

Smith Woods expansion: In 2011, the City purchased five acres adjacent to an existing five-acre park formerly known as North Redmond Park. The expanded ten-acre park was renamed to Smith Woods Park upon the recommendation of the Park & Trails Commission to City Council, in an effort to capture the wooded character of the site and to honor the former landowners, who collected specimen trees on the property and desired that their property become a public park.

Esterra Park: In 2011 the City entered into a unique public-private agreement with the developer of the Esterra Park, the former Group Health site. This will become the first public park space in Overlake Village. The agreement outlined that the developer would dedicate 2.7 acres of the development to build a public park space. After the park is completed, the developer will retain ownership of the property and maintain it.

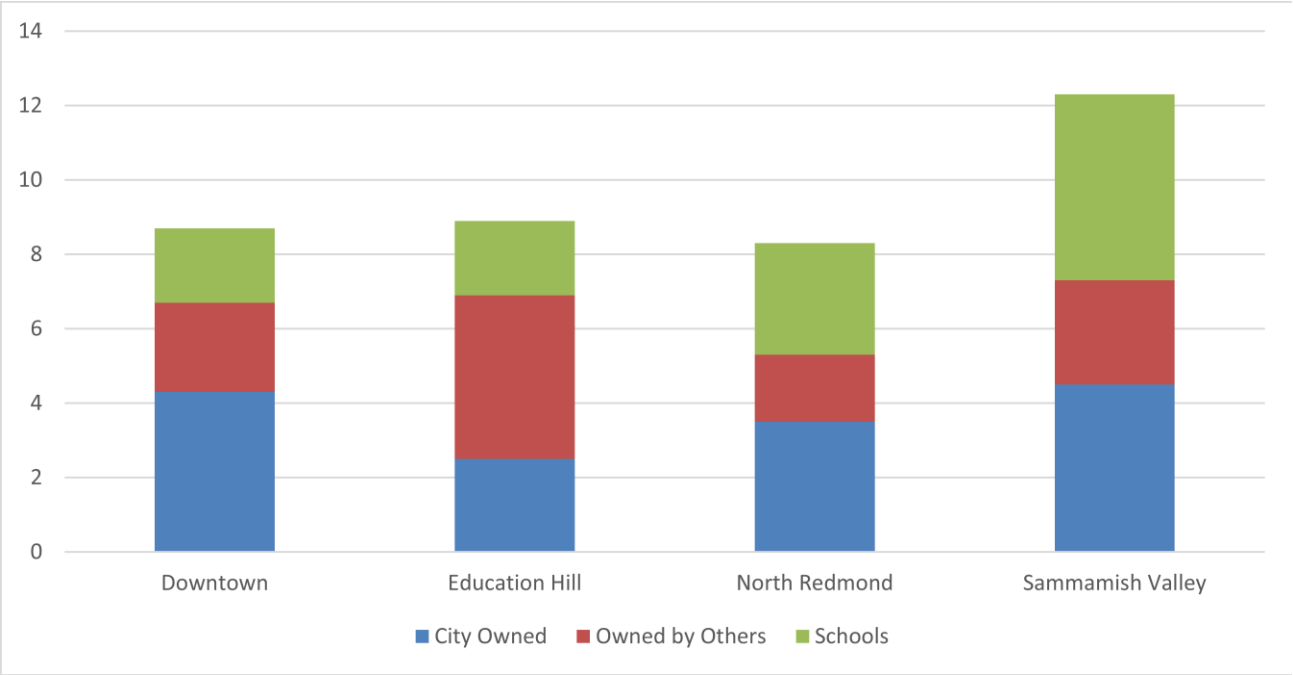
Esterra Park (rendering)

4.2.3 Distribution of Parks by Neighborhood

One of the level of service policies for parks aspires to ensure that parks are distributed across the City. Exhibit 4.9 shows how the 1,300 acres are distributed across the Redmond's ten neighborhoods and the unincorporated portions of King County to the east. The acreage and type of parkland in each neighborhood varies widely. The urban centers have and will have smaller parks that serve urban park needs such as sitting to talk with friends, picnicking, attending events, appreciating art and history, and children's play. The more densely populated single family residential neighborhoods have large community parks and neighborhood parks with many active recreation opportunities including sports fields and courts and large playgrounds. The East Redmond Corridor has many resource parks and a large community park that support the needs of the entire city.

The exhibit also shows the development potential that exists. Park lands with the development status of interim use and undeveloped are priority locations for planning efforts and/or new projects. These tables help assess the equity of park development across the city and development opportunities in each neighborhood. More details about these analyses are discussed in the next sections of this chapter as they influence decisions and priorities for future Park planning and development.

Exhibit 4.9: Distribution of Developed Parks



4.2.4 Accomplishments Since 2010

Since the last version of this plan, the city has completed several important capital projects in the Park system. The following are highlights from the projects completed since 2010.

Sports Field Turf Replacements: Synthetic turf has an expected lifespan of 12 years under typical use. The following fields have had synthetic turf replaced:

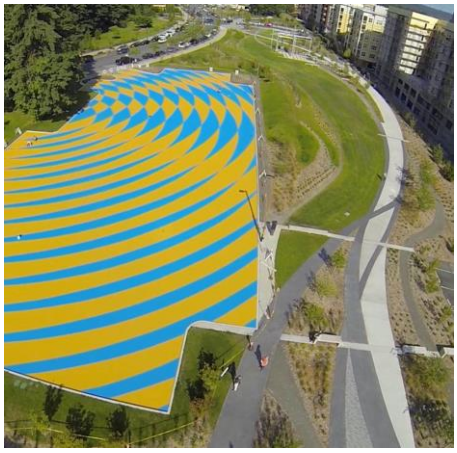
Field	Date Replaced
• Grass Lawn Soccer Field	2013
• Hartman Park Baseball Infield	2013
• Grass Lawn Softball Outfield No. 1	2015
• Grass Lawn Softball Infield No. 1	2015

Turf Replacement at Hartman Park

Spiritbrook Renovation: Completed in 2012, this project brought new life to the neighborhood. Spiritbrook Park suffered from soil drainage issues resulting in wet conditions for much of the open field space, impacting community use. The renovation included a drainage field for storm water management with an open grassy field on top, a new playground, sports courts, a small picnic shelter, and an enhanced stormwater pond.

Spiritbrook Park renovation

Redmond Central Connector Phases I & II: Phase I, completed in 2013, features a one mile segment of trail located in Downtown Redmond and extends from the Bear Creek Trail by SR 202 and Redmond Way to the Sammamish River Trail. This project provided a much needed connection between Redmond's historic downtown, modern shopping areas, and the city center. Phase II is a 1.3 mile segment that extends the trail from the Sammamish River, along Willows road to NE 100th Court near DigiPen and the Overlake Christian Church. This segment links downtown to the Willows business district. This phase is scheduled to be complete in early 2017.



Redmond Central Connector, Phase I Sky Painting by John Fleming

Smith Woods: In 2015, the residence and outbuildings on the property were removed. The pond on site had some hydrological problems and an interim improvement was constructed consisting of an earthen embankment around the pond. A long term improvement will be designed, permitted and constructed in the next few years. In addition, an Eagle Scout developed a soft surface trail through the

eastern side of the park and staff installed an official park sign at the property.

Heron Rookery: In 2014, a significant invasive species removal effort was undertaken in this wooded area in Downtown that opened up the middle of the woods for walkers and an occasional special event.

Reservoir Park: Resurfacing of tennis courts in 2012 and replacement of fencing in 2014

Hartman Park: Renovation of all little league dugouts was completed in 2012. Resurfacing of basketball area was done in 2014. Replacement of the batting cage for the baseball field with a new, larger facility was completed in 2016. The batting cage project included concrete containment, new synthetic surfacing, poles and fencing, and asphalt pathway.

Juel Park: In 2017, the community garden was expanded with 17 additional fenced garden spaces. Paver pads were added to the disc golf tee boxes, and in 2015 and 2016 a new culvert at trail crossing with associated plantings in construction zone were installed. Between 2012 and 2015 restoration work was done on Bear Creek in collaboration with the Natural Resources division. Projects included installing logs in the creek, planting, replacing the main trail culvert, removing an old dam, removing a culvert in the park, and removing a culvert on adjacent Puget Sound Energy property at the confluence with Bear Creek.

Martin Park: Improvements to the interior of the barn were completed which included deep cleaning, removal of interior animal stall spaces, replacement of the garage and person doors, installation of new lighting, and new paint.

Grass Lawn Park: Multiple updates and renovations have occurred at Grass Lawn Park since 2010 which include the following. All the tennis courts were resurfaced in 2013. The electrical/storage room underwent a full renovation in 2014. Major fencing replacements on all fields was completed in 2014. An asphalt overlay of 70th Street parking log was done in 2015. The large merry-go-round was replaced in 2016.

Redmond Town Center Open Space: City of Redmond acquired a parcel within the Redmond Town Center Open Space and partnered with Washington State Department of Transportation to restore the natural channel of Bear Creek and improve its riparian buffer. The project included moving the Bear Creek Trail north. This site also included mitigation and protection measures for cultural resources along with future improvements that provide educational opportunities regarding the earliest known inhabitants of the Sammamish Valley.

Municipal Campus: Electrical service was added for improved support of events and the pickle ball courts at the Senior Center were resurfaced in 2011.

Farrel-McWhirter Arena Improvements: The arena adjacent to the red barn was improved to provide enhanced riding conditions and allow for more class time in the dark months. In 2015 the fence was redesigned and footings was replaced. Lighting and water were added in 2016.

Farrel-McWhirter Improvements: A heated, enclosed Tack Room was constructed from previous stall area in 2013 and additional horse shelters were added in 2015.

Farrel-McWhirter Restroom Replacement: In the 1970's, a restroom structure was constructed in Farrel-McWhirter park that resembled a round grain silo to fit with the park's farm aesthetic and to serve the park's many visitors. While the structure added to the character of the park, it was not insulated so was only available

during 9 months of the year. Also, it did not have hot water available for handwashing. Seeing that the silo restroom was not meeting park user needs and that it had lived out its expected lifespan, a replacement project was planned. In 2015 the silo restroom was replaced with a restroom that provides all-year access, hot water, a large handwashing sink, and an aesthetic that is similar to the historic buildings in the park.

Perrigo Park Phase 2a: A 4 acre portion of Perrigo Park extends into unincorporated King County. In 2015 the first phase of the master planned development for the area was completed. The project included an additional parking area with lighting to help alleviate event parking demands, stormwater detention and water quality improvements, a new large grassy open space with a loop trail, landscaping and mitigation plantings and irrigation, and new electrical power and water service to allow for future improvements to the existing barn.

Perrigo Park: Tennis courts at the park were resurfaced in 2013.

Downtown Park Design: A master plan for Redmond's signature park in Downtown was completed in 2014. Design work occurred in 2015 and 2016. The park is planned to open in 2018 and will include a raised great lawn with opportunities to play and socialize, tree bosques with chairs and tables for people to gather, a significant artwork in the form of a pavilion with a water wall and digital art, a splash pad for warm weather play, and hardscape and utilities that will support events.

Dudley Carter Park Improvements: The roof of the Haida House Replica No. 4 was replaced by a specialty contractor that used the same construction techniques and materials as Dudley Carter used. The windows were treated so they are now shatterproof. A specialty art restoration contractor preserved the totems on the Haida House. A new Dudley Carter sculpture, Seagull on a Post, was added to the park by the Arts Program. In addition, parks staff removed the chainlink fence around the park and a significant amount of understory vegetation to improve the safety of the park. Staff also restored and moved the kiosk for the park and added a new informational graphic about the future of the park.

Esterra Park: A master plan was prepared by Capstone Development LLC for this privately owned, public park. The plan was recommended by the Parks and Trails Commission and approved as part of the development review package by the Design Review Board. A small portion of the park was constructed and includes a small play area. The remainder of the park will be constructed in coordination with future development.

Habitat/Tree Restoration: As part of the Group Health Development Agreement, the developer of the property now known as Esterra Park, completed tree and plant restoration on 10 acres of city park land and native growth protection areas including at Perrigo Park, Perrigo Heights, Sammamish Valley Park, and the native growth protection area associated with Swedish Medical Center.

Green Redmond Partnership: The City manages 1035 acres of forested parkland that this group helps to maintain. Currently over 325 acres are enrolled in active management by the group. Since 2010 Green Redmond has planted over 9,000 trees and over 18,000 shrubs. Collectively, the group has dedicated over 20,000 volunteer hours which was valued at $486,787. Recently, the group has also enhanced their approach to community engagement.

4.3 Need

Festival of Color - Downtown Park

Parks provide places for community members to gather, meet new people, socialize, and build their community.

Parks improve our overall quality of life in a number of ways:

Conservation: As discussed in Chapter 5, parks are one way that the City can preserve environmentally sensitive areas, culturally significant property, and historic properties.

Environmental Benefits: "Trees, water, and animals provide ecosystem goods and services such as swimmable water, habitat, and aesthetic beauty. Washington's 23 million acres of public land provide many of these benefits. The combined total estimated value of these non-market benefits is between $134 billion and $248 billion a year."[2] The City has committed to developing parks using low impact development and sustainable construction techniques. Vegetation in city parks plays a role in improving air quality and reducing pollution costs. Trees and shrubs remove air pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, and some particulates. Leaves absorb gases, and particulates adhere to the plant surface, at least temporarily.[3] Parks and public works also frequently collaborate in developing co-located regional stormwater facilities and conduct restoration projects.

[2] 2015, RCO.
[3] 2014, Harnik. 2014, Harnik, P., & Crompton, J.L. Measuring the total economic value of a park system to a community. Managing Leisure, 19(3), 188-211. (Open Source: http://agrilifecdn.tamu.edu/cromptonrpts/files/2011/06/Measuring-the-total-economic-value-of-a-park-system-to-a-community.pdf)

Chapter 4: Parks

Health Value: Parks and recreation facilities typically provide opportunities for the public to engage in physical and social activities, which have been proven to reduce stress, have positive benefit for some chronic diseases, and reduce overall healthcare costs.[4] Research shows that exposure to natural environments such as parks, improves mood and can lead to reduced stress levels and blood pressure[5]. Regular physical activity is essential for health and wellness[6]. "Outdoor recreation markets help connect urban and rural communities and, as identified by the Governor's Blue Ribbon Task Force on Outdoor Recreation in its final report (2014), the benefits of outdoor recreation translate into 'healthier kids, lowered health care costs, less absenteeism in the work place, and decreases in juvenile crime.'"[7]

Visitors to Derby Days Event - Municipal Campus

When a park attracts people from outside of town, or even outside the neighborhood, it is likely that those people might spend money nearby

Community Building: Parks provide places for community members to gather, meet new people, socialize, and build their community. Many of our residents live in high density housing, where meeting your neighbor in the yard is no longer an option; therefore public places and community events become more vital to developing neighborhood connections[8].

Promoting Creativity, Development and Education: Parks provide places of discovery in the form of built and natural environments. Children and adults alike can learn and develop new skills by venturing through parks and discovering new animals, birds, plants and more[9]. These natural elements, art in the park, performances in parks and other experiences can also enhance individuals' creativity.

Economic: There are a variety of studies conducted around the world that have shown that parks provide direct and indirect economic benefits to cities and citizens in a number of ways such as: increased property values, tourism value, direct use value, health

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[4] 2010, Godbey, G., A. Mowen. *The Benefits of Physical Activity Provided by Park and Recreation Services: The Scientific Evidence.* NRPA. (http://www.nrpa.org/uploadedFiles/nrpa.org/Publications_and_Research/Research/Papers/Godbey-Mowen-Research-Paper.pdf)
[5] 2010, K. Frances. *Parks and Other Green Environments: Essential Components of a Healthy Human Habitat*, NRPA. (http://www.nrpa.org/uploadedFiles/nrpa.org/Publications_and_Research/Research/Papers/MingKuo-Research-Paper.pdf)
[6] 2010, Godbey, G., A. Mowen.
[7] 2015, RCO.
[8] Francis, M., 2007, *How cities use park for Community Engagement,* American Planning Association. (https://www.planning.org/cityparks/briefingpapers/communityengagement.htm)
[9] Witt, P., L. Caldwell, 2010, *The Rationale for Recreation Services for Youth: An Evidence Based Approach.* NRPA. (http://www.nrpa.org/uploadedFiles/nrpa.org/Publications_and_Research/Research/Papers/Witt-Caldwell-Full-Research-Paper.pdf)

and wellness resulting in decreased healthcare costs, community cohesion value, and reduced expenses for storm [10]water management and air pollution.[11,12,13] In addition, many large companies look for cities with a thriving cultural center when opening new offices.[14]

- **Property Value:** More than thirty studies have shown that residential and commercial property values are directly related to proximity to parks. Not only do property values increase when adjacent to parks, they also increase with park quality. Most studies demonstrate that property values benefit positively if located within 500 to 2,000 feet from a park. This is advantageous to the property owner and the city, since property taxes increase with the value of the property[15].

- **Tourism Value:** When a park attracts people from outside of the area, or even outside a neighborhood, there is higher likelihood that those visitors would spend money nearby, whether it is for a snack, a meal, shopping, or to see an event at the performing arts center, or possibly spend the night at the local hotel[16]. In addition, "it is estimated that Washingtonians, on average, spend 56 days a year recreating outdoors … resulting in $21.6 billion dollars in annual expenditures." The activities that have the second largest impact on the state economy were special events such as sports tournaments and races, which generally involve fees and attract overnight stays."[17]

- **Direct Use Value:** Most city parks and facilities are free to the public or heavily subsidized, therefore they provide a tangible value to people who might otherwise have to use a commercial facility to realize the same benefits. The direct use value is the cost savings that the park system provides the public.[18]

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[11] 2009, P. Harnik and B. Welle. *Measuring the Economic Value of a City Park System*, Trust for Public Land.
[12] 2005, Crompton, John. "The Impact of Parks on Property Values: Empirical Evidence from the Past Two Decades in the United States". *Leisure Management* 10, 203-218
[13] 2015, RCO. Economic Analysis of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State.
[14] 1995, Crompton & July 27, 2009 Congressional Record—House H8825
[15] 2005, Crompton.
[16] 2014, Harnik, P., & Crompton, J.L.
[17] 2015, RCO.
[18] 2009, P. Harnik and B. Welle.

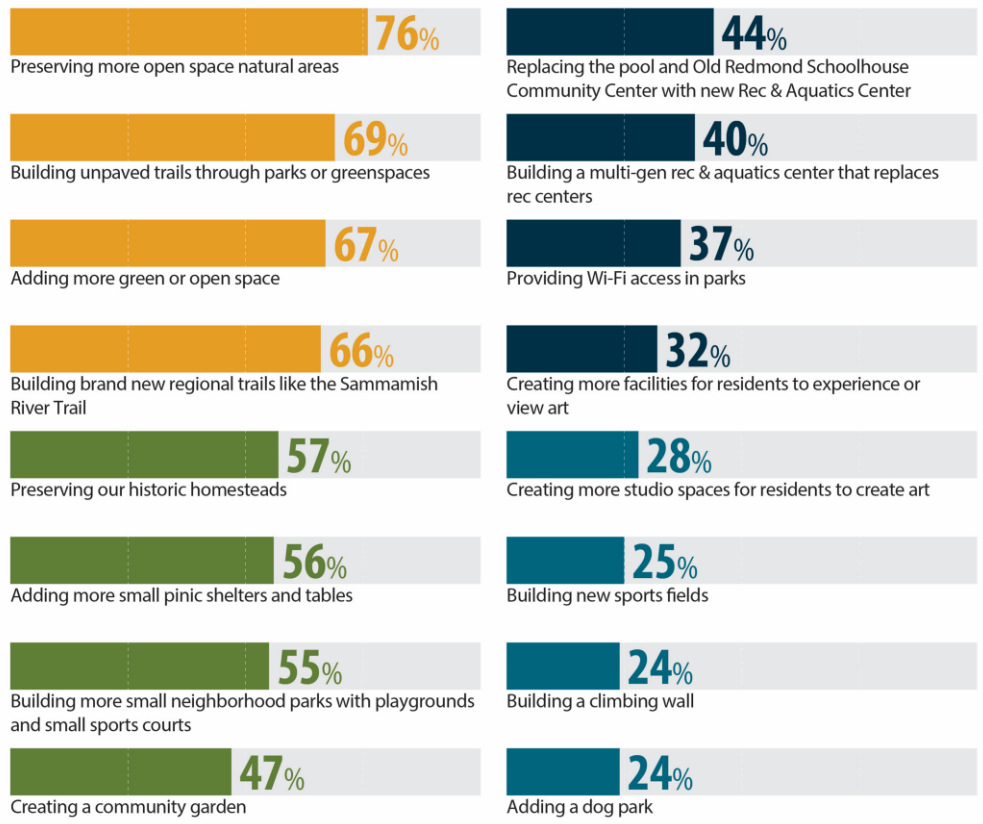
4.4 Demand

Multiple strategies were implemented to understand the demand placed on the parks system for this report. These included a multi-pronged approach to public outreach, collecting park visitation data, analyzing sport field use, and facility rental data. All of these measures help the City understand the recreational interests and needs of people who live and work in Redmond.

4.4.1 Public Demand

Knowing the recreational trends and desires of the public is key to understanding the demand placed on parks. Several outreach strategies were implemented in the creation of this plan as described in Chapter 2 Community Engagement. The 2015 PARCC survey showed that nearly three quarters of residents say they visit City of Redmond parks multiple times a month or more. The survey also indicated a very high satisfaction rating for the parks system overall, with ninety-three percent of survey respondents reporting being very satisfied to somewhat satisfied with Redmond's parks. The following exhibit summarizes the community's top park project priorities.

Exhibit 4.10: Priority for Potential Park Projects



(2015 PARCC Survey)

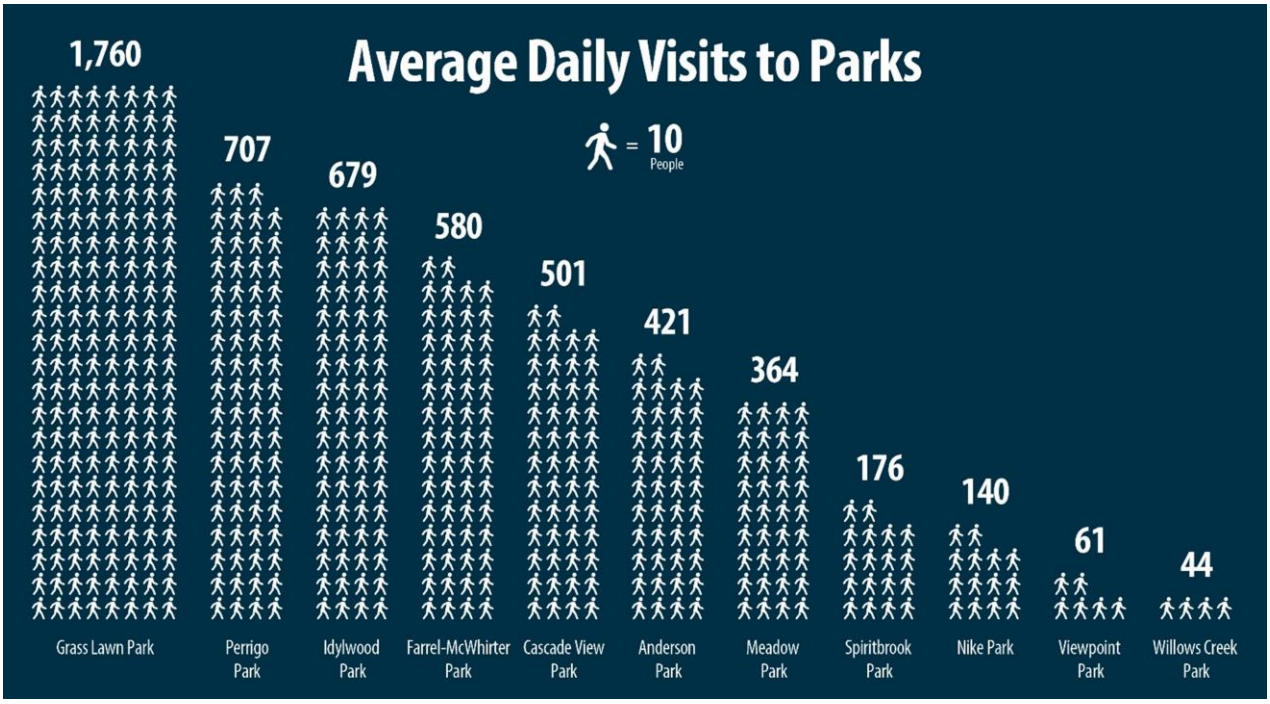
4.4.2 Visitation Rate

Park visitation was measured to establish a quantitative baseline of the demand on the system. Capturing park visitation was accomplished through the "You Count" program established in 2014. The program employed the use of automatic counting equipment that was installed at eleven parks across the system, four community parks and seven neighborhood parks. Trail corridor sites were also monitored. See Chapter 6 Trails for the detail about trail use. Exhibit 4.11 shows the number of people who use various parks within the system as recorded with the You Count program between 2013 and 2015.

Of the eleven sites monitored, all of the top four most visited were community parks, which was expected based on their combined regional and local draw. Grass Lawn, Perrigo, Idylwood, and Farrel McWhirter had the highest number of visits in the system. However, some neighborhood parks were close in the number of visits. Grass Lawn Park had the highest average daily visits in the system, with 5,000 visits during peak hours. This park, similar to other community parks, has many amenities that support regional needs such as a tennis court complex, three sports fields, and a running track. It also supports the second largest residential neighborhood in the City with three playground areas, a splash pad, pavilion, walking trails, and picnic shelter.

Neighborhood parks, including Cascade View Park, Anderson Park and Meadow Park, all had average visitation rates of 350 to 500 per day, and had 2,000 visitors on peak days. This demonstrates the demand for this type of park and the facilities they host. This indicates the need for parks close to home for families who take advantage of playgrounds and open fields for play.

Exhibit 4.11: Average Daily Visits to parks monitored during the You Count Program



4.5 Level of Service

It is important to anticipate the future demand for park lands and facilities then plan accordingly. One of the most direct ways to project demand is through a Level Of Service (LOS) analysis. The LOS method used for this plan included three general steps that are outlined below and described in detail in the LOS Methodology section. The analysis supported the generation of park project ideas and information that was used to prioritize potential projects. See section 4.6 Implementation for details on the planning and development of the park project list.

LOS General Steps:

1. Determine the current service provided by the inventory of existing facilities
2. Compare current service to the service standard set by the City
3. Identify the gaps in service

4.5.1 LOS Methodology

To determine the current level of service provided by parks, the following key services were analyzed.

Key services and methodologies:

- Children's Play Featuresf & Outdoor Sports & Fitness Facilities - Service Areas
- Outdoor Sports Fields & Picnic Shelters - Use Rates
- Urban Parks - Acreage, Quality, and Program

Each key service was analyzed separately on a citywide basis. The measurement methods, described below, are a shift from past versions of this plan based on guidance from RCO and NRPA (citation to RCO & NRPA guidance). Facilities provided by other entities were also included in the analysis as described in section 4.2.3.

Children's Play Features & Outdoor Sports Fields and Courts - Service Areas

Play features designed for children's outdoor play include typical playgrounds like swings, climbers, slides and non-traditional play features like climbing rocks, splash pads, natural play features, and artistic play features.

Sports fields, courts, and fitness equipment provide places for people of all ages to engage in structured or drop-in active outdoor activities. These facilities include sport fields constructed of natural grass or synthetic turf, hard-surface sport courts of all types, and other features that are designed for fitness and games. This does not include open grass areas that are designed for pick-up sport games or passive use. Examples of facilities included in this analysis are the sport fields at Hartman Park, the tennis courts at Rose Hill Middle School, and the outdoor fitness equipment at the Redmond Senior Center.

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For this plan, a service area methodology was selected to analyze level of service provided by children's play features and outdoor sports fields and courts. This methodology takes into account distribution of features based on the target population, walkability, geographic equity, and credit for facilities by other providers.

- **Target population:** The target population used in this analysis includes Redmond's residential population plus 25 percent of employment population. While people that work in Redmond use City's facilities, it is estimated that only a quarter of the employment population does so. The current and projected 2030 residential and employment population data were provided by the City Planning Department. Population data was paired with the service areas to calculate the percent of the population served.
- **Walkability:** The community has prioritized the desire to have a walkable community, meaning for this analysis that people can walk one-quarter of a mile or less to a park or trail from their home or work. The City's Transportation Master Plan also addresses walkability but in broader terms[19]. This is facilitated by the sidewalks and trails within the city. When there are obstructions to the network of sidewalks and trails, such as gaps in the system, steep slopes, rivers, or large roadways, the ability for one to walk decreases. To account for walkability, a GIS model of existing sidewalks and trails provided a perspective of current conditions. Studies, such as "How far will people walk?" by Ryan Donahue[20], also confirmed the Redmond community's desire to have a quarter mile walking radius. Once a trip exceeds a quarter mile, people are more likely to choose a different mode of travel, such as by car. However, the quantity and quality of facilities in a park adds to their desirability and increases the distance people are willing to walk to reach them. NRPA standards indicate that a typical community park has a service area of one mile for pedestrians. For this analysis, sites with a high number of quality facilities, such as a picnic shelter, large modern playground equipment, and multiple synthetic turf fields were assigned a one mile service area and other sites were assigned a half-mile service area.
- **Geographic equity:** The geographic distribution of facilities affects opportunities for recreation and play for the people that live and work in Redmond. The Department strives to provide facilities equitably across the city. Areas not covered by the service area are considered to be underserved and become priority locations for additional facilities and/or additional pedestrian and bicyclists connections to the facilities.
- **Other Providers:** Beginning with the 2010 PARCC Plan, the City has made a practice of counting credit for parks by other providers. This was done, in part, as a way to analyze the park system from the user's perspective. While most sites provide full public access, some providers must restrict public access to a degree. For instance, recreation facilities provided by Lake Washington School District (LWSD) must be closed to the public during school hours, but are open outside of the school day. Also, some private parks may be open to the public while other private parks are restricted to local neighborhood residents. To account for this variation in service, a service percentage was applied to the site's service area. Exhibit 4.12 lists providers and the percent credit applied to their service areas.

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[19] 2013, City of Redmond Transportation Master Plan, http://www.redmond.gov/PlansProjects/Transportation/TransportationMasterPlan

[20] 2011, Ryan Donahue. Pedestrians and Park Planning: How Far Will People Walk?, *https://cityparksblog.org/2011/05/13/pedestrians-and-park-planning-how-far-will-people-walk*

To create the geographic service area, a point was created to represent each feature and a value was placed on each feature. Then, the applicable service area was plotted around each feature. The results of this analysis are shown in Appendix 4 B Maps.

Exhibit 4.12: Park Service Area Credit by Provider

Provider	% Credit Applied to Service Area
City of Redmond Parks	100%
*Other Public Lands Inside City Limits and within convenient access	100%
**School Lands	50%
Private	25%

During the LOS analysis, these percentages were applied to the service areas calculated for park features by these providers.

**Other providers include the Cities of Bellevue and Kirkland and King County. Convenient access is calculated as 1 mile for sites with high quantity and quality facilities and ½ mile for other sites.*

***Schools counted are from Lake Washington School District (LWSD).*

Outdoor Sports Fields & Picnic Shelters - Use Rates

Sports fields and picnic shelters are rented for use by city programs, club sports, and community members. Capacity or percent use is an indicator of the demand for fields in the community. When demand is high, indicated by a high capacity percent (80 percent or higher) a capital project for increasing field capacity should be implemented within 2 to 4 years. The recommended planning timeframe for implementing a capital project lengthens when the capacity percent is lower. Exhibit 4.13 shows the level of service rating system for facility use.

Exhibit 4.13: Use Rates LOS for Facilities

Capacity (percent use)	LOS Rating	Estimated Timeframe for Capital Project
81-100	E	2-4 yr.
51-80	D	6 yr.
31-50	C	10 yr.
11-30	B	20 yr.
<10	A	20 yr.

For sports fields, the hours of availability are generally 3 pm to 9 pm weekdays and 10 hours a day on weekends, with about 4 weeks off between seasons. The hours available differ between artificial turf and natural turf fields, as natural turf is not rented in the wet season.

Exhibit 4.14: Calculation of Use Rates of Sports Fields

Field Name	Field Type	Average Hours Used	Hours Available*	Percent Used	LOS Rating
Grass Lawn Soccer Field #1	Synthetic	2337	2484	94%	E
Grass Lawn Soccer/Softball Field #2	Synthetic	2484	2484	100%	E
Grass Lawn Softball Field #1	Synthetic	1696	2484	68%	D
Hartman Babe Ruth Baseball Field	Synthetic/ Natural	1017	1242	82%	E
Hartman Little League Field #1	Natural	433	768	56%	D
Hartman Little League Field #2	Natural	372	768	48%	C
Hartman Little League Field #3	Natural	431	768	56%	D
Hartman Little League Field #4	Natural	350	768	46%	C
Hartman Soccer/Softball Field #5 & 6	Synthetic	983	2484	40%	C
Perrigo Soccer/Softball Field #1	Synthetic	2434	2484	98%	E
Perrigo Soccer/Softball Field #2	Synthetic	1987	2484	80%	D

Artificial turf sports fields area rented year-round and are typically available between the hours of 9 am and 11 pm, seven days a week. The highest use hours on weekdays are between 3 pm and 11 pm. Daytime use increases during the summer season of June through August where fields are rented generally between 9 am and 3 pm. Natural grass fields are available for rental use during the spring and summer season from March through August. Natural grass fields are not available for use during the rainy seasons of fall and winter to protect the fields from damage.

Exhibit 4.15: Calculation of Use Rates of Picnic Shelters

Shelter Name	Capacity (people)	Average Use	Availability	Percent Used	LOS Rating
Anderson Park Picnic Shelter	50	323	900	36%	C
Hutcheson Picnic Shelter (Farrel-McWhirter Park)	50	127	900	14%	B
Mackey Creek Shelter (Farrel-McWhirter Park)	50	122	900	14%	B
Grass Lawn Dome Picnic Shelter	75	494	900	55%	D
Perrigo Park Picnic Shelter	75	560	900	62%	D
Idylwood Park Picnic Shelter	50	408	900	45%	C

For picnic shelters, the hours of availability are generally 9 am to dusk (2 pm to 4 pm depending on the time of year) weekdays for the summer season, generally running from April through September.

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Urban Parks - Acreage, Quality, and Program

The Department has recommended the establishment of a new category of park land for Redmond's two urban centers and its local centers. The city defines urban parks as parkland designed to provide park and recreation functionality for the local neighborhood that surrounds them as well as provide space and infrastructure to support large community events and gatherings. The goal is to provide sufficient urban park space in each urban centers and local centers to accommodate community events of up to 10,000 people using one or more park spaces (such as a hub and spoke approach to an event). See section 4.0.1 for the full definition.

The following criteria define the urban park level of service methodology. An urban park must exist within designated urban center boundaries or local center boundaries as defined by the City Comprehensive Plan. Urban and local centers are where Redmond's population is the densest and is planned to grow the most. These criteria help plan for highly developed parks in areas with the highest population densities.

1. An urban park site must be approximately two acres in size or larger. Urban parks should accommodate crowds of up to 10,000 people or more which can be accomplished by several smaller parcels or by one large parcel.
2. Urban parks must have sufficient infrastructure to support community events. While typical park development includes utilities such as water, sewer and power, it does not normally call for the level of utilities and hardscape needed to support large community events. The demand for community events has been increasing based on the number of special event permit issued.
3. Urban parks are designed and constructed with quality amenities and materials. These parks and facilities are likely to have high levels of use by thousands of visitors each year. Planning for long-lasting amenities and materials will ensure that these parks remain beautiful and functional for years into the future with proper maintenance.
4. Urban parks serve the daily recreational needs of neighboring residents, and at the same time are destination gathering places. Populations in the urban centers will increase over time, and urban parks will provide similar functions as a typical neighborhood park for people living and working within walking distance.

Parks in the Downtown and Overlake urban centers were assessed using these criteria. The results of this analysis are listed in section 4.5.2 LOS Results.

4.5.2 Level of Service Standard

A service standard provides a benchmark by which the current level of service is measured. The difference between the service standard and the current level of service is identified as the service gap, described in the following section. The service standards are shown in the following exhibit.

Exhibit 4.16: LOS Standards

Children's Play Features LOS Standard:

All residents (100%) in Redmond have convenient access* to children's play features from their place of residence.

Outdoor Sports and Fitness Facilities LOS Standard:

All of the target population** (100%) who live and work in Redmond have convenient access* to outdoor sports and fitness facilities from residence or office.

Sports Field LOS Standard:

Sports fields should be operated at 80% capacity or less. If the facility is used at a higher rate, it triggers the need for additional capacity and/or field space.

Rental Facilities LOS Standard:

Rental facilities should be operated at 80% capacity or less. If the facility is used at a higher rate, it triggers the need for additional capacity and/or facilities.

Urban Parks LOS Standard:

Each of Redmond's urban centers and local centers should contain sufficient urban park acreage to meet all urban park service criteria.

**Convenient access is calculated as 1 mile for sites with higher quantity and quality facilities and a half mile for other sites.*
*** Target population is all residential population plus 25 percent of the employment population.*

Measuring the current service level against the service standard provides the gap in service for the park system based on the key services. Projects that increase or add new service in underserved areas can then be identified and prioritized in those areas. The maps found in Appendix 4 B show the gaps in service using the service area method for children's play features and outdoor sports facilities based on 2015 data.

4.5.3 Level of Service Results

The following sections explain the results of the LOS analysis performed for this plan.

Children's Play Features & Outdoor Sports & Fitness Facilities

The results of this LOS analysis show that in 2015, 52 percent and 54 percent of the population had convenient access to children's play features and outdoor sports and fitness facilities, respectively.[i] The remaining 48 to 46 percent of the population are considered underserved, were in areas that are farther than a one mile or half mile walk to the nearest facility. With the LOS standard of providing service to all residents and employees, this analysis would suggest that there is a need to plan, fund and install more of these features in the system. Redmond expects to see significant growth in its residential and employment populations by the year 2030. It is projected that the percent of residents served by 2030 would drop from 52 percent to 45 percent if the current level of service for children's play features is not increased. Similarly, LOS for outdoor sports and fitness facilities would drop from 54 percent to 53 percent served if the number of features remains the same. In an attempt to keep up the planned growth of the population, Redmond plans to install more of these features in the parks system. The details about proposed projects can be found in section 4.6 Implementation. The service areas provided by existing facilities and the expanded service area that proposed projects will provide are found Appendix 4 B Maps.

Exhibit 4.17a: Children's Play Features: Level of Service by Provider

Provider	2015 Population Served	2030 Population Served
Redmond	38%	32%
***Other**	1%	0%
****School**	7%	7%
Private	6%	6%
> 1 Mile walk	48%	55%

Exhibit 4.17b: Outdoor Sports & Fitness Facilities: Level of Service by Provider

Provider	2015 Population Served	2030 Population Served
Redmond	47%	43%
***Other**	4%	3%
****School**	3%	7%
Private	0%	0%
> 1 Mile walk	46%	47%

**Other providers include the Cities of Bellevue and Kirkland and King County. Convenient access is calculated as 1 mile for sites with high quantity and quality facilities and ½ mile for other sites.*

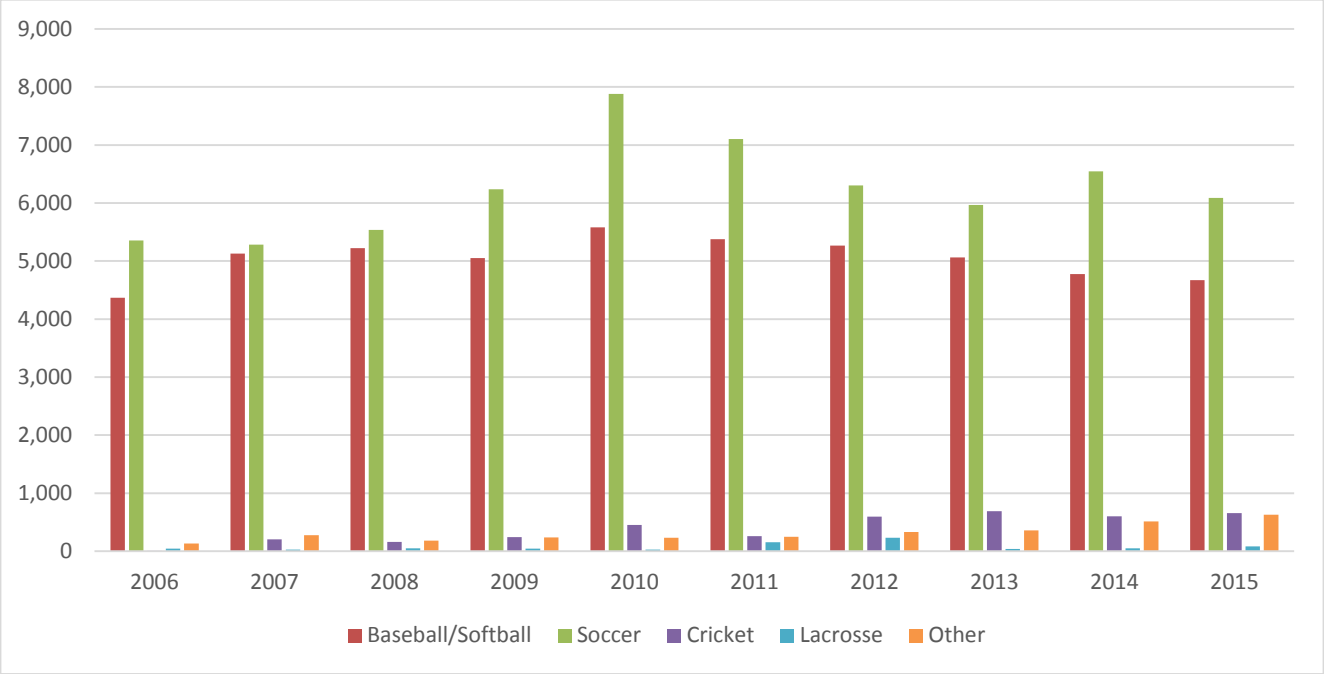
***Schools counted are from Lake Washington School District (LWSD)*

Redmond residents benefit from children's play features provided by entities other than the City. In 2015 the City's facilities served about 41 percent of the residential population. An additional 15 percent of residents were served by facilities in other public parks, school facilities and private facilities. In regard to outdoor sports and fitness facilities, Redmond provided service to about 48 percent of the population and other providers served an additional seven percent. It is important to account for facilities by other providers when making recommendations for future facility development. This approach allows for a holistic view of service provided by facilities across the City.

Sport Fields

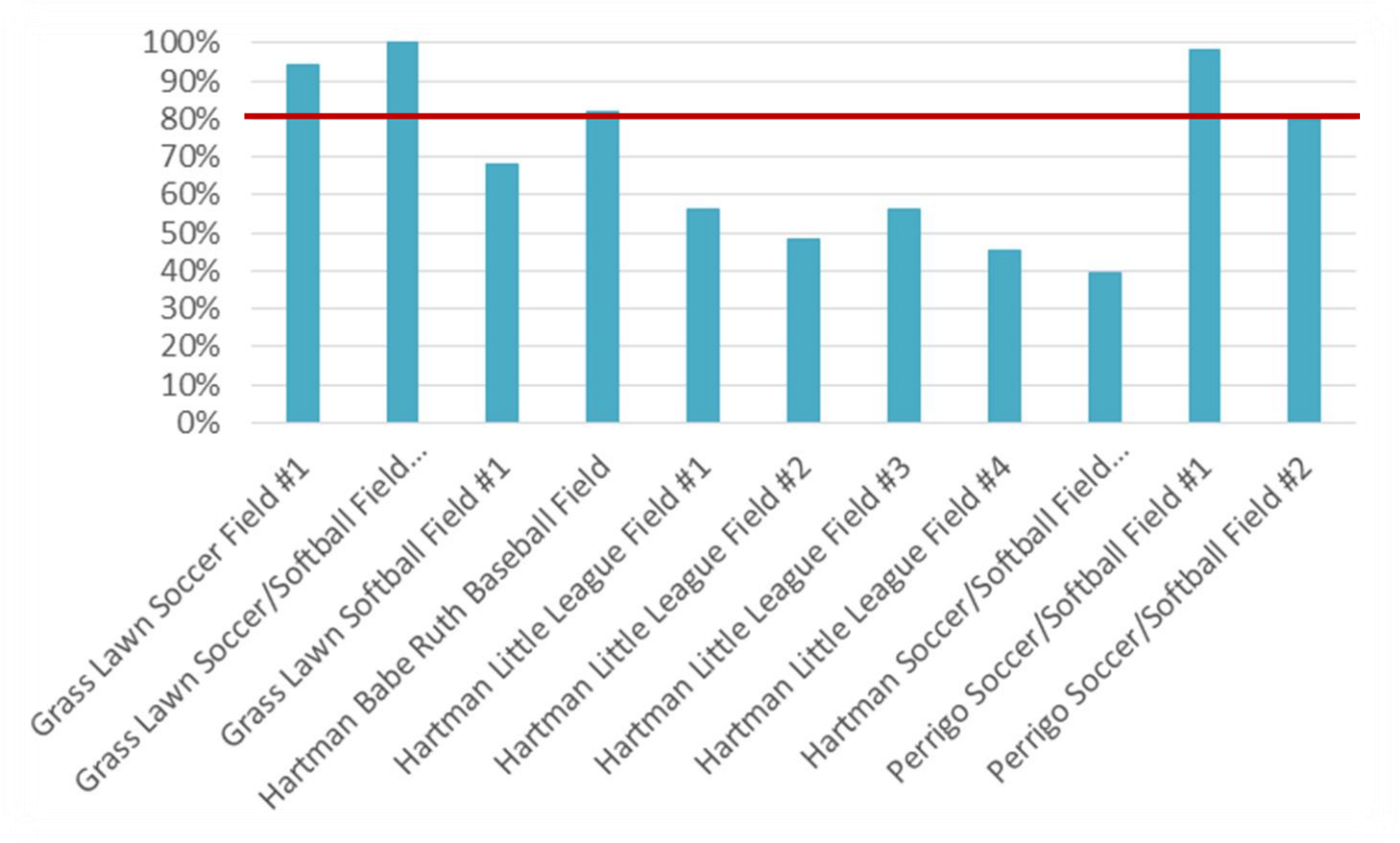
Sports fields are in high demand by city programs, private sports leagues, and non-profit community groups that use and rent fields. The fields are currently configured for soccer, softball, baseball, and little league baseball. However, cricket and lacrosse groups also rent the fields, although the current fields don't meet those sports' standards for field dimensions and lines.

Exhibit 4.18: Hours of Sports Field Use by Sport



When a field is used 80 percent of the time or more, it is considered at capacity and planning should begin to determine how to fulfill current and future demand.

Exhibit 4.19: Percent of Time Sports Fields Rented



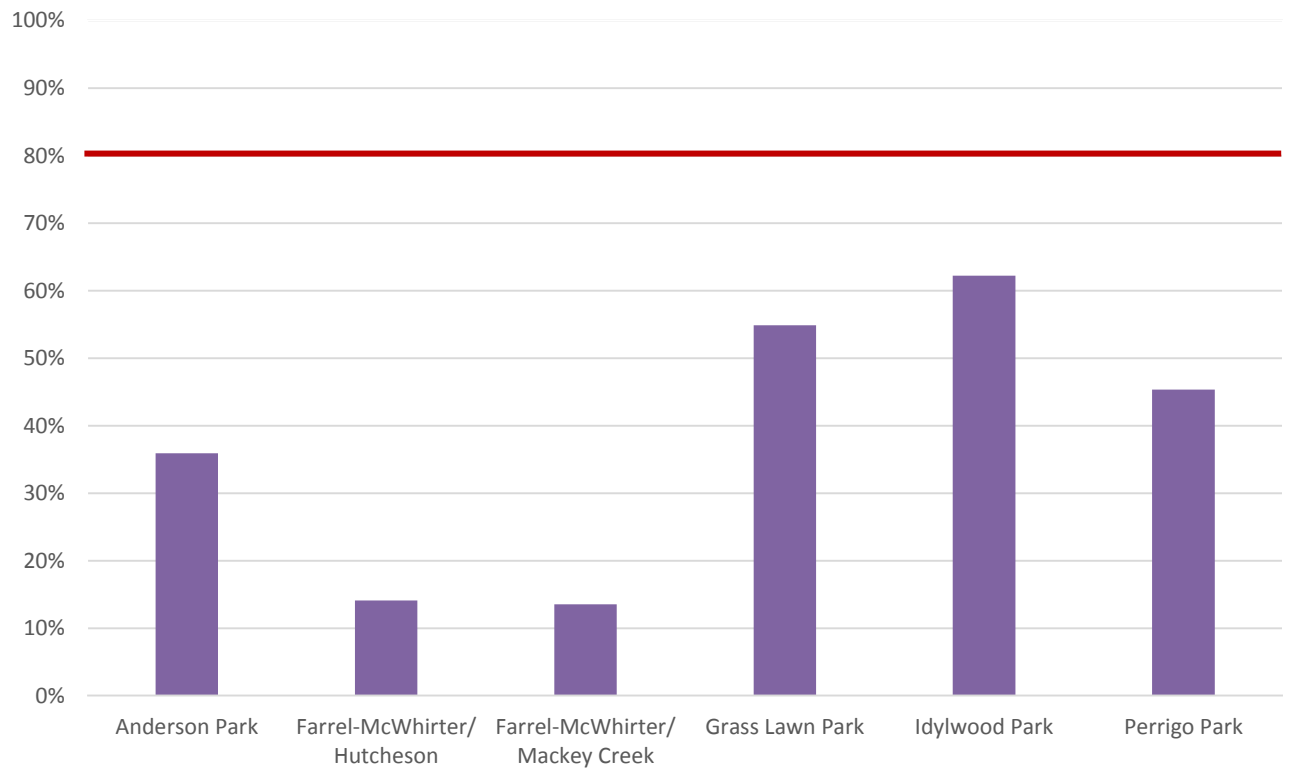
Of the 11 fields in the system today, six are at capacity. There is growing demand for fields by softball, soccer, lacrosse and cricket players in Redmond. Other regional and national recreational trends that may require sports fields in the future include Ultimate Frisbee™ and rugby.

Over the next 20 years, it is projected that the City will require six more fields to meet demand. Some of this demand may be fulfilled by converting single use fields into multi-use fields and by partnering with the school district and county in using fields jointly. The immediate focus for the next two fields will be to identify a multi-purpose field where lacrosse can be included and to build either a multi-purpose or dedicated field for cricket. Lacrosse could potentially be included in the Perrigo Park synthetic turf replacement project planned for 2018. Cricket is proposed for the open field at Juel Park, but it could also potentially be included with another sport at another field, assuming the dimensions are appropriate.

Picnic Shelters

When a picnic shelter is used 80 percent of the time or more, it is considered at capacity and planning should begin to determine how to fulfill current and future demand. The following exhibit shows the percent of available hours that the picnic shelters are rented, which does not account for drop-in use.

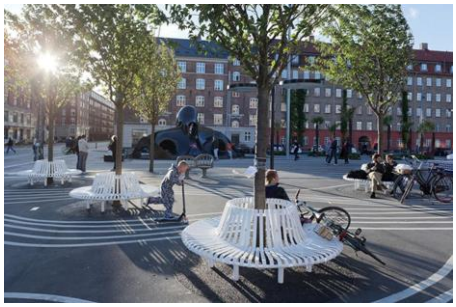
Exhibit 4.20: Percent of Time Picnic Shelters Rented



The rental demand is not currently in the 80 percent or above range, which does not indicate the need for another large rental picnic shelter at this time. During various recent public outreach efforts including the PARCC Plan and master plans, community members requested more shelters in neighborhood and community parks. Many people would be satisfied with smaller shelters with one to four picnic tables, such as the new shelter at Spiritbrook Park and those planned for Perrigo Park Phase IIb. These smaller shelters do not schedule use through rentals or reservations.

Support events with large open space, utilities

Quality materials, intimate space, shade



Year round furnishings, playful elements, public art

Urban Parks

Service for urban parks is measured by how well the urban park criteria are met. The criteria used to determine appropriate characteristics of an urban park are:

- Exists in an Urban Center or Local Center
- Is a minimum of 2 acres in size
- Has infrastructure sufficient to support community events
- Amenities are made of high quality/durable materials
- Design is thorough and appropriate for the site and intended use
- Site meets the daily recreational needs of the local community

Descriptions of existing and potential urban parks in Redmond are listed below.

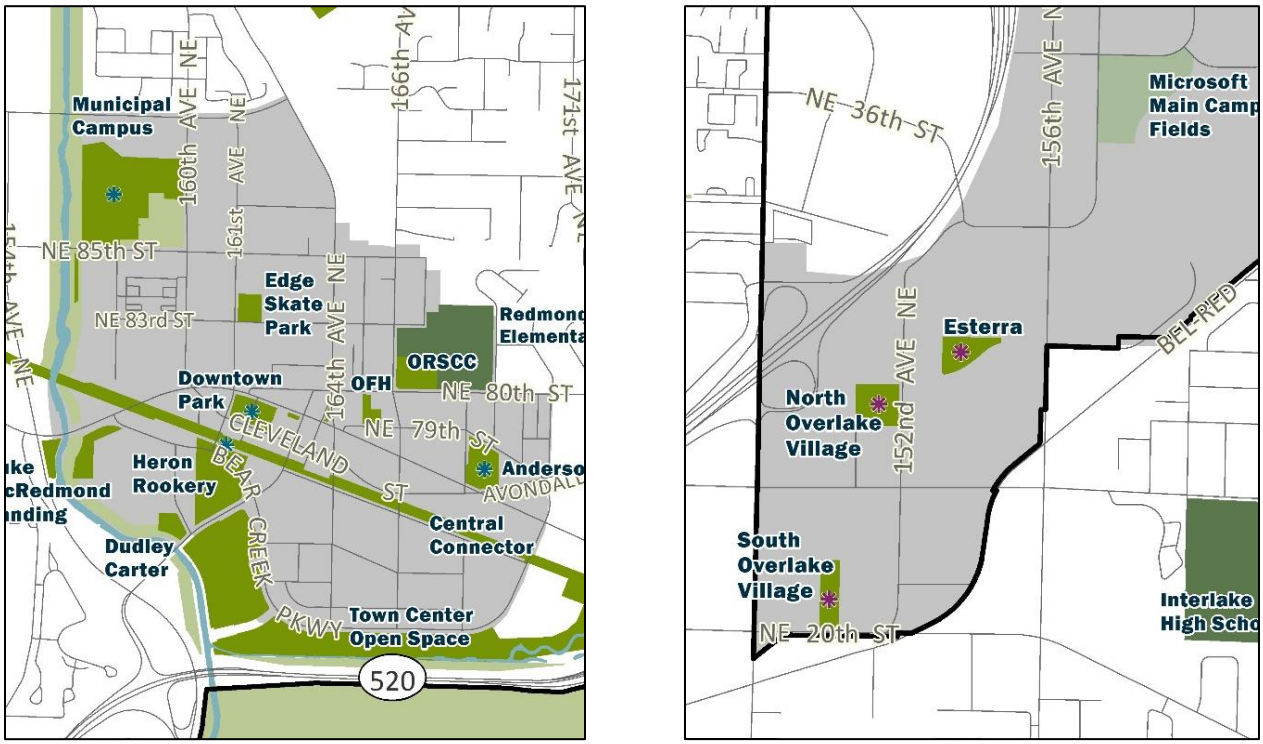
Municipal Campus has been used as Redmond's main location for community events. It has sufficient space to accommodate large crowds and has convenient parking. That said, the site lacks important infrastructure to support events such as sufficient power and surfacing that can handle large crowds well. Two master plans have been created for Municipal Campus that call for development of the site with more hardscape, improved power and other amenities that would better support events and gatherings. To date, few of the planned improvements have been implemented leaving the campus functional as a community event space but somewhat below its potential capacity.

In 2014, **the "Station"** was constructed as part of the Redmond Central Connector project. Later, power to the site was enhanced with City Innovation Funds. This site functions well as a gathering and event space for the community and is a complimentary site to Municipal Campus.

Additionally, the final design of **Downtown Park** was underway at the writing of this report. When the park is completed, it will become the focal point for events in Downtown. Between these three parks, the Downtown urban center will be able to host large and exciting events for the entire community.

Overlake Village is another urban center in Redmond. As of the writing of this report, no public parks exist inside the Overlake urban boundary. Esterra Park will be the first public park developed in the area. It is being planned and constructed in a way that meets all of the urban park criteria. Two additional parks are being planned for the Overlake urban center and will be developed in conjunction with storm water management facilities. They will provide important acreage to the urban park system in the area. These parks have not been officially named so are being referred to geographically as North Overlake Village Park and South Overlake Village Park.

Exhibit 4.21: Current and Proposed Urban Parks Locations



Right, Downtown Urban Center with Existing Urban Parks; left, Overlake Urban Center with proposed Urban Parks
*A blue * represents an existing Urban Park and a purple * represents a proposed Urban Park site.*

4.6 Implementation

One of the goals of the PARCC Plan implementation is to develop and deliver capital projects that serve the priorities of the community. Several steps are taken in the development of the list of projects recommended to move forward to development as described below. Chapter 10. Capital Project Recommendations provides the details on project priorities, cost estimates, and the funding process.

4.6.1 Developing the Recommended Project List

Capital projects are those that cost more than $25,000, which can be depreciated over time and meet at least one of the following criteria:

- New facility, or increas square footage of an existing facility
- Changes the function of a facility
- Increase the capacity of a facility

One of the main objectives of this plan is a recommended list of park projects for implementation. The steps listed in adjacent exhibit are taken to ensure that the recommended list of projects provides the highest value to the community. These steps are explained below.

Potential project identification: The goal of this step is to generate a universal project list. This list is a clearinghouse of all park project ideas and concepts generated in prior planning efforts and during the public outreach for this plan. Project ideas range from conceptual to fully planned and adopted trail projects. The first step in creating this list was to consolidate existing project ideas from previous planning efforts such as the 2010 PARCC Plan, the City's Comprehensive Plan (including Neighborhood Plans), and the Budgeting by Priorities process. New project ideas were also generated during outreach to the public and to City staff.

Feasibility evaluation: The goal of this step is to refine the universal trail project list based on project feasibility. The feasibility assessment process included LOS analysis described in section 4.5 Level of Service for new projects. The analysis used factors such as service area, percent population served, and capacity as a way to

Exhibit 4.22: Implementation Steps for Recommended Projects

identify potential projects that would provide the greatest benefit to the city.

Planning level studies: Potential projects that score highly in the feasibility evaluation are given more definition such as high level scope details and preliminary cost estimates.

Project ranking: After scope and cost details are determined, project ideas are scored and ranked based on the ranking criteria as described in Chapter 10 Capital Project Recommendations. The product of this step is a prioritized list of potential projects.

Project recommendation: The prioritized list of potential projects is then recommended for funding. See Chapter 10 Capital Project Recommendations for details.

Acquisition: If the City does not hold rights to the property needed for a project, acquisition of those property rights is necessary. Acquisition is commonly accomplished through gaining title to the land or receiving easement on the property.

Design & Construction: After property rights are acquired, projects are moved into design. This stage may include master planning, environmental and other studies, preliminary design and the creation of construction documents. Project plans and specifications are then released for bidding to select a contractor. Once a contractor is selected and a contract is awarded, the project begins moving through construction. Once constructed, the new facilities are open for public use.

Operation & Maintenance: Some projects are programmed with recreational activities which require city staff to operate. Also, all projects require regular maintenance to ensure safe use and to maximize the facility's longevity. Eventually all facilities will require renovation or replacement, which may trigger another capital project.

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Project Descriptions

Below are descriptions of select projects that were highly ranked on the recommended projects list.

Near-term Priority Projects: Projects to be completed between 2016 and 2021

Downtown Park: The City is moving forward with the development of Downtown Park, which is located between Redmond Way and Cleveland Street and roughly between 161st Street and just east of Brown Street. This two acre park is envisioned to be a place for the growing residential and employment population of Downtown to use as a neighborhood park and as a central place for City events and performances to take place. It is ideally located along the two main east-west corridors, Redmond Way and Cleveland Street, and just one block away from Bear Creek Parkway and Leary Way. Construction is underway and scheduled for completion in 2018.

Rendering of the Downtown Park Master Plan

Smith Woods Pond and Channel Restoration: Design, permit and construct a permanent solution to the hydrology problems associated with the pond at Smith Woods.

Synthetic Turf Replacements: The artificial turf at Perrigo Park was installed in 2004 and Fields 5 and 6 Hartman Park were installed in 2006. Artificial turf fields typically last 10 – 12 years putting the fields at both parks at the end of their useful lives. The turf fiber has broken down significantly in recent years leaving the sand and rubber infill materials exposed with very fine turf fibers remaining. Projects are proposed to replace synthetic turf fields at both parks.

Spiritbrook Park

Infrastructure Projects: As the infrastructure in the parks system ages, it is critical to plan renovations and replacements to maintain quality service. Several important projects are planned across the system.

- At Grass Lawn Park, the rubberized safety surfacing around the climbing boulders and swings has lived out its useful life and is planned to be replaced. In addition, the iconic dome picnic shelter at the park is in need of a new roof and other repairs to extend the life of the structure.
- The dock at Idylwood Beach Park is in need of repairs to extend its life and improve safety for users.
- The Adair House at Anderson Park is one of the designated historic landmark structures in the system and an important rental space. Important repairs needed on the structure

Renovation Redmond Cantal Connector, Ph. I Sky Painting by John Fleming

include replacing the roof and remodeling the kitchen and restroom. These projects will increase the longevity of the structure and provide an enhanced experience for users. The restroom building at Anderson Park is also in need of a new roof. A replacement project is proposed.

- Farrel-McWhirter is home to several historic buildings. It's been identified that the electrical systems in several buildings need to be updated to meet current code. A project is proposed that will upgrade the electrical systems to be in compliance. The surfacing of horse arenas, or "footing", is an important part of the feature. The footing of the large arena in the northwest corner of the park is breaking down and is in need of replacement. Revisions to the fence around the arena are also proposed to further improve user experience at the arena.

Hardscape Projects: Hardscape elements in the parks system include paved parking areas, pathways inside parks, fences, and other features that need to be renovated or replaced in order for to meet service goals and expectations.

- The parking lot at Grass Lawn Park off 148th Avenue is in need of renovation. This project includes improvements to the parking lot asphalt as well as the landscaped islands in and around the lot.
- Hartman Park also has hardscape features in need of replacement. The pathway and fence around fields 5 and 6 have lived their expected lifespans and are in need of replacement. These projects are planned to be completed within the next 6 years.

Westside Park Playground Replacement & Relocation: Westside Park is an older neighborhood park in Redmond that has been identified as a recommended capital project for renovation. The play equipment is outdated and in need of replacement. A master plan for the park was completed in 2010 that calls for upgrades and relocation of the playground, looping paths, updated sports courts, picnic shelter and a restroom. This project focuses on the playground update portion of the master plan.

Mid-term and Long- term Priority Projects: Projects to be completed between 2022 and 2030

Overlake Village Park Development: The Overlake neighborhood has the largest employment population in Redmond and is projected to have the fastest growing residential neighborhood in the city. The majority of the planned growth is expected to occur in Overlake Village in the southern part of the neighborhood. As a result, the neighborhood needs more acres of neighborhood park land in the coming years to accommodate growing recreational needs. The City plans to develop two new parks in conjunction with the creation of stormwater facilities.

The North Village Park is one of two future parks in Overlake Village that will be built on top of regional stormwater vaults. Property is necessary for this park and stormwater vault and the ideal location is the block bounded by 151st, 152nd, 26th and 27th. This park is planned to be about two and 1/2 acres in size. Once the land is secured, a master plan will be developed for the park, so its specific amenities are undetermined. The public process to date has identified this park as a central gathering place in the large green given its central location, relatively flat topography and easy access from surrounding future developments. This park could be a place for performances, markets, and other events as well as an attractive lunchtime gathering place with amenities such as moveable tables and chairs, water feature, urban landscaping, and places for community engagement such as interactive art and play.

The South Village Park will also be built on top of a regional stormwater vault. Land for this park still needs to be secured, but the vault is already built on the west side of future Da Vinci (151st) Ave NE between NE 20th St and future NE Alhazen (22nd) St. This park is planned to be about two acres in size. There is no master plan for the park yet, so its specific amenities are undetermined. . The public process to date has identified this park as a significant open space amongst the cityscape. Within the green are pockets of passive uses such as perennial gardens, p-patches or rain gardens, and more active areas for kicking a soccer ball, throwing a Frisbee, picnicking, playing a game of chess, shooting hoops, or swinging at the play area. The urban flavor reaches into the park at the Plaza, which serves as a transition or mixing zone between on- and off-site activities. It is the hub of community events that spill out across the

green or into the pedestrian street. Tucked along the edge of the park, the refuge is a quieter zone that provides relief from the urban scene for individuals or small groups.

Conrad Olsen Park Development: This park, a designated historic landmark property, contains the original farmhouse, barn, outbuildings and farmyard that convey the historic life and operations of this farmstead. The primary program focus for Olsen Farm is to maintain the rural character of the farm and establish an environmental learning center in collaboration with the city's Natural Resources Division to develop environmental stewardship through education. Native discovery gardens will be developed to enhance ecological function and provide educational activities to teach both students and general visitors about Bear Creek's riparian corridor. Trails through the riparian zone will lead visitors and students on an educational walk and the existing farm buildings will serve as offices, classrooms and labs for the environmental learning center. The Bear-Evans Creek regional trail will cross through the park and eventually connect with Farrel-McWhirter Park as outlined in the East Redmond Corridor Master Plan.

Juel Park Design and Construction per Master Plan: The East Redmond Corridor Master Plan included a conceptual plan for future development of Juel Park. The primary goals of the Juel Park plan are to protect the large stand of trees at the south edge of the property, develop a Cricket field, trails, picnic areas, environmental play, and enhance wetland and stream habitats with interpretive learning. Important infrastructure updates are also planned including adding additional parking, sewer and stormwater updates, repairs to the existing cabin and retrofitting the barn for maintenance use.

Municipal Campus Enhancements: Much of Municipal Campus development was completed in 2005; however some elements in the site's master plan were not implemented. The campus is home to many civic buildings but it also serves as a venue for large community events and gatherings and is used by local residents as a neighborhood park. Improvements planned for the site are intended to support these uses. An artful non-traditional play features are proposed that would fit the aesthetic of the site. Infrastructure improvements to support community events are also planned, including upgrades to the electrical system, hardscape areas and the irrigation system. Landscape areas and the overall design will be

planned to open to and celebrate the Sammamish River that passes along the site's west side.

Farrel-McWhirter Master Plan Implementation: The East Redmond Corridor Master Plan included a conceptual plan for future development of Farrel-McWhirter Park, a designated historic landmark property. The plan primarily focused on improving the park's organization, and routing a regional trail through the park. The new trail alignment not only provides the most direct route between adjacent parks and the PSE trail, but better organizes the park activity and reduces potential conflicts between park users and operations activity. The master plan proposal includes relocating the service access road to the east edge of the park, enhancing the "Event Meadow" and Mackey Creek. Recently, other major renovations have been identified for the park. These include renovations to multiple structures on this site such as renovating historic buildings, replacing picnic shelters, updating play equipment, providing a new barn for animal shelter, and building a new covered arena. Other improvements needed include expanding the parking area and moving the north arena out of wetland.

Dudley Carter Park Redevelopment: A master plan for Dudley Carter Park was completed in 2010. The plan celebrates King County's first artist in residence, Dudley Carter, and the work he did to build community through the creation of art. In 2013 the first step in implementing the plan was completed when Dudley Carter's Haida House, a designated historic landmark, was restored. The park is planned to continue serving artists at work in a new studio and will exhibit sculptures on trails that meander through the park. The proposed studio would host a rotating artist, supplies for programs, and provide room for the public to take classes or visit exhibits. The site will also have space for natural play, picnicking and interpretative elements.

Sammamish Valley Park: The City acquired this property in 1998 and finalizes a master plan in 2010. The 32 acre park was formerly used for agricultural purposes. It is currently undeveloped, relatively flat and the master plan proposes to restore nearly 28 acres of wetlands, streams, floodplains and buffers. In 2015-2016, 10 acres of restoration plantings occurred. However, 18 acres require restoration. The master plan also proposes active uses on the 4 acres to the west. That portion of the park would include a multi-purpose building that would open up into a large plaza with a

viewpoint/amphitheater and territorial views of the wetlands and Mt Rainier. The building would include a classroom and teaching kitchen that could be programmed. The area to the north of the building would be a community garden and the area to the south would provide more viewpoints and a fire circle.

Sports Fields: The City will evaluate opportunities to develop more multi-use fields on City property and to partner with Lake Washington School District on joint use fields on school properties to address community demand for sports fields. Some proposed projects include:

- **Lacrosse field:** Over the past several years there has been some demand for a lacrosse field in Redmond. Perrigo Park has been identified as a potential location for a field as turf fields have sufficient space for lacrosse and a turf replacements project is in the near term. Lacrosse lines may be incorporated into the new synthetic turf planned to be installed in 2018, pending design.
- **Redmond High School Fields:** As the demand for sports fields has increased and the availability of land has decreased, the City has looked for opportunities to partner with others that provide similar services. The grass fields at Redmond High School is used relatively little outside of the school year leaving it open during the months when the City's fields receive their heaviest sports use. This project proposes to renovate the field at the school by converting the grass to synthetic turf designed to be multi-use for soccer and softball.
- **Redmond Junior High Fields:** This project proposes to renovate a field at Redmond Junior High School in the same way; by converting the grass to synthetic turf designed to be multi-use for soccer and softball.
- **Synthetic Turf Replacement:** (coming soon)

Hartman Park Renovations per New Master Plan: Hartman Park is one of the oldest community parks in the city. The original master plan was completed in 1971 and some revisions occurred in 1983 and 1990. Since that time, important components of the park have aged and the park is in need of a new vision for the future. The 43 year old Hartman Pool will eventually close, which will make the old pool space available for other park amenities. There are many significant upgrades needed at the park including a new and expanded playground, large picnic shelter and improved community gathering

space. The city regularly partners with Lake Washington School District on sports tournaments and plans to work together to create improvements to support this activity. With all these changes and needs occurring, the creation of a new master plan is critical.

Martin Park Development: The East Redmond Corridor Master Plan lines out important improvements needed at Martin Park. Martin Park will serve as a trailhead for the regional trail that will connect to Arthur Johnson Park to the south and to Farrel-McWhirter Park to the north. It is also envisioned as a "Farmyard for the Arts", using the existing barn and chicken coop structures as multi-purpose facilities with a cultural arts focus. An additional multi-purpose events structure is also proposed, which may include service amenities such as a kitchen and restrooms. These improvements are envisioned to provide important support for the City's Artist in Residence program.

Perrigo Park Phase 2b Construction: This community park is about 75 percent developed, with synthetic turf fields, basketball courts, tennis courts, sand volleyball courts, a large play area and picnic area, and trails. The City acquired a 4-acre parcel at the northeast corner of the park will be used to create more play area, provide a large field for un-programmed recreation, a small outdoor stage, expanding parking, and upgrades to the barn for use by park operations. The Perrigo Park Phase 2a project was recently completed and included development of the parking lot and open field. Phase 2b will include an inclusive playground designed for children of all abilities, picnic shelters, a stage area and will upgrade the existing barn to function as a satellite maintenance location.

Arthur Johnson Park Development: As outlined in the East Redmond Corridor Master Plan, the regional Bear-Evans Creek Trail runs adjacent to Martin Park, and will connect with Arthur Johnson Park via an underpass of Union Hill Road. Arthur Johnson Park is envisioned to be a retreat for the community with an emphasis on the native plants of Washington (highlighting rhododendrons) and the property's natural features and animal habitat. Parking will also be provided to accommodate park visitors from around the area.

Idylwood Park Renovations & Enhancements: Many of the improvements called for in the 2004 Opportunity Plan have been completed, including the redevelopment of the playground, restoration of the stream and natural areas, and construction of a new picnic shelter. However, many more improvements remain to

be completed. Additional parking space is needed as is an expanded restroom and concessions building. The upgraded building will include more storage space (including room for kayaks and canoes), room for boat rentals and multi-purpose community space that can also be used for classes and meetings. Other upgrades needed at the park include repairs or replacement of the doc and seawall, improved ADA access to the waterfront and addition of a fishing dock.

Westside Park Renovation: Westside Park is an older neighborhood park in Redmond that has been identified as a recommended capital project for renovation. The play equipment is outdated, drainage issues exist in the fields and sport courts that require resurfacing. A master plan for the park was completed in 2010 that calls for upgrades and relocation of the playground, looping paths, updated sports courts, picnic shelter and a restroom. The near-term project would replace the playground; however the remainder of the master plan implementation would occur in the future.

Cascade View Park Renovation & Expansion: When this site was master planned in 1995, tennis courts were proposed on a parcel approximately one acre in size across the street from the main park, at the corner of NE 40th Street and 162nd Ave NE. Other improvements include replacement of the playground and the potential for creating a community garden.

Southeast Redmond Park Design & Construction: The Southeast Redmond neighborhood is developing quickly, including both people living and working within the area. This neighborhood represents a significant gap in service for recreational features. The City owns a three acre parcel called Southeast Redmond Park, which is currently a mowed lawn with no amenities. The LOS analysis shows a need for play features and a sports court. First a master plan needs to be developed for this park, where local residents help shape the future park. The second project would be the design and construction phase.

Skate Park Enhancements &/or Relocation: In recent years, there has been a demand from users of “The Edge” Skate Park to provide features for users with more advanced skills. The existing features were originally designed around beginner and intermediate skill

level users. This project would be based on input for park users and professional skate park designers to expand skate park to include more advanced features.

Dog park development: While dogs on a leash are welcome in Redmond's parks and trails, with a few exceptions such as the Watershed Preserve, the City does not currently provide any areas dedicated to off-leash dog play. King County's Marymoor Park is home to one of the region's largest off-leash dog parks but it is located far enough away from Redmond's residential areas that users must drive to get there. With its high number of apartment and condominium dwelling units and high population density, the Downtown Neighborhood is one area with a high need for an off-leash dog park. This project would identify one or more locations for off-leash dog areas in Redmond and create a master plan for their design and implementation.

Luke McRedmond Park Enhancements: The level of service analysis shows a gap in service for children's play features in downtown. One plausible location for this is Luke McRedmond Park. This project would include the design and development of a medium-scale playground designed for inclusive play. There is also a need to renovate or replace the existing picnic shelter which would be included in the project.

NW North Redmond Play Features: The level of service analysis identifies a gap in service for children's play features in the northwest portion of the North Redmond neighborhood. This indicates that residents of the area would be required to drive to another part of Redmond to use a play feature. To fill the gap in service, a site for a play feature(s) must be identified on public or private land and a project created to fund and develop the play feature(s). The City does not currently own property in this location.

Rose Hill Park (newly annexed, possibly privately developed): A portion of the Rose Hill area was annexed by the City in 2016. This presents an opportunity to begin to fill the gap in service that exists in the area. The project proposes the planning and development of a new neighborhood park in or near the newly annexed area. The LOS analysis shows a need for play features and a sports court. A site for this park needs to be selected and a master plan needs to be developed with input from local residents prior to design and construction.

Smith Woods Development: A master plan was created for this park that is located in a developing residential neighborhood. The site is heavily wooded and contains significant and landmark trees, a stream and pond, and other potentially sensitive environmental areas. During the master planning process, community members requested many park amenities, which have been incorporated into the final plan which includes play features, trails and picnic areas. Final design and construction of the park amenities is required, which will include play features and picnic areas.

Appendix 4 A: Policies

The following is a compilation of policies from all elements of the City Comprehensive Plan that are related to the planning, design and development of parks. Policies are arranged by the element name under which they appear in the Comprehensive Plan.

Goals, Vision and Framework Policies

FW-29 Maintain and promote a vibrant system of parks and trails that are sustainably designed, preserve various types of habitat and protect the natural beauty of Redmond.

FW-41 Preserve Redmond's heritage, including historic links to native cultures, logging and farming, and its image as the Bicycle Capital of the Northwest, as an important element of the community's character.

FW-49 Work with other jurisdictions and agencies, educational and other organizations, and the business community to develop and carry out a coordinated, regional approach for meeting the various needs of Eastside communities, including housing, human services, economic vitality, parks and recreation, transportation, and environmental protection.

Community Character and Historic Preservation Policies

CC-5 Continue to provide community gathering places in recreation facilities and park sites throughout the city and encourage development of new community gathering places, including in the Downtown and Overlake neighborhoods.

CC-29 Coordinate the development of parks and trails and the acquisition of open space with the preservation, restoration and use of historic properties.

Natural Environment Policies

NE-9 Promote and lead education and involvement programs to raise public awareness of environmental issues, encourage respect for the environment, and show how individual actions and the cumulative effects of a community's actions can have significant effects on the environment.

NE-10 Support sustainable development and strive towards becoming a sustainable community.

NE-12 Encourage environmentally friendly construction practices, such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), King County Built Green, and low-impact development.

NE-16 Use Best Available Science to preserve and enhance the functions and values of critical areas through policies, regulations, programs, and incentives.

NE-18 Use science-based mitigation to offset unavoidable adverse impacts to critical areas.

Chapter 4: Parks

Parks, Arts, Recreation, Culture and Conservation Policies

PR-7 Distribute parks and recreation and cultural facilities throughout Redmond to improve walkability and provide an equitable distribution of parks based on population density. Encourage this type of planning by calculating neighborhood park and trail level of service standards based on neighborhood populations.

PR-12 Encourage parks, beautification areas, art and gathering places throughout the city by coordinating planning efforts with other City departments and private development early in the planning process.

PR-13 Design and construct park facilities in a manner that is compatible with the surrounding neighborhood and is sensitive to the environment.

PR-14 Allow use of natural areas, open space corridors and sensitive habitats at a level that will not compromise the environmental integrity of the area.

PR-15 Integrate public art and park design from the onset of facility planning to create dynamic and interesting public places that are informed by the themes and platforms identified in the Public Art Plan, such as local geography, culture and environment and by the intended use of the park.

PR-16 Design new and renovated facilities using appropriate technology, construction materials and maintenance procedures to gain cost efficiencies and conserve resources.

PR-17 Encourage development of outdoor plazas and squares within public and private developments in the Downtown and Overlake urban centers for community events, visual and performance based public art opportunities, and to encourage community connections.

PR-18 Develop facilities and partnerships to introduce and educate the public about the rich natural environment of Redmond. Facilities for environmental education and stewardship could include features like classroom or exhibit space, overlooks of natural features, and a citywide interpretative program for shorelines, streams, native growth protection areas, aquifers and other important natural systems by the appropriate agencies or City departments. (SMP)

PR-19 Replace, renovate and expand existing indoor recreation facilities, or provide new ones, to make spaces available for:

a. Community recreation;
b. Swimming and aquatics;
c. Senior activities;
d. Teen activities;
e. Activities for children and adults of all abilities;
f. Cultural arts;
g. Community gatherings; and
h. Athletic facilities. (SMP)

PR-20 Prepare a plan to meet the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements for outdoor recreation facilities. Design and renovate identified parks and recreational facilities in a manner that will, where feasible, provide safe and accessible use by all persons. (SMP)

PR-21 Assess and appropriately manage risk during the design of parks and recreation facilities.

PR-22 Support and enhance the historic resources within the park and recreation system, including Historic Landmarks.

PR-23 Maintain the historic character of the farmsteads in Redmond through preservation, design and interpretation.

PR-24 Acquire land and develop parks in areas that are experiencing or expected to have significant growth, such as the Downtown and Overlake urban centers, or areas identified as having a deficiency.

Capital Facilities

CF-18 Identify lands useful for public purposes in functional plans and in the appropriate elements of the Comprehensive Plan. Identify alternative sites or lands more generally where acquisition is not immediate. Identify lands specifically when acquired and used for public purposes on the Land Use Map, or in the appropriate elements of the Comprehensive Plan where not otherwise identified by City or other governmental agency functional plans.

CF-19 Identify shared needs and the lands that may be used to meet these needs with nearby cities, King County, neighboring counties, the State of Washington, the Puget Sound Regional Council, school districts, special purpose districts and other government agencies. Maintain a capital acquisition budget and schedule that reflects the jointly agreed upon priorities.

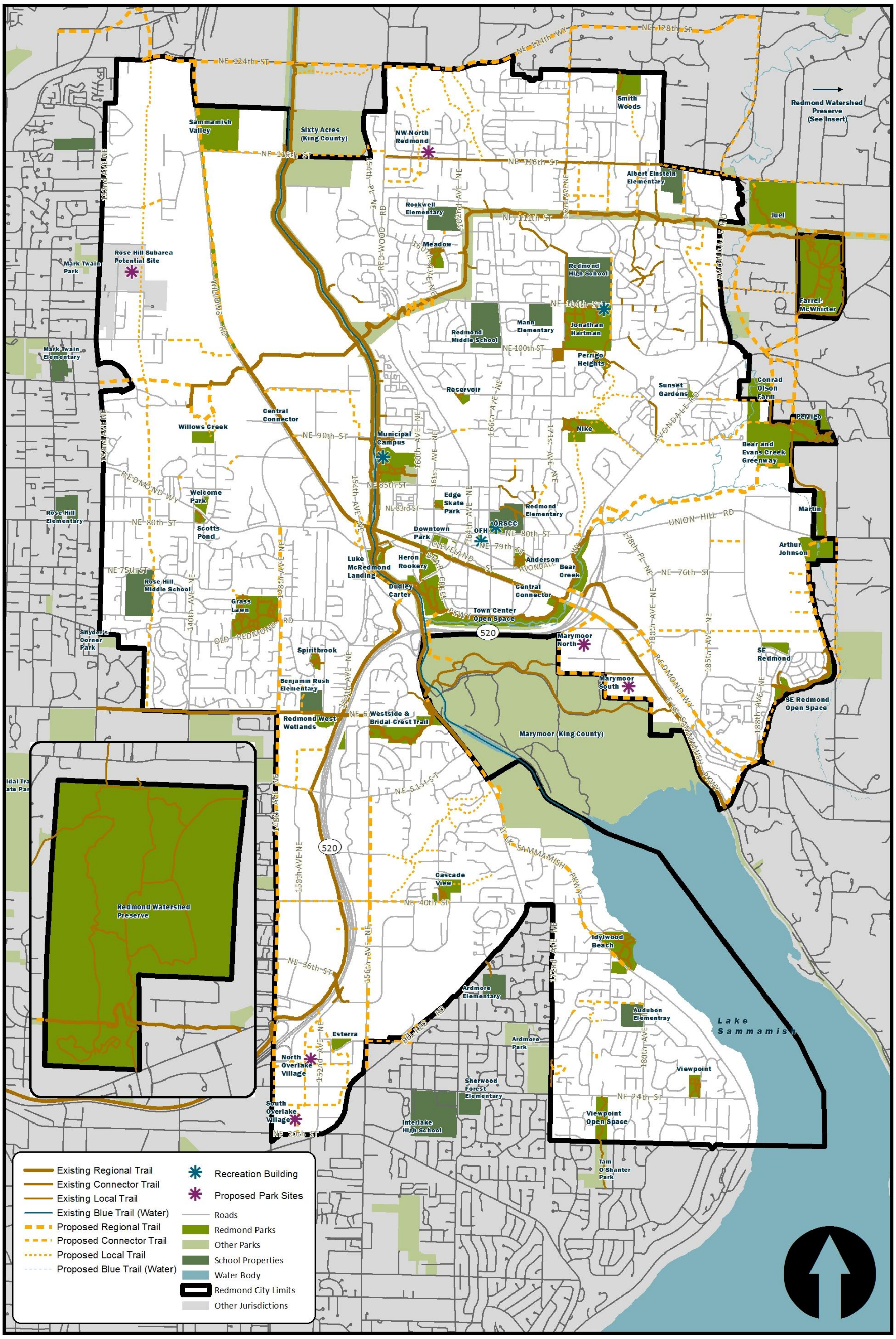
Urban Centers

UC-17 Promote the vision of the parks, plazas, art, pathways, and open spaces in the urban centers as being part of a cohesive system of public spaces that is integral to distinguishing the urban centers as “people places.”

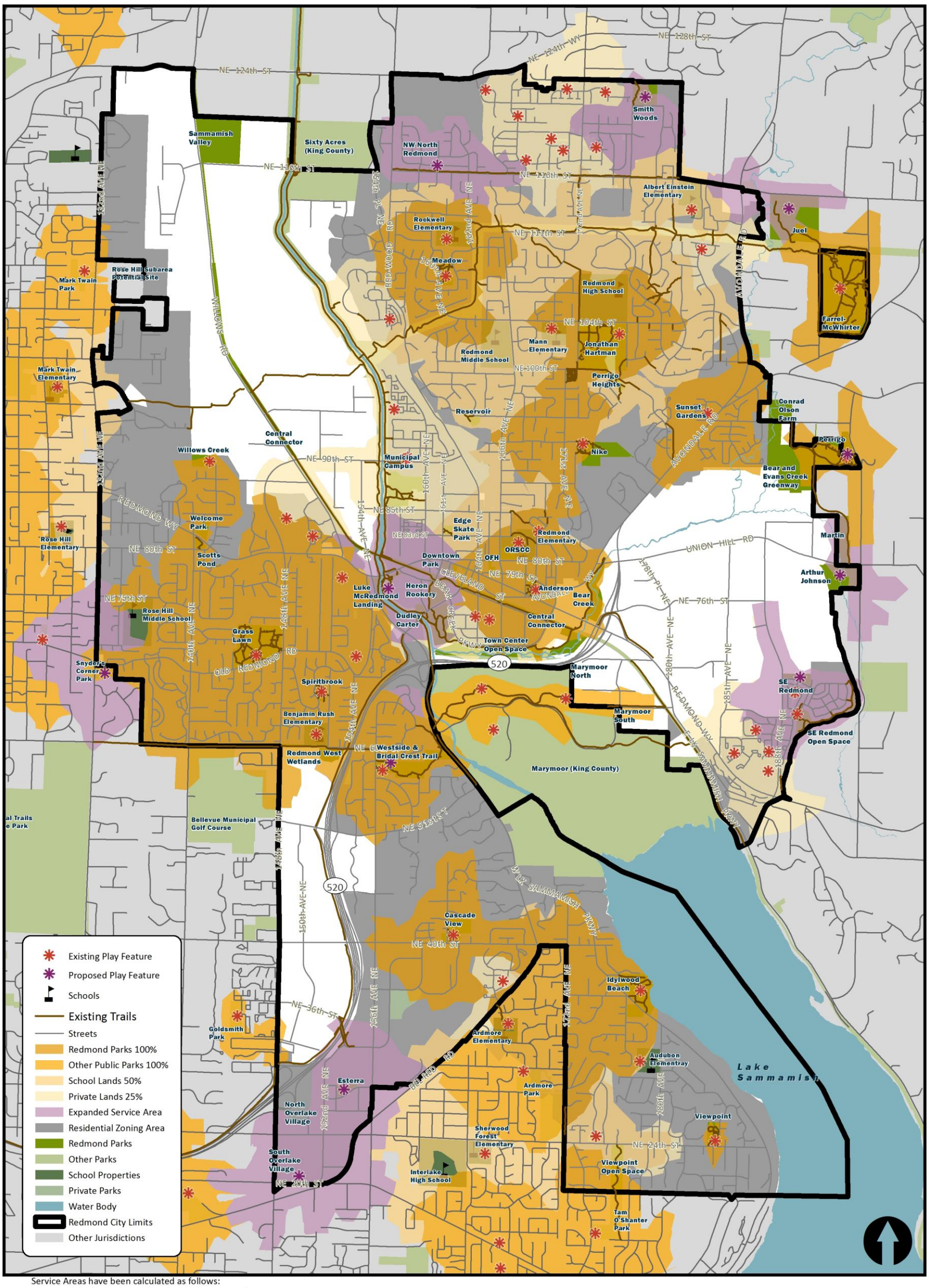
UC-20 Size and design plazas and open spaces to meet the needs of those who live, work, and shop in the area. Include among the facilities a place to gather, rest, eat, and engage in active recreational activities that do not require large amounts of space. Provide trees and places for shade and relief.

Appendix 4 B: Maps

Map 4.1: Existing and Proposed Park System Map

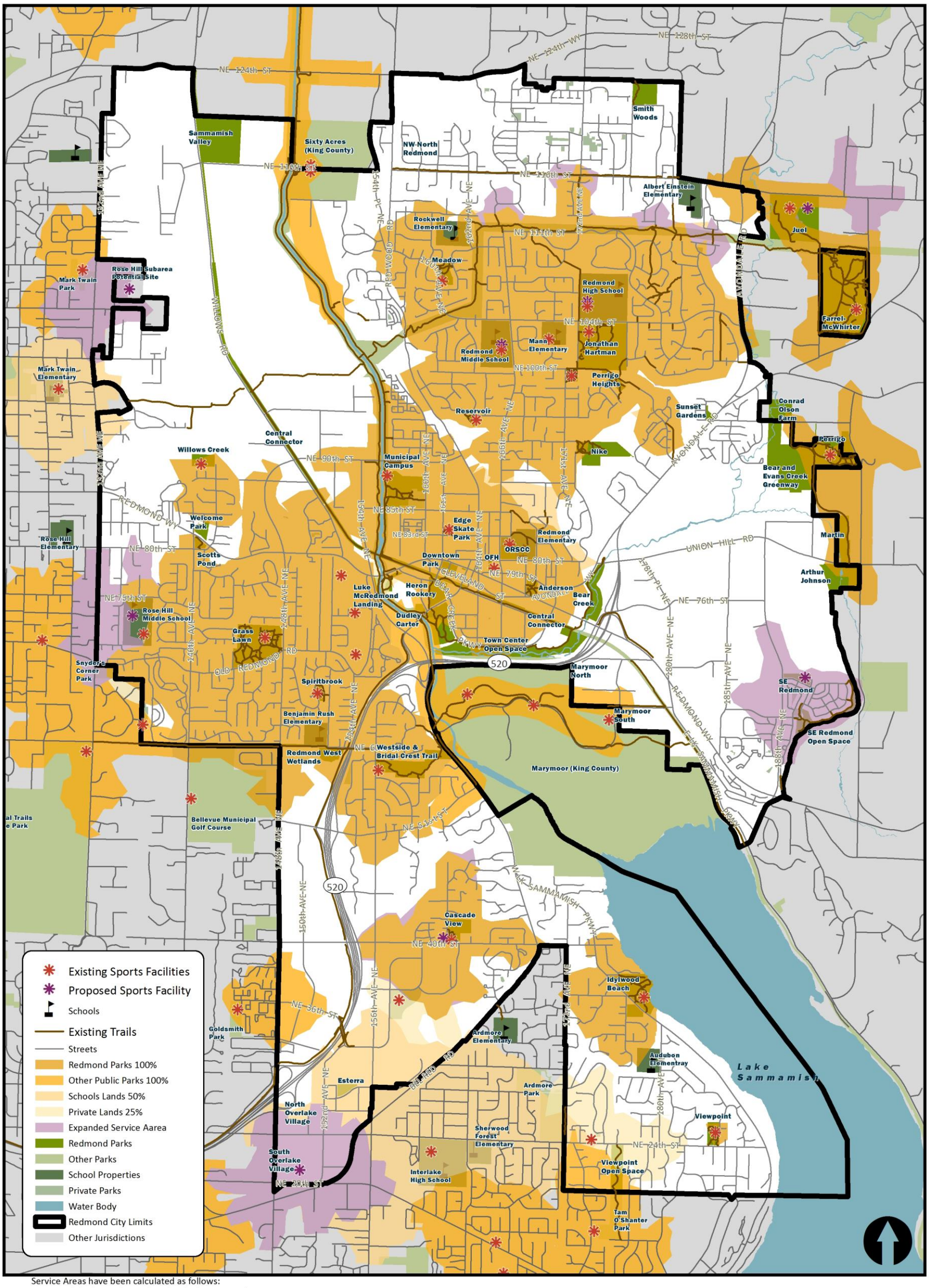


Map 4.2: Children's Play Features Service Area Analysis

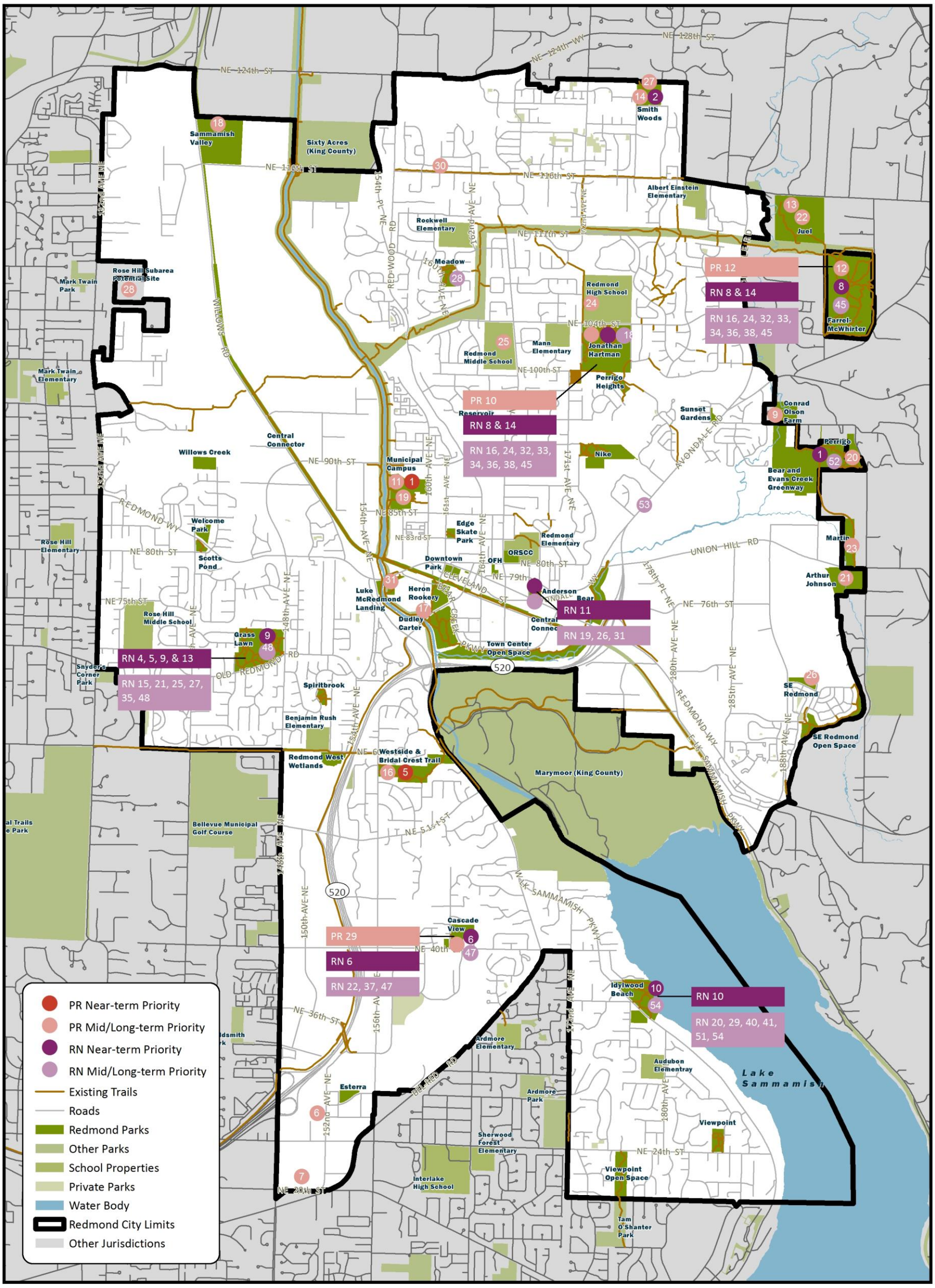


Service Areas have been calculated as follows:
Sites with high number and quality facilities = 1 mile service area
Sites with typical numer and quality facilites = 1/2 mile service area

Map 4.3: Outdoor Sports & Fitness Facilities Service Area Analysis



Map 4.4: Recommended Projects; Park & Recreation (PR) and Renovation (RN) for the Near, Mid, and Long-term



Chapter 5: Conservation

The Redmond community has a strong commitment to conserving green space, and expanding the city's tree canopy is a key recommendation of this chapter. Historic park settings are also treasured; active management of these parks and cultural landscapes is vital to their longevity.

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Above: *Farrel-McWhirter Farm Park*

"To save nature we must solve human problems.

Through the prism of land, Forterra is committed to addressing the quality of the underlying social fabric that binds us. This place is who we are."

- Forterra

5.0 Introduction

The character of Redmond is largely determined by its beautiful setting of forests, streams, hills, the Sammamish River and valley, and older farmsteads and homes. Conservation and care of these resources are key factors in maintaining this character. "Conservation" in this context refers to a range of management techniques and approaches that protect and improve the quality or quantity of land, plants, water, wildlife and fish habitat, aesthetic character, and historic and cultural resources.

Conservation is a cross-departmental effort in Redmond. Public Works has purview over many of the city's natural assets such as water resources and the Planning Department regulates natural, historic and cultural resources. The Parks and Recreation Department has a unique role as the primary land manager of city properties, which contain all of these resources.

In preparing the 2016 update of the PARCC Plan, Redmond residents were clear in their desire to see a healthy forested natural environment and well-maintained historic properties. This chapter proposes conservation methods for achieving the vision expressed by the community—particularly retaining Redmond's distinctive character and improving the health of the ecosystem through the expansion of trees throughout the city, allowing reasonable and thoughtful access to sensitive areas, and preserving valuable elements of the region's past.

Elements of the Conservation Chapter include:

- Land with conservation value
- Natural resources on those lands including:
  - Water bodies and groundwater
  - Fish, wildlife and water quality
  - Streams
  - Forests and vegetation
- Historic and cultural resources

Redmond has a wealth of natural resources, historic properties and structures that contribute to the city's unique identity. Guidance for managing and protecting these is provided through several planning documents. The future vision for Redmond's

natural environment, community character and historic preservation is described in the Comprehensive Plan below:

> *"Redmond in 2030 has maintained a very green character. The city is framed within a beautiful natural setting, with open spaces and an abundance of trees continuing to define Redmond's physical appearance, including forested hillsides that flank the Sammamish Valley, Lake Sammamish and Bear Creek. An interconnected system of open spaces provides habitat for a variety of wildlife. Public access to shorelines has been enhanced while protecting the natural environment and property owners' rights."*

Above: *Luke McRedmond Landing Park*

The city's historic roots are still apparent through preservation of special sites, structures and buildings.

Protecting and enhancing these natural areas and cultural features are values that are strongly held by the local community and are a key component of the City's future plans.

In addition to its seventeen thematic elements, the Comprehensive Plan includes supporting functional plans to address physical infrastructure, including the Parks, Arts, Recreation, Culture and Conservation (PARCC) Plan. Because there is frequent overlap and coordination between departments, knowledge of other planning documents is helpful. Some of the most relevant to Conservation include:

- Capital Investment Strategy: Vision Blueprint and 2014 Progress Report
- Watershed Management Plan
- Redmond's Historic Core Plan
- Stormwater Comprehensive Plan
- Water Resources Strategic Plan (2015-2020) And 3-Year Action Plan (2015-2017)
- Cultural Resources Management Plan (new plan underway)

"Examine each question in terms of what is ethically and aesthetically right, as well as what is economically expedient."

- Aldo Leopold

5.1 Conservation Goals

The natural setting of Redmond is a large part of what makes the city unique. The riparian corridors along the Sammamish River, Bear Creek and Evans Creek and their many tributaries are home to plants, animals and fish, and these water bodies help to define the visual and cultural landscape as well. The flat valley of the Sammamish River was conducive to farming in the past, and over time has transitioned to a thriving small city with homes, multi-use developments, and business corporate headquarters. The steep valley walls are marked by the deep green of coniferous and deciduous forest, interspersed with housing, and provide a dramatic backdrop to the streets below and home for a variety of wildlife and birds.

Above: *Farrel-McWhirter Park*

"In the end we will conserve only what we love, we will love only what we understand, and we will understand only what we are taught"

- Baba Dioum

The City of Redmond is responsible for managing land that is publicly owned by the City, as well as guiding development on private properties. There are multiple conservation efforts occurring across the city that protect a significant percentage of our land mass. This happens through a variety of mechanisms including the overarching policy guidance of the City's Comprehensive Plan, functional plans prepared by different departments within the city, protective easements, and critical area policies and legislation. Each of these also influences the way that park land is managed. A brief description of the tools that guide management of natural resources on both public and private land follows.

The Comprehensive Plan vision describes a beautiful and healthy natural environment, marked by well-thought out stewardship practices and environmental sustainability. That vision is translated in the Natural Environment Element of the Comprehensive Plan into a series of policies meant to ensure that the vision is achieved. There are also natural resources related policies in the following elements of the comprehensive plan:

- Parks, Arts, Recreation, Conservation & Culture (PR)
- Natural Environment (NE)
- Community Character and Historic Preservation (CC)
- Urban Centers (DT or OV)
- Shoreline Master Program (SL or SF)

The most significant policies related to parks and trails are listed in *Appendix 5 A: Conservation Policies*.

Chapter 5: Conservation

5.1.1 Goals

The City's approach to conservation is multi-pronged, as described in the following paragraphs:

Collaboration between City Departments: Interdepartmental collaboration is a philosophy that infuses all the work undertaken in the City. It is common for the Parks and Recreation Department to coordinate with the Public Works and Planning Departments to accomplish conservation objectives. Concerns are addressed and projects are planned as a team, resulting in projects that are more comprehensive and fiscally efficient.

Partnerships: Working with other jurisdictions and organizations makes it possible to accomplish more than any single group can accomplish on its own. Redmond frequently partners with 4Culture, Lake Washington School District (LWSD), King County and adjacent jurisdictions, and maintaining and growing these relationships will help maximize public investment and strengthen regional efforts. The City has also teamed with Forterra to develop the Green Redmond Partnership, an alliance to develop and administer a forest management plan for Redmond's park system.[1] The program includes training volunteer forest stewards and using community volunteer groups to help manage forest health through removal of invasive species, replanting, and general maintenance.

Smart Growth Planning Principles: Smart growth planning is based on a set of principles designed to guide local communities in their efforts to promote and ensure development activities that yield improved quality of life, environmental sensitivity, economic revitalization and a sense of community. Strategies that reflect smart growth planning principles include preservation of open spaces and natural areas, direct development toward existing communities and infrastructure sustainable design and materials, walkable communities, and energy efficient planning during site and building design.[2]

Environmental Stewardship: It is important to be responsible stewards of our natural resources so that future generations may enjoy and benefit from them as we do today. It is equally important to recognize that resources exist for the benefit of not only humans but also for other living creatures and plants as well. Key strategies to maintaining the city's environmental assets are summarized in the Comprehensive Plan, and carried out through functional plans such as the PARCC Plan.

Historic and Cultural Resources Stewardship: The Redmond community prides itself in providing a variety of cultural and historic opportunities. The City has a strong historic preservation program, a Landmark Commission that reviews development related activities at historic properties, and a partnership with the Redmond Historical Society. The Redmond Historical Society collects, promotes preservation, and shares Redmond's history with the community at regularly scheduled meetings and special events.[3] The City's parks help foster this connection and build community awareness of Redmond's history through the rehabilitation and reuse of historic buildings and structures and associated interpretive elements and programs.

Education and Programming: Educating the public about protecting and managing natural areas helps them understand the benefits of natural systems and leads to a shared vision and action plan to protect resources.

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[1] https://www.google.com/?gws_rd=ssl#q=green+redmond+partnership
[2] https://smartgrowthamerica.org/our-vision/what-is-smart-growth/
[3] http://www.redmondhistoricalsociety.org/RHS/index.php

Chapter 5: Conservation

Redmond's abundance of natural and historic resources offers excellent opportunities for classes, programs and experiences for all ages. Partnerships and/or contracts with Forterra, LWSD, Nature Vision, Washington Conservation Corps, EarthCorps and the Redmond Historical Society create multiple options for providing well-designed walks and tours; leading educational and hands-on events; and providing educational materials.

5.2 Inventory

As the City develops, there are changes in the location and extent of natural resources in the community, and with these changes come new management practices by a variety of landowners. Because the people of Redmond feel strongly about the environment it is necessary to provide a strong, proactive approach to managing and caring for natural resources throughout the community. This begins with knowing where these resources are located and maintaining key natural processes and functions, while acknowledging the need to accommodate growth. Understanding the property ownership patterns and underlying designated critical areas or property restrictions can be helpful in addressing some of the concerns that may arise over time. Addressing properties with historic resources is similar, in that having an inventory of known resources, both landmarked and not, is needed to manage these in a timely fashion.

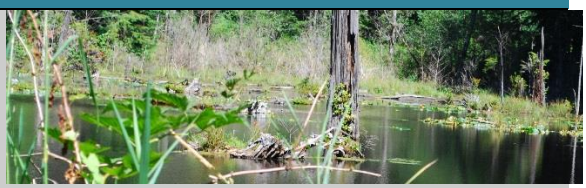
5.2.1 Land with Conservation Value

Three categories of properties contain the majority of the highest quality natural areas in the city. They are notable for the different types of protective mechanisms that enable them to maintain their conservation value. The three categories of land with conservation value include: city-owned properties, public properties, and properties with permanent protection.

	Property Category	Definition
1	City-owned properties	Includes resource parks and other park categories; trails and trail corridors; utility properties; and building sites
2	Other public properties	Lands owned by other agencies, such as King County
3	Properties with permanent protection	Public or private land with regulatory controls such as critical areas regulations or deed restrictions that protect the natural resource on the property.

The three property categories listed above are a starting point for developing a citywide system of conservation. These are described in more detail in *Exhibit 5.1: Protected Properties for Citywide Conservation*, with examples to illustrate each.

Exhibit 5.1: Protected Properties for Citywide Conservation

TYPE I: City-Owned Property	
Resource Parks are natural areas that may be lightly developed with features like trails and interpretive activities or signs. Typically they are not developed for active recreation uses. Neighborhood and Community Parks may also have areas with conservation value.	 *The Redmond Watershed Preserve*
Trail Corridors are select linear corridors that contain a developed trail usually adjacent to a stream, river, utility or other linear feature. The space surrounding the trail may have canopy and habitat value.	*Bear-Evans Creek Greenway*
Stormwater Tracts are created and designated as part of a land division specifically for management of stormwater. These may be public or private properties; an example of a public property is Scott's Pond, which is co-located with a park. Utility Properties are City-owned properties with facilities such as wells or water towers.	*Scott's Pond*
Building Sites include City-owned properties with buildings and associated land with conservation value. Fire Station #17 is an example of such a site.	*Fire Station #17*
TYPE II: Other Public Lands*	
King County Parks owns several parks and trails in or near Redmond that are not developed for active recreation, or that exhibit habitat or conservation value, such as the Sammamish River Trail.	*Sammamish River Trail*
Lake Washington School District has several properties with conservation value in Redmond, including Einstein Elementary that has an extensive area of wetland.	*Einstein Elementary Wetlands*

** Other public jurisdictions or agencies own property within Redmond city limits that may have substantial conservation value, and those agencies may be willing partners in actively managing their lands*

Exhibit 5.1: Protected Properties for Citywide Conservation (Continued)

TYPE III: Properties with Permanent Protection**	
Critical Areas are protected through regulations that safeguard their intrinsic environmental value and/or provide for the public health and safety. The City of Redmond recognizes five broad types of critical areas: • **Geologically Hazardous Areas** • **Wetlands** • **Frequently Flooded Areas** • **Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas** • **Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas**	 *Redmond West Wetlands*
Native Growth Protection Areas (*NGPAs*) are in separate tracts typically owned in common by a Home Owners Association (HOA). These are used to protect critical areas during development and are required by the Critical Areas Ordinance. .	 *Native Growth Protection Areas are signed*
TDR Sites *(Transfer of Development Rights)*—A TDR program seeks to preserve landowners' asset value by moving the right to build from a location where development is prohibited (e.g., for environmental reasons) to a location where development is encouraged.	 *Keller Farm*
Private Parks are created in a residential development and are usually small neighborhood parks or native growth protection areas. The land is private property and is often managed by a homeowners' association. These parks serve a portion of the population or protect sensitive habitat, similar to the role of a public park.	 *Private Park in North Redmond*

***A range of zoning regulations specify the way that a property can be used, or place limitations on how property can be developed. The regulatory mechanisms listed below support the preservation of natural areas, though they vary in their ability to manage land effectively. These apply to both public and private properties; some are parcel-based, though some, such as stream buffers, are not. "Natural Areas" is the umbrella which includes all types of environmentally sensitive areas and open space, regardless of protective mechanism. Some of these protective measures are illustrated above.*

Map 5.1 in Appendix 5 C, illustrates the existing land that already has protected status across the city. It also reveals the public benefit of preserved green space whether it is in public ownership or not, including visual, ecological and social benefits. This map illustrates how the riverine system extends through most of the city, providing trees and habitat in proximity. However, the southeast and southwest quadrants of the city have noticeably fewer public properties or protected natural areas.

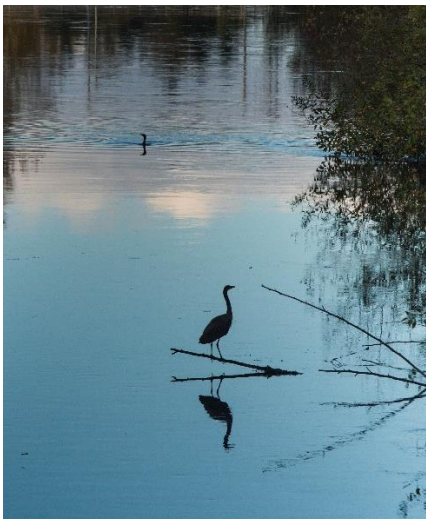
"A true conservationist is a man who knows that the world is not given by his fathers, but borrowed from his children."

- John Audubon

Kayakers in the Sammamish River

5.2.2 Natural Resources

The much loved landscape of Redmond and the Puget Sound is largely determined by the unique Northwest climate, which influences the creation of the region's hills, valleys, water bodies and lush vegetation.[4] The city experiences relatively mild, maritime weather conditions with most precipitation occurring in the cool, winter months. The high volume of rainfall received during the winter months is the primary water source for recharging groundwater supplies, which in turn replenish stream flows with cool, clean water during the warmer summer months. These stream flows are vital to the region's ecology, and most notably the salmon that are found in almost all streams in Redmond. The forests that shelter these streams are equally vital to the health of the entire ecosystem.



***Above**: Herons in the Sammamish*

Water Bodies and Groundwater

The most significant water bodies in Redmond include Lake Sammamish, the Sammamish River, Bear Creek, Evans Creek (Class I water bodies), and sixteen smaller creeks and tributaries (Class II streams). Only a small part of Lake Sammamish is within the Redmond city limits, but the rivers and streams which supply it have a major impact on shaping the layout of the city, as well as its parks and trails system.

[4] 2013, City of Redmond. *Watershed Management Plan*.

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Above: *Lake Sammamish from Idylwood Park*

> "Lake Sammamish is the 6th largest lake in the state, and is a designated natural resource of statewide significance."
>
> *- King County*

The Sammamish River valley bottom is relatively wide and flat, and prior to development was largely comprised of wetlands. The valley is bounded on the east and west by rolling hills that rise between 30 and 350 feet above the valley. The valleys for Bear and Evans Creek are also uniformly flat, rising gently to the east far outside the city limits. While idyllic in appearance, maintaining the health of the streams is necessary to support uses like salmon spawning, rearing and migration; recreation; aquifer recharge; wildlife habitat; and aesthetic values.

There is a shallow groundwater aquifer that underlies the Sammamish and Bear Creek Valley floor. This aquifer provides as much as 40 percent of the City's domestic water supply. Because it is shallow and has no natural barrier to protect it, this aquifer is vulnerable to contamination. In addition to its importance for human use, groundwater movement into local streams provides cool, clean base flow during summer months.

The Watershed Management Plan lays out the foundation and priorities for protection and restoration of streams within the City.

Fish, Wildlife Habitat and Water Quality

Clean air, natural surroundings, clear lakes and streams are all critical to preserving Redmond's natural resources and maintaining a high quality of life. Redmond has actively worked to meet lake and stream water quality standards that ensure our water is: safe for human contact, healthy for fish and animals, compliant with state water quality regulations, and aesthetically pleasing.
The Natural Resources Division monitors the city's stream water quality, and designs and implements stream improvements and stabilization projects.

Above: *Sammamish River Trail by Luke McRedmond Park*

Vegetation within stream buffers is also critical to the environmental functions of streams. The ever-growing public demand to maintain high water quality standards, regulations in the Clean Water Act Regulations and the endangered species listing of the Chinook salmon, requires an extensive monitoring of our city's lakes and streams.

Exhibit 5.2 provides an example of one regional effort to restore kokanee salmon to Lake Sammamish. In recent years, kokanee have been observed in Idylwood Creek which runs through Idylwood Park. Redmond is active in regional efforts to improve habitat for the kokanee, and to address shared resources around the lake.[5] Actions to date include City staff advising on the development of the regional Urban Wildlife Refuge Interpretation Plan, providing interpretive signage in Idylwood Park about the fish, and signs for anglers not to remove the Kokanee from the creek. Efforts to establish a larger population of kokanee in Idylwood Creek are underway in Redmond, and in other creeks around Lake Sammamish.

Stream improvement projects are a critical way in which the city can improve conditions for fish, wildlife habitat and water quality. Increasingly, stream improvement projects are collaborative efforts between Parks and Recreation and Natural Resources. The Watershed Management Plan, a functional plan developed in Public Works, outlines the proposed stream improvement projects planned for the next five years. *Exhibit 5.3* on the following page describes projects that have been performed in or near Redmond parks or trails in recent years.

[5] https://www.fws.gov/refuges/education/lakeSammamish_urbanWildlifeRefuge.html

Exhibit 5.2: Lake Sammamish Urban Wildlife Refuge

Redmond is a member of the Lake Sammamish Urban Wildlife Refuge Partnership, and the Lake Sammamish Kokanee Task Force. These efforts bring together residents, land owners, nonprofits, and local, state, tribal and federal governments coming together to restore native kokanee salmon populations and the ecological integrity of the greater Lake Sammamish Basin.

With historical runs estimated at 10,000 fish annually, Lake Sammamish kokanee salmon filled a critical ecological role within the watershed and were an important subsistence and cultural resource to the local tribes. The kokanee has seen decline, with a return of only 58 spawning adults in 2010-11.

In response to such declines, this partnership is implementing a multi-layered recovery approach including: habitat restoration; landscape scale conservation; climate change research; fish supplementation; citizen science; and educational programming.

Actions in Redmond:

- *Participating in an interpretive plan for the Urban Wildlife Refuge*
- *Installed interpretive signs in Idylwood Park and signs informing anglers not to remove kokanee*
- *Salmon eggs placed in incubator in Idylwood Creek*
- *Conducting spawner surveys*

Proposed Actions in Redmond:

- *Interpretive/celebratory action when Idylwood Creek develops and established kokanee run*

Source: *U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: National Wildlife Refuge Service*

Exhibit 5.3: Recent Habitat Improvement Projects in Parks

Location	Creek	Year	Completed Restoration Work
Bear Creek Park	Bear Creek	2012	Water quality pond, restoration planting on east and west sides of Bear Creek, trail construction, mowed path through restored areas, and interpretive signs
Conrad Olsen Park	Bear Creek	1996	In-stream logs and riparian planting. Built by King County.
Farrel-McWhirter Park	Mackey Creek	2012 2016	Vegetation Planting Design work for channel rehabilitation
Idylwood Park and Neighborhood	Idylwood Creek	2002 2015/2016	Logs placed to stabilize the channel and enhance habitat. Rail fencing to protect riparian planting, and pedestrian bridges. Supplemental planting using volunteer events and EarthCorps
Juel Park	Juel Creek	2014/2015	Replaced culvert, installed logs and plants
Lower Bear Creek Restoration	Bear Creek	2015-Present	Realignment of a section of Bear Creek, with in-stream woody material and riparian planting.
Martin Park (aka Barrett Park)	Bear Creek	2005 2007	Small planting west of Evans Creek channel in 2005 Restoration planting installed as mitigation for trail impact.
Redmond Central Connector II	Willows Creek	2016	Culvert replacement for fish passage
Riverwalk II/90th Street	Sammamish River	2000	Riparian planting
Smith Woods	Monticello Creek	2015 2016	Emergency repair to pond spillway and channel Temporary repair to stabilize channel
The Watershed Preserve	Seidel Creek	2015	Removal of dam. Installation of logs and plants
Welcome Pond	Peters Creek	2004	Stormwater pond, surrounded by native planting

Forests and Vegetation

Upon first glance Redmond and its parks seem to be heavily wooded throughout many areas of the city. However, Redmond's forested lands face the same kinds of pressures and problems as many urban forests, including fragmentation of greenspaces, an invasive-dominated understory that inhibits native species from regenerating, a declining tree canopy, and inadequate resources for natural area management and restoration. These pressures diminish the benefits provided by these valuable urban forests, such as reduced stormwater runoff, improved water and air quality, attractive communities, increased property values, greenhouse gas reduction, habitat for native wildlife, and improved quality of life.

Historically, development has been considered the biggest threat to natural areas. Over the past few decades cities and other public and nonprofit agencies have responded by purchasing and conserving open space through some of the techniques described in *Exhibit 5.1*. The properties were set aside with the thought that the forest ecosystem had managed itself in the past, and that restricting human interaction would result in a healthy forest.

We have now learned, however, that urban natural areas face unique pressures, and that passive management is often inadequate to maintain a high quality of environmental health. Invasive species, litter, pollution, changes in surrounding land use, and fragmentation reduce the forest's ability to thrive within cities. Urban natural areas are disappearing, and with them critical services, such as the reduction of stormwater runoff and absorption of greenhouse gases.[6]

[6] *20-Year Forest Management Plan*, The Green Redmond Partnership, 2009, pp 2-3.

Above: Willows Creek daylighting project

Forests in urban areas face unique pressures and problems that require specific attention. There are five basic problems preventing urban forests from sustaining themselves as native habitat:

- Fragmentation
- Invasive-dominated understory
- Native species struggling to regenerate
- Inadequate resources for natural area management and restoration
- Declining canopy

Exhibit 5.4 illustrates some of the problems presented by invasive plants.

All of the factors above contribute to the loss of Redmond's forest canopy in parks, natural areas and on private land. Compared with the region's historic native forest composition, deciduous trees make up a higher proportion than is normal in a healthy Northwest forest. Native conifer regeneration is limited, as conifers do not regenerate as quickly as deciduous trees. Additionally, the landscape-scale loss of trees due to cutting and development for residential and commercial purposes has left a limited seed source for native trees. Ongoing urban pressures on natural areas, such as development, landscaping, and clearing for views, trails, and solar access, all play a significant role.

Exhibit 5.4: Excerpt of "What's wrong with English Ivy"

The dominance of non-native plant species is a major cause of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation in urban forests. Examples of non-native plants that are causing significant problems in the Pacific Northwest, including Redmond, are plants such as:

- *Himalayan and evergreen blackberry*
- *English ivy*
- *Scot's broom (or "Scotch" broom)*
- *Bindweed and knotweed*

These invasive weeds lack natural population control (e.g. predators, diseases) and are capable of rapid reproduction; they can quickly blanket the understory and prevent native plants from reseeding (Boersma et al. 2006). At the same time, invasive vines such as English ivy climb into treetops where their leaves can block light from reaching the tree's leaves and the weight of their trunk-like vines can topple trees. Without native plants in the understory, habitat and food supply for native wildlife is greatly reduced and the next generation of native tree canopy is lost.

This problem is exacerbated by the fact that a significant portion of forest canopy in the Puget Sound region is now composed of relatively short-lived bigleaf maple and red alder coming to the end of their life spans. As these trees succumb to age, new seedlings are not present to replace them, resulting in a loss of forests over time.

***Source:** 20-Year Forest Management Plan, The Green Redmond Partnership*

Additionally, the removal of vegetation along many streams and wetlands early in Redmond's history resulted in a complete loss of native species cover. Many streams are now buried under a canopy of invasive species such as blackberry, ivy, or reed canary grass. The loss of native vegetation along our waterways results in significant impacts on stream temperatures and water quality, loss of habitat, and erosion, negative influences on aquatic species, including several species of salmon. The benefits provided by urban forests are extensive, as outlined in *Exhibit 5.5* "Ecological and Social Benefits Provided by Urban Forests," from the *20-Year Forest Management Plan* by the Green Redmond Partnership.

Exhibit 5.5: Ecological and Social Benefits Provided by Urban Forests

How Urban Forests Work to Improve our Cities	
Reduce Stormwater Runoff	**Tree canopy reduces the rate at which rain falls to the earth. Water enters the ground more slowly under trees and is better absorbed and filtered into groundwater than when it runs off non-porous surfaces. Since conifers and other evergreen plants grow year-round, more water moves up from the ground, through plant tissues, and into the atmosphere as water vapor. The amount of water in the top 2 feet of the soil is reduced, leaving more room for additional rainwater to flow into the soil. (Geiger 2002, Saunders 1986).**
Improve Water Quality	**Plant roots absorb water, much of which is full of pollutants in an urban environment. Some pollutants are transformed by plants through metabolism. Others are trapped in woody tissues and released only when a tree decomposes. Forested buffers around streams have been shown to reduce sediment and nutrient pollution levels (Osborne & Kovacic 1993).**
Reduce Erosion	**As the canopy of trees slow the speed of rain falling on the earth, rainwater has less energy to displace soil particles. Soils under a canopy and the thick layer of leaf litter are protected from the erosive energy of rainwater (Xiao et al. 1998).**
Increase Property Values	**Homes that border urban forests may be valued at up to 5% more than comparable homes farther from parks (Tyrväinen and Miettiner 2000). Forested parklands provide residential properties with an adjacent natural area for walking and passive recreation activities such as bird watching.**
Improve Air Quality	**Plant leaves absorb carbon dioxide and produce oxygen through photosynthesis. The surfaces of leaves trap airborne dust and soot (McPherson et al. 1994).**
Make Communities More Attractive	**Vegetation provides visual relief from the built environment. Trees and stretches of parkland can soften the angular edges of buildings, while the natural tones of bark and foliage are easy on the eyes. Trees are known to be the most important factor in influencing the perception of a community's aesthetic value (Schroeder 1989).**
Combat Climate Change	**Trees absorb carbon dioxide and store the carbon in woody tissues, reducing the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Urban forests have the capacity to lower energy consumption in urban environments by lowering ambient temperatures and to create microclimates conducive to air movement. Lowering energy consumption reduces electricity use and the amount of carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere from power plants (Nowak and Crane 2001).**
Provide Wildlife Habitat	**Native wildlife have unique requirements for food and shelter. Although raccoons and crows adapt well to urban environments, many native species do not. They require a variety of plants and multiple layers of canopy to forage and nest. Healthy urban forests under restoration have been demonstrated to increase species diversity (Ruiz-Jaén and Aide 2006).**
Buffer Noise	**Tree canopies dampen sound by intercepting sound waves (Herrington 1974)**

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Tree Canopy Coverage

To understand the magnitude of canopy needs, it is helpful to know the extent, location, condition and ownership of trees and forests currently found in the city. Using specialized photography techniques and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping it is possible to estimate the amount of forest canopy in Redmond, determine where it is located and where there are opportunities for enhancement. The methodology is further explained in Appendix A.

Using these tools, overall citywide tree canopy coverage is estimated at 38.7%, and rounded up to 39%. The following areas are used in calculating "citywide" tree canopy cover:

- Public and private properties within the contiguous area of Redmond City limits
- Areas within the City limits, but not contiguous to the main part of the City:
    - Farrel-McWhirter Park
    - The Watershed Preserve
- City-owned properties in unincorporated King County
    - Martin Park
    - Perrigo Park Phase II
    - Conrad Olsen Park
    - Juel Park

Results of the 2012 aerial digitizing update indicate that on a citywide scale changes in tree canopy since 2007 are subtle. For this reason, only major impacts to canopy of more than 0.1 acre were recorded. *Map 5.2: Existing Tree Canopy, in Appendix 5 C* illustrates the extent of tree canopy and identifies the underlying type of land.

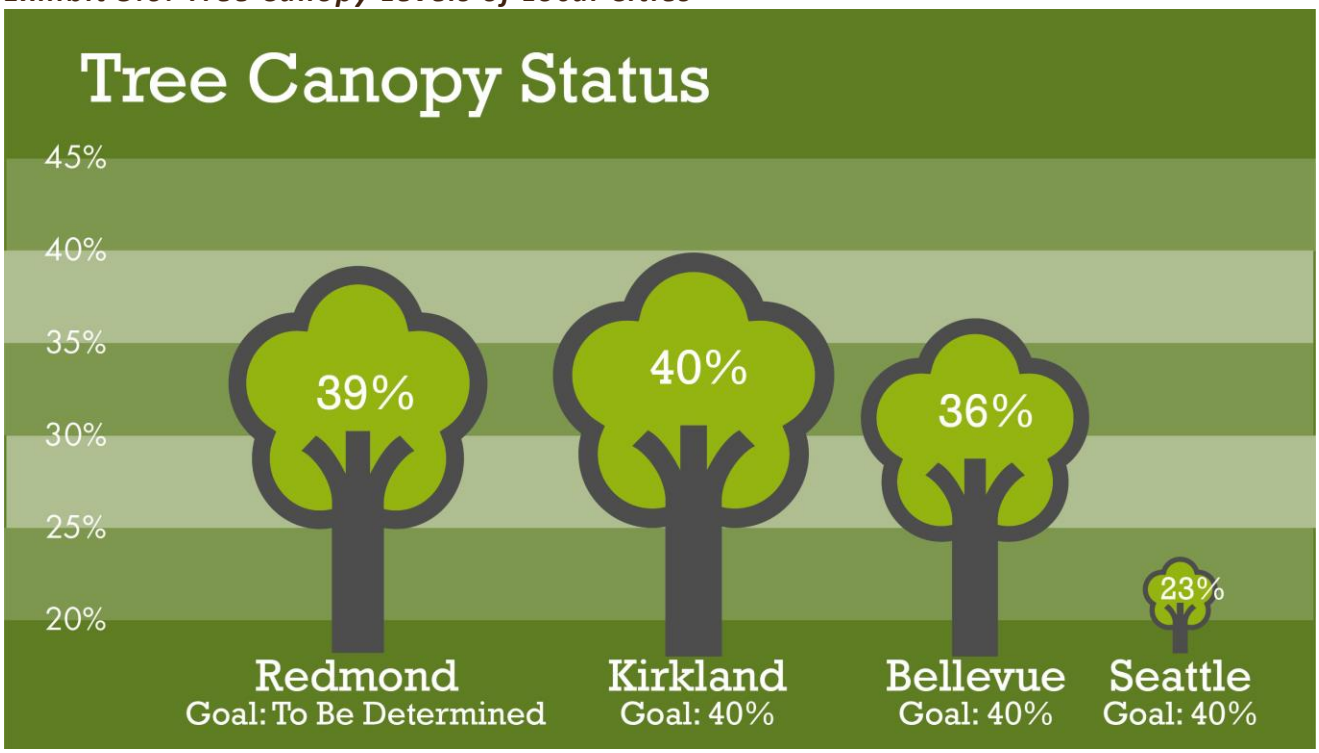
As expected, much of the existing canopy is found on public properties such as parks, utility and stormwater properties, and natural areas owned by the City. Other properties with tree canopy include both public and private lands that are protected with regulations, such as critical areas, or properties with easements or other protective mechanisms, such as Natural Growth Protection Areas, as described earlier. There is also measurable tree canopy on properties that do not have any identified protective measures.

In 1997 a nationwide forestry advocacy group, American Forests, recommended a target of 40 percent tree canopy coverage for cities. Recently American Forests discontinued that recommendation, citing that a tree canopy coverage goal is variable depending on the local conditions.[7] In spring 2017 American Forests will be launching a new online toolkit that can help managers assess the state of their urban forest, set realistic targets and chart a path toward long-term sustainability. Many cities across the country have developed a tree canopy goal.[8] A number of cities in the region have also identified the current status of their tree canopy, and their goals for the future, as shown below.

[7] http://www.americanforests.org/blog/no-longer-recommend-40-percent-urban-tree-canopy-goal/

[8] https://www.usmayors.org/trees/treefinalreport2008.pdf

Exhibit 5.6: Tree Canopy Levels of Local Cities



Redmond citywide tree canopy calculated here includes: public and private properties within the contiguous area of Redmond City limits, areas within the City limits, but not contiguous to the main part of the City, and City-owned properties in unincorporated King County

5.2.3 Historic and Cultural Properties

The City's park system includes a number of properties that reflect the history and culture of Redmond. These irreplaceable cultural resources–significant artifacts, buildings, structures, sites, objects, and places of significance–are assets for the current and future generations of our City. These facilities help tell the story of Redmond and the unique character of the City. Archaeological resources contribute to a collective shared heritage and provide opportunities for recognizing and celebrating local human presence spanning approximately 12,000 years in the past. Historic resources, such as buildings and places, also create a tangible sense of place and provide civic pride and community spirit. These resources can serve as educational tools and economic drivers for the community.

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The City's Landmark Commission and the Redmond Historical Society have worked together over the years to develop policies to identify and protect historic resources. The Redmond Heritage Resource Register, adopted by the City Council, recognizes sixteen properties designated as historic landmarks.

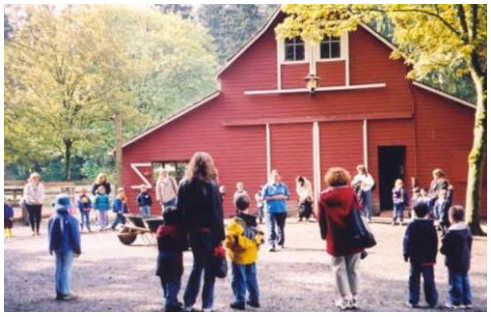
The following list includes the five landmark properties that are managed by the Parks and Recreation Department. In addition, there are several older buildings and farmsteads on park properties that are not landmarked, but have intrinsic historic and useful value.

Historic photo of Redmond City Park (now known as Anderson Park)

Redmond City Park, 7802 168th Avenue NE
Now known as Anderson Park, this park was the first park in the City and was developed in 1938 as part of the federal Works Progress Administration. In 2008 and 2009, Anderson Park was listed on the Washington Heritage Register and the National Register of Historic Places, respectively.

Current photo of Anderson Park

Conrad Olsen Farmstead, 18834 NE 95th Street
Now known as Conrad Olsen Park, this property was part of Conrad and Anna Olsen's farm established in 1905. The park is a reminder of the City's rural heritage and is included in the East Redmond Corridor Master Plan.



Conrad Olsen Farmstead

Haida House Studio, 7747 159th Avenue NE
This site is known for its association with local wood carver Dudley Carter, who lived and worked at this location in his later years. Carter built his Haida House studio elsewhere in the region and reassembled it on this site after he moved here in 1988. A master plan has been completed for the site, which is now known as Dudley Carter Park. Renovations to the roof and totems were performed in 2013. Photos below show conditions before and after renovation.

Haida House in Dudley Carter Park

Hutcheson Homestead, 19545 NE Redmond Road
Now known as Farrel-McWhirter Park, this property was originally the homestead of Charles and Sally Hutcheson. The McWhirters purchased the property in 1936 and donated it to the City of Redmond for a park in 1971.

Historic photo of Hutcheson Homestead

Current photo of house at Conrad Olsen Farmstead

Historic photo of Redmond School

Current photo of Old Redmond Schoolhouse

Redmond School, 16600 NE 80th Street
The Old Redmond Schoolhouse was built in 1922, with 12 classrooms, and served grades 1 through 12. It has been expanded and modified over the years but maintains significant historical integrity. This building is currently used as a community center and includes the office of the Redmond Historical Society. The building is owned by Lake Washington School District and leased to the City. The lease will be ending, and the building returned to LWSD in 2018. Some use for recreation purposes may continue, if agreed to by LWSD.

The City of Redmond works with King County's Office of Historic Preservation through an Interlocal Agreement between these agencies making the Redmond landmarks eligible for King County funding and incentive programs. The City also receives funding from 4Culture for preservation projects.

Recent projects that have been performed in Redmond parks that contain landmarked or other historic buildings include:

- **2009, 2011 - Anderson Park:** Adair House, Fullard House, gutter replacement, and picnic shelter roof, structural timber, and chimney restoration
- **2013 – Dudley Carter Park:** Haida House Replica No. 4, replace roof, preservation treatment to structure and totems, treated windows to protect against shattering

5.2.4 Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources provide tangible evidence of past human cultures. In the United States archaeological sites are typically characterized as pre-contact (before the arrival of Europeans) or Historic. There are many types of archeological resources but the most common are artifacts and features. Artifacts are portable objects that reflect human activity. Examples of artifacts include pottery, cans, shards of glass, and projectile points. Artifacts found individually are referred to as isolates. If there are multiple features found in their original locations they may constitute a site. Features are non-moveable elements of an archaeological site.

"Archaeological sites are nonrenewable resources that contribute to our sense of history and place and define our collective shared heritage. The wise stewardship of these sites is our collective responsibility."

- Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Above: Roof of the Haida House

Features are evidence of human activity that primarily consist of cultural materials which are integrated into natural layer. Features can include trash pits, hearths, walls, or pathways.

During recent construction to return Lower Bear Creek to a condition approximating its original form, a number of archaeological artifacts were discovered in Redmond. In response to this event the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), affected Tribes, other agencies, and the City entered into an agreement committing the City to develop citywide protocols and procedures for protecting and managing cultural resources, including archaeological and historic resources. Redmond has a strong archaeological history, and the location and identity of the sites are confidential and governed by the Washington State Archaeology and Historic Preservation Office.[9] The City is in the process of developing a Cultural Resources Management Plan that will plan for, protect and manage archaeological and historic resources. As stated on DAHP's website:

The Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation recognizes that archaeological sites are nonrenewable resources that contribute to our sense of history and place and define our collective shared heritage. The wise stewardship of these sites is our collective responsibility.[10]

[9] http://www.dahp.wa.gov/learn-and-research/preservation-laws
[10] http://www.dahp.wa.gov/programs/archaeology

Above: *Sammamish River Trail*

76%

of respondents state that "preserving more open space natural areas such as forested areas or wetland habitats" is a very high priority

5.3 Demand

To determine the needs and demands of the community, it is necessary to understand what the community values. As described in the Community Engagement chapter, a number of techniques were used to generate input from the public about what they care most about. It is also useful to explore trends and changes that are happening in recreation and conservation regionally and nationally, to see how those trends might apply here, and be incorporated into future work. In 2015 the City conducted a survey to determine residents' attitudes toward a number of park, recreation and cultural arts issues. One of the most compelling results from this survey revealed that the highest priority for the future of Redmond parks was **"preserving more open space natural areas such as forested areas or wetland habitats."** This was ranked as a moderate priority to very high priority by 76 percent of respondents. This and other responses to conservation related issues are illustrated in *Exhibit 5.7*.

This survey result coincided with a time when extensive and rapid changes had been happening in the city—construction of numerous single family home developments in north Redmond and multi-use/multi-story apartment buildings in Downtown, in addition to the redevelopment of property in the Overlake neighborhood that included the removal of many large trees. The highly visible loss of trees throughout the city may have clarified the aesthetic and ecological value of a forested environment for area residents.

Exhibit 5.7: Survey Results of Priorities

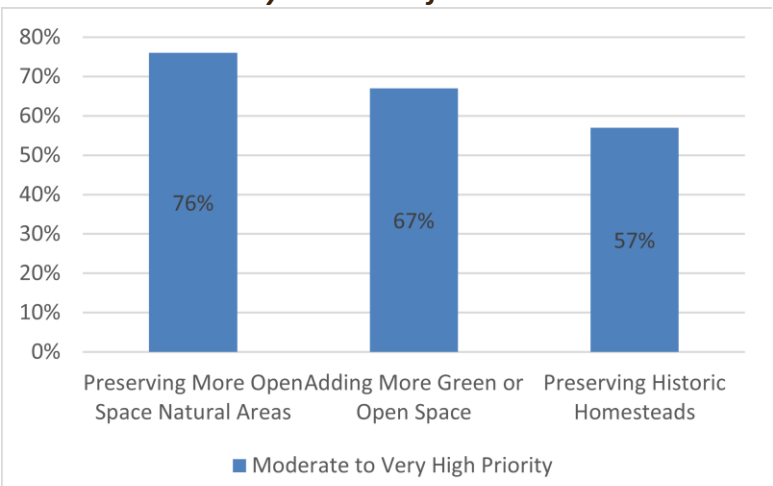
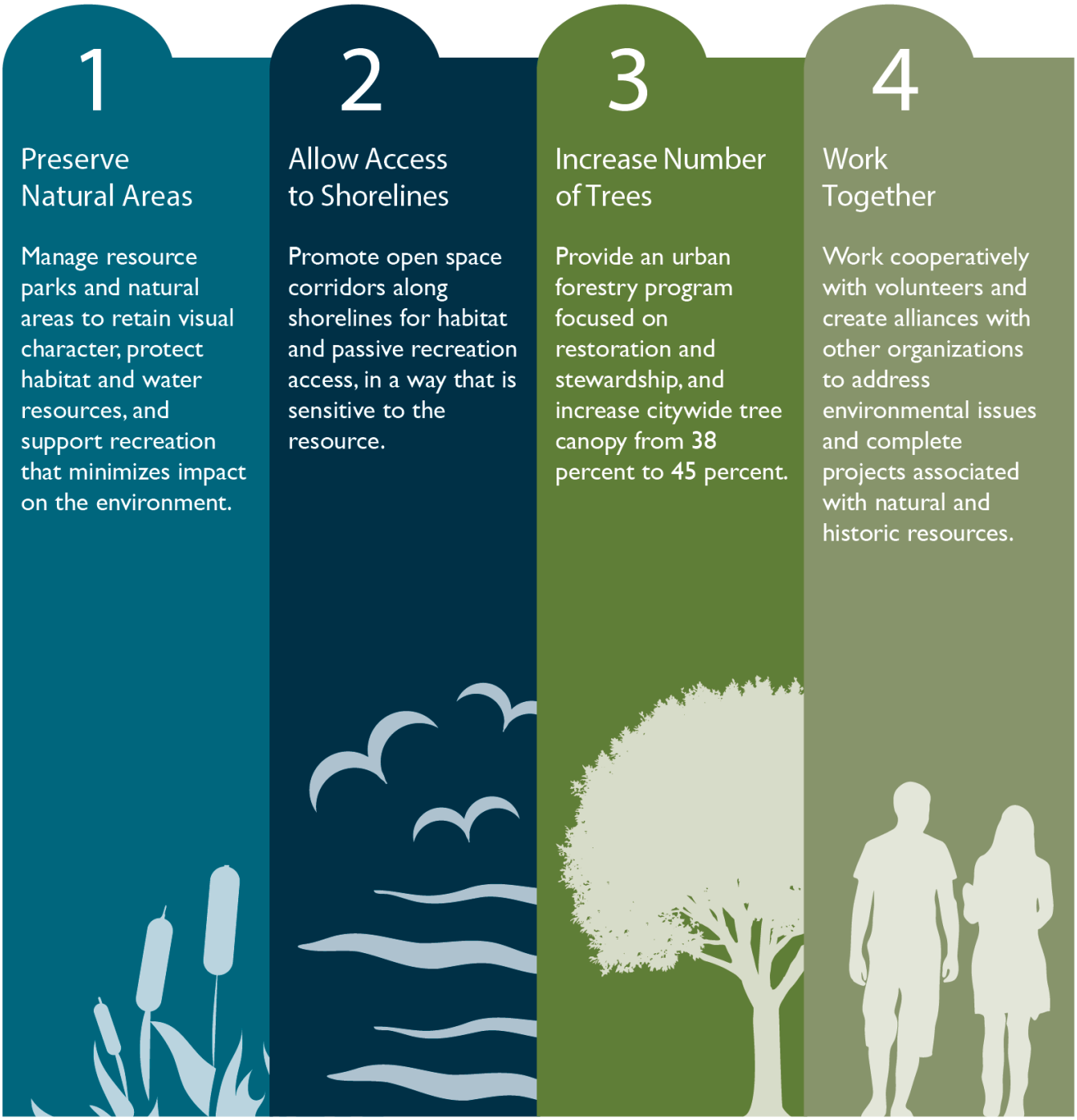


Exhibit 5.8 illustrates some of the most significant values of the Redmond community pertaining to stewardship and recreation in natural areas. These are derived from the survey results, public engagement, and policy statements in Chapter 3, which were developed in partnership with the Redmond Parks and Trails Commission, Arts and Culture Commission and Planning Commission. These values can help guide the City's future actions in these environments.

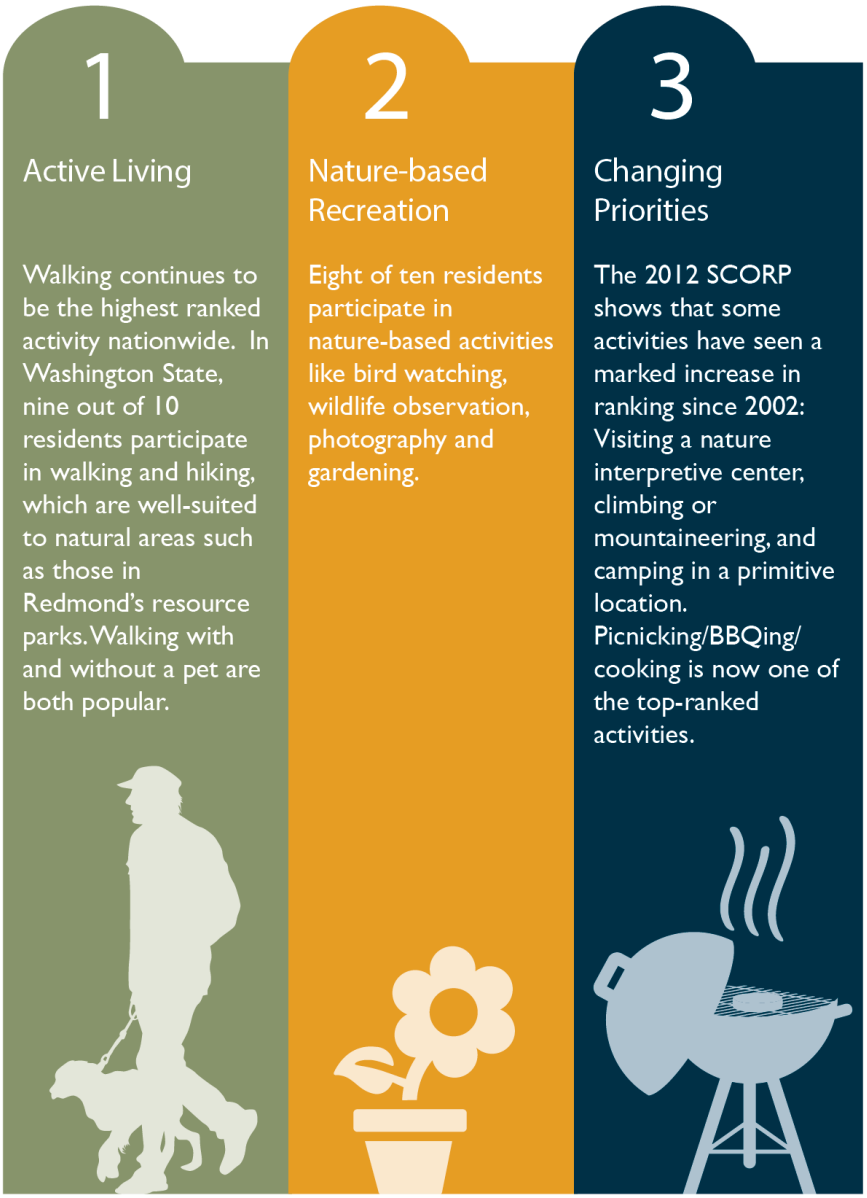
Exhibit 5.8: Community Values Summary



5.3.1 Recreation Trends

The 2013 Washington State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is the result of collecting and analyzing data about participation, expectations, and needs of Washington's residents related to outdoor recreation activities. Researchers combined that information with data about other key factors such as sustainability, access, and maintenance. This results in a demand assessment that can be quantified and thus provide useful information for cities planning for the future. *Exhibit 5.9* illustrates some of the conclusions of the state's 2013 SCORP, in relation to resource-based parks and the natural environment.

Exhibit 5.9: Recreation Trends in Natural Areas



At a national level, a single book has been influential in highlighting the staggering divide between children and the outdoors. In *Last Child in the Woods: Saving our Children from Nature Deficit Disorder*, child advocacy expert Richard Louv directly links the lack of nature in the lives of today's wired generation—he calls it nature-deficit—to some of the most disturbing childhood trends, such as the rises in obesity, attention disorders, and depression.[11]

Last Child in the Woods was the first book to bring together a new and growing body of research indicating that direct exposure to nature is essential for healthy childhood development and for the physical and emotional health of both children and adults. Since 2005 this book, and

[11] Website reference: http://www.childrenandnature.org/author/rich/

ensuing ones, have spurred a national dialogue among educators, health professionals, parents, developers and conservationists to change the way we think about nature and its importance in children's lives.

Parks and trails are seen as a significant tool in the toolbox of techniques to improve public health. The benefits of physical activities such as walking, biking and playing sports are well-documented. Recently there have been additional studies about the mental and physical benefits of being in nature, and specifically taking a walk in the woods. Scientists have advanced a wide range of theories about the specific physical and mental benefits nature can provide, ranging from clean air and lack of noise pollution to apparent immune-boosting effects. [12] Redmond is fortunate to have several forested locations where residents and visitors are able to experience these effects close to home.

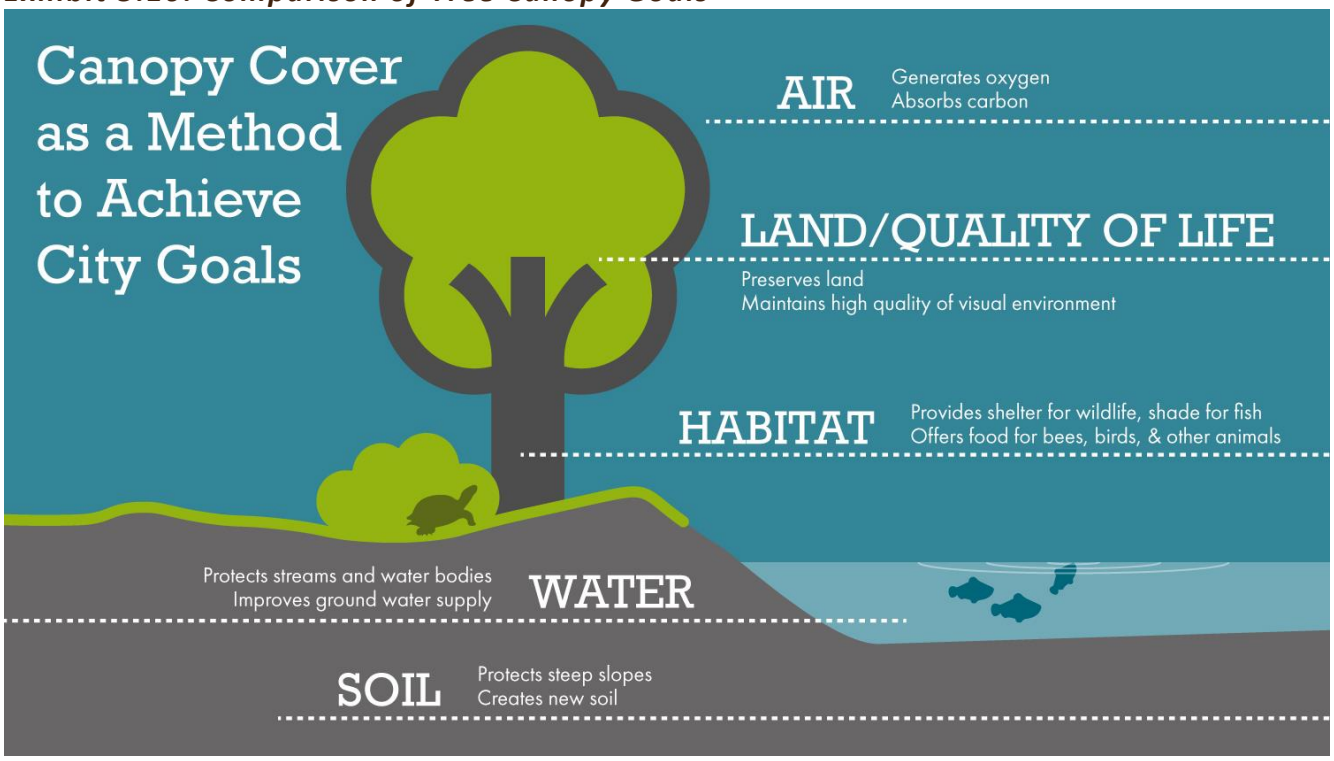
5.4 Level of Service

Upon review of the many factors affecting environmental conditions, visual quality and quality of life and health in Redmond, it is evident that loss of native forested lands contributes to almost every critical concern identified—from increased stormwater runoff to climate change. Reversing the trend of declining tree canopy is vital to achieving many of the city's objectives for a livable, sustainable environment. As indicated in the Demand section, Redmond community members value resource parkland. City staff proposed the development of a tree canopy goal to increase the number of trees and canopy coverage across the city and vetted the proposal with the community in the spring of 2015. The community, the Parks and Trails Commission, and the City Council support the general proposal. Based on the demands of the public and trends in national policy, the Parks and Recreation Department proposed a new policy in this plan to develop a new level of service for tree canopy. It will be implemented in a collaboration between the Parks and Recreation, Public Works, and Planning Departments.

A Tree Canopy Strategic Plan will explore and address the elements and resources required to accomplish the expansion of canopy in Redmond parks, as well as in other public and private properties. The plan will articulate a specific canopy goal, which will become a level of service, and outline program details and responsibilities.

[12] http://www.theglobeandmail.com/life/health-and-fitness/fitness/why-is-walking-in-the-woods-so-good-for-you/article4209703/

Exhibit 5.10: Comparison of Tree Canopy Goals



***Above**: Farrel-McWhirter Park*

"Build a sustainable network of healthy urban greenspace for the benefit and enjoyment of current & future generations by bringing 1,035 acres of Redmond's forested parkland into active management over the next 20 years."

- Green Redmond Partnership

5.5 Implementation

The following projects will be implemented in support of the Conservation goals and policies. These projects are on the work plan and capital improvement plan for the Parks and Recreation Department.

5.5.1 Tree Canopy Strategic Plan

Work in collaboration with Public Works and Planning Departments to develop a Tree Canopy Strategic Plan. The following six major steps will be undertaken to prepare the plan:

1. Estimate Current Conditions-- Refine and/or gather data to determine the quantity, location and health of existing tree canopy.
2. Identify Opportunities for Tree Canopy Expansion-- Use mapping and data collection to find properties and land types that offer the best opportunities for increasing the number of trees in Redmond.
3. Establish Goals for Tree Canopy Coverage-- Determine how much of the city's land area should be devoted to forested areas.
4. Evaluate current regulations and effectiveness?
5. Develop a Program to "Grow a Forest in Redmond"-- Explore ways to increase tree canopy by engaging the community and developing tree expansion programs on public and private properties. Identify ways to connect tree canopy.
6. Plan for Sustainability-- Monitor and care for the urban forest by preserving existing canopy and actively managing protected areas.

5.5.2 Proposed Natural Resources Conservation Projects

A number of conservation related projects are projected for upcoming years. These are listed in *Exhibit 5.11*, and include measures such as stream and habitat restoration, wetland creation and restoration, and detention vaults.

Many of these will be collaborative efforts with the Natural Resources Division.

Exhibit 5.11: Proposed Conservation Projects

Project	Location / Water Body	Sponsor	Proposed Work
2017 - 2022			
Bear Creek at 95th Street	Bear-Evans Creek Greenway, South of 95th Street	Natural Resources	In-stream and riparian improvements
Idylwood Park Renovations	Lake Sammamish	Parks	Renovate swimming dock Develop fishing dock
Mackey Creek Restoration	Farrel-McWhirter Park/ Mackey Creek	Natural Resources	Bridge replacement, in-stream improvements
Smith Woods Pond and Channel Restoration	Monticello Creek	Parks / Natural Resources	Evaluate options for restoring pond and/or channel
2023-2030			
Evans Creek Realignment	Near Martin Park/ Evans Creek	Natural Resources	Channel relocation, riparian enhancements
Keller Wetlands	Keller Farm/ Bear Creek,	Natural Resources	Wetland mitigation bank, plantings, coordination with future trail system
Juel Park	Bear Creek	Natural Resources	Remove rubble, evaluate conditions
Municipal Campus and Vault	Municipal Campus Lawn	Natural Resources	Stormwater vault, restore lawn area
Overlake Village North--Park and Stormwater Vault	NA	Parks/ Natural Resources	Acquisition, planning and design
Overlake Village South--Park and Stormwater Vault	NA	Parks/ Natural Resources	Acquisition, planning and design
Sammamish Valley Park Phase II (Restoration Area)	Wetlands	Parks	Remove invasive plants and create wetlands
The Watershed Preserve	Seidel Creek Colin Creek	Natural Resources	Fish barrier removals

5.5.3 Proposed Historic Preservation Projects

A number of projects are proposed for historic properties or structures. These are listed below and described in more detail in Chapter 4.

Exhibit 5.12: Proposed Historic Preservation Projects

Park	Structure/ Location	Proposed Work
2017 - 2022		
Anderson Park (City Park)	Adair House	Replace roof, remodel kitchen and restroom.
Farrel-McWhirter Park (Hutcheson Homestead)	Multiple Buildings	Repairs to electrical systems
2023 - 2030		
Conrad Olsen Park	House, barn	Park development and building repairs
Farrel-McWhirter Park (Hutcheson Homestead)	Multiple Buildings	Renovations to historic buildings

Appendix 5 A: Policies

The following is a compilation of policies from all elements of the City Comprehensive Plan that are related to conservation. Policies are arranged by the element name under which they appear in the Comprehensive Plan.

Environmental Stewardship

NE-2 Utilize Best Management Practices (BMPs) and technology in City projects and practices to achieve effective environmental stewardship while striving towards sustainable fiscal responsibility.

NE-9 Promote and lead education and involvement programs to raise public awareness of environmental issues, encourage respect for the environment, and show how individual actions and the cumulative effects of a community's actions can have significant effects on the environment.

NE-12 Encourage environmentally friendly construction practices, such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), King County Built Green, and low-impact development.

NE-14 Cooperate with other local governments, State, federal and international agencies, and nonprofit organizations to protect and enhance the environment to foster sustainability, especially for issues that affect areas beyond Redmond's boundaries.

Environmentally Critical Areas

NE-21 Conserve and protect environmentally critical areas from loss or degradation. Maintain as open space hazardous areas and significant areas of steep slopes, undeveloped shorelines, and wetlands.

NE-65 Pursue opportunities to enhance and restore degraded wetlands.

NE-75 Protect and enhance rivers, streams and lakes, including riparian and shoreline habitat, to protect water quality, reduce public costs, protect fish and wildlife habitat, and prevent environmental degradation. Protect both perennial and intermittent streams to preserve natural hydraulic and ecological functions, fish and wildlife habitat, recreational resources, and aesthetics.

NE-79 Preserve and enhance the natural appearance of stream corridors.

NE-88 Maintain a rich ecosystem supporting a variety of wildlife, as well as opportunities for education and appreciation of native habitats.

NE-89 Preserve and restore regional biodiversity with a focus on promoting native species and avoiding and eliminating invasive species.

NE-93 Design developments, parks, and recreation areas, to minimize impact to, and retain the character of, Quality Habitat Areas.

NE-101 Consider impacts City projects have on wildlife corridors and connectivity.

NE-105 Use native vegetation on City capital projects, prevent the continued spread of invasive and noxious weeds to habitat areas, maintain a long-term management strategy to prevent noxious weeds, and manage these weeds where they are present on City-owned properties.

NE-110 Employ wildlife habitat-friendly practices in designing and maintaining city parks.

Tree Preservation and Landscape Enhancement

NE-113 Maintain no net loss of significant trees within the city over the long term.

NE-115 Design City capital improvement projects to preserve trees to the maximum extent possible.

NE-121 Provide information to community residents and property owners to encourage them to plant trees on their properties.

Climate Change

NE-128 Take positive actions such as increasing the number of trees in the city, to reduce carbons.

Historic and Cultural Resources

FW-37 Preserve Redmond's heritage, including historic links to native cultures, logging, and farming, and its image as the Bicycle Capital of the Northwest, as an important element of the community's character.

DT-13 Identify historic resources that are defining features of Redmond's Downtown and use the following techniques to preserve the historic character:

- Encourage landmark nomination,
- Encourage restoration and maintenance,
- Incorporate historic building facades or elements of the existing historic buildings into new development,
- Ensure that design of new developments adjacent to Historic Landmarks respect the historic character of those buildings where adjacent historic buildings are likely to qualify for landmarks, and
- Celebrate the history of Redmond through creative and meaningful presentations of historical objects and integrated historical features and art as part of public places and developments.

PR-37 Continue to support and enhance the historic resource of Farrel-McWhirter Park in its provision of farm animal programs, special programs for children and families, trails, and open space.

CC-43 Protect significant archaeological resources from the adverse impacts of development.

CC-49 Work with residents, property owners, cultural organizations, public agencies, tribes and school districts to develop an active preservation program, including:

- Walking tours, brochures and plaques;
- Online information; and
- Educational efforts to foster public awareness of Redmond's history.

CC-50 Partner with or provide staff support, when possible, for private businesses and nonprofit agencies in preservation and educational efforts.

SF-12 Require shoreline development to identify potential development impacts to, and to protect and respect, valuable archaeological and historic sites and cultural resources.

SL-83 Identify and protect valuable archaeological and historic sites and resources in shoreline development.

SL-84 Encourage acquisition of shoreline sites with major archaeological, historic or cultural value to the community by the City where feasible.

Parks, Arts, Recreation, Culture & Conservation (PARCC)

PR-55 Preserve and manage resource parkland and natural areas within parks whenever feasible to retain Redmond's visual assets and character, protect wildlife habitat and corridors, enhance urban forest canopy, and support recreational uses that do not compromise environmental integrity.

PR-56 Provide a comprehensive urban forestry program focused on restoration and stewardship that enriches natural areas and the environmental health of the city, and enhances the built environment.

PR-57 Provide a comprehensive urban forestry program focused on restoration and stewardship that enriches natural areas and the environmental health of the city, and enhances the built environment

Appendix 5 B: Tree Canopy Inventory Methodology

Two methods were used for calculating existing tree canopy coverage. These include the following:

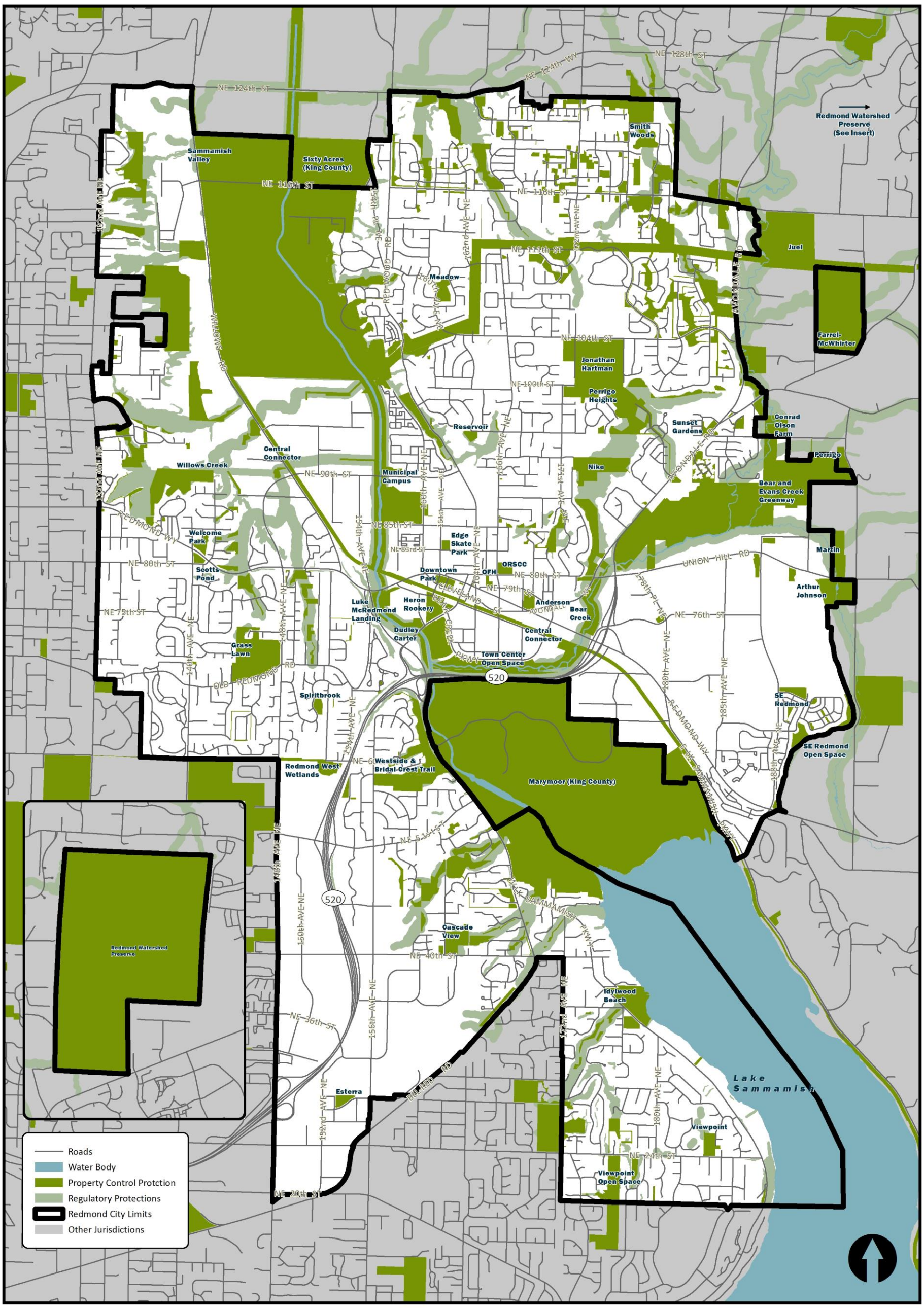
- Aerial Photography—Photos of the entire city are taken at approximately two year intervals. Aerial photographs can show the width of individual trees and tree canopy masses. This allows for easy tracking of changes over time, and creates an easily understandable image of how "green" the city is. However, it is less accurate when it comes to differentiating between different types of vegetation. For example, large shrubby vegetation, such as blackberries, can be difficult to distinguish from trees. Aerial photos from 2012 were used in this evaluation and calculation. New information will be available soon from the 2015 flight, and should be used in future planning.

- Lidar—Lidar is a surveying technology that measures distance by illuminating a target with a laser light. This allows for a more accurate calculation of canopy due to Lidar's ability to discern the height of elements such as trees. The first Lidar survey used to measure tree canopy was undertaken in 2015.

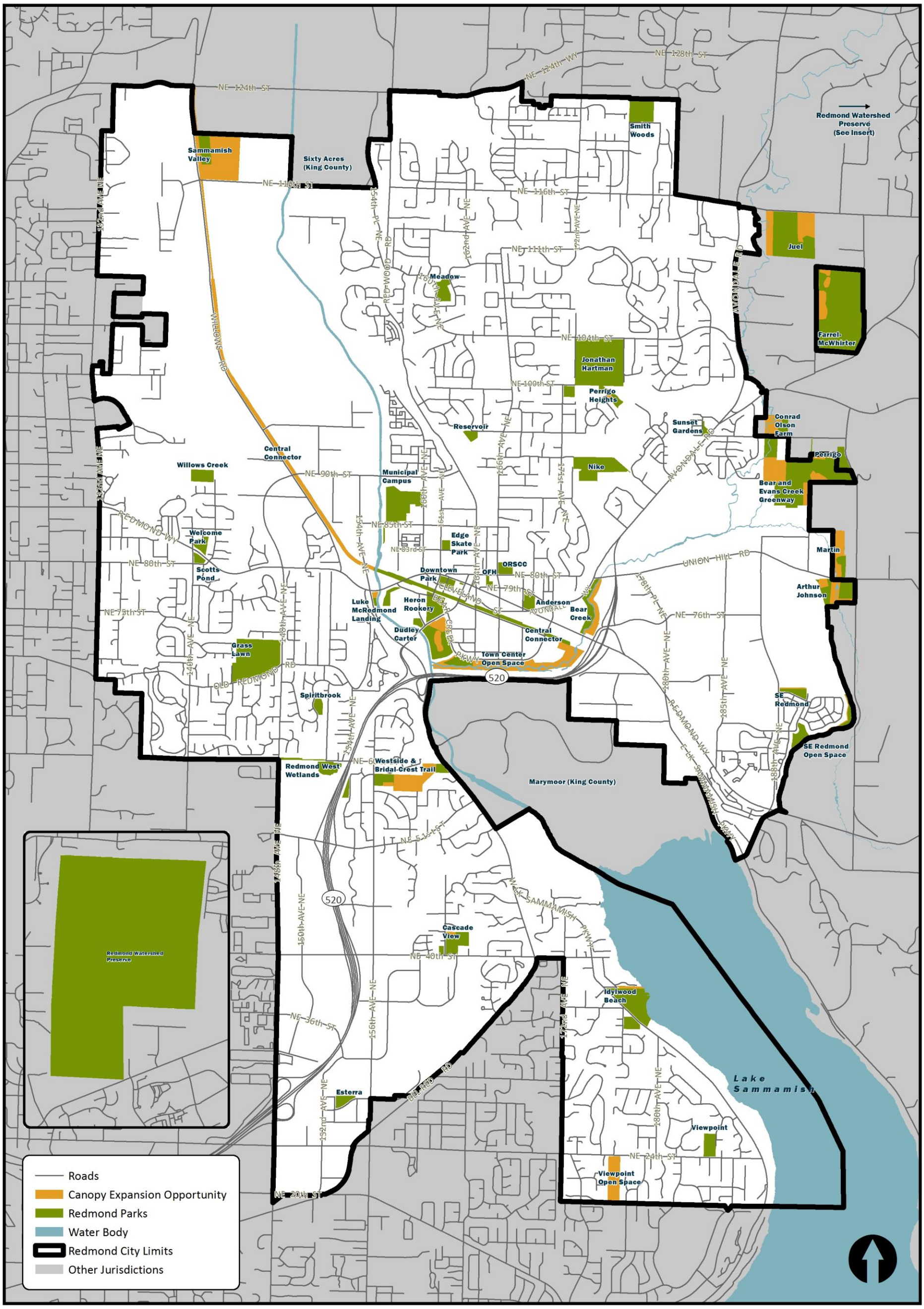
Vegetation of more than ten feet in height is classified as a tree or tree canopy. In addition, it typically takes five or more years of growth from the time of planting before new trees reach the 10-foot diameter canopy size to be tallied in the tree canopy coverage analysis. Therefore, repeating the Lidar survey (to identify trees, by measuring height) at approximately five year intervals would be useful to demonstrate change in canopy coverage. Due to the high cost of Lidar surveys, it is most likely that the City would join with King County or other jurisdictions to share costs. While no additional surveys are scheduled at this time, a Lidar survey performed around 2020 would be ideal for tracking tree canopy coverage.

Appendix 5 C: Maps

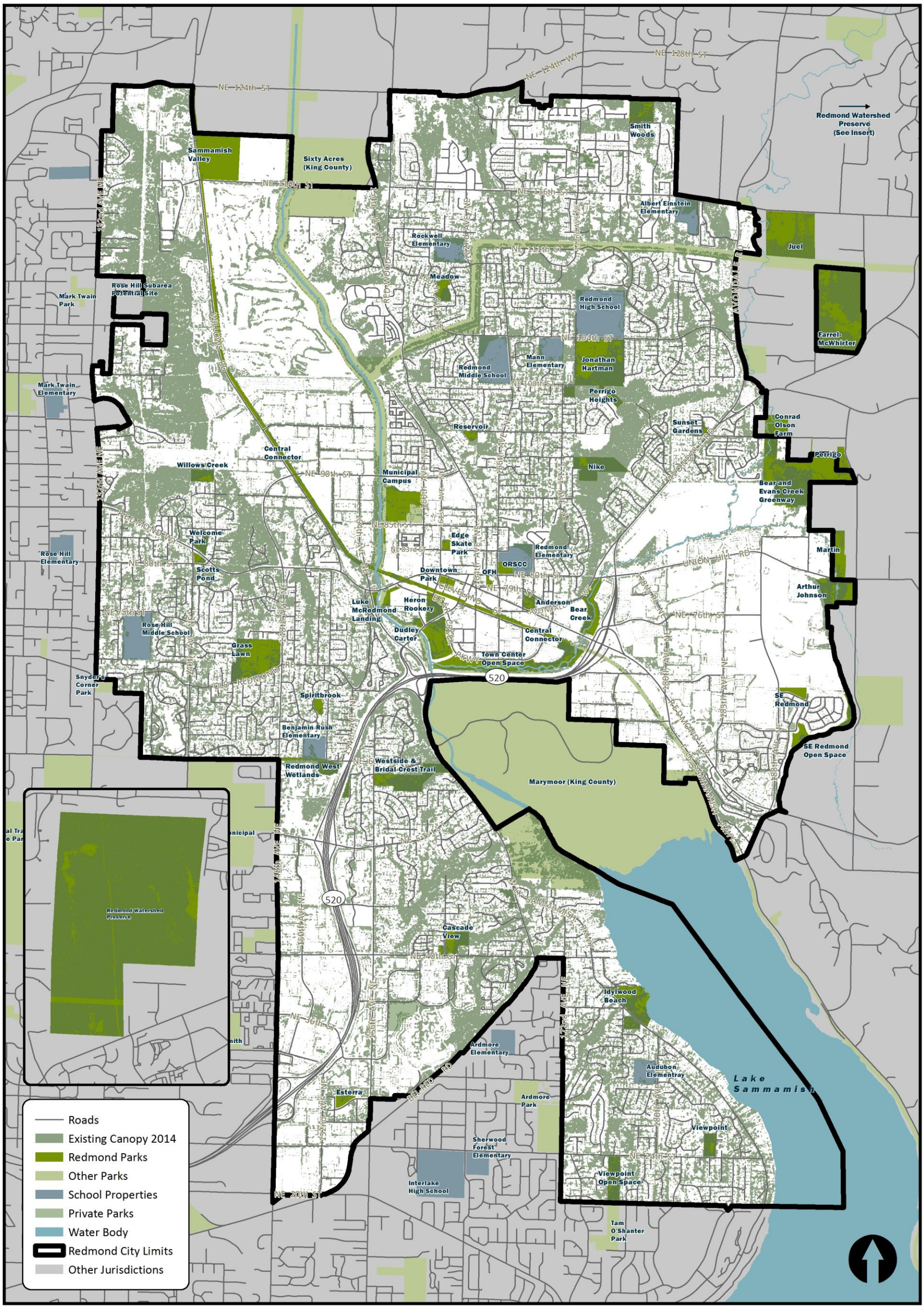
Map 5.1: Protected Lands in Redmond



Map 5.2: Canopy Expansion Opportunity Sites on Park Properties



Map 5.3: Tree Canopy in Redmond



Chapter 6: Trails

Trails in Redmond provide recreation, transportation, and support healthy, active lifestyles in urban, suburban, and rural settings. Redmond's trails are well used and there is high demand for more. The public's top priority is building more trails that better connect neighborhoods; second priority is more regional trails.

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***Above**: Redmond Central Connector Trail.*

Above: Sammamish River Trail.

Redmond provides **32 miles** of paved trails, **27 miles** of soft surface trails, and **4.5 miles** of blue (water) trails

- 2015 Inventory

6.0 Introduction

Redmond has more than 59 miles of trails within the City limits that community members' use for recreation and transportation. The trail system includes trails on land as well as routes on navigable water ways known as blue trails. Trails are used by many different types of users including, but not limited to, walkers, runners, road bicyclists, mountain bicyclists, equestrians, inline skaters and roller skaters, skateboarders, and ski trainers and blue trails for boating. Redmond's trails are developed by the City and private developers.

Trails are highly valued and well used by people who live and work in Redmond. Of those who responded to the PARCC Plan survey in 2015, 50 percent reported using a Redmond trail or pathway daily or multiple times a week[1].

6.0.1 Trail Classifications

There are four main types of trails within the system. Each classification is designed to meet different needs and accommodate different types of

[1] 2015, EMC Research. PARCC Plan Survey

use. This approach allows the City to provide a wide variety of trail experiences. It also guides trail planning so the right trails are built in the right places. The majority of Redmond's trails are mixed-use meaning that walkers, cyclists, equestrians and other users are allowed. Some restrictions to specific user types exist and are well signed.

Trail Classifications:

- Regional Trails
- Connector Trails
- Local Trails
- Blue Trail

Regional Trail Example: Bear Creek Trail

Connector Trail Example: Ashford Trail

Local Trail Example: Hidden Ridge Trail

Blue Trail Example: Sammamish River

Regional Trails

Regional trails are typically planned and designed with active transportation and high volume recreation use as their primary purpose. Regional trails are paved. Exceptions may be made for a gravel surface as an interim use condition with plans for paving in the future. Regional trails follow the design standards for Shared Use Paths as specified in the City of Redmond's Bicycle Facilities Design Manual Guidelines (2016 or latest version). In general, regional trails are completely separated from roads by distance or barriers and at-grade crossings of roadways are minimized to avoid conflicts. In instances where property is insufficient, regional trails may be placed adjacent to road ways. These trails are referred to as "urban pathways" or "side-paths" in other City planning documents. Regional trails should be a minimum of 12 feet wide under most conditions, with a minimum two-foot wide graded area on both sides that should be flush with the trail. Wider trails may be necessary when more than 2,000 people a day are using a trail, pending peak volumes. Ideally, paved regional trails should have an adjacent four-foot wide unpaved area to accommodate a wider set of user preferences. These trails accommodate a wide range of users. They are intended to be long-distance routes that span a good portion of the city limits leading to other jurisdictions and connect to other trails. Coordination with adjacent jurisdictions and transportation planning is central to developing a complete system of regional trails.

Chapter 6: Trails

Connector Trails

Connector trails are the key linkages between regional trails and other key areas. These trails can be paved or soft surface trails, but are typically narrower than regional trails, due to more limited use and possible land access issues. These trails are designed for recreation and transportation uses. Connector trails should meet the city's sidewalk standards as a minimum and have a width of six feet to eight feet. However, interim uses and sometimes long-term uses require the use of soft surface materials. These trails are in high demand by the community as key infrastructure to make walking and bicycling more convenient modes of travel within Redmond.

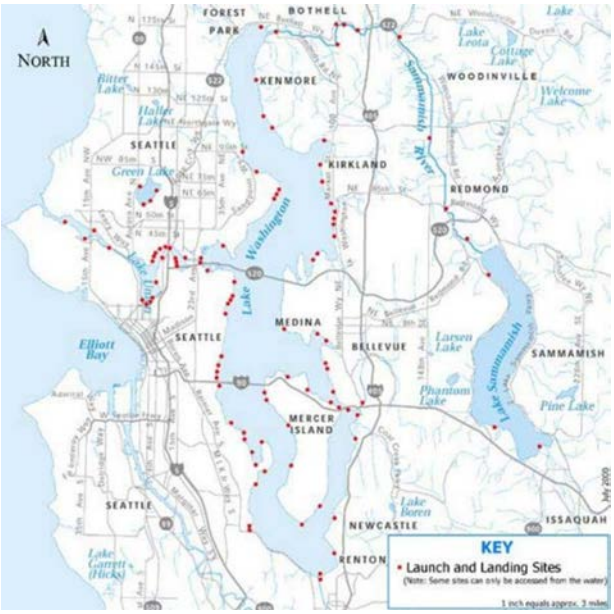


Exhibit 6.1: Lakes to Locks Trail System

The Lakes to Locks Trail is a system of blue trails that connects the Sammamish River in Redmond to Lake Washington and beyond. https://wwta.org/water-trails/lakes-to-locks-trail/

Local Trails

Local trails are typically soft surface trails that can range from one foot to five feet wide. These trails are typically designed for recreational uses such as neighborhood links, park trails, and hiking, off-road bicycling, and equestrian trails. These trails can also meet special interest activities such as BMX and mountain biking. Local trails are typically constructed with native soil from the site or with a surface of gravel or wood chip material if additional reinforcement is required. Trail surfaces are graded slightly to reduce the potential for erosion. Some local trails may require structures such as retaining walls or bridges.

Blue Trails

Blue trails are water trails along navigable waters within the city such as the Sammamish River and Lake Sammamish. The primary design criteria for blue trails include providing frequent access points to the water where personal water craft can be safely and easily transported from parking areas and providing adequate signage and route finding materials. Redmond is part of the Lakes to Locks Trail, a system of blue trails that connects the Sammamish River in Redmond to Lake Washington and beyond.

***Above**: WSDOT's SR 520 Trail in Redmond*

6.0.2 Regional Trail Planning

Continuing to connect the regional trail system has been and remains a priority for people who live in Redmond. When asked to rank potential projects, 66 percent of survey respondents ranked new regional trail projects as a priority[2].

Planning trails from a regional perspective is key to creating a well-connected trail system between jurisdictions. For the blue trail and the regional trail systems to connect and serve the greater eastside area, adjoining governments must work together. King County and the cities of Kirkland, Bellevue, Sammamish and Woodinville all share borders with Redmond and provide important links in the regional trail networks.

For several years, cities on the eastside of Seattle have worked together to create a vision for regional trails that will eventually connect many of those cities together. Redmond is home to some important links in the system such as a segment of the Sammamish River Trail, a segment of the 520 Trail, the PSE Powerline Trail, a portion of the East Lake Sammamish Trail, and the Eastside Rail Corridor that includes the Redmond Central Connector Trail. Redmond takes an active role in expanding and maintaining the regional trail network by working with other eastside jurisdictions through the Eastside Rail Corridor Regional Advisory Committee, with King County on the Sammamish River Trails east and west of the river, and with WSDOT on improvements to the SR 520 Bike Trail.

> "Design and create trails, sidewalks, bikeways and paths to increase connectivity for people…"
>
> *- Policy CC-24*

6.1 Policies and Goals

The Parks and Recreation Department follows the guidance of City policies and the community in developing goals to prioritizing capital trail projects. The Parks and Trails Commission reviews and comments on proposed goals and makes recommendations on goals to be adopted. As part of the development of the PARCC Plan, community members were asked to provide input on their vision for trail facilities. The following policies and goals reflect the guidance received from the Commission and the public.

[2] 2015, EMC Research. PARCC Plan Survey

6.1.1 Policies

Policies that guide the department in trail planning and development are found in various elements of the Comprehensive Plan. The following policies are highlights from other Comprehensive Plan elements that relate directly to the planning and development of trails.

The Goals, Vision and Framework Policies establish overarching direction for the City. One policy states that the City will "Maintain and promote a vibrant system of parks and trails that are sustainably designed, preserve various types of habitat and protect the natural beauty of Redmond" (Policy FW -29).

An important component of Redmond's character is its pedestrian and bicycle system that facilitates healthy lifestyles. The Community Character and Historic Preservation directs the City to design and create trails, sidewalks, bikeways and paths to increase connectivity for people by providing safe, direct or convenient links between the following:

- Residential neighborhoods,
- Schools,
- Recreation facilities and parks,
- Employment centers,
- Shopping and service destinations, and
- Community gardens. (Policy CC-24)

Redmond strives to be a "green" community that values its natural resources. The Natural Environment element directs the City to Encourage environmentally friendly construction practices, such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), King County Built Green, and low-impact development (Policy NE-12).

Trails are an important component of the non-motorized transportation system that connects the community. The Transportation element directs the City to "Assign high priority to pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure projects and mitigation that address safety and connectivity needs, provide access to Downtown and Overlake Urban Centers, encourage safe and active crossings at intersections and routes to schools, provide linkages to transit, and complete planned bicycle and pedestrian facilities or trails." (Policy TR-12).

The bulk of City policies that pertain to trail planning and development reside in the Parks, Arts, Recreation, Culture and Conservation element. These policies provide more detailed direction including guidance on distribution of trails, promotion of trail use, design elements to include and important

Exhibit 6.2: Word Cloud - Responses to "What would you like to see LESS of on Redmond's Trails?"

collaborative partners. High priority projects are also identified within these policies. This plan proposes several updates and additions to trail related policies as detailed in Chapter 3. A consolidated list of trail related policies from across the Comprehensive Plan is provided in Appendix 6 A.

6.1.2 Goals

Community members shared their priorities during the public meetings, focus groups, and surveys as part of the PARCC Plan visioning process in 2015. The guidance gained from over 1,200 participants has helped formulate citywide goals for trail planning. Feedback from participants showed that safety of the trails is at the top of their priority list. They also expressed a strong desire for trails to be clean and well maintained. The community expressed the need for a trail system that accommodates a wide range of users, is accessible and easy to navigate. People want to have a trail system that is more connected across the city making it easier to move between neighborhoods, schools, places of work and shopping districts. Education and promotion of the trail system through up-to-date maps and trail etiquette information was also mentioned.

Above: *Bear & Evans Creek Trail through Southeast Redmond Open Space.*

Participants pointed toward several specific projects that were of interest to them. Projects mentioned included regional trail connections like the Eastside Rail Corridor, extension of the Puget Power (PSE) Trail and expansion of the Bear and Evans Creek Trail system. Amenities like way-finding signs, seating areas, water fountains, and lighting were mentioned as items that would make regional trails more desirable. Local trails were also of interest to participants. Participants expressed a desire for more short trails that better connect between neighborhoods.

> "Keep working toward the goal of providing everyone that lives or works in Redmond with access to a trail within a ¼ mile from their home or office."
>
> *- Goal 8*

Exhibit 6.2 shows a word cloud of the responses to an open ended questions presented at three public meeting. Conflicts between pedestrians (walkers) and cyclists (bikers) were noted most often as an item that needs to be addressed. Specific underlying issues that create conflicts between users were also noted, such as pedestrians behaving in unpredictable ways, bicycle speeds, and congestion.

A full list of feedback gathered from the public is provided in Appendix B of this chapter.

6.2 Inventory

An inventory of the existing trail system is a key piece of information needed for planning. It provides the context by which decisions for development, repair and replacement are made. An inventory of Redmond's trail system was conducted and the definition of trails was updated. Trail length, type, materials, and condition, based on routine inspection information, were evaluated. Finally, the quality of the trail system was also assessed, based on public opinion. The inventory was conducted in three phases:

1. Revised trail definitions
2. Physical inspections
3. Quality assessment

Exhibit 6.3: Mileage of Trails by Classification

Classification	Miles
Regional	27
Connector	17
Local	15
Total	59

In addition to trails listed above, Redmond also has 4 1/2 miles of Blue Trail (Waterways) along the Sammamish River.

6.2.1 Inventory Methodology

Trail Definition

During the inventory exercise, the definition for trails was updated to provide a more comprehensive view of trails in Redmond. The revised definition has been expanded to include any trail that allows access to the public in order to understand the trail system as a whole. The City's GIS trail mapping data was updated to reflect the new definition. The new data now includes all trails in Redmond that are managed by other providers such as King County, Washington State Department of Transportation, Lake Washington School District and private providers with some degree of public access. Including public trails provided by others allows planners to assess more accurately where additional trails are needed most. Another update was the inclusion of all pathways within parks as trails. Formerly, pathways and trails in parks were split between the City's sidewalk data and the trail data. Incorporating park paths into the trail data adds to a more comprehensive view of trails in Redmond and allows for a more accurate representation of the service provided by trails in Redmond.

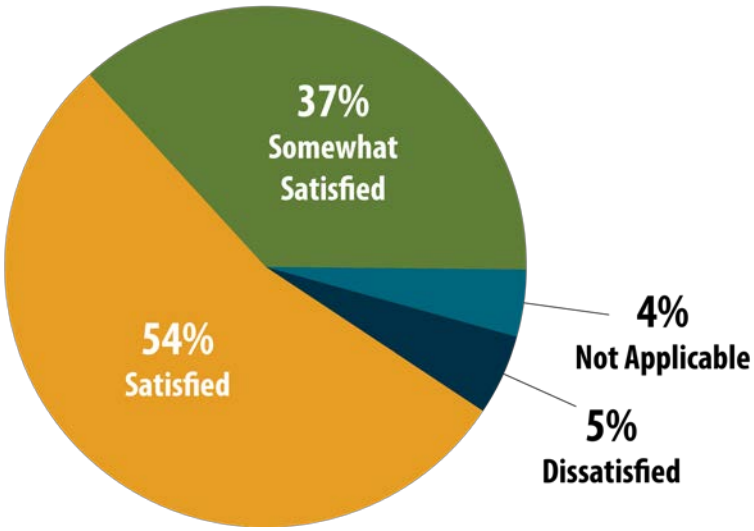
Physical Inspections

Physical inspections are conducted by Park Operations staff annually. The inspections include an evaluation of a trails condition, type, width, and surface. If minor problem issues are found, they are addressed immediately. If problems will require additional resources to address, they are added to the small capital projects list. See Chapter 7 Operations & Maintenance for details and potential projects.

Quality Assessment

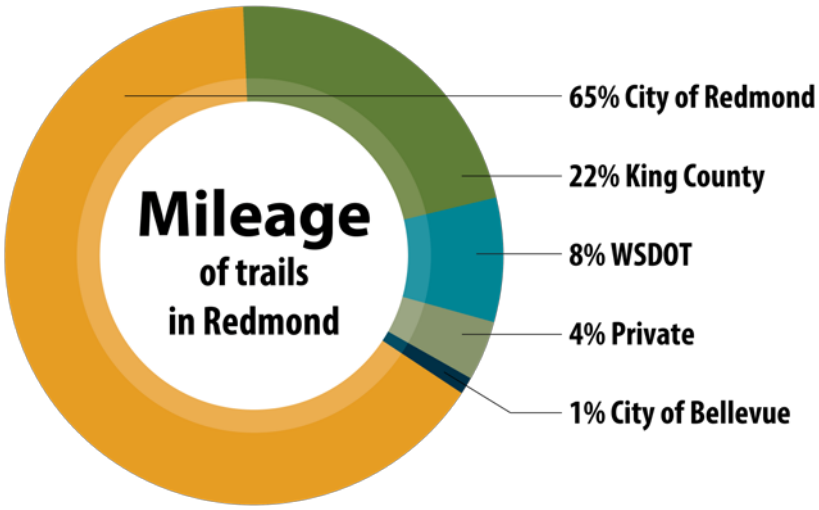
The quality rating of the trails system is measured by public opinion. The users of the system provide feedback the condition and performance of the system. The 2015 PARCC Plan survey asked people who live and work in Redmond to rate their overall level of satisfaction with "trails and pathways in Redmond" in which 86 percent of

Exhibit 6.3: Quality Rating: Level of Satisfaction of Pathways and Trails



2015, EMC Research, PARCC Plan Survey

Exhibit 6.4: Mileage of Trails in Redmond by Provider



respondents reported they were "highly satisfied" or "somewhat satisfied" with trails and pathways. The following *exhibit* shows a breakdown from the survey.

While the overall feedback on the City's trail system is positive, some negative feedback exists that provides guidance on how the system can be improved including overcrowding and user conflicts on busy trails like the Sammamish River Trail, bicycles moving at high speeds, and trail users' compliance with trail etiquette. See section *6.4 Demand* for more details.

6.2.2 Inventory of Trails

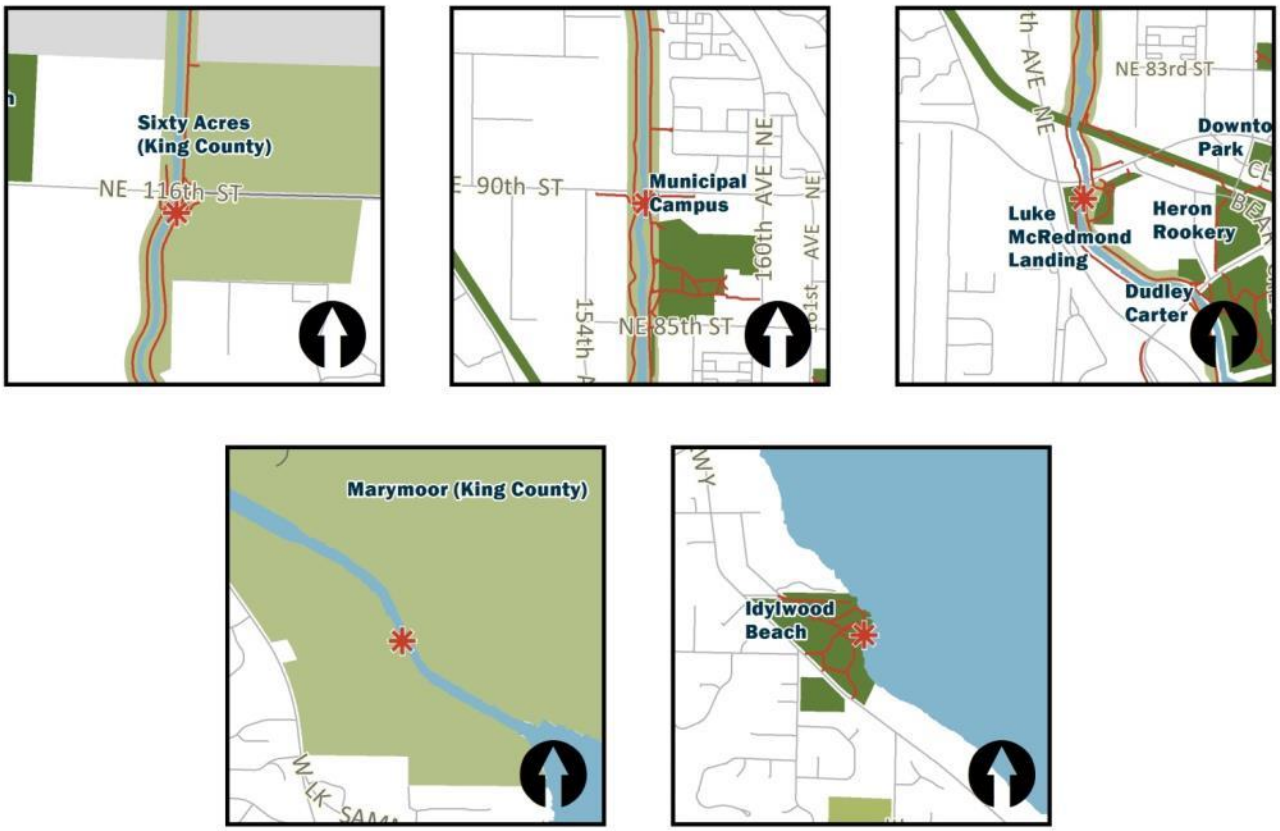
In total, Redmond has an inventory of more than 59 miles of trails within its borders. The City of Redmond owns and/or maintains 39 miles of trails, accounting for 66 percent of the total trail system inside city limits. The remaining 33 percent (nearly 20 miles) is provided by entities other than the City of Redmond.

The 2010 PARCC Plan reported approximately 40 total trail miles with 30 miles provided by Redmond. The City and others have built new trails since 2010 that are reflected in the updated number.

Blue trails are water trails where access points are provided and navigable non-motorized routes are recommended on local or regional maps. The Sammamish River and Lake Sammamish are the navigable waterways that comprise the blue trails in Redmond. They are also part of the Lakes-to-Locks blue trail system, as shown in Exhibit 6.1. The City, in partnership with King County, has provided a number of access points to the blue trails in the following locations:

- 116th Ave. NE and Sammamish River Trail
- 90th and Sammamish River Trail
- Luke McRedmond Park and Sammamish River Trail
- Marymoor Boathouse
- Idylwood Beach

Exhibit 6.5: Water Access Points in Redmond



*Red * represent the general locations for water access points.*

Redmond Central Connector Phase I, 2013

Redmond West Wetlands Boardwalk and Stairs Replacement, 2012

Smith Woods Trail, 2011

6.2.3 Accomplishments since 2010

New Trails

The City has added two miles (over 10,500 feet) of trail to the system since the last version of this plan. The following is a list of trails built and major trail improvements since 2010 with brief descriptions of each project:

Redmond Central Connector Phase I, 2013: One mile of paved regional trail was constructed along the former BNSF railway in downtown Redmond. This was the first of three phases of trail conceptualized to connect Redmond in a new way. Ultimately, this trail will be comprised of four miles of paved regional trail. Extensive public input guided the planning of the whole project. Phase I included new pedestrian and bicycle connections between Redmond's historic downtown and the Redmond Town Center, a contemporary shopping destination. It also included a 1.5 acre park between Leary Way NE and 161st Avenue NE, referred to as the "Station Area," where John Flemings's art piece "Signals" stands, a venue that hosts community events. Phase I will have the highest urban design quality of the three phases, because of its location in the densely populated downtown area. It includes integrated art throughout and extensive landscaping to create a unique community space. In the near future, the trail corridor will also house an extension of the Sound Transit East Link light rail. While accommodating the light rail will require some changes to trail, it will remain a vibrant part of Redmond's trail system.

Viewpoint Park Nature Loop, 2015: A 600 foot local trail was constructed that loops through the forested eastern slope of Viewpoint Park.

Smith Woods Trail, 2011 & 2015: This project, built in two phases, created a 600 foot soft-surface local trail through Smith Woods. The trail was constructed by volunteers as an Eagle Scout project.

Redmond Central Connector Phase II, 2016: 1.3 mile paved regional trail along the former BNSF railway through Downtown and the Willow's Road corridor. This project is under construction in 2016 as this plan is in publication. It is the second of the three phases planned for the overall project. This phase connects

Downtown to DigiPen, Overlake Christian Church and other destinations in the Willows Road corridor. The project includes the retrofit of a trestle bridge over the Sammamish River, retrofit of a bridge over 154th Avenue NE, integrated art, and crossing improvements.

Major Trail Maintenance

In addition to building new trails, the City has conducted extensive maintenance on one third of a mile of existing trails, including:

Bear Creek Trail Root Damage Repair, 2010: A segment of the Bear Creek Trail was found to have potential trip hazards and decreased accessibility from tree root damage. This project removed damaged asphalt, addressed the tree roots and repaved the affected trail section.

Redmond West Wetlands Boardwalk and Stairs Replacement, 2012: This project replaced deteriorating boardwalk and trail stairs to keep the trail open for public use.

Grass Lawn Park Trail Resurfacing, 2015: This project removed asphalt from an existing trail in the park and resurfaced with gravel. The trail passes through a forested area of the park. Over time, tree roots have lifted the asphalt causing damage to the trail surface. The gravel surface is better for the health of the trees and can be more easily maintained with the continued growth of the roots.

Hidden Ridge Trail Resurfacing, 2015: This project removed asphalt from sections of the Hidden Ridge Trail. Similar to the Grass Lawn Park Trail project, the transition to gravel addressed accessibility issues with the trail and created an environment that is better for the forest trees that surround the trail.

Watershed Preserve Bridge Repair, 2016: A trail bridge at the Watershed Preserve was in need of repair. This project reconstructed supports on the bridge and addressed sinking conditions and associated trip hazards.

6.3 Need

Trails improve our overall quality of life similarly to parks, in that they can also provide the following benefits:

Transportation: Trails are an important part of a well-connected pedestrian/bicycle network that help reduce traffic pressure on roads by providing an option for people to travel by foot, bike, or other non-motorized means. When connected with sidewalks and bike lanes, trails become important links between destinations within the community as well as the surrounding area.

Conservation: As discussed in Chapter 5, trails are one way that the City can preserve environmentally sensitive areas, culturally significant property, and historic properties. Redmond has many great trails that allow residents access to conservations areas including the Watershed, Redmond West Wetlands, Juel Park, Farrel McWhirter Park, Smith Woods and more.

Place of Tranquility: Trails provide a place to get away from our hectic daily lives to enjoy fresh air, relax, have physical activity, and relieve stress. Research shows that exposure to natural environments improves mood and can lead to reduced stress levels and blood pressure[3]. Regular physical activity is essential for health and wellness[4].

Community Building: Trails provide places for community members to recreate and socialize together, thereby strengthening relationships within the community. Many of our residents live in high density housing, where meeting your neighbor in the yard is no longer an option; therefore public places become more vital to developing neighborhood connections[5].

Recreation: Trails provide places for active and passive recreation. The number of people who use Redmond's trails is very high. The 2015 PARCC survey reports that 72 percent of respondents said they use a Redmond trail or pathway every day to a few times per month. Only 4 percent reported not using trails at all[6].

Promoting Creativity, Development and Education: Trails provide places of discovery in the form of built and natural environments. Children and adults alike can learn and develop new skills in bicycle riding on a trail, discovering new plants or birds on a walk, or learning about the environment or an artwork on an interpretive sign along the way[7].

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[3] 2010, K. Frances. *Parks and Other Green Environments: Essential Components of a Healthy Human Habitat*, NRPA. (http://www.nrpa.org/uploadedFiles/nrpa.org/Publications_and_Research/Research/Papers/MingKuo-Research-Paper.pdf)

[4] Godbey, G., A. Mowen, 2010, *The Benefits of Physical Activity Provided by Park and Recreation Services: The Scientific Evidence.* NRPA. (http://www.nrpa.org/uploadedFiles/nrpa.org/Publications_and_Research/Research/Papers/Godbey-Mowen-Research-Paper.pdf)

[5] Francis, M., 2007, *How cities use park for Community Engagement,* American Planning Association. (https://www.planning.org/cityparks/briefingpapers/communityengagement.htm)

[6] Redmond Parks and Recreation Survey, June 2015, EMC Research

[7] Witt, P., L. Caldwell, 2010, *The Rationale for Recreation Services for Youth: An Evidence Based Approach.* NRPA. (http://www.nrpa.org/uploadedFiles/nrpa.org/Publications_and_Research/Research/Papers/Witt-Caldwell-Full-Research-Paper.pdf)

Economic: There are a variety of studies conducted around the world that have shown that trails provide economic value to cities and citizens in a number of ways including property value, tourism value, direct use value, health value, community cohesion value, and reducing the costs of storm water management and air pollution[8,9]. In addition, large companies frequently look for cities with a thriving cultural center when opening new offices[10].

Property Value: More than 30 studies have shown that property values are higher and directly related to proximity to and the quality of the park or trail. Most studies show increased value when properties are located 500 feet to 2,000 feet from a park or trail. This benefits the property owner and the city, since property taxes increase with the value of the property (footnote 9).

Tourism Value: When a trail attracts people from outside of town, or even outside the neighborhood, it is likely that those people might spend money nearby, whether it is for a snack, meal, shopping, or to see an event, and possibly spend the night at the local hotel[11].

Direct Use Value: Trails are free to the public or heavily subsidized, therefore they provide a tangible value to people who might otherwise have to use a commercial facility to realize the same benefits. Therefore the direct use value is the cost savings that the trail system provides the public (footnote 11).

Health Value: Parks and recreation facilities typically provide a means of physical activity for the public, which has been proven to reduce some chronic diseases that cost our community a considerable amount of money (footnote 4).

Reducing the Cost of Managing Urban Stormwater: Co-locating parks and stormwater management sites and using low-impact development techniques can reduce the cost of land acquisition and treatment of stormwater (footnote 11).

Removal of Air Pollution by Vegetation: Vegetation in city parks plays a role in improving air quality and reducing pollution costs. Trees and shrubs remove air pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, and some particulates. Leaves absorb gases, and particulates adhere to the plant surface, at least temporarily (footnote 11).

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[8] 2009, P. Harnik and B. Welle. *Measuring the Economic Value of a City Park System*, Trust for Public Land.
[9] Crompton, John (2005). "The Impact of Parks on Property Values: Empirical Evidence from the Past Two Decades in the United States". *Leisure Management* 10, 203-218
[10] 1995, Crompton & July 27, 2009 Congressional Record—House H8825
[11] Harnik, P., & Crompton, J.L. (2014). Measuring the total economic value of a park system to a community. *Managing Leisure*, 19(3), 188-211. (Open Source: http://agrilifecdn.tamu.edu/cromptonrpts/files/2011/06/Measuring-the-total-economic-value-of-a-park-system-to-a-community.pdf)

6.4 Demand

Several approaches were used during outreach with the community in an effort to understand the use and demand for trails in Redmond. The 2015 PARCC Plan survey included several questions about trail use in Redmond. Public workshops included interactive sessions dedicated to the discussion of trails. Additionally, in 2015 select trails were monitored to collect data on user counts as part of the "You Count" program.

The "You Count" program is an automatic user count system for Redmond's parks and trails. It was installed in 2015, and monitors ten trail locations throughout the city. The program uses equipment fitted with an infrared light beam to count users. Each time a user passes through the beam a count is recorded with the date and time. The data is collected on the equipment, then downloaded to a computer and analyzed to identify trends in use. Regional trails were selected as the focus of trail monitoring because they typically have the highest numbers of users.

More information on the survey is provided in Chapter 3. Some of the most common themes found in this data are summarized as follows:

1. Redmond's trails have high use and there is demand for more miles of trails and widening of existing trails.
    - 50% of respondents use trails multiple times a week
    - 40% of respondents desire more short trails that better connect the existing trail system
2. People who live and work in Redmond are highly satisfied with the trails in Redmond and feel that it is important that they are clean and well maintained.
    - 86% of respondents report being "somewhat satisfied" and "very satisfied" with Redmond's trails and pathways.

Exhibit 6.6: You Count Monitoring System

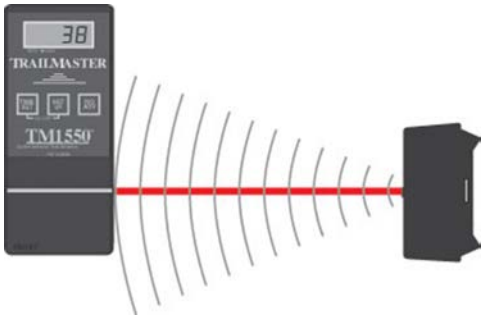
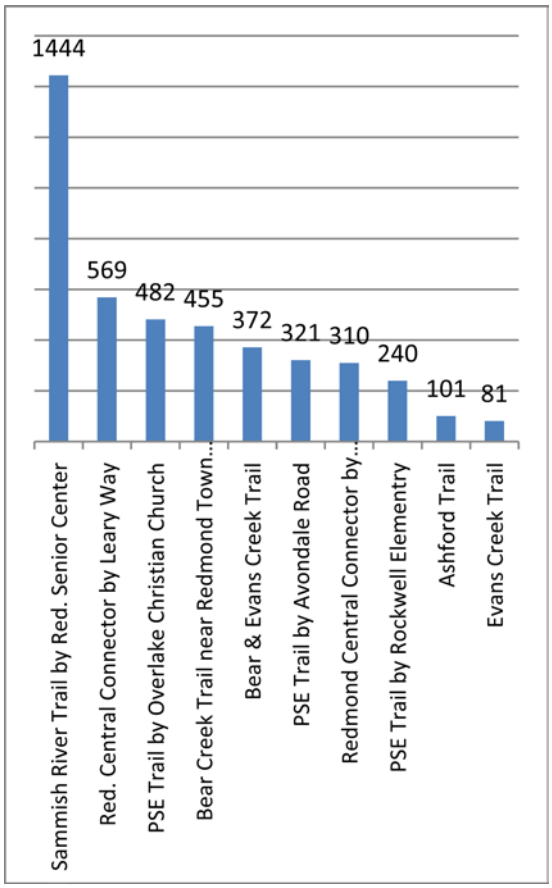


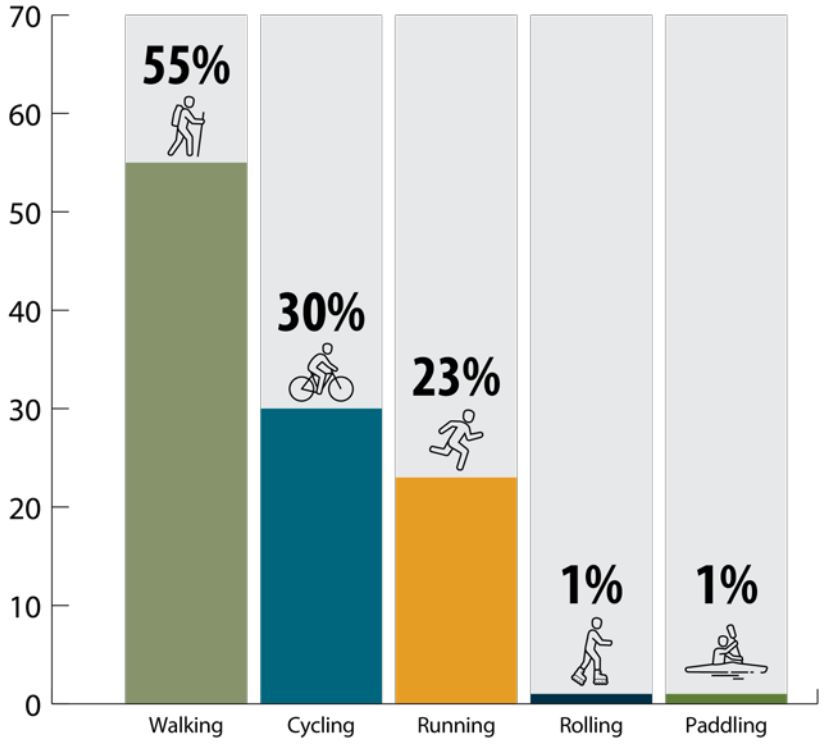
Exhibit 6.7: Average Daily User Counts



- When asked to rank the qualities of trails, 97% of respondents said that it is important that they are safe to visit or well maintained and 98% said that trails being clean is important.

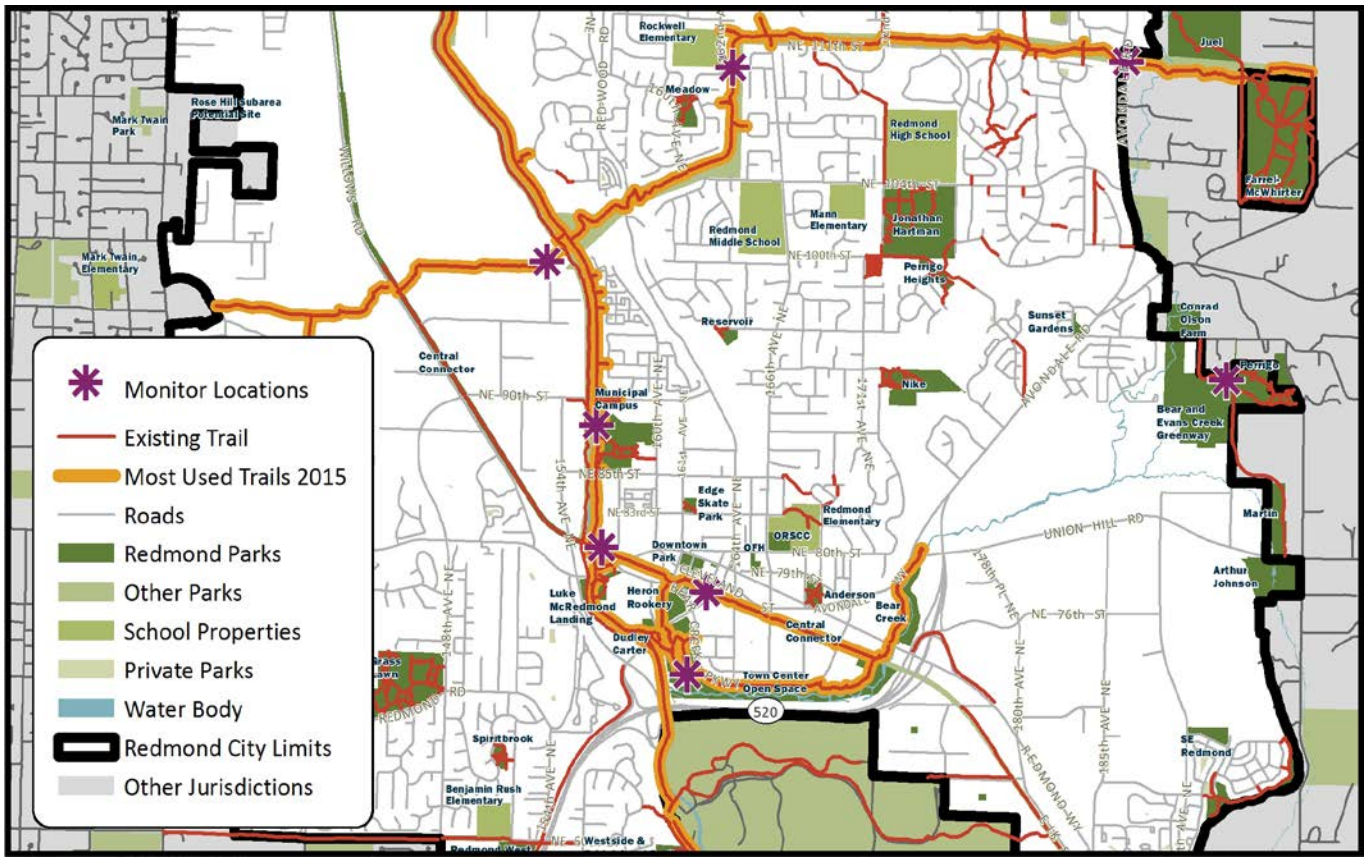
3. Overall, people want more small trails that enable easier travel around town, and also want the City to continue developing additional connections to the regional trail system.
    - 69% of respondents desire unpaved local trails through parks and greenspaces
    - 66% of respondents would like the City build more regional trails.
4. Over half of people in Redmond report walking (45%) or biking (10%) to local parks but do so more often in areas with better pedestrian/bicycle connectivity.
5. When asked about prioritizing trail projects, respondents stated that creating a better connected trail system within Redmond was preferred (40% of respondents) but a balanced approach between short connecting trails and adding more regional trails was important.
6. The most used trails include:
    1. King County Trails
    2. Redmond Central Connector
    3. Bear Creek Trail

Exhibit 6.8: Types of Trail Users



From public feedback exercise conducted during outreach meetings spring 2015 It is assumed that people walking dogs are included in the "Walking" category.

Exhibit 6.9: You Count Locations and Most Used Trails



6.5 Level of Service

Redmond's Comprehensive Plan prioritizes the need to plan, build and maintain a trail system that connects the community and is easily accessed by a variety of users. One of the most direct ways to project the public demand the trail system is through a level of service (LOS) analysis. The LOS analysis for trails in this plan is based on the access to trails within city limits, distribution of trails, and their quantity. To measure these factors, a service area method was used to calculate the level of service provided by the City's trail system.

The LOS method used included three general steps that are outlined below and described in detail in the LOS Methodology section. The result of this exercise was the generation of trail project ideas and information that was used to prioritize potential projects. See section 6.6 Implementation for details on the development of trail projects.

LOS General Steps:

1. Determine the current service provided by the inventory of existing facilities
2. Compare current service to the service standard set by the City and
3. Identify the gaps in service

6.5.1 LOS Methodology

The level of service methodology for trails follows the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) guidance.[12] The 2010 PARCC Plan LOS trail methodology was 0.35 miles of trail per 1,000 population by neighborhood. This method is relatively simple to measure and has been standard practice in the Parks and Recreation industry for decades. However, since the late 2000's the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) and other industry leaders have suggested that this method results in an overly simplified view for planning trails and suggest using a more meaningful approach that accounts for user needs, gaps in service, or safety issues as examples.

Current Service Provided:

For this plan, a LOS method was developed around the geographic service area provided by the trail system as seen in Exhibit 6.13. The service area method was selected because several factors, explained in the following sections, could be considered simultaneously, such as:

- Target population
- Walkability
- Geographic equity
- Credit for trails by other providers

Target population: As described in Chapter 1, the target population used in this analysis includes Redmond's residential population plus 25 percent of employment population. While people that work in Redmond use City's facilities, it is

[12] RCO, 2014. Manual 2, Planning Policies and Guidelines

Above: *Trees along Sammamish River Trail*

Exhibit 6.10: Trail Service Area Credit by Provider

Provider	% Credit Applied to Service Area
City of Redmond	100%
City of Bellevue	100%
King County	100%
WSDOT	100%
LWSD	50%
Private	25%

During the LOS analysis, these percentages were applied to the service areas calculated for trails developed by these providers. The colors in the table are reflected in the LOS maps found in Appendix 6 E.

estimated that only a quarter of the employment population does so. The forecast populations were derived from the City Planning Department which calculates growth rates. Population data was paired with the service areas to calculate the percent of the population served. The data includes estimated populations for both residents and employees for the years 2015 and 2030.

Walkability: Walkability is facilitated by the sidewalks and trails built within the city. When there are obstructions to the network of sidewalks and trails, such as gaps in the system, rivers or large roadways, the ability for walkability decreases. To account for walkability, a GIS model of existing sidewalks and trails provides a real-world perspective to the analysis. Studies indicate that people(or individuals/) are willing to walk only so far before they choose an alternate mode of travel, such as a vehicle, and that a preferred walking distance for a routine trip can range from ¼ mile to 1 mile in length[13]. In light of this research, the conservative distance of ¼ mile walking distance is used as the basis for measurement in this method.

Geographic equity: Use of the service area method allows planners to analyze geographic equity at a glance. This analysis examines the amount of access each neighborhood has to the trail system. Areas not covered by the service area are considered to be underserved and become priority locations for additional facilities and/or connections.

Credit for trails by other providers: Beginning with the 2010 PARCC Plan, the City has included trails provided by other agencies, entities and jurisdictions in the City's trail inventory. A service credit percentage was applied to trail service areas in the level of service analysis in an effort to more accurately account for service provided by trails managed by other entities.. Trails with unrestricted public access are assigned 100 percent service. Trails provided by LWSD are assigned 50 percent service since their trails are open approximately half of the time. Exhibit 6.14 describes providers and the percent credit applied to their respective service areas.

Determine Current Service Provided

The first step in this analysis was to determine the current service provided by the existing inventory of trails. This work was conducted by staff using GIS as described in section 6.2 Inventory. Once the GIS inventory was updated, the service area provided by existing trails was generated. The service area was then used to determine the percentage of the population served by the trail system. To create the geographic service area, every point of connection to the trail system was mapped. Then, GIS was used to measure a ¼ mile distance along the sidewalk-trail network from each point to map the area served by each point of connection. This analysis was done on a citywide scale as shown in Exhibit 6.11.

Service Standard

The service standard provides a benchmark by which the current level of service is measured. The difference between the service standard and the current level of service is identified as the service gap, described in the following section. The overarching goal for the measure is to provide convenient access to parks and trails for all

[13] 2011, Ryan Donahue. Pedestrians and Park Planning: How Far Will People Walk?, *https://cityparksblog.org/2011/05/13/pedestrians-and-park-planning-how-far-will-people-walk/*

who live and work in Redmond. The method used calculates the percent of the population within a ¼ mile of an entry point to a trail.

6.5.2 LOS Results

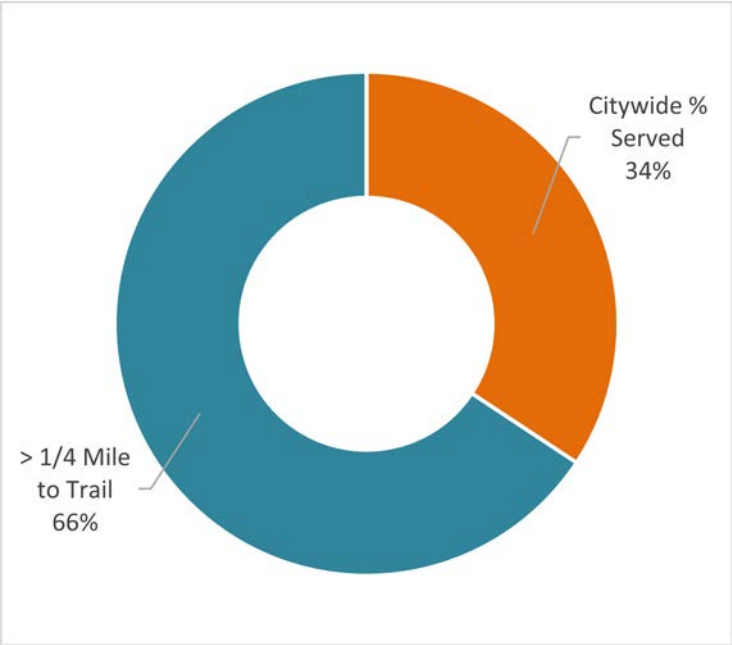
Gaps in Service

Measuring the current service level against the service standard provides the gap in service for the trail system. Using the service area method allows planners to quickly identify the geographic locations of the city that are underserved, and then prioritize future projects in those areas. A map of the trail service area using 2015 trail data is found in the Appendix. Dark orange areas on the map are those served by City of Redmond trails. Lighter orange and tan areas are those served by other entities as noted in the map legend.

The percent of the target population served by the existing trail system is shown in Exhibit 6.11. In 2015, the trail system provided convenient access to trails for 34 percent of the target population of who live and work in Redmond. This graph indicates that there is a gap in trail service. About 66 percent of the target population is not within a quarter mile of a trail access point from home or work.

The expanded service provided by potential trail projects is displayed in Appendix 6 E Maps. Areas shown in purple are those that would be within a quarter mile of a trail entry point and considered served by the trail system. This analysis allows planners to quickly see the potential benefits of proposed projects.

Exhibit 6.11: Percent Population Served by Trails.



Estimated % pop served in 2015. Redmond's residential population in 2015 was estimated to be 58,800 and 25% of the employee population was estimated to be 20,180.

LOS Standard

The target population has convenient access to public trails from home or office. This is calculated as a quarter mile from trail access points.

Target population

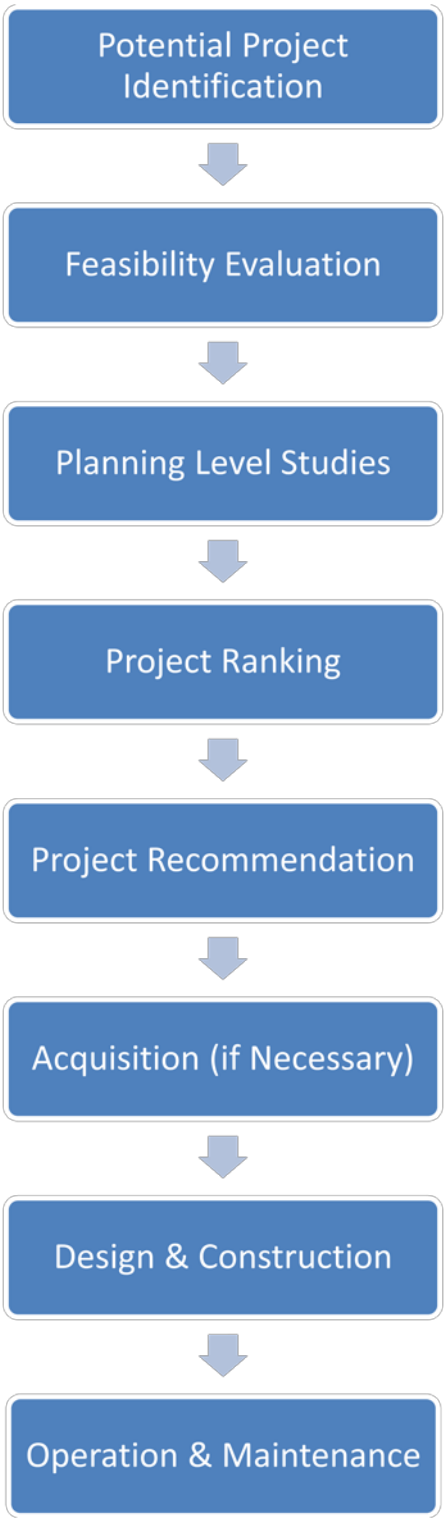
100% of residential population plus 25% of the employment population

6.6 Implementation

One of the goals of the PARCC Plan implementation is to develop and deliver capital projects that serve the priorities of the community. Several steps are taken in the development of the list of projects recommended to move forward to development as described below. Chapter 10. Capital Project Recommendations provides the details on project priorities, cost estimates, and the funding process.

Early morning crews working in Bike Park

Exhibit 6.12: Implementation Steps for Recommended Projects



Tosh Creek Trails

6.6.1 Developing the Recommended Project List

Capital projects are those that cost more than $25,000, which can depreciated over time and meet at least one of the following criteria:

- New facility, or increases square footage of an existing facility
- Changes the function of a facility
- Increased the capacity of a facility

One of the main objectives of this plan is a recommended list of trail projects for implementation. The steps listed in below are taken to ensure that the recommended list of projects provides the highest value to the community.

Potential projects identification: The goal of this step is to generate a universal project list. This list is a clearinghouse of all trail ideas and concepts generated in prior planning efforts and during the public outreach for this plan. Project ideas range from conceptual to fully planned and adopted trail projects. The first step in creating this list is to consolidate existing trail project ideas from previous planning efforts such as the 2010 PARCC Plan, the City's Transportation Master Plan, Comprehensive Plan (including Neighborhood Plans), and Zoning Code. New trail project ideas are generated during outreach to the public and to City staff.

Feasibility evaluation: The goal of this step is to refine the universal trail project list based on project feasibility. The feasibility assessment process includes GIS-based steps that analyzed trail service area (see LOS section), gap analysis, connectivity, population density, and constructability. Project ideas are mapped and scored by each filter. The GIS filtering and scoring identifies potential trail projects that provide the greatest benefit to the city geographically. Project ideas are also evaluated by engineering and construction management staff to evaluate constructability.

Planning level studies: Potential projects that score highly in the feasibility evaluation are given more definition such as high level scope details and preliminary cost estimates.

Project ranking: After scope and cost details are determined, project ideas are scored and ranked based on the ranking criteria as described in Chapter 10 Capital Project Recommendations. The product of this step is a prioritized list of potential projects.

Project recommendation: The prioritized list of potential projects is then recommended for funding. See Chapter 10 Capital Project Recommendations for details.

Acquisition: If the City does not hold rights to the property needed for a project, acquisition of those property rights is necessary. Acquisition is commonly accomplished through gaining title to the land or receiving easement on the property.

Design & Construction: After property rights are acquired, projects are moved into design. This stage may include master planning, environmental and other studies, preliminary design and the creation of construction documents. Project plans and specifications are then released for bidding to select a contractor. Once a contractor is selected and a contract is awarded, the project begins moving through construction. Once constructed, trails are open for public use.

Operation & Maintenance: Some projects are programmed with recreational activities which require city staff to operate. Also, all projects require regular maintenance to ensure safe use and to maximize the facility's longevity. Eventually all facilities will require renovation or replacement, which may trigger another capital project.

Project Descriptions

Below are descriptions of ranked projects from the recommended list. Project numbers shown in parentheses, for example (32), are reflected in Appendix 6 E: Proposed Trail Projects Map.

Near-term Priorities:

NE 100th Street to Willows Trail (TR 1)**:** This connector trail would link 100th Avenue to the pedestrian and bicycle facilities along Willows Road, including the Redmond Central Connector Phase II. Public road right-of-way exists for most of this project. The right-of-way abuts the private campus of the DigiPen Institute.

Redmond Central Connector Linkages: This series of connector trails designed to improve access to the Redmond Central Connector (RCC) trail. It is estimated that these projects can be completed within properties currently held by the City. This project provides for access points to the trail at the following locations:

- NE 87th St connection (TR 2) including a crossing of Willows Road with a rectangular rapid flash beacon and trail segment
- NE 84th St connection (TR 3) including a crossing of Willows Rd. with a rectangular rapid flash beacon, trail segment and stairs over the steep slope to the trail
- NE 90th St connection (TR 4), by adding a bike lane connection
- Trail connection to the Red 160 apartments (TR 5)
- Crossing at NE 76th and 168th Ave. NE (TR 7)

Redmond Central Connector Phase III, Artist rendering from Redmond Central Connector Master Plan, 2011

Tosh Creek Trails (TR 6): This proposed local trail system in the Overlake neighborhood would that would connect various housing developments and provide recreational hiking opportunities. Trails would be constructed in a forested area with steep slopes surrounding the Tosh Creek watershed. The system is conceptualized with a main trail that connects from NE 40th Street following Tosh Creek to West Lake Sammamish Parkway. Multiple side trails are conceptualized that connect residential areas across the creek. Currently, all the property in the drainage is privately owned. Some form of public access is needed for any trail development to occur. Implementation of a trail system is proposed to be completed in three phases.

Mid-to-Long-term Priorities:

Willows/Rose Hill Neighborhood Connections: Multiple opportunities exist in the Willows/Rose Hill neighborhood to better connect residential areas to business districts with short local trail segments.

- NE 85th Street and NE 84th Street connections to 139th Avenue NE (TR 9): Creating local trails in line with NE 85th Street in existing right-of-way, and NE 84th Street would allow better east-west travel by foot and bicycle through the area. Some acquisition in line with NE 84th Street would be necessary.
- Redmond/Puget Sound Energy (PSE) Trail (TR 40): The City would like to gain formal public access for a trail that runs north-south along a PSE utility easement from approximately 60th Street in the Grass Lawn neighborhood to NE 124th Street.
- Willows Fjord Trails: There are a number of local trails that meander through the wooded area to the north of the Redmond/Puget Sound Energy Trail that are known as the Willows Fjord Trails. Most of these trails are on private property and the City will investigate the logistics of gaining public access to those trails. (Not numbered)
- NE 87th Street to 143rd Court: This connector trail would allow people to get to the businesses along 148th Avenue. Acquisition is required. (Not numbered)

Redmond Central Connector Phase III (TR 10): Phase III of the Redmond Central Connector is the last 1.6 miles of paved regional

West Sammamish River Trail to West Lake Sammamish Pkwy Connection

trail that would connect Redmond to the remainder of the Eastside Rail Corridor trails in Kirkland and King County across NE 124th Street. The cities of Redmond, Kirkland, and King County are also exploring options to create a more direct route from Redmond to Totem Lake via Willows Road to the Cross Kirkland Corridor, along Willows Road or NE 124th Street. This phase is not currently funded; however, the project ranks highly among other trails. If the City Council prioritizes this project it would improve active transportation modes to offices on Willows and to the urban centers in Downtown Redmond and Totem Lake.

Bear & Evans Creek Trail 8 – Avondale Rd to Perrigo Park Segment (TR 11): This regional trail is a leg of the Bear & Evans Creek Trail would connect the Bear Creek Trail at its north end of near Avondale Road to the Bear & Evans Creek Trail running through the Bear & Evans Greenway and Perrigo Park. This project would close a significant gap in the regional trail system and would make pedestrian and bicycle travel to the east side of Redmond much easier and safer. The project would be a paved portion of regional trail that passes through and next to a City-owned wetland bank formerly known as the Keller Farm. The wetland bank will provide a scenic backdrop for the trail and ample opportunities for public education about wetlands and their benefits. Acquisition of trail corridor is required on two properties for the project.

Another leg of the Bear & Evans Creek Trail (TR 21), called segment 10, is planned to make an east-west connection along the north border of the wetland bank. This connection is a lower priority than segment 8 since it would largely serve the same populations. Additionally, a pedestrian/bicycle facility along NE 95th St, as proposed by City Transportation Planning, would provide better service.

West Sammamish River Trail to West Lake Sammamish Pkwy Connection (TR 12): This project proposes a connector trail that would address a gap in the pedestrian/bike system, between Old Redmond Road and West Lake Sammamish Parkway to the Sammamish River Trail. The project includes a pedestrian/bike facility along W Lake Sammamish Pkwy between Old Redmond Road and 154th Avenue NE, a crossing of 154th Avenue NE, new trail construction down to the existing West Sammamish River Trail (King County) and paving of that trail to Leary Way. Coordination

with King County would be required for this project and some acquisition may be necessary.

Marymoor to West Lake Sammamish Pkwy Trail (TR 13): This project would connect the existing southern end of the Sammamish River Trail to West Lake Sammamish Pkwy with a paved regional trail. Currently, this stretch of West Lake Sammamish Pkwy provides bike lanes only. Some acquisition may be necessary for this project and coordination with King County would be required.

154th Ave. NE Trail to Old Redmond Rd. (TR14): This project proposes a connector trail to link the residential areas along Old Redmond Road to the Redmond Central Connector Trail via a trail that parallels 154th Avenue NE. It is anticipated that this project could be built inside existing street right-of-way. This project is referred to in the City Transportation Facilities Plan (TFP) as the Grasslawn Non-motorized Connection Connecting residential areas to regional trails in this way allows people to move more easily from home to work or other destinations around Redmond.

Overlake Multiuse Trails: - "Urban pathways" are planned for 148th Avenue, 156th Avenue and in a looping system in Overlake Village. These facilities are designed to accommodate pedestrians and bicyclists as typical trails are but they are planned to be located in street rights-of-way instead of on separated properties. Overlake is planned to have significant population growth between 2016 and 2030. Providing sufficient pedestrian and bicycle facilities for the people who will be there is key to the livability of the area. Overlake has very little open land where trails can be built to typical standards which has led to the creation of urban pathways (RCZ 21.12). Specific projects include:

- 148th Ave NE Multiuse trail, Bridle Crest Trail to 520 interchange (TR 18). Classified as a regional trail.
- 156th Ave NE Multiuse Trail (TR 19). Classified as a regional trail.
- Overlake Urban Pathways (TR 37). Classified as connector trails.

Bear & Evans Creek Trail – East Redmond Corridor: The Bear Creek and Evans Creek corridors present opportunities to create significant regional trail connections. The 2009 East Redmond Corridor Master Plan presents a vision where a string of parks are all connected by a

Overlake Multiuse Trails (urban pathways, RZC 21.12)

Nike Park Area Trails

Redmond/Puget Sound Energy Trail Gap

Artist concept rendering of proposed Overlake Village pedestrian and cyclist bridge

regional trail along Redmond's east border. Some of the trail segments in the plan have been built since the plan was created but several segments remain to be completed. While some trail corridor for the following segments exists, acquisition of additional corridor is needed.

- Segment 1 (TR 15) connects Perrigo Park to Farrel McWhirter Park, two of Redmond's most popular recreation destinations. There are alternative routes conceptualized for this connection shown on the project map as projects (23) and (24).
- Segment 5 (TR 26) fills the gap between two existing trail segments and connects Martin Park and Arthur Johnson Park to the Southeast Redmond Open Space.
- Another leg called the "Lakeside Trail" (TR 31) extends the trail south to Highway 202, Redmond Way.
- Segment 7 (TR 22) links to King County's East Lake Sammamish Trail by paralleling 187th Avenue NE.

School Connections: School grounds provide a number of opportunities to make it easier for children to walk or bicycle to school. Coordination with Lake Washington School District for access to the properties and maintenance would be needed for the following projects.

- 161st Avenue NE to the Rockwell Elementary School (TR 25): The pavement of an existing connector trail has fallen into disrepair making it challenging for some users to traverse. A pavement replacement project would address the issue and improve access to the school.
- Benjamin Rush Elementary School to the Bridle Crest Trail (TR 29): Creating a local trail connection from the neighborhood on 150th Avenue NE through the school campus to the Bridle Crest Trail would facilitate walking and bicycling to the school.

Bear Creek Trail to Marymoor Park (TR 27): This local trail would provide a more direct link between the Bear Creek Trail and Marymoor Park. It includes a bridge over Bear Creek and a trail under SR 520. This project would require public access on WSDOT and King County properties. The Redmond Town Center Open Space includes sensitive areas that would need to be considered for this project. The trail would make getting to Marymoor Park and all of the recreation and cultural opportunities much easier.

Nike Park Area Trails & Centennial Trail (TR 30): This project proposes a network of local trails that would connect the surrounding neighborhood through the forested slopes in the area. These trails would close the gap in a much larger loop trail around Redmond that includes the Bear Creek Trail, The Sammamish River Trail, the PSE Powerline Trail, the 172nd Street Trail and the Ashford Trail. This loop was referred to in the 2010 PARCC Plan as the Centennial Trail. The City holds some of the property needed for this project but acquisition of additional access rights is needed to complete it.

- Nike Park to Hartman Park Trails: A trail network is conceptualized between residential areas, parks, open spaces the Ashford Trail, the Redmond Bike Park and down to Avondale Road.
- Nike Park to Avondale Way Trail: A trail connection is conceptualized between Nike Park and the intersection of Avondale Way and Union Hill Road.

Redmond/Puget Sound Energy Trail Gap (TR 39): The Redmond/PSE Trail is a four mile regional trail beginning west of Willows Road, crossing the Sammamish River, through Education Hill to Farrel-McWhirter Park. A gap in the trail exists between Farrel McWhirter Park and the Redmond Watershed Preserve. Since the property for this trail is outside City limits King County will lead the work to close the gap in the trail. Securing public access to the corridor is an important first step for this project.

Overlake Pedestrian/Bicycle Bridges: Two pedestrian/bicycle bridges are planned for the Overlake area that will make walking and biking easier in the area especially to Microsoft campus locations. Both will be open for public use when complete.

- Overlake Transit Center Bridge: This bridge will connect the proposed Transit Center across SR 520 to the Microsoft campus off NE 40th Street and to the SR 520 Trail.
- Overlake Village Bridge: This bridge will connect the development planned for the Overlake Village area across SR 520 to the Microsoft campus on NE 31st Way and to the SR 520 Trail.

Appendix 6 A: Policies

The following is a compilation of policies from all elements of the City Comprehensive Plan that are related to the planning, design and development of trails. Policies are arranged by the element name under which they appear in the Comprehensive Plan.

Goals, Vision and Framework Policies

FW -29 Maintain and promote a vibrant system of parks and trails that are sustainably designed, preserve various types of habitat and protect the natural beauty of Redmond.

FW-37 Influence regional decisions and leverage transportation investments that support Redmond's preferred land use pattern and vision by increasing mobility choices and improving access between the city and the region for people, goods and services.

FW-41 Preserve Redmond's heritage, including historic links to native cultures, logging, and farming, and its image as the Bicycle Capital of the Northwest, as an important element of the community's character.

FW-44 Promote opportunities to enhance public enjoyment of river and lake vistas and provide public places to take advantage of the Sammamish River as a community gathering place.

Community Character and Historic Preservation Policies

CC-24 Design and create trails, sidewalks, bikeways and paths to increase connectivity for people by providing safe, direct or convenient links between the following:

- Residential neighborhoods,
- Schools,
- Recreation facilities and parks,
- Employment centers,
- Shopping and service destinations, and
- Community gardens.

CC-25 Preserve trailheads and equestrian connections, including those between Bridle Trails State Park in Kirkland, the Sammamish River equestrian trail, Farrel-McWhirter Park, Bridle Crest Trail, Redmond Watershed Preserve, Puget Power Trail and the Tolt Pipeline Trail, and the rural areas adjacent to the city to the north and east, such as King County's Kathryn Taylor Equestrian Park.

Natural Environment Policies

NE-12 Encourage environmentally friendly construction practices, such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), King County Built Green, and low-impact development.

NE-16 Use Best Available Science to preserve and enhance the functions and values of critical areas through policies, regulations, programs, and incentives.

NE-18 Use science-based mitigation to offset unavoidable adverse impacts to critical areas.

NE-141 Minimize overhead lighting that would shine on the water surface of the city's various streams. Encourage the use of pedestrian level or shaded lighting when providing lighting along the Sammamish River Trail.

Transportation Policies

TR-12 Assign high priority to pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure projects and mitigation that address safety and connectivity needs, provide access to Downtown and Overlake Urban Centers, encourage safe and active crossings at intersections and routes to schools, provide linkages to transit, and complete planned bicycle and pedestrian facilities or trails.

TR-13 Use the Bicycle and Pedestrian Plans in the Transportation Master Plan to guide the design, construction and maintenance of bicycle and pedestrian facilities by public and private parties, including the preparation of design standards and elements that promote a pleasant and safe traveling environment.

TR-15 (Excerpt) Require that during the review process for new development or redevelopment that:

- Construction and implementation of other off-road and multi-use trails and trail crossings, as described in the Parks, Arts, Recreation, Culture and Conservation Plan (PARCC) Plan, or which are located within a development area or within a shared corridor, are coordinated with project review; and

TR-16 (Excerpt) Implement the Pedestrian Plan contained in the Transportation Master Plan to:

- Provide for a safe, convenient and coordinated system of sidewalks, trails and pathways, including through routes, crossings and connections, to meet needs for pedestrians;

Parks, Arts, Recreation, Culture and Conservation Policies

PR-1 Provide a system of parks, recreation, arts, trails, and open space to serve existing development and planned growth.

PR-6 Distribute parks and recreation and cultural facilities throughout Redmond to improve walkability and provide an equitable distribution of parks based on population density. Encourage this type of planning by calculating neighborhood park and trail level of service standards based on neighborhood populations.

Boardwalk trail at Redmond West Wetlands

"Provide a system of parks, recreation, arts, trails, and open space to serve existing development and planned growth."

- Policy PR-1

PR-43. Develop and promote an interconnected community through trails and pathways easily accessed by a variety of trail users.

PR-44. Maintain and utilize a hierarchy of trails and trail design standards based on function.

PR-45. Ensure the ease of using the trail system and attract new users by providing a well-designed signage and wayfinding system.

PR-46. Promote the concept and use of the "Blue Trails" waterways by coordinating with jurisdictions and other organizations in the region.

PR-47. Promote safe and convenient non-motorized travel to parks, trails, and recreational facilities through the planning of trails, bike lanes, safe walking routes and public transit routes with City departments, surrounding jurisdictions, state and federal agencies and private organizations to reduce dependence on vehicles.

PR-48. Cooperate with local, state and federal agencies and private organizations in development of the local and regional trail system.

PR-49. Encourage development of trails that are separated from traffic, with an emphasis on safety and minimizing conflicts between various trail users.

PR-50. Encourage King County to develop, maintain and promote the trail on the west side of the Sammamish River to enhance access and views of the Sammamish River, and to develop the missing link along the PSE Trail between Farrel-McWhirter Park and The Redmond Watershed Preserve.

PR-51. Design development along the Sammamish River to orient toward the river and reinforce its identification as a community gathering place and recreation area in a manner that is sensitive to and protects the natural environment.

PR-52. Coordinate with Eastside Rail Corridor Regional Advisory Committee partners on the planning and development of the Redmond Central Connector, and connections to the Eastside Rail Corridor and East Lake Sammamish Trail, as a regional trail with opportunities for community gathering, art, culture and historic interpretation, as well as for light rail transit, options for other transportation connections and utility placement.

PR-53. As a complement to the citywide pedestrian pathway system, the City should develop a visual system for enhancing connections to the shoreline and identifying shoreline areas, considering such elements as street graphics, landscaping, street furniture or artwork. (SMP)

PR-54. Increase use of trails by developing trailheads adjacent to regional or connector trails that can be easily accessed by vehicles or transit. Provide parking, trail information and restrooms at trailheads where appropriate.

Appendix 6 B: Goals for Trails from Public Feedback

Community members shared their priorities during the public meetings, focus groups, and surveys as part of the PARCC Plan visioning process in 2015. The guidance gained from over 1,200 participants has helped formulate citywide goals for trail planning. Below is a full list of ideas expressed by the public and gathered during the outreach process. Details regarding outreach can be found in Chapter 3 Community Engagement.

1. Continue to put safety for all users as the top priority for trail planning and design by implementing physical and educational trail safety measures on regional trails regarding speed and trail etiquette. Consider separating trail users with two parallel trails.
2. Continue to keep Redmond's trails clean, well maintained and welcoming.
3. Trails need to be: wide enough to handle volumes and minimize user conflicts; usable at night and in twilight; comfortable for a wide range of users; accessible and easy to navigate with wayfinding; and connect with other systems such as sidewalks, bike lanes and transit.
4. Maintain and enhance a safe environment for equestrians on Redmond trails and increase horse-friendly access points to the trail network.
5. Create a more connected pedestrian and bicycle network through a coordinated citywide effort to plan and implement on-street and off-street trail facilities.
6. Plan and design trails to accommodate a wide range of users by considering user purpose, mode, speed, and other factors.
7. Seek out and build small, neighborhood-level connections that shorten the routes between destinations such as homes, parks, natural areas, schools, neighborhoods, employment centers, civic centers, shopping, and entertainment.
8. Keep working toward the goal of providing everyone that lives or works in Redmond with access to a trail within a ¼ from their home or office.
9. Make walking and biking easier than traveling by car.
10. Encourage and facilitate bike-share programs to make bicycling a viable and convenient option of travel.
11. Continue to work toward completing the vision of the Eastside Rail Corridor connecting Redmond to other regional trails via the Redmond Central Connector.
12. Gain access to the trails in the Willows Fjord area.
13. Complete trails such as the Bear-Evans Creek trail system, the Redmond/PSE Trail to the Watershed, the Redmond/PSE connection to Kirkland, and others.
14. Improve the Blue Trails to include smaller steps to the launch points, recovery places along portage routes (from parking areas), interpretive signs along the trail, maps at launch points, and mileage markers in the water. Implement the access point conceptualized in Redmond's Municipal Campus Master Plan.

15. Include more trail amenities on regional trails such as benches, pet stations, play structures, kiosks, water fountains, equestrian hitching posts and mounting blocks, charging stations for e-bikes, bike lockers near transit, and art.
16. Add wayfinding signs along trails indicating the trail name, distance to the next intersection, and cross roads or trails. Include City gateway signs on regional trails at the City limits.
17. Use the trail system as a stage for connecting the community through art and culture. Provide interesting places and facilities for community and cultural connections to occur.
18. Provide ample volunteer opportunities for the community to engage in and build ownership of the trail system. Consider new partnerships and contracts with volunteer management groups such as Forterra, Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance, Cascade Bicycle Club, and others.
19. Provide a variety of trail experiences from busy, paved urban trails filled with art and connections to shopping, to quiet, earth surface trails that make nature just a step away.
20. Continue to maintain the Redmond Bike Park with volunteer Trail Stewards.
21. Increase the awareness and promote the use of trails with up-to-date maps of the trail system. Work with online mapping systems, such as Bing Maps and Google Maps, to ensure that the trail data being used is accurate.

Appendix 6 C: Trail Design Standards

Trail design standards were developed for the following reasons:

- Simplify design and permitting review, especially when private developers are required to build trails or trail connections
- Save time and money for engineering contracts by having a standard set in place
- Ensure that trails are built to safe and environmentally sound standards
- Have consistency within our trail system

The City of Redmond has designated four types of trails:

- Regional Trails
- Connector Trails
- Local Trails
- Blue Trails

Each of the trail types are described below and examples are shown in the photographs to the right.

The Sammamish River Trail is a regional trail connecting Redmond to Kirkland and Marymoor Park.

The Ashford Trail is a connector trail that links Hartman Park to Avondale Road.

Local trails in Viewpoint Open space.

Regional Trails

Regional trails are typically planned and designed with active transportation and high volume recreation use as their primary purpose. Regional trails are paved. Exceptions may be made for a gravel surface as an interim use condition with plans for paving in the future. Regional trails follow the design standards for Shared Use Paths as specified in the City of Redmond's Bicycle Facilities Design Manual Guidelines (2016 or latest version). In general, regional trails are completely separated from roads by distance or barriers and at-grade crossings of roadways are minimized to avoid conflicts. In instances where property is insufficient, regional trails may be placed adjacent to road ways. These trails are referred to as "urban pathways" or "side-paths" in other City planning documents. Regional trails should be a minimum of 12 feet wide under most

conditions, with a minimum two-foot wide graded area on both sides that should be flush with the trail. Wider trails may be necessary when more than 2,000 people a day are using a trail, pending peak volumes. Ideally, paved regional trails should have an adjacent four-foot wide unpaved area to accommodate a wider set of user preferences. These trails accommodate a wide range of users. They are intended to be long-distance routes that span a good portion of the city limits leading to other jurisdictions and connect to other trails. Coordination with adjacent jurisdictions and transportation planning is central to developing a complete system of regional trails.

Connector Trails

Connector trails are the key linkages between regional trails and other key areas. These trails can be paved or soft surface trails, but are typically narrower than regional trails, due to more limited use and possible land access issues. These trails are designed for recreation and transportation uses. Connector trails should meet the city's sidewalk standards as a minimum and have a width of six feet to eight feet. However, interim uses and sometimes long-term uses require the use of soft surface materials. These trails are in high demand by the community as key infrastructure to make walking and bicycling more convenient modes of travel within Redmond.

Local Trails

Local trails are typically soft surface trails that can range from one foot to five feet wide. These trails are typically designed for recreational uses such as neighborhood links, park trails, and hiking, off-road bicycling, and equestrian trails. These trails can also meet special interest activities such as BMX and mountain biking. Local trails are typically constructed with native soil from the site or with a surface of gravel or wood chip material if additional reinforcement is required. Trail surfaces are graded slightly to reduce the potential for erosion. Some local trails may require structures such as retaining walls or bridges.

Blue Trails

Blue trails are water trails along navigable waters within the city such as the Sammamish River and Lake Sammamish. The primary design criteria for blue trails include providing frequent access points to the water where personal water craft can be safely and easily transported from parking areas and providing adequate signage and route finding materials. Redmond is part of the Lakes to Locks Trail, a system of blue trails that connects the Sammamish River in Redmond to Lake Washington and beyond.

6C.1 Trail Surface Materials

The following exhibit lists some of the acceptable trail surface types. However, pervious materials are preferred and new products are encouraged, but would require review by the technical review committee.

Exhibit 6C.1: Trail Surface Materials

Product[1]	Soft Surface	ADA	Functionality	Transportation Fundable	Durability	Permeable
Concrete	No	Yes	B,P,W,S	Yes	25 years	No
Permeable Asphalt	No	Yes	B,P,W,S	Yes	8 years	Yes
Asphalt	No	Yes	B,P,W,S	Yes	10 years	No
Soil	Yes	No	MB,P,E	No	Life with maintenance	Yes
Pavers with fines	No	Yes	B,P,W,S,E	Yes	15 years	Yes
Hog Fuel (wood shavings)	Yes	No	P,E,MB	No	1-3 years	Yes
Gravel	Yes	No	P,W,E,MB	No	2-5 years	No
Filbert Shells	Yes	No	P,W,E,MB	No	7-10 years	Yes
Grass and Gravel filled pavers	Yes	Yes	B,P,W,E	No	up to 25 years	Yes
Crushed fines <3/8"	Yes	Yes	B,P,W,S,E	No	2-5 years	No
Permeable Concrete	No	Yes	B,P,W, sometime skate depending on type	Yes	15 Years	Yes

B = Bicycle,
P = Pedestrian
S = Skate
W = Wheelchair
E = Equestrian
MB = Mountain Bike

[1] Derived from Alta Planning + Design, "What's Under Foot", and other product webpages.

6C.2 Trail Amenities

Trail amenities include items that provide trail users comfort such as benches, signs, garbage receptacles, drinking fountains, bicycle racks, pet stations, equestrian mounting and dismounting stations, and information kiosks. The following are a list of some of the standard City of Redmond amenities. Those that are not listed can be proposed on a project by project basis.

Example of a trail sign

Signs – Three to four individual signs are generally included on trail signage. All are placed on a 6”x6”x6’ post of ground-treated lumber. Two feet of the post is set in the ground. The signs are each 9” x 9”, brown background with white trim. They include:

- Map and Trail Name with City of Redmond logo
- Mileage to specific destinations
- Directional arrow
- Designated Use (pictures of horse, hike, bike, etc)

Example of a bench

Benches – In the park system the standard benches include: Pilot Rock OWRB or SWB/G-6TP (www.pilotrock.com). However, the City supports the construction and installation of “natural” benches out of native materials in these more natural settings.

Trash Receptacles – The City currently uses Pilot Rock TRH-32 trash receptacles, with recycled plastic slats and molded plastic domed lid. Recycle containers are the same product with a different lid configuration. (http://www.pilotrock.com/trash_recycling/trh_series.htm)

Equestrian Mounts – Treated wood structure consisting of two steps, each approximately 9 inches in height. The top platform is covered in wire mesh to reduce slipping.

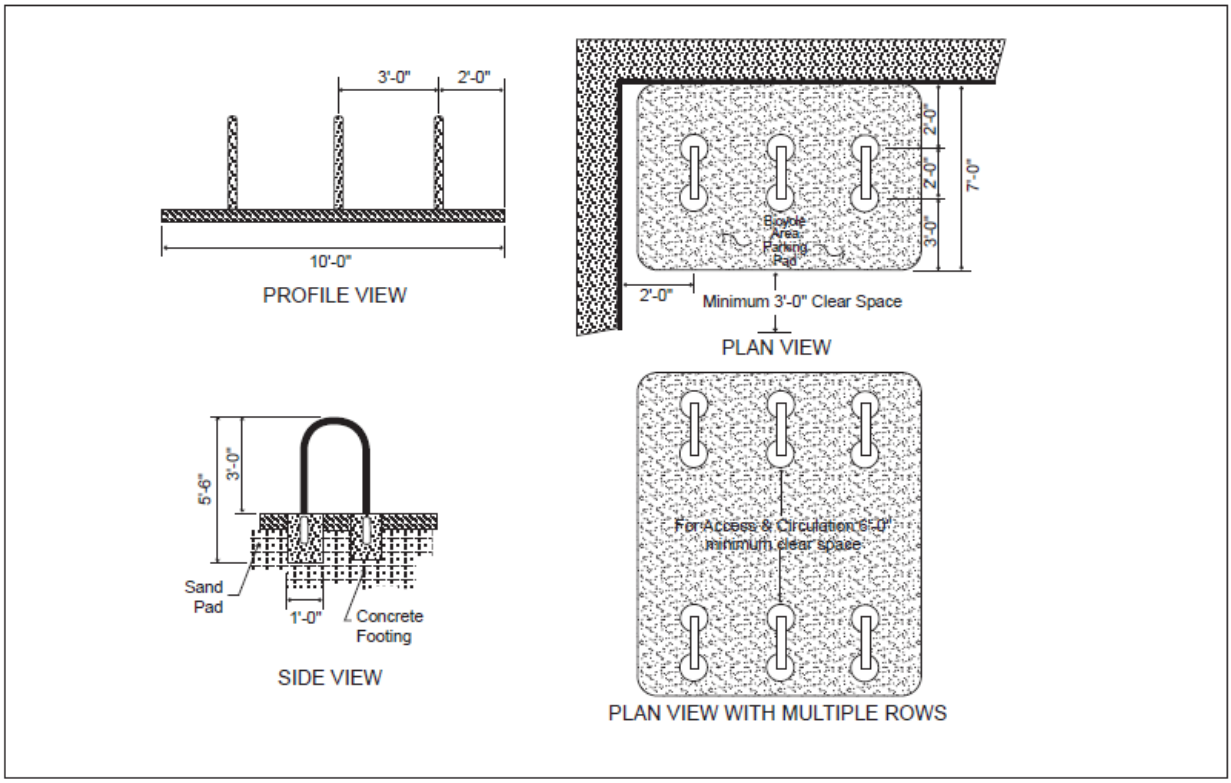
Kiosks – There are unique kiosks at Watershed Preserve, Farrel-McWhirter Farm, and Idylwood Beach Park. None are exactly the same. The City is developing a new kiosk standard.

Pet Stations – The City’s current standard is Dogi-pot (http://www.dogipot.com/p_junior.htm). These are not placed at every trail location, but located in areas of high use by pet owners.

Drinking Fountains – The City uses Most Dependable Fountains (http://www.mostdependable.com/) including the pedestal model (MDF410) and wall mount fountains, and sometimes the City orders the fountain with a pet attachment.

Bicycle Racks – The City of Redmond *2009 Bicycle Facility Design Manual* provides guidelines for bicycle racks. Racks should be cast in concrete or bolted to concrete for security.

Exhibit 6C.2: Bicycle Rack Placement Guidelines



6C.3 Design Alternatives

The following sections provide design standards for each trail type. For all trail types, there will be cases where deviations may be necessary. For example, adequate land may not be available, elevated structures may be required, or new materials may be introduced to surface the trails. Variances from the design standards must be approved by the technical review committee.

Each trail is described with the following features:

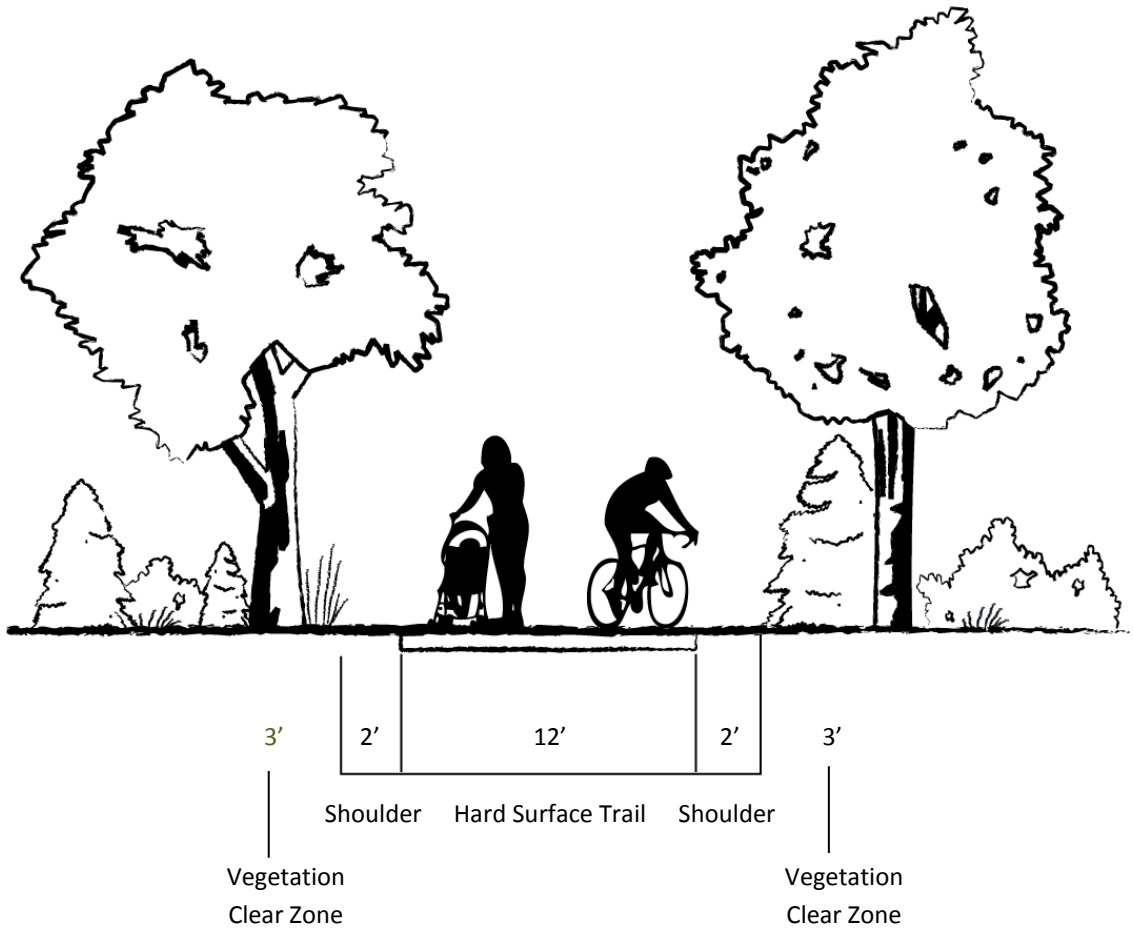
- Vegetation clear zone – the area where vegetation should be clear above and to the side of the trail. The vertical clear zone may range up to 12 feet high, and the distance from the edge of the trail is specified in the following exhibits
- Shoulder – typically a soft surface or gravel shoulder that serves as a safe zone for trail users to move to the right when being passed, for dogs to walk, and as a transition zone if traveling off the trail
- Trail – the main traveling path

6C.3.1 Regional Trails

Regional trails will typically pass through the city and connect to other trails and jurisdictions. Regional trails are also typically separated from roads. Regional trails should meet accessibility requirements as described in the most recent version of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities.

Hard Surface Regional Trail

A hard surface regional trail will follow these city standards, including a 12 foot vertical clearance for vegetation and structures. This version of the trail layout is 22 feet wide total.

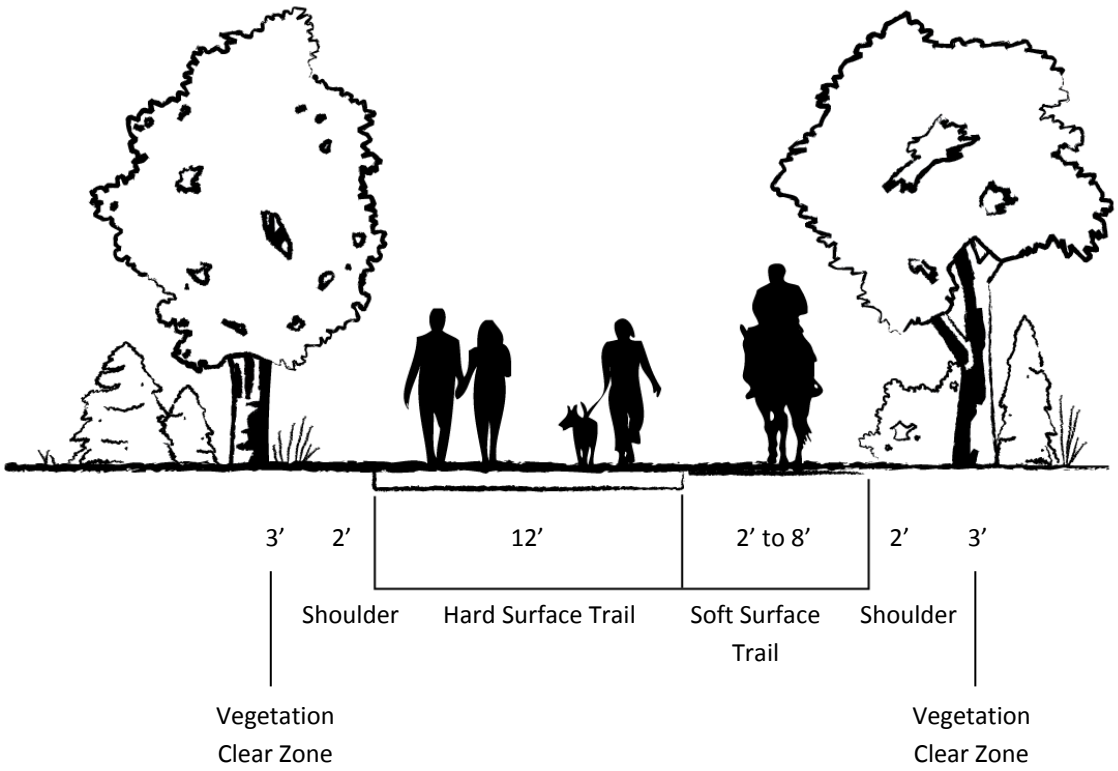


The design of the trail bed and materials will follow the most current version of the AASHTO Standards for design of shared use paths.[2] These trails are typically eligible for transportation funding, as they are considered a transportation facility (for bicyclists). These trails would preferably have an adjacent or parallel soft surface trail. The following exhibits show various layout alternatives for the hard surface.

[2] 2012, AASHTO. Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities. (Use most current version available).

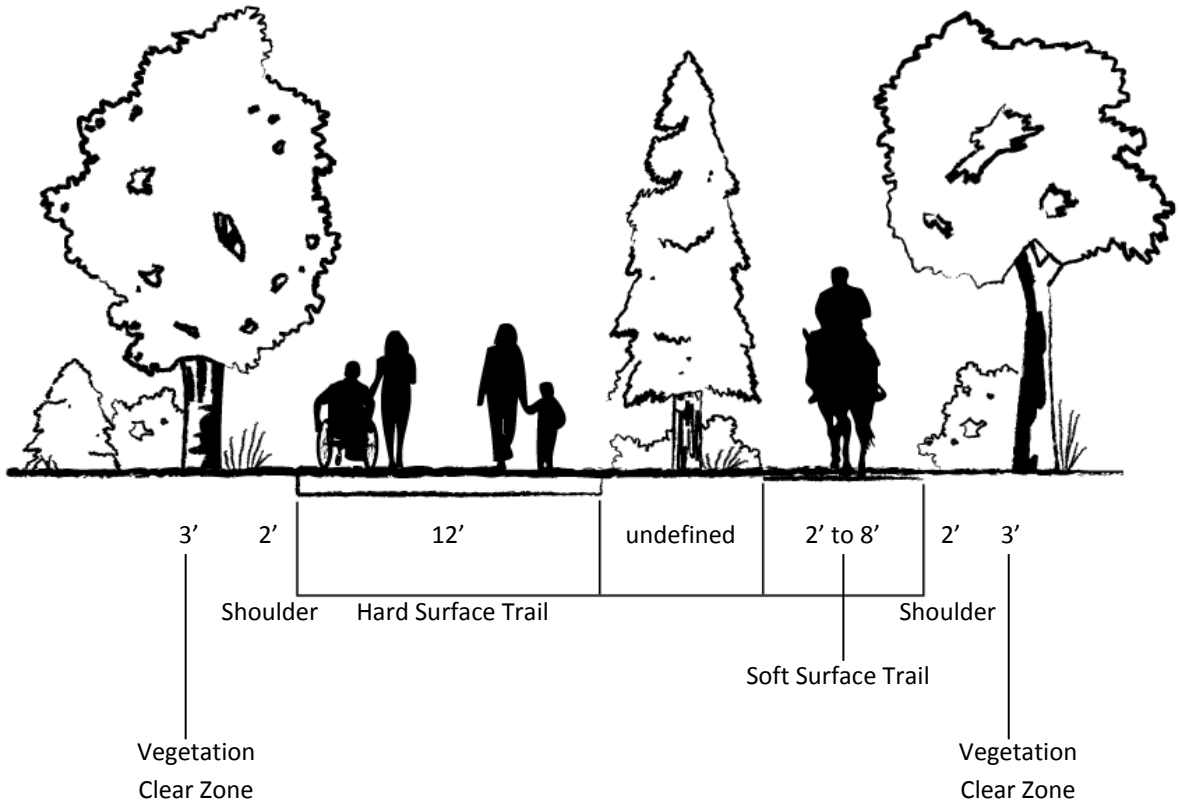
Hard Surface Regional Trail with parallel Soft Surface Trail - Adjacent

If soft surface and hard surface trails are adjacent the cross section would be as follows. This version of the trail layout can vary from 24 feet to 30 feet wide total. The soft surface trail might parallel the hard surface trail with varied separation distance, as needed. If heavy equestrian use is anticipated, a four foot separation is recommended.



Hard Surface Regional Trail with parallel Soft Surface Trail - Separate

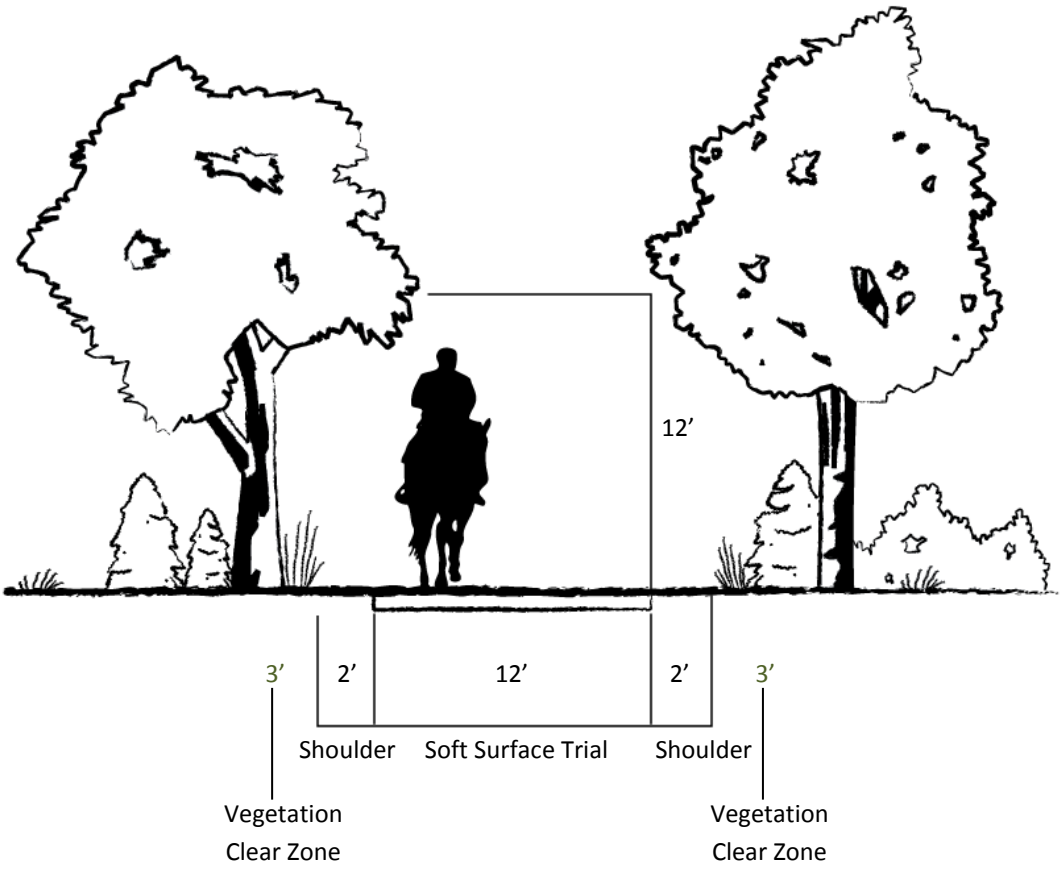
If the soft and hard surface trails are separated due to grade or physical barriers, the cross section would be as follows. This version of the trail layout can vary, but at a minimum it would be 24 feet plus the undefined area.



Soft Surface Regional Trail

Many times soft surface regional trails are developed due to demand for soft surface trails or while awaiting funding opportunities to pave them. Soft surface regional trails, like their paved counterparts, will typically span a good portion of the city and potentially connect to other trails leading to other jurisdictions.

A soft surface regional trail will follow these city standards, including a **12 foot vertical clearance** for vegetation and structures. This version of the trail layout is 22 feet wide total.

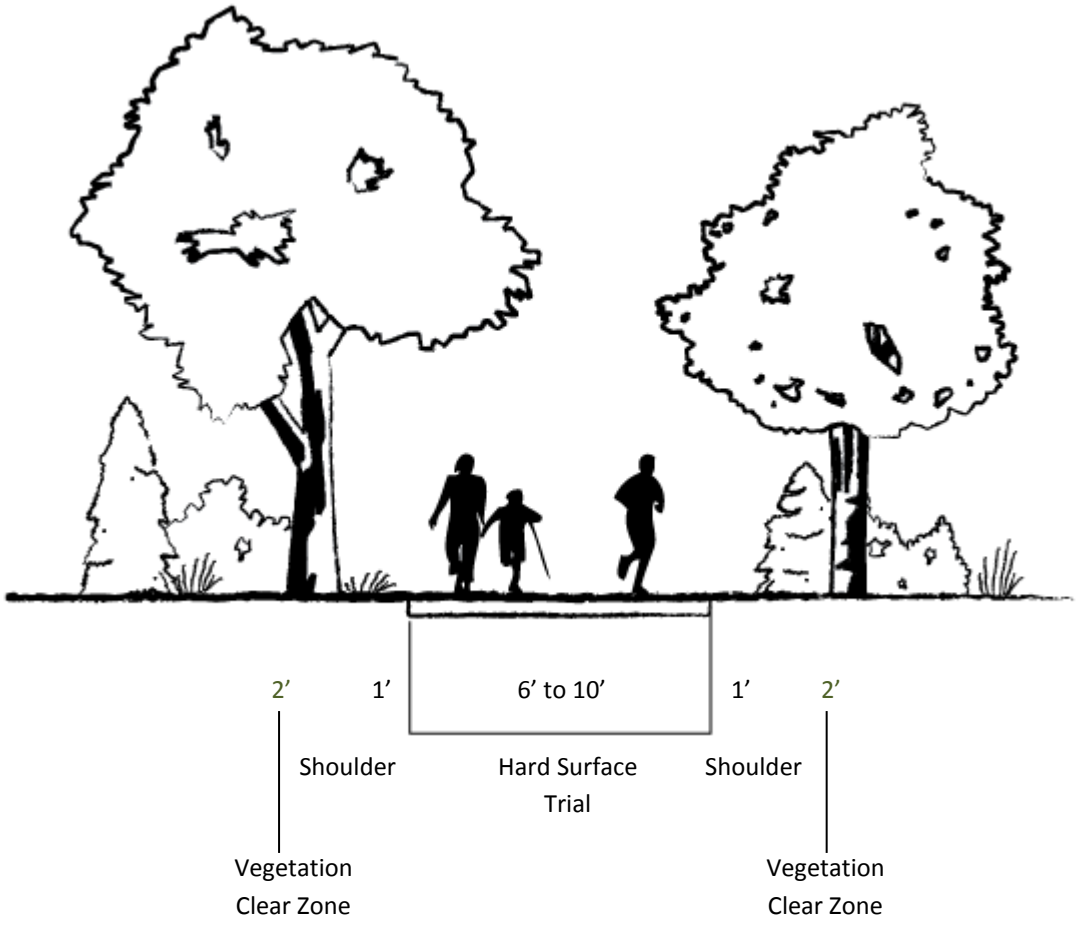


6C.3.2 Connector Trails

Connector trails are the key linkages between regional trails and other key areas. These trails can be paved or soft surface trails, but are generally narrower than regional trails due to more limited use and possible land access issues. These trails can range from six feet wide to ten feet wide to follow City sidewalk standards. Five feet may be allowed if a variance is granted. All variations would have a standard one-foot shoulder minimum. Connector trails should meet accessibility requirements as described in the most recent version of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Guide.

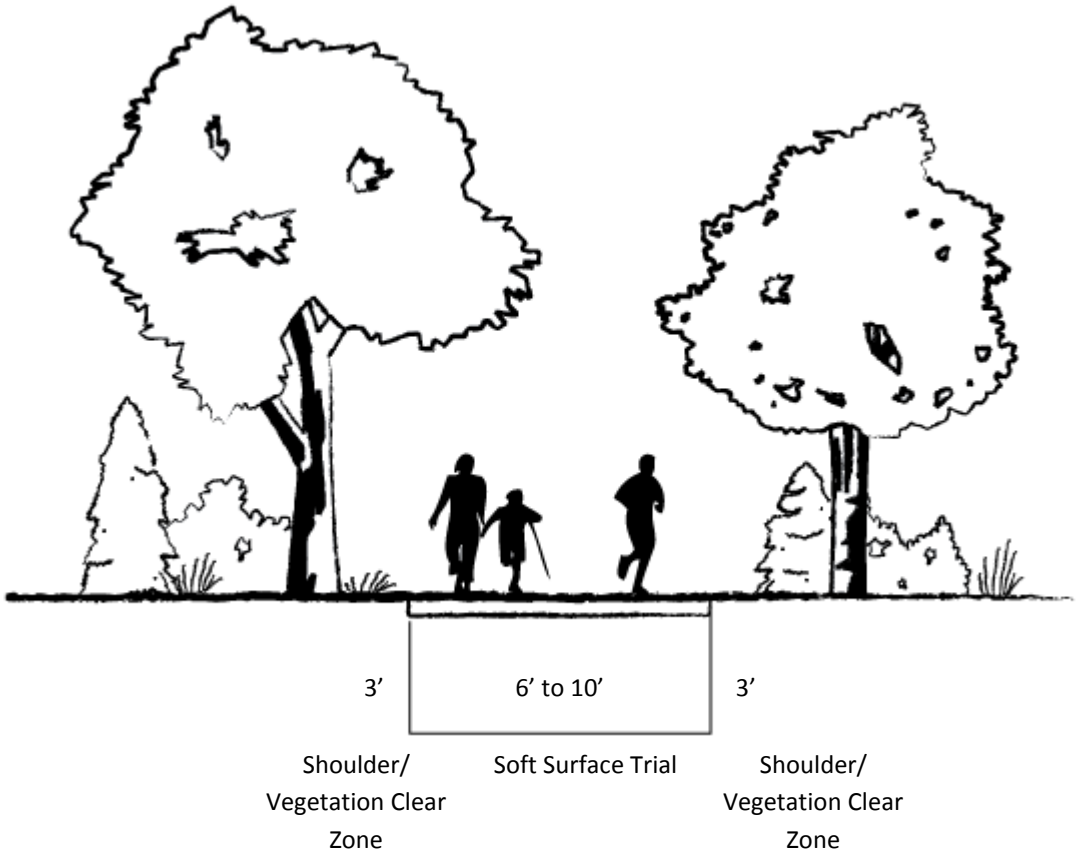
Hard Surface Connector Trail

A hard surface connector trail will follow these city standards, including a **12 foot vertical** clearance for vegetation and structures. This version of the trail layout can vary from 12 feet to 16 feet wide total.



Soft Surface Connector Trail

A soft surface connector trail will follow these city standards, including a **12 foot vertical** clearance for vegetation and structures. This version of the trail layout can vary from 12 feet to 16 feet wide total.

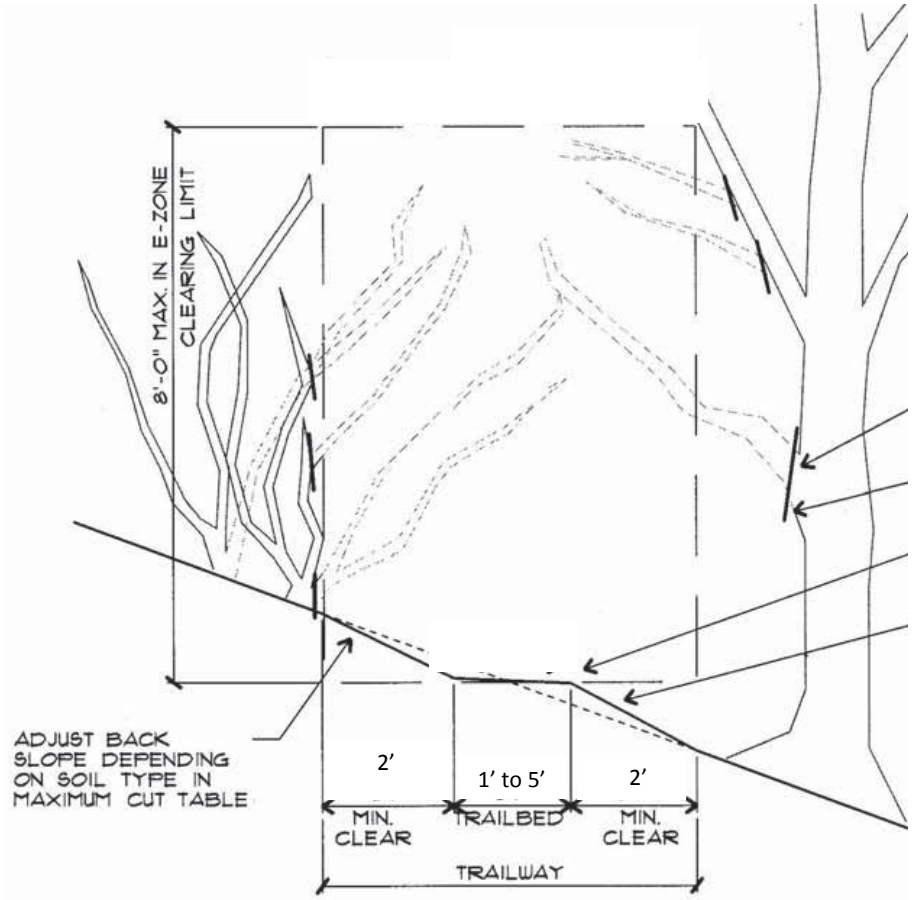


6C.3 Local Trails

These trails will most often be soft surface trails. Local trails can range from two feet to six feet wide. Narrower widths may be allowed for single-track trails. These trails are often built through wooded areas in a more natural environment for hikers, equestrians, and mountain bikers. The trails can also be used as neighborhood link trails or park trails.

Local trails will typically be constructed with the native soil from the site, hog fuel or crushed rock. Vegetation will be cleared and the trail will be graded slightly to reduce off-camber trail conditions. Some local trails may require reinforcement with gravel, pavers, bridges, or water diverting measures such as water bars in wet or eroding areas. The recommended design guidelines for local trails are provided in the most recent version of the International Mountain Bike Association's Guide to Building Sweet Singletrack. This resource is used by hiking and other trail advocacy organizations around the country for designing trails for hikers, equestrians, as well as mountain bikers.

Local trails will follow these city standards, including an **8 foot vertical clearance** for vegetation and structures. This version of the trail layout can vary from five feet to ten feet wide total. This is based on two foot-wide shoulders and a one to five foot-wide trail surface.



Adapted from the City of Portland, OR Trail Design Guidelines

6C.4 Blue Trails

Most of the water access points within the City are on King County property, adjacent to the Sammamish River, except for Idylwood Beach Park. The following guidelines apply to the City of Redmond. When designing a boat put-in on King County property, the City would defer to the County's standards. Key design standards for blue trails should include:

- Provide access points at fairly frequent intervals (5 miles or less for rivers)
- Provide adequate parking to meet demand. Hand carry launches and boat ramps should be constructed of hard surfaced materials. Boat slides may be allowed where banks are steep
- Have information kiosks and brochures at each access point that orients users to the trail, and contains a map describing public use areas, sanitation stations, emergency telephone numbers and locations of telephones, camp sites, rules and regulations
- A "leave no trace" philosophy of use should be advocated in the literature and on information kiosks
- Riparian areas should be protected and maintained as functioning buffers
- Public lands should be clearly identified from the route
- Mile markers should be posted along the route and tied to the map in the brochure
- Prohibitions against trespass on private land should be clearly stated in informational literature
- Provide sanitation facilities at public access points and periodically along trail (5 miles suggested minimum)
- A path from the water to adjacent land area should follow connector trail standards and be accessible. The path at the water's edge should widen to 12 feet near the water's edge to provide adequate access and maneuverability

Exhibit 6C.3: Path to Canoe/Kayak Launch

Left - Path leading from parking area to launch point at Luke McRedmond Landing on the Sammamish River
Right – Launch area at the NE 90th Street Bridge off the Sammamish River Trail

Appendix 6 D: Build Out Trail Project List

During the creation of this plan, many creative ideas for potential trail projects were presented and recorded. As described in Chapter 2 Community Engagement, members of the public were given opportunities to present their ideas for trails. In addition, other planning efforts such as the 2010 PARCC Plan, neighborhood plans, and past transportation planning have produced concepts for potential trail projects. Trail project concepts from all of these were recorded in the trail GIS data used for this plan. Also, all of the trail concepts recorded were evaluated as described in the feasibility evaluation step of the implementation section of this chapter. The Build Out Trail Project List below includes all of the trail concepts included in this plan. Some of the concepts received feasibility scores below the level needed to move on to planning level studies and project recommendation.

Exhibit 6D.1: Near-term Priority Trail Projects

Project Name	Project Number	Trail Classification
NE 100th St to Willows Trail	TR 1	Connector
RCC Connection - 87th Crossing at Willows Rd	TR 2	Connector
RCC Connection - 84th St Stairs	TR 3	Connector
RCC Connection - 90th Bicycle Link	TR 4	Connector
RCC Connection - Red160 Connection	TR 5	Connector
Tosh Creek Trails Ph I	TR 6	Local
Overlake Transit Center Bridge	TR 50	Regional
Overlake Village Bridge	TR 51	Regional

Near-term priority trail projects are scheduled to be planned and implemented within the 6 year planning horizon of this plan.

Exhibit 6D.2: Mid-term Priority Trail Projects

Project Name	Project Number	Trail Classification
10201 Willow Crossing to RCC	TR 7	Connector
Audubon Elem. Area Trails	TR 8	Local
NE 84th and 85th connections to 139th Ave	TR 9	Connector
Redmond Central Connector Phase III	TR 10	Regional
Marymoor to W LK Sammamish Trail	TR 13	Regional
West Sammamish River Trail Paving & W Lake Sammamish Pkwy Crossing	TR 12	Connector
161st Ave to Rockwell Trail	TR25	Connector
Ben Rush School to Bridle Crest Trail	TR 29	Local
Lakeside Trail	TR 31	Local
Nike Park Trails	TR 30	Local
Faith Lutheran to Red-Wood Rd	TR 34	Connector
NE 73rd to Grass Lawn Connection	TR 38	Local

Mid-term priority trail projects are scheduled to be planned and implemented within the year 2030, the ultimate planning horizon of this plan.

Exhibit 6D.3: Long-term Priority Trail Projects

Project Name	Project Number	Trail Classification
Bear & Evans Creek Trail 1	TR 15	Regional
Bear & Evans Creek Trail 8	TR 11	Regional
148th Ave NE Multiuse Trail - Bridle Crest Trail to 520	TR 18	Regional
150th Ave NE Nonmotorized Connection	TR 16	Connector
156th Ave NE Multiuse Trail	TR 19	Regional
185th Ave NE at 67/68th	TR 20	Connector
Bear & Evans Creek Trail 10	TR 21	Connector
Bear & Evans Creek Trail 3	TR 23	Regional
Bear & Evans Creek Trail 4	TR 24	Regional
Bear & Evans Creek Trail 7	TR 22	Regional
Bear & Evans Creek Trail 5	TR 26	Regional
Bear Creek Trail to Marymoor 1	TR 27	Regional
East Lake Sammamish Trail	TR 28	Regional
NE 111th Ct to NE 112th Way	TR 32	Connector
NE 116th Trail 1	TR 33	Connector
NE 116th Trail 4	TR 35	Connector
NE 80th St Trail	TR 36	Connector
Overlake Urban Pathway	TR 37	Connector
PSE Powerline Trail 6	TR 39	Regional
PSE Trail & Willows Crossing	TR 42	Regional
PSE Trail West (N/S) - North	TR 40	Regional
PSE Trail West (N/S) - South	TR 41	Regional
Willows to 154 Ave NE	TR 46	Connector
Willows to Redmond Way Connector Trail	TR 47	Connector
Woodbridge Extension Trail	TR 48	Connector
Woodbridge Neighborhood connector Trail	TR 49	Connector
Redmond Way Trail 2 (180th to Bear & Evans Creek Trail)	TR 96	Regional

Long-term priority trail projects are scheduled to be planned and implemented within the year 2040.

Exhibit 6D.4: Long-term Priority Trail Projects

Project Name	Project Number	Trail Classification
116th ST. East of Juel to North of Einstein	TR 60	Connector
124th Street Trail	TR 61	Connector
156 Ct to PSE Trail	TR 82	Connector
172nd Street Trail	TR 52	Connector
182nd Pl Trail	TR 75	Connector
85th Street to Nike Park Trail	TR 85	Connector
Ardmore Village Stormwater Trail	TR 64	Local
Avondale to Farrel-McWhirter	TR 59	Local
Avondale Trail 116th to 130th	TR 73	Connector
Bear & Evans Creek Trail 2	TR 54	Regional
Centennial Trail	TR 55	Local
Connector Trail from Old School House	TR 57	Local
Ficher Village Trail Monticello Creek	TR 70	Local
Hartman to 176th Cir. Trail	TR 77	Connector
Juel Park to NE 116th	TR 74	Connector
Leary Way Trail from Sammamish River to SR 520	TR 90	Regional
Marymoor Subarea Trails	TR 56	Connector
Marymoor Subarea Trails	TR 56	Connector
Marymoor Subarea Trails	TR 56	Connector
Marymoor to bridge rowing club	TR 99	Connector
NE 114th Trail	TR 71	Connector
NE 124th to NE 116th High School Creek	TR 69	Local
NE 124th to NE 116th Kensington Tributary	TR 68	Local
NE 124th to Sammamish River Trail	TR 67	Local
NE 28th - Bel-Red Crossing	TR 110	Connector
NE 28th - Bel-Red PedBike	TR 58	Connector
NE 44th Way to Cascade View Park	TR 104	Local
NE 68th Ct to 520	TR 92	Connector
NE 7th Ct to 520	TR 91	Connector
NE 80th to Avondale	TR 87	Connector
NE 87th St to 143rd Ct	TR 79	Connector
NE 95th St Trail	TR 84	Connector

Continued on next page

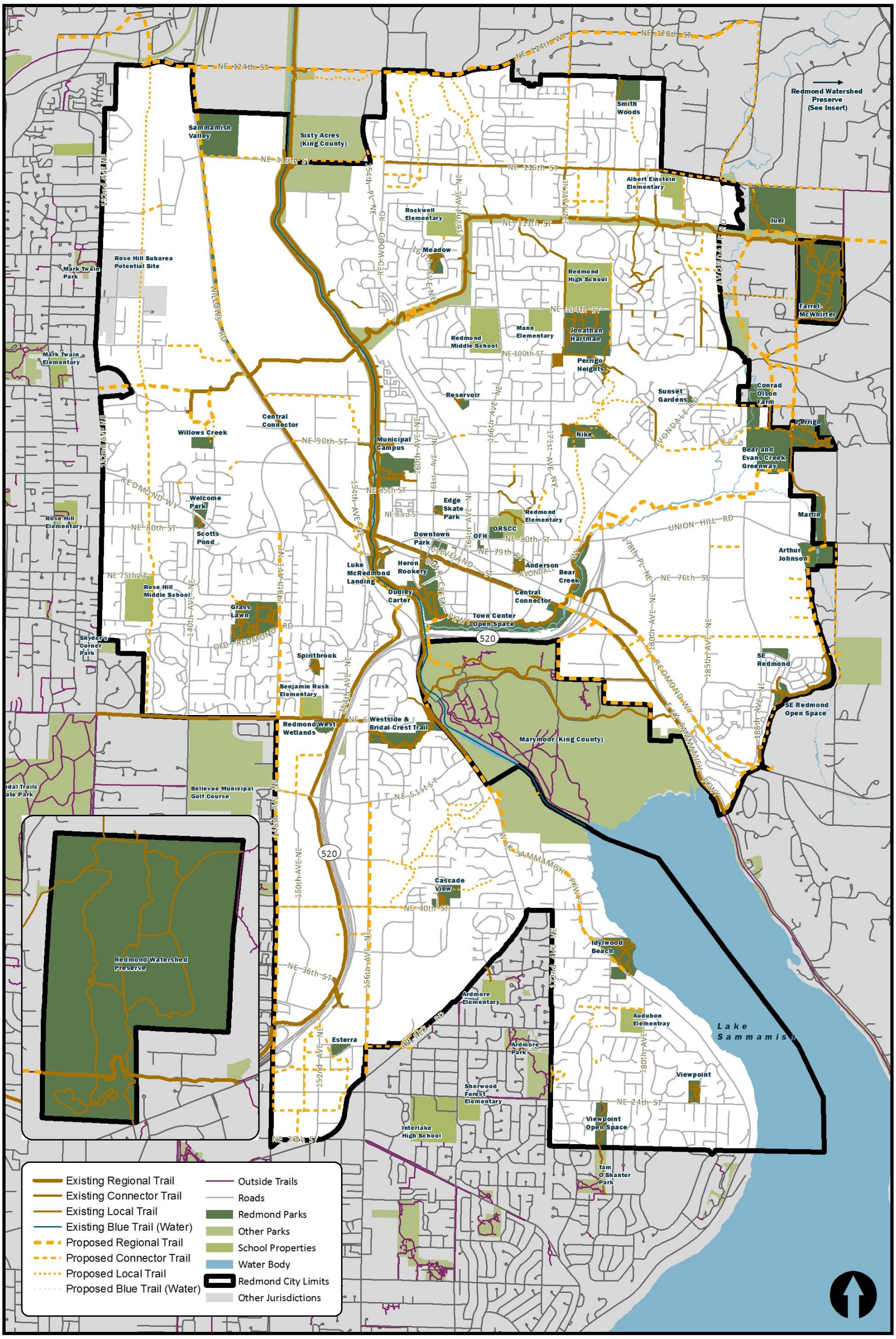
Exhibit 6D.5: Long-term Priority Trail Projects - Continued

Project Name	Project Number	Trail Classification
Old Brick Road Linear Park and Trail	TR 97	Connector
Play Waves on Sammamish River Waterway	TR 78	Water
PSE Powerline Trail 3	TR 83	Regional
PSE Trail West (N/S) North Terminus	TR 66	Regional
Redmond Way 520 Trail to Bear Creek Trail	TR 95	Regional
Redmond-Fall City Rd Park & Bike	TR 98	Connector
Sequoia Glen Trail	TR 72	Connector
Tosh Creek Trails Phase II	TR 105	Local
Valley View Trail	TR 62	Local
Valley View Trail to Avondale	TR 76	Connector
West Lake Sammamish Pkwy Trail 1	TR 102	Regional
Willows Creek NP to PSE Trail	TR 63	Connector
Willows Fjord Trails	TR 65	Local

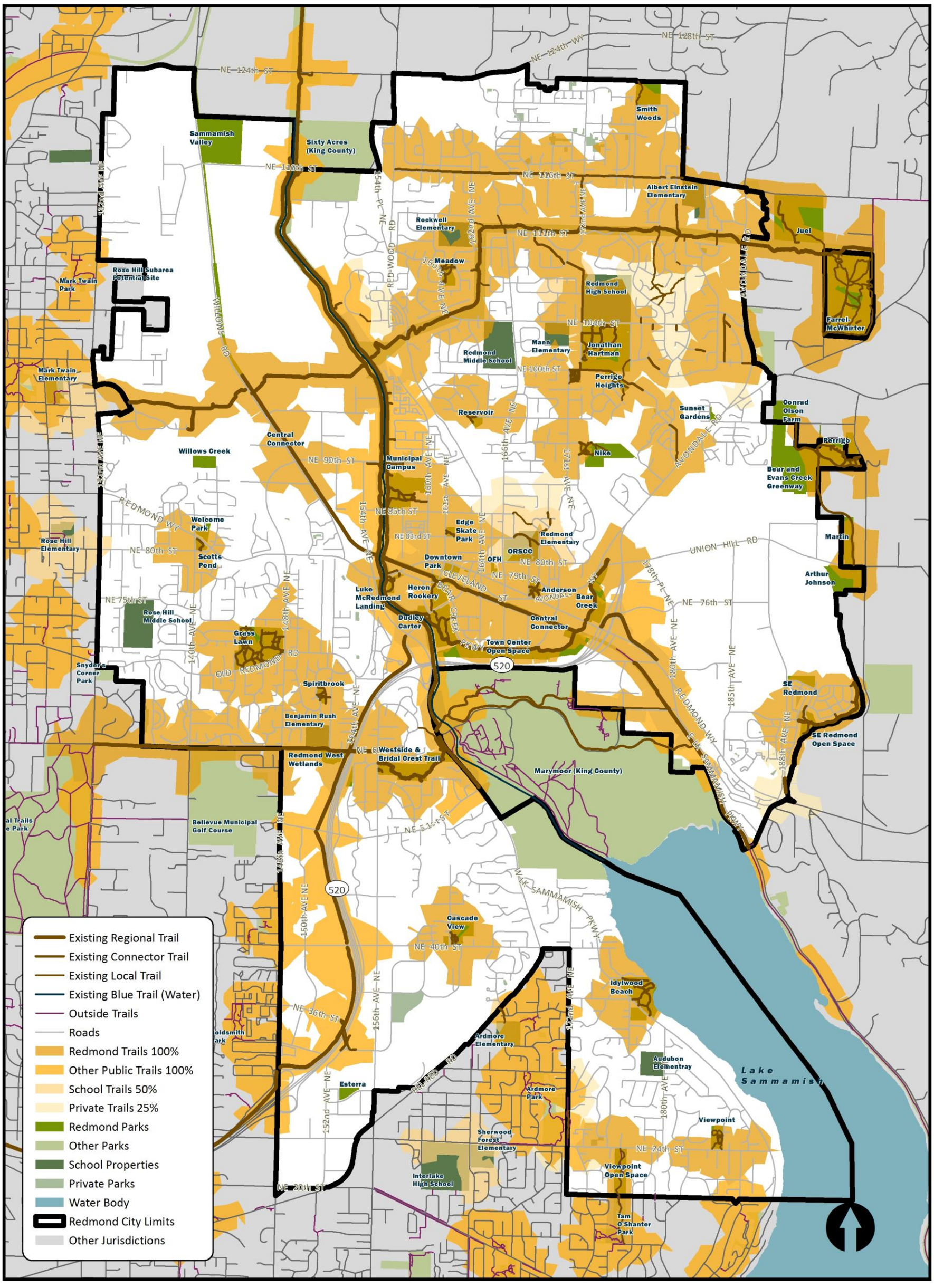
Build Out trail projects are planned to be implemented sometime beyond the year 2040. These projects represent a more complete build out of the trail system.

Appendix 6 E: Maps

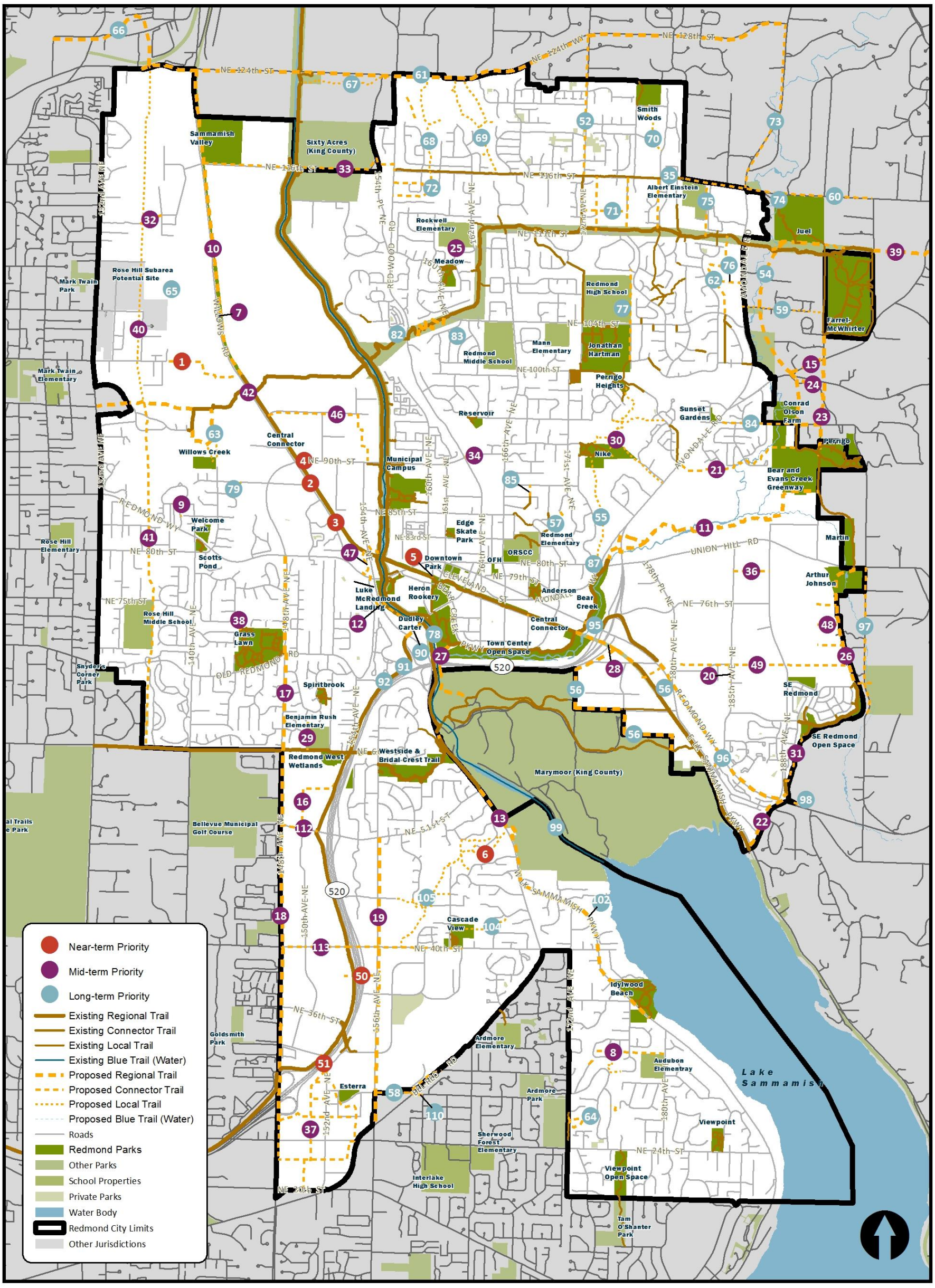
Map 6.1: Citywide Existing and Proposed Trail System



Map 6.2: Level of Service - Service Area by Provider



Map 6.3: Proposed Trail Projects Map – Build Out Plan



Project numbers shown correspond to numbering on the project lists found in Chapter 10 and Chapter 6.

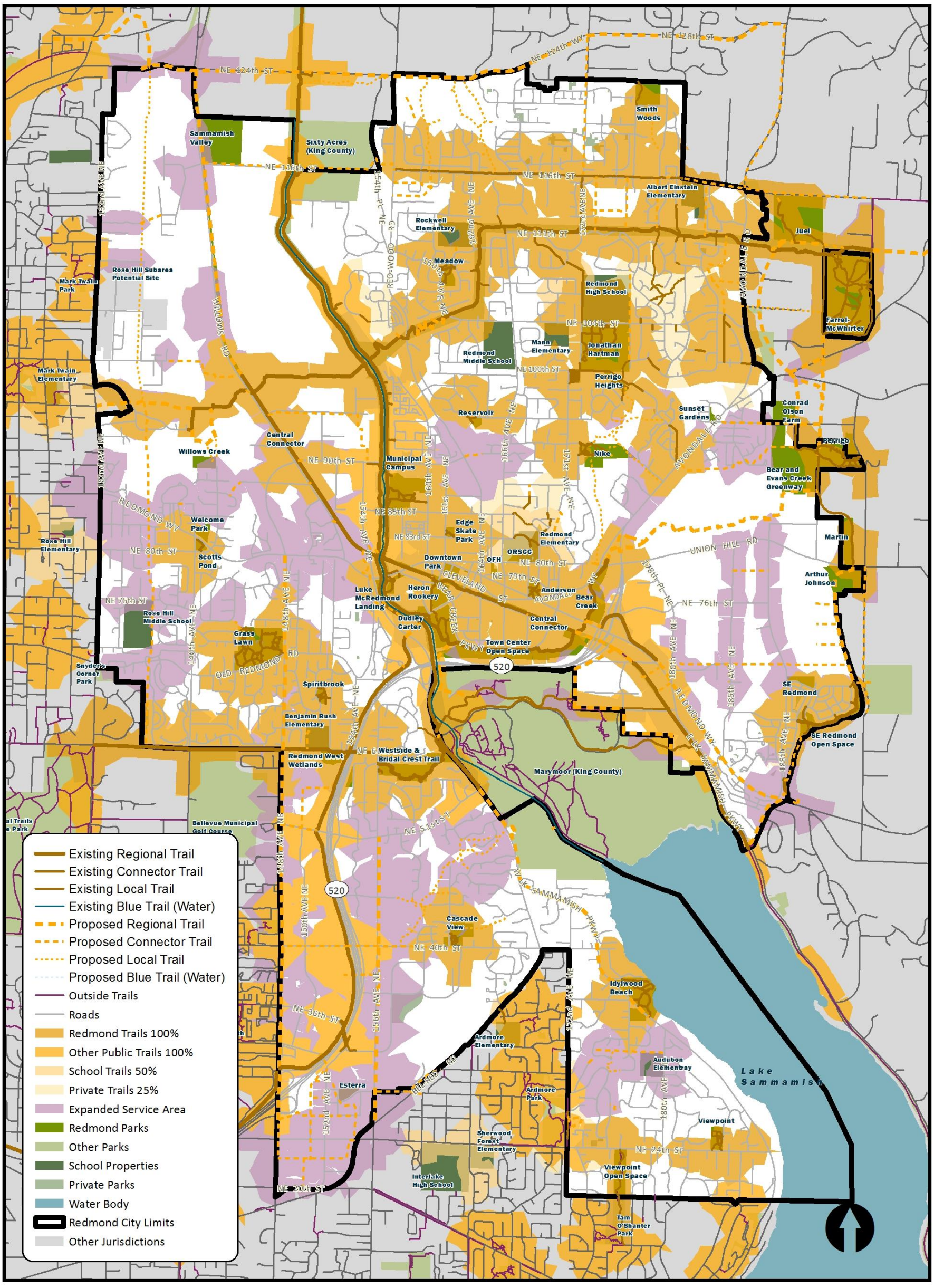
Near-term Priorities: Project prioritized to be implemented between the years 2017 and 2022.

Mid-term Priorities: Project prioritized to be implemented between 2022 and 2030.

Long-term Priorities: Projects that have been analyzed and adopted through other planning efforts such as the 2010 PARCC Plan, the Transportation Master Plan and other City plans.

Build Out: Potential long-term projects that were generated during public outreach for this plan or from other city planning efforts, such as neighborhood plans, that scored below the feasibility threshold set in the prioritization process described in section 6.6 Implementation of this chapter. These projects have merit and require further investigation and analysis.

Map 6.4: Service Area Expanded by Proposed Near and Mid-term Trail Projects



Service provided by existing facilities is represented in shades of orange which indicate the percent of the target population served in that area. City of Redmond trails and other public trails provide service to 100 percent of the target population while school trails serve 50 percent and private trails serve 25 percent. Purple areas indicate expanded service area provided by proposed City of Redmond projects which would serve 100 percent of the target population. Projects represented include those on the near, mid and long-term project lists in Chapter 10. Build Out trails shown on the Universal Trail List are not included in this analysis.

Chapter 7: Operations & Maintenance

The work that is completed routinely – daily, weekly, monthly, or annually - often defines the quality of a park system. This chapter will describe the work programs that contribute to the achievement of comprehensive park maintenance.

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7.0 Introduction

Park maintenance activities begin when a park or facility becomes the responsibility of the City of Redmond either through purchase or construction completion. Strategic, regular maintenance insures on-going quality and longevity of the park. The ability to provide successful maintenance is positively supported by: well-designed facilities; the use of high-quality materials; established maintenance practices; an adequately funded capital project renovation and replacement program; and trained, dedicated, professional maintenance staff.

Professional maintenance practices are a key factor in the long-term success of department-wide goals for maintaining high quality parks for customer satisfaction in recreation programs and general drop-in use of parks and trails. In addition, maintenance and operations practices fulfill goals related to resource protection through tree and landscape planting and maintenance and invasive weed removal. Park maintenance encompasses many areas including landscape, buildings, small repairs, water management, urban forestry, and sports fields.

It is often maintenance practices that define the quality of a park system. Maintenance not only determines the outward appearance and supports the daily use of parks, but also contributes to the longevity of facilities, the ability of plant materials to successfully mature, and consistent user experiences.

Park Operations employs full-time staff trained and educated in natural resources, recreation, land management, construction methods, cultural resources, and ecology, who, along with seasonal staff members and contractors with technical expertise, complete maintenance activities to support park use.

7.0.1 Program Descriptions

Turf Maintenance

This program encompasses best management practices in an effort to maintain healthy conditions of natural turf to support a variety of recreational activities and create a clean community aesthetic. The frequency of the maintenance activities vary, and is dependent on the intensity of use on any specific site. Activities of the Turf Maintenance program include: mowing, edging, trimming, sweeping, turf repairs, amending and fertilizing, and renovation practices such as over seeding, aeration, de-thatching, sodding, and top dressing.

Above: *Turf Maintenance, Hartman Park*

Facilities Support

This work program provides for the routine maintenance of restrooms, shelters, sport courts, and park furnishings. Activities include: cleaning and stocking of restrooms, trash removal, cleaning

and preparing picnic shelters, cleaning and preparing cabins, maintaining barbecues, graffiti removal, pressure washing, blowing hard surfaces such as pathways and plazas, and maintaining sport court markings and nets.

Urban Forestry

This program is responsible for designated street trees, park trees, and forested parklands. The department installs, prunes, waters, and maintains trees throughout the city. Forested parklands are incorporated into the Green Redmond Partnership, which uses volunteers to support the active management of urban forests through the removal of invasive plants and planting native trees and shrubs. Staff supports this program by providing ongoing training, guidance, and support. In addition, staff coordinate with the Planning and Development Services Department to review street tree plans for public and private developments.

Trail Maintenance

Forty of the 50 miles of trails in Redmond are maintained for access, safety, and enjoyment. Maintenance activities include: brush control, surfacing additions, signage, bridge maintenance, hazard tree mitigation, trail construction, and maintenance of culverts or other water flow devices.

Horticulture

The maintenance of ornamental landscapes in parks and other municipal buildings includes activities such as: designing, installing, pruning, mulching, watering, caring for annual and perennial plantings, fertilizing, soil testing, and adding soil amendments.

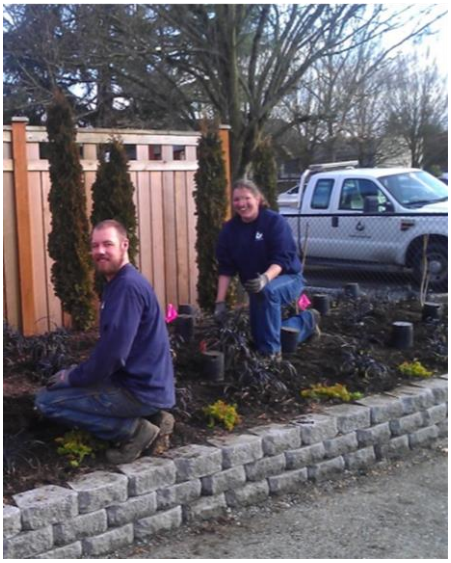
Facilities Repair

This program is responsible for repairs to structures, infrastructure, and other park facilities. This work may include electrical, plumbing, construction, concrete, or fencing repairs. Installation of park furnishings such as benches, tables, and drinking fountains is completed by this work group, as well as small-scale facility renovation projects. Some of this work entails the restoration of historic properties including old farmsteads, picnic shelters, and other structures.

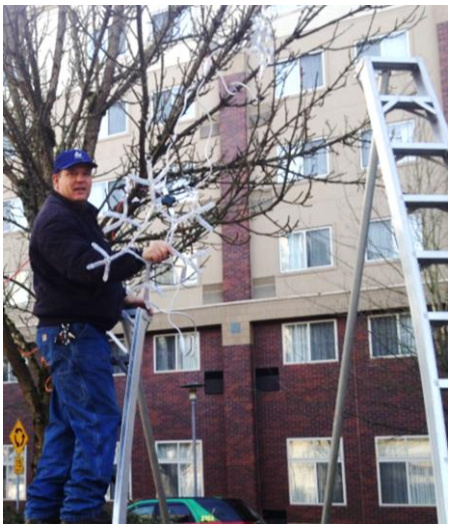
Graffiti Removal The Edge Skate Park

Tree Maintenance by Park Staff

Chapter 7: Operations & Maintenance



Right of Way Landscape Planting



Redmond Lights, Municipal Campus

Irrigation Repair

Water Management

The maintenance and management of the irrigation systems in parks, rights-of-way landscapes, and municipal buildings is completed by this work program. Irrigation supports plant life and is more efficient with water and labor than hand watering. Responsibilities include: activating the irrigation systems in spring, programming troubleshooting, maintaining and repairing, and winterizing the systems. The installation of small system additions and/or small drainage projects is also completed by this work group.

Preventative Maintenance

This program area covers a wide range of maintenance and small repair tasks with the goal of maintaining facilities to achieve their optimum useful life. Maintenance activities include: cleaning roofs and roof gutters, stenciling of parking areas and painting curbs, maintenance of drinking fountains and water features, building and security lighting, maintenance and repair to park furnishings, fencing, playground maintenance and monthly safety inspections, and small repairs or park improvement projects.

Community Park Management

The maintenance activities in community parks are conducted in support of programmed recreation activities, sports leagues, picnics, and drop-in use. The care and maintenance of natural turf and synthetic athletic fields, tennis courts, basketball and pickle ball courts, play grounds, picnic shelters, restrooms, pathways, parking areas, trails, and landscaped areas are all performed by Park staff. Staff members work closely with Recreation programming staff and user groups to facilitate a positive experience for park users.

Events and Arts Support

Park Operations Division supports a wide range of Parks and Recreation programs, art and community events, and other citywide events. Activities range from participating in event planning, delivering supplies and materials, supporting event set-up, constructing custom displays, coordinating electrical support, and responding to emerging issues.

Contract Administration

The coordination of on-going contracts (landscape maintenance of rights-of-way areas, security, and pest control) as well as developing and administering the contracted services to complete small park improvements or large-scale maintenance activities are included in this area. Examples of projects include: fencing renovations, synthetic turf replacement, lighting upgrades, asphalt overlays, building renovation and restoration, and cultural resources coordination. The department also coordinates with the City's Historic Preservation Officer for the protection and restoration of historic structures.

Park Improvement Projects

Small-scale improvements are designed to improve safety; decrease maintenance requirements; and enhance the customer experience. These projects are continuously identified, prioritized, and completed. Examples of past projects are: landscape renovations; the installation of concrete walkways to areas of high pedestrian activity; installation of barbecues, picnic tables, and benches; installation of play equipment; and trail development.

Playground upgrades

87%

Value facilities that are modern and kept in good repair

99%

Value clean parks and trails

91%

Value parks with trees and plants

78%

Value parks with grassy open areas

7.1 Goals

Park maintenance is essential to maintaining a welcoming and user-friendly park and trail system. Community members provided direction to staff as part of the PARCC Plan visioning process during public meetings, focus groups, and surveys. The following is a summary of their ideas:

In a citywide statistically valid survey, maintenance of parks was a high priority. When asked to define a quality park, respondents stated the top three characteristics of a quality park are:

1. Cleanliness – 99%
2. Lots of plants and trees – 91%
3. Modern and in good repair – 87%

7.2 Inventory

The Park Operations Division provides maintenance and operations services to all parks, trails, and many recreation facilities. The only exceptions are the four recreation buildings (Old Redmond Schoolhouse Community Center, Old Fire House Teen Center, Redmond Senior Center and Redmond Pool at Hartman Park), which are maintained by the Public Works Facilities Division.

The department also maintains more than 2,000 street trees and many landscaped street right of ways. These improvements create a welcoming aesthetic within the city. Trees provide many environmental and health benefits. Landscaped right of ways help control traffic and provide more beautiful entryways into the city. The following exhibits show the inventory of those assets.

7.3 Need & Demand

Maintenance of the parks system is essential for the City to:

- Be accountable to the community in preserving the value of our parks and recreation assets,
- Ensure the community's continued safe access to those amenities,
- Provide proactive maintenance that prevents replacement of or loss of park assets at a much higher cost and impact,
- Maintain the quality of life in Redmond

7.4 Level of Service

The City of Redmond supports a consistent focus on core park maintenance activities to:

- Provide great customer service;
- Maintain aesthetic appeal
- Preserve park safety.

The department aims to provide proactive management and maintenance of parks, providing timely response to emerging issues such as graffiti, broken facilities, downed trees, or failing utilities. All park assets (buildings, infrastructure, and amenities) are proactively managed to provide longevity. In addition, the City maintains safe parks by routinely assessing the conditions of and addressing needed maintenance or repairs to playground areas, hard surfaces, trees, sports fields, furniture, and park structures.

Maintenance frequencies and levels of service are defined for the individual maintenance activities within each work program. Levels of service for routine maintenance activities are influenced by such things as park use, resources available, and park quality. For example, more resources are directed toward Grass Lawn Park, which is one of the busiest and most popular parks in the system, and fewer resources are allocated to address maintenance needs at undeveloped, less heavily used, or non-irrigated parks. The defined levels of service for routine maintenance activities are listed below with an example of each.

Exhibit 7.1: Maintenance Level of Service Approach

None	Reactive	Managed	Proactive	Comprehensive
• Service is not provided	• Service issues are addressed only as they arise (e.g.; graffiti removal)	• Use of a planned approach to meeting defined service levels (e.g.; mowing)	•Strategic approach with focus on infrastructure protection and prevention of deterioration, safety, liability, and customer service (e.g.; hard surface repairs)	•Integrated approach across multiple business lines to best achieve broader City objectives (e.g.; asset management plan).

7.5 Implementation

The department will prioritize projects using the following criteria. These criteria are used for general maintenance activities that are prioritized by the Park Operations Supervisors on a weekly basis. In addition, these criteria are used to prioritize small capital maintenance projects for the Parks Capital Investment Program budget prioritization

Small capital maintenance projects are identified and prioritized annually, then scheduled for completion during the winter months. Small capital projects are more than $25,000 to approximately $500,000, depending on the complexity of the permitting, inspection, and project management. These projects are prioritized with a 1-3 ranking using the following criteria.

Exhibit 7.2: Prioritization of Small Capital Maintenance Projects

Safety and liability	• Does the project address a safety or liability concern?
Asset Preservation	• Will the project provide protection and longevity to the asset?
Increased Efficiencies	• Will the project result in an increase in efficiencies for staff?
Customer Service	• Does the project provide an improvement to the customer experience?

The following exhibit shows the small capital maintenance projects prioritized using the above criteria.

Exhibit 7.3: Prioritized List of Small Capital Maintenance Projects – Near-term Priority

Park	Project Name	Project Number
Grass Lawn	Hardscape – Grass Lawn Park Parking Lot	RN 4
Grass Lawn, Hartman, Farrel McWhirter, Cascade View	Hardscape - Pathways and Fencing	RN 5, 6, 7, 8
Anderson	Infrastructure - Adair House Repairs	RN 11
Grass Lawn, Idylwood	Infrastructure - Grasslawn Ph II, Idly Dock	RN ??, 10
Grass Lawn, Ferrel McWhirter	Infrastructure - Grasslawn Shelter, Farrel McWhirter	RN 9, 13,
Hartman	Turf - Hartman Turf Replacement (5&6)	RN 3
Perrigo	Turf - Perrigo Park Turf Replacement	RN 1

The priority projects are proposed in the Parks Capital Improvement Program, which is described further in Chapter 10.

Exhibit 7.3: Prioritized List of Small Capital Maintenance Projects – Near-term Priority

Project Name	Project Number
Anderson Park Adair House Repairs	11
Cascade View Pathways & Fencing	6
Farrel-McWhirter Fencing & Arena Surfacing	14
Farrel-McWhirter Pathways & Fencing	8
Grass Lawn Parking Lot	4
Grass Lawn Pathways & Fencing	5
Grass Lawn Picnic Shelter Ph 1	9
Grass Lawn Picnic Shelter Ph 2	13
Hartman Fields 5 & 6 Synthetic Turf Replacement	3
Hartman Pathways & Fencing	7
Idylwood Dock	10
Perrigo Park Synthetic Turf Replacement	1
Smith Woods Geotechnical & Stream Restoration	2

Exhibit 7.3: Prioritized List of Small Capital Maintenance Projects – Mid to Long-term Priority

Project Name	Project Number
Anderson Park Adair House Restroom & Roof	19
Anderson Park Adair Kitchen Restroom	26
Anderson Restroom Renovation	31
Avondale Rd Medians Landscape Renovation	53
Cascade View Irrigation North Field	47
Cascade View Path & Trail Repairs	22
Cascade View Replace Playground and ADA	37
Farrel-McWhirter Caretakers House Kitchen	45
Farrel-McWhirter Fencing & Arena Surfacing	16
Farrel-McWhirter Parking Lot Lighting	33
Farrel-McWhirter Path & Trail Repairs	24
Farrel-McWhirter Replace Hutcheson Shelter	32
Farrel-McWhirter Replace Mackey Creek Playground	38
Farrel-McWhirter Replace Mackey Creek Shelter	34
Farrel-McWhirter Replace Windows	36
Grass Lawn Basketball Lighting	48
Grass Lawn Dome Picnic Shelter Repair	15
Grass Lawn Dome Roof Replacement	25
Grass Lawn Parking Lot Renovation	27
Grass Lawn Path & Trail Repairs	21
Grass Lawn Tennis Light Fixture Replacement	35
Hartman Building Exterior Renovations	30
Hartman Field 1 Retaining Wall	46
Hartman Fields 5 & 6 Perimeter Fence	18
Hartman Fields 5 & 6 Perimeter Path	17
Hartman Irrigation around Fields 5 & 6	50
Hartman Irrigation on 104th	49
Hartman Large Baseball Warning Track	42
Hartman Little League 1, 2, 3 Warning Track	43
Hartman Lower Shop Interior Renovations	44
Hartman Path & Trail Repairs	23
Hartman Renovate Playground	39
Idylwood Beach Bulkhead & Seating Wall	51
Idylwood Dock Repairs	20
Idylwood Dock Replacement Expansion	40
Idylwood North Meadow Renovation	54

Continued next page

Exhibit 7.3: Prioritized List of Small Capital Maintenance Projects – Mid to Long-term Priority (Continued)

Project Name	Project Number
Idylwood Parking Lot Renovation	29
Idylwood Replace Restroom	41
Meadow Park Sport Court Renovation	28
Perrigo Basketball Lighting	52

Appendix 7 A: Policies

The following is a compilation of policies from all elements of the City Comprehensive Plan that are related to the operations and maintenance of park and recreation facilities. Policies are arranged by the element name under which they appear in the Comprehensive Plan.

Goals, Vision and Framework Policies

FW-6. Protect, enhance and restore habitat and natural ecosystems to levels of function that provide resilience and adaptability, prevent natural hazards, and support biological imperatives for clean water and air.

FW-11 Emphasize Redmond's role as an environmental steward by conducting City business in a manner that:

- Increases community understanding of the natural environment through education and involvement programs to promote active participation in addressing environmental challenges and solutions;
- Promotes sustainable land use patterns and low-impact development practices; and
- Leads by example in the conservation of natural resources, such as energy, water and trees, and avoidance of adverse environmental impacts.

FW-29 Maintain and promote a vibrant system of parks and trails that are sustainably designed, preserve various types of habitat and protect the natural beauty of Redmond.

FW-31 Plan, finance, build, rehabilitate and maintain capital facilities and services consistent with the following principles:

- Provide facilities and services that support the City's vision and Land Use Plan as articulated in the Redmond Comprehensive Plan;
- Ensure that capital facilities are sustainable, well designed, attractive and safe;
- Provide facilities and services that protect public health and safety;
- Ensure adequate provision of needed infrastructure and services;
- Allocate infrastructure funding responsibilities fairly;
- Optimize strategic actions and investments over near-, mid-, and longterm portions of the Comprehensive Plan's 2030 planning horizon while recognizing the need to retain flexibility to leverage opportunities and respond to changing conditions; and
- Provide reasonable certainty that needed facility and service improvements are completed in a timely manner.

Community Character and Historic Preservation Policies

CC-14 Identify public view corridors unique to Redmond, such as those of Mount Rainier, Mount Baker, the Sammamish Valley, Lake Sammamish, the Sammamish River, the Cascade Mountains; and,

when feasible, design streets, trails, parks and structures to preserve and enhance those view corridors through such means as:

- Site and landscape planning and design to preserve views,
- Removal of invasive plants,
- Properly pruning trees and shrubs while including them as a part of the vista,
- Framing views with structural elements, and
- Aligning paths to create focal points.

CC-22 Foster care for the natural environment and maintain the green character of the city, while allowing for urbanization through techniques such as:

- Encouraging design that minimizes impact on natural systems;
- Using innovations in public projects that improve natural systems;
- Preserving key areas of open space; and
- Requiring the installation and maintenance of street vegetation as defined by the

Natural Environment Policies

NE-3 Conduct City operations in a manner that provides quality municipal services to the community while encouraging resource conservation and minimizing adverse environmental impact.

NE-8 Support sustainable development and strive towards becoming a sustainable community.

NE-9 Encourage environmentally friendly construction practices such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), King County Built Green, and low-impact development.

NE-19 Avoid, where possible, the creation of new parcels with building sites entirely within wetlands, streams, steep slopes, frequently flooded areas and their associated buffers where possible. Configure future parcels to have a building site outside of these areas.

NE-71 Preserve and enhance the natural appearance of stream corridors.

NE-88 Protect salmon, steelhead and other fish, plants and wildlife that rely on the aquatic environment by protecting and improving water quality.

NE-89 Give special consideration to conservation and protection measures to preserve and enhance anadromous fisheries.

NE-105 Design City capital improvement projects to preserve trees to the maximum extent possible.

NE-109 Require street trees along all arterial streets and along local streets designated in neighborhood policies. Where street trees are not practical, consider designating areas through neighborhood policies where trees will be required to be planted on developable lots.

NE-110 Plant street trees in planter strips or tree wells located between the curb and any sidewalk where feasible. Select tree species and planting techniques to create a unified image for the street,

provide an effective canopy, avoid sidewalk and utility damage and minimize water consumption. Require deciduous shade trees that are well suited to the climate and to planting along streets and sidewalks.

Urban Centers; Downtown & Overlake Policies

DT-24 Implement the recommendations of the adopted Downtown East- West Corridor Study (DEWCS) in order to encourage the creation of a unique, vibrant, and pedestrianfriendly "main street" environment along Cleveland Street that:

- Creates informal outdoor gathering places;
- Uses streetscape beautification elements, such as street trees, seating areas, pedestrian-scaled street lighting, hanging flower baskets, artwork, and unique signage, to soften and enliven the pedestrian environment;
- Has strong linkages across the Redmond Central Connector for vehicles, bikes and pedestrians; and
- Complements the historic character of Old Town.

OV-25 Promote awareness of the mature cedar tree within Westside Neighborhood Park as a neighborhood landmark or heritage tree. Consider techniques that promote awareness of this tree as a neighborhood asset.

Parks, Arts, Recreation, Culture and Conservation Policies

PR-63. Manage and maintain parks and trails through developed Best Management Practices which are guided by the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Low Impact Development (LID), current conservation principles for energy and water use, asset preservation, cultural resource protection, customer service, and industry safety standards.

PR-64. Manage assets such as buildings, infrastructure and amenities to provide durability and functionality. Practice proactive management that results in replacement or renovation in advance of need.

PR-65. Maintain safe parks, trails and facilities by routinely assessing and addressing needed repairs and providing timely response to emerging issues such as damaged or inoperable facilities, failing utilities or downed trees.

Appendix 7 B: Right of Way Maintenance Areas

Map 7B.1: Right of Way Maintenance Areas

Chapter 8: Recreation

City recreation programs provide physical and mental health benefits as well as educational and social value. Recreation programming takes many forms such as classes, leagues, workshops, camps, and social activities. These programs must adapt to the City's changing demographics and needs, as well as trends in the industry.

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8.0 Introduction

The Parks and Recreation Department provides a variety of health and wellness and lifelong learning programs. The City is responsible for developing, staffing, and providing facilities for many of the programs.

Recreation programs are offered at a variety of City facilities including the Old Redmond Schoolhouse Community Center (ORSCC), the Redmond Senior Center (RSC), the Old Fire House Teen Center (OFH), the Redmond Pool, and many parks and schools within the City. The most well programmed park in the city is Farrel-McWhirter Park, which hosts a pre-school, a robust equestrian program, and many summer camps.

The recreation staff relies heavily on advice from the Parks and Trails Commission on the development of park and recreation facilities for recreation programs. Redmond's Youth Partnership Advisory Committee (RYPAC) provides recommendations to staff about programming and activities in all the community centers and parks. The Youth Advisory Board & Advocacy (YABA) provides programming recommendations for the OFH and it advocates for positive change and serves the community through volunteerism. The Senior Advisory Committee provides programming recommendations for the RSC and promotes volunteerism at the RSC.

8.1 Goals

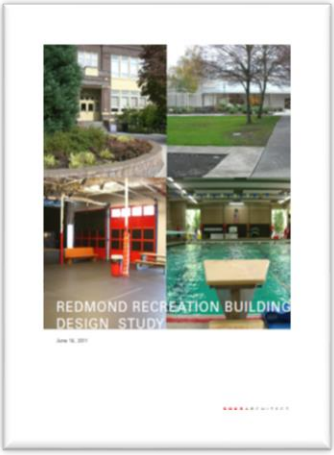
Community members provided direction to staff as part of the PARCC Plan visioning process during public meetings, focus groups, and surveys. The following is a summary of their key priorities:

- Provide a variety of programming for our diverse community (age, ethnicity, varied interests).
- Provide sports field space for more types of sports including lacrosse and cricket.
- Replace the ORSCC and pool and provide more fitness facilities and community gathering spaces (e.g.; picnic shelters, rooms, pavilions)
- Provide affordable programs for all residents
- Expand the adaptive recreation program

8.2 Inventory

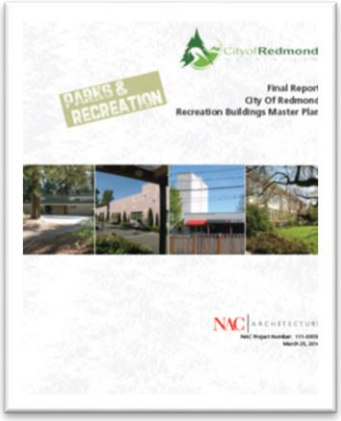
The recreation program is dependent upon recreation buildings designed for indoor recreational activities as well as parks equipped with a variety of amenities to support programs. An inventory of all recreation amenities and facilities is provided here.

8.2.1 Recreation Centers



As mentioned earlier, there are four primary facilities that the City controls and uses for recreation programming including ORSCC, the OFH, the RSC, and the pool. The City has been evaluating the condition and potential need to renovate, expand or replace these facilities since 2008 through these studies:

- Redmond Recreation Buildings Design Study (2008-2011)
- Facility Condition Assessment (2014)
- Recreation Buildings Master Plan (2013-2014)
- Facilities Strategic Management Plan (2015-2016, ongoing)



The current condition and proposals for each center are described in this section.

Old Redmond Schoolhouse Community Center (ORSCC)

The ORSCC is a 41,700 square foot former schoolhouse built in 1922, with an addition in the 1940s. This historic landmark is leased to the City by the Lake Washington School District (LWSD) on a 40-year term, which began in 1997. The two-story building is the primary location for the city's general recreation programs. It contains 11 general classrooms, a pottery studio, dance studio, commercial-grade kitchen, auditorium, and gymnasium. In addition, there are offices, restrooms, and storage space.

The classroom spaces are used for general recreation programs, summer camps, and fitness classes. Nearly half of the available time the center is open, space is rented to various community groups for regular, long-term programming, seasonal programming, or occasional events or meetings. Some examples of significant renters of the classroom space include the Redmond Historical Society, Boys & Girls Club, and private schools.

Old Redmond Schoolhouse Community Center

The building is located on approximately 3 acres, including a parking area with 87 spaces to the west, a landscaped area to the south and service access and several parking spaces to the east. The parking area is insufficient for peak use, and is shared with the adjacent elementary school.

Playfields to the north are used by the Redmond Elementary School, located on the same parcel, and the City does not currently have access to the playfields.

To date, the City has invested approximately $4M into this leased space during a series of renovations that occurred in 1997, 2003 and 2007. It is anticipated that the ORSCC will require approximately $2M in boiler and related infrastructure repairs in the next two years and nearly another $3M in investments will also be necessary for observed deficiencies over the next five years according to the 2013 Facilities Condition Assessment.

Various consultants have recommended against a major retrofit of this building to meet current recreation programming needs, which would include fitness facilities, more community gathering spaces, and a new aquatics center. The rationale for this recommendation was in part that the City does not own the building and also due to the significance of the impacts on the historical structure. In 2016, the LWSD provided the City notice that the lease on the building will be terminated in 2018 in order to use the schoolhouse for school district needs. Now, the City is developing a transition plan for programs and rental uses within the building.

Old Firehouse Teen Center (OFH)

The OFH, an 8,600 square foot building, was constructed in 1952, purportedly by volunteer labor for the volunteer fire department. It later served as City Hall and a police department. The building was converted to a teen center with an arts and music focus in 1994. A limited renovation and seismic upgrade was completed in 2004.

Old Firehouse Teen Center

The OFH is located Downtown. The site includes a limited parking lot with 8 spaces and a sports court to the east, a lawn to the west, City-owned parking to the north and a fenced courtyard or outdoor gathering space to the south.

The OFH is a free-standing, one-story structure. The original fire house equipment bay is now an assembly space used for concerts and dances. A small kitchenette provides space for teens to cook. The computer room and a game room with pool tables are all actively used. A small meeting room provides informal gathering and meeting space. The music lab is available for recording music and classes.

The OFH was considered the 24th worst condition of 26 buildings in the 2013 Facilities Condition Assessment. It will require more than $500K in observed deficiencies in the next five years and another $900K in infrastructure renewal projects during that time

period. These costs do not account for renovations or other changes to the building structure or interior to improve programming such as improving the location of the front desk, enlarging the kitchen and computer rooms, and improving staff visibility of the various rooms within the building. In addition, the neighborhood around the teen center will be gentrifying quickly over the next two years with six story mixed use residential buildings developing on all sides. With all of these factors, the 2013 Recreation Buildings Master Plan proposes building a new teen facility either within a new Recreation and Aquatics Center, adjacent to it, or an alternative location.

Redmond Senior Center

The RSC is a 22,000 square foot building constructed in 1990 to provide social, educational, and cultural meeting spaces for Redmond's senior population. It is located on Municipal Campus in Downtown directly off the Sammamish River Trail. It has direct access to the Municipal Campus parking garage and surface parking immediately adjacent to the building.

Redmond Senior Center

The one-story building is L-shaped with a stage and auditorium to the north and activities spaces to the south and west. The principal entry faces the parking lot to the east. A courtyard opens to the west toward the Sammamish River. The center includes two classrooms that can be separated that are generally used for card playing, a billiards room, computer room, a choir room, an arts and crafts room, a small library, a café and living room area for gathering, a gift shop and a stage, auditorium, kitchen and meeting room area. In addition, there are administrative spaces for staff, a wellness room and private offices for visiting healthcare and legal professionals who consult with community members.

The RSC has observed deficiencies that require immediate condition including the roof and building envelope, anticipated to cost $2.1M to repair. The Facilities Condition Assessment identified another $4.6M in observed deficiencies that should be addressed in the next five years.

The 2013 Recreation Buildings Master Plan recommends immediately addressing all the observed deficiencies and expanding the RSC by 4,000 square feet to address programming demands that include wellness and fitness facilities such as weight and cardio fitness training. This will provide more appropriate fitness space, including flooring, ventilation, acoustics, and mirrors. In addition, it will move such programs from the large auditorium and allow for more appropriate programming and community rentals within the auditorium.

Chapter 8: Recreation

Redmond Pool

The City owns the Redmond Pool located at Hartman Park, which is operated by WAVE Aquatics. The pool was built by King County using Forward Thrust funds in 1972 and ownership of the pool was transferred to the City in 2010. The building is 13,000 square feet and features a stretch 6 lane tank (120 feet x 45 feet) with a moveable bulkhead, a 1 and 3 meter diving board, a small pool deck without sufficient seating for meets, a small office and reception area, locker rooms, and mechanical room. There is a patio outside on the southeast corner of the building. Parking is limited.

Redmond Pool

The pool has a conventional design with a competitive orientation; as a result, the focus is on lessons and swim team use. The water is too deep for many youth uses. The Pool is used for training (WAVE Aquatics, Redmond and East Lake High Schools), water exercise classes (intensive, Senior and Deep Water Exercise), swim instruction, lap swimming and as a venue for occasional films. There is insufficient space for dryland training or team meetings. While available for parties, the building lacks a party room or other amenities that make the pool a success.

8.2.2 Gymnasiums

The only City controlled gymnasium is located at the ORSCC. The gymnasium is 6,588 square feet. It has one full-sized court, two half-courts, and two volleyball nets. The gymnasium has a curtain divider, which allows for two activities to occur simultaneously. This gymnasium is used nearly 100 percent of the time during peak hours.

Gymnasium at ORSCC

The gymnasiums are used for athletics such as basketball, volleyball, gymnastics, yoga, aerobics, and martial arts classes. The gymnasium is also available for rent to community groups. Due to the gym's heavy use, there is little time for drop-in activities, other than limited hours set aside for volleyball and basketball.

The City also has a contract with the LWSD to use many of the Redmond school gymnasiums for programming including: Redmond Middle School, Rose Hill Middle School, Redmond Elementary School, Audubon Elementary School, Rush Elementary School, Rockwell Elementary School, Mann Elementary School, and Einstein Elementary School. The City uses these school gymnasiums to the maximum extent possible. However, the hours available for the City to program at eight school gymnasiums are less than half of the hours available in the Community Center gym, due to school operations and after school activities. Based on the demand for programs, the City needs more gymnasium space.

8.2.3 Facility Condition Assessment

As part of the inventory, it is important to evaluate the condition of Redmond's community centers. Assessments of the building condition were conducted three times in this planning period, including:

- 2009 Recreation Building Design Study (SHKS Architects)
- 2013 Facilities Condition Assessment (Meng)
- 2015 Facilities Strategic Management Plan (Makers Architecture & Urban Design & McKinistry)

A summary of the observed deficiencies (outstanding repairs) and projected renewals (anticipated repairs and systems replacements) are shown in the following exhibit. As renovation projects advance into design work, the cost estimates will be refined.

Exhibit 8.1: Condition of Redmond's Recreation Centers

Pool – 1974
$3.1M Observed Deficiencies
$2.7M in 20 yr. renewals

Senior Center – 1990
$1.5M Observed Def.
$4.4M/20 yr. renewals

Teen Center – 1952
$0.5M Observed Def.
$2M/20 yr. renewals

ORSCC – 1922
$3M Observed Def.
$9M/20 yr. renewals

8.3 Need

Every community has a variety of needs for recreational services that include:

- Health & Wellness
- Social Enrichment & Lifelong Learning
- Social Equity
- Community Safety

Swimming

8.3.1 Health & Wellness

The Parks & Recreation Department provides programs and facilities that improve the overall health and wellness of the community by:

- Providing programming and recreational spaces for people of all abilities, ages, socio-economic backgrounds, and ethnicities,
- Reducing obesity and incidence of chronic disease by providing opportunities to increase rigorous physical activity in a variety of forms,
- Educating people about nutritious food options through programs, classes, and community gardens,
- Fostering overall wellness and healthful habits and engaging in enrichment opportunities that add balance to life.[1]

Adult Softball

Cooking at the Teen Center

The National Recreation and Parks Association studied the benefits of recreation programs and facilities on health. Some of the findings include:

- Living close to parks and other recreation facilities is consistently related to higher physical activity levels for both adults and youth.
- Adolescents with easy access to multiple recreation facilities were more physically active and less likely to be overweight or obese than adolescents without access to such facilities.
- Organized park programs and supervision may increase use of parks and playgrounds and may also increase physical activity, particularly among youths.[2]

[1] NRPA Platform on Health & Wellness, 2015. http://www.nrpa.org/About-NRPA/Position-Statements/Role-of-Parks-and-Recreation-on-Health-and-Wellness/

[2] NRPA, http://www.nrpa.org/About-NRPA/Position-Statements/Social-Equity-and-Parks-and-Recreation/

Chapter 8: Recreation

Physical Fitness

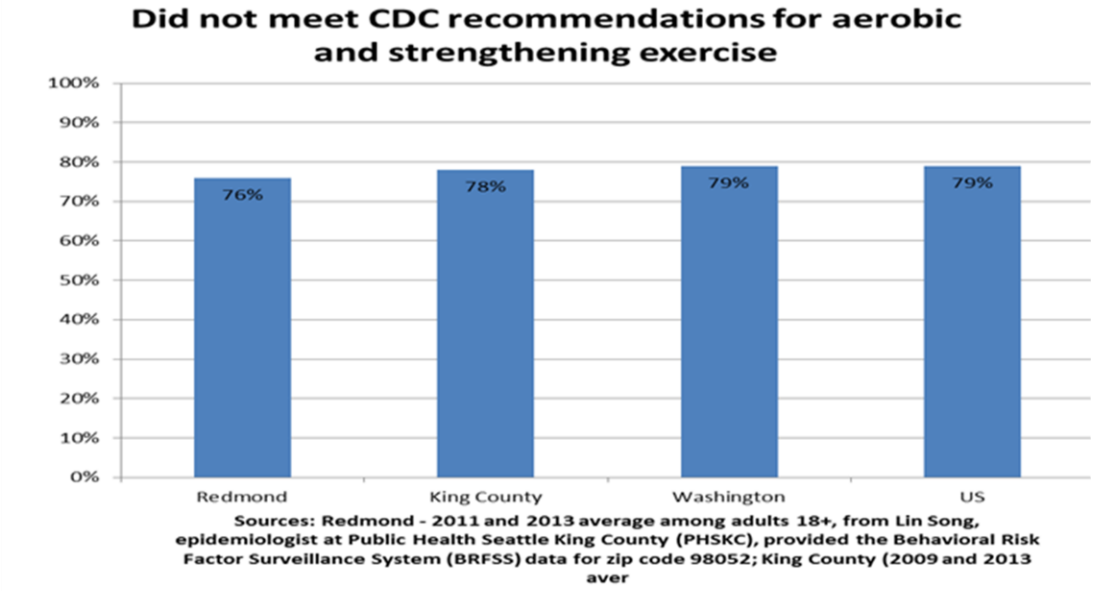
Physical inactivity is a major risk factor for developing coronary artery disease, obesity, high blood pressure, high triglycerides, a low level of HDL ("good") cholesterol and diabetes. People of all ages need physical activity, which also provides the benefits of remaining mobile, flexible and maintaining or improving cognitive abilities.

In addition, Public Health Seattle - King County produced Health Assessment data showing that 41 percent of Redmond residents are overweight or obese.[3]

Mental Health

The various studies document the positive impacts that recreation can have on mental health such as reducing depression, relieving stress, and helping people to feel better about both their surroundings and themselves.[4] Rest, relaxation and revitalization through recreation activity are essential to managing stress in today's busy and demanding world. Positive and enjoyable recreation experiences whether they are fitness related or not, can decrease stress, anxiety and psychological tensions.

Exhibit 8.2: Exercise Frequency by Redmond Residents



Source: PHSKC, 2015. CDC, 2016.
CDC Recommendations for adults: 2 hours and 30 minutes (150 minutes) of moderate-intensity aerobic activity (i.e., brisk walking)

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[3] Ibid.
[4] State of California, 2005. The Health and Social Benefits of Recreation, An Element of the California Outdoor Recreation Planning Program.

8.3.2 Social Enrichment & Lifelong Learning

Social Enrichment

Many people use City recreation programs as a way to socialize and meet new people. These relationships help build our community and provide vital energy to our community members. Parks and recreation opportunities encourage citizens to be engaged in their communities and families. Recreation activities promote feelings of loyalty, trust, harmony, teamwork and goodwill, which can improve existing relationships and help grow new ones. Recreation activities provide socialization opportunities and help keep seniors and disabled people of all ages active in the community, who are often cut off from the community mainstream.

Redmond is growing more diverse every year with people moving to the area from all regions of the world. Recreational opportunities provide a means for social interaction that can help to break down the barriers of unfamiliarity, fear and isolation. In addition, programs can improve cultural awareness by celebrating various holidays and traditions through events and programming.

Participation in recreation activities also promotes volunteerism. Park and recreation agencies rely on volunteers to ensure the delivery of programs and services.

"Their potential for physical, social, and mental well-being throughout the life course and to participate in society, while providing them with adequate protection, security and care when they

(http://www.who.int/ageing/active_ageing/en/)

Lifelong Learning

Recreational activities have also been shown to have a positive effect on learning and many recreation programs are educational in nature. Programs often provide opportunities for people to learn to act fairly, plan proactively, and develop a moral code of behavior. These activities can enhance cognitive and motor skills. Specific lifelong learning programs can provide benefits such as:

- Higher levels of social and civic engagement
- Better health
- Increased self-esteem and self-efficacy, sense of agency and confidence
- Greater resilience in the face of crisis
- Less depression
- Additional income over time[5]

[5] Springer, Dordrecht, 2012. David Aspin, Judith Chapman, Karen Evans and Richard Bagnall (eds.) Second International Handbook of Lifelong Learning. 'Is lifelong learning making a difference? Research-based evidence on the impact of adult learning',
John Field.

8.3.3 Social Equity

Provide equal access to parks and recreation and actively cultivate community ties through programs and services, making communities livable and desirable. Social equity assures that all populations within a community are served and all benefit from improvement of mental and physical health, realize measurable decrease in rates of crime and other detrimental activities, and have access to a social network to support them through life.[6]

Teen Center Programs Provide Leadership Skills and new opportunities for teens

8.3.4 Community Safety

Recreation programs can help keep children on the right track. Working parents and single parents need assistance with childcare after school and during the summer. Studies show greater instances of truancy, dropping out of school, drug abuse, and depression among children who come home to an empty house. Recreation programs help provide an outlet for youth by providing after-school activities, social interactions, skill development, and education about real-world issues, and conflict management skills.[7] Participating in recreation activities helps develop our youth and deters them from negative behaviors.[8] Community leaders nationwide believe that recreation areas and programs have a direct effect on reducing crime and juvenile delinquency in their communities.

[6] NRPA Platform on Social Equity, 2015. http://www.nrpa.org/About-NRPA/Impacting-Communities/Social-Equity/
[7] Pennsylvania State University, 1992. The Benefits of Local Recreation and Park Services - A Nationwide Study of the Perceptions of the American Public.
[8] State of California, 2005. The Health and Social Benefits of Recreation: An Element of the California Outdoor Recreation Planning Program.

8.4 Demand

The demand for recreation programs and events can be tracked by participant registration, event attendance and feedback from participants, survey results, and input from citizen committees. The data is described separately for programs and capital facilities.

Programs

Recreation programming can include classes in a variety of forms including fitness and exercise, social, hobbies, educational and related summer camps. There is considerable market potential for recreation programs in the area, with the most interest in recreational programs such as swimming, weight lifting, aerobics, and yoga.

Exhibit 8.3: Market Potential Index for Adult Participation in Activities, City of Redmond

Adult Participated In	Expected Number Of Adults	Percent of Population	Market Potential Index as Compared to the National Number of 100 (MPI)
Aerobics	6,047	13.9%	139
Basketball	4,932	11.3%	121
Jogging/Running	7,824	18.0%	168
Pilates	2,066	4.7%	143
Swimming	10,745	24.7%	127
Volleyball	1,862	4.3%	122
Walking for Exercise	15,433	35.4%	119
Weight Lifting	7,698	17.7%	149
Yoga	4,327	9.9%	169

Expected # of Adults: Number of adults, 18 years of age and older, participating in the activity.
Percent of Populations: Percent of the City of Redmond that participates in the activity.

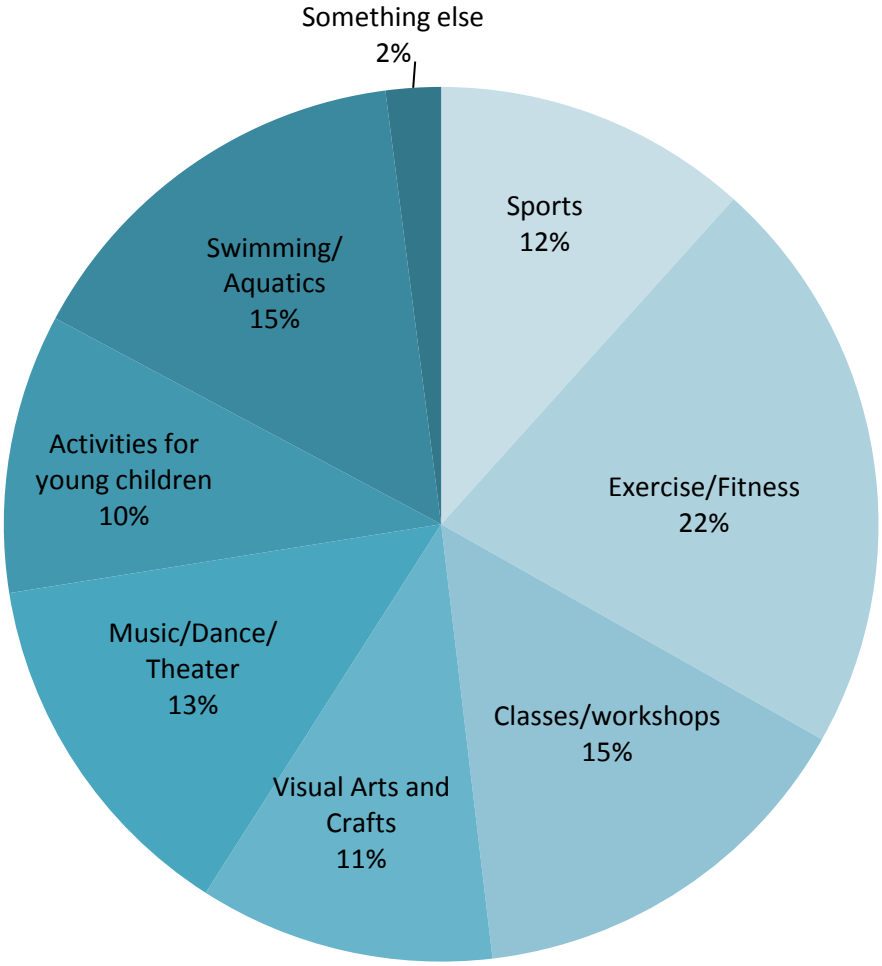
Source: 2013 Recreation Buildings Master Plan, City of Redmond

These market trends were re-affirmed with a City of Redmond statistically valid survey conducted for the purposes of this plan in 2015.[9]

The amenities that respondents feel are most needed in Redmond are:

- Exercise and fitness,
- Indoor swimming and aquatic center, and
- Classes and workshops.

Exhibit 8.4: 2015 Survey Data - Demand for Recreation by Type



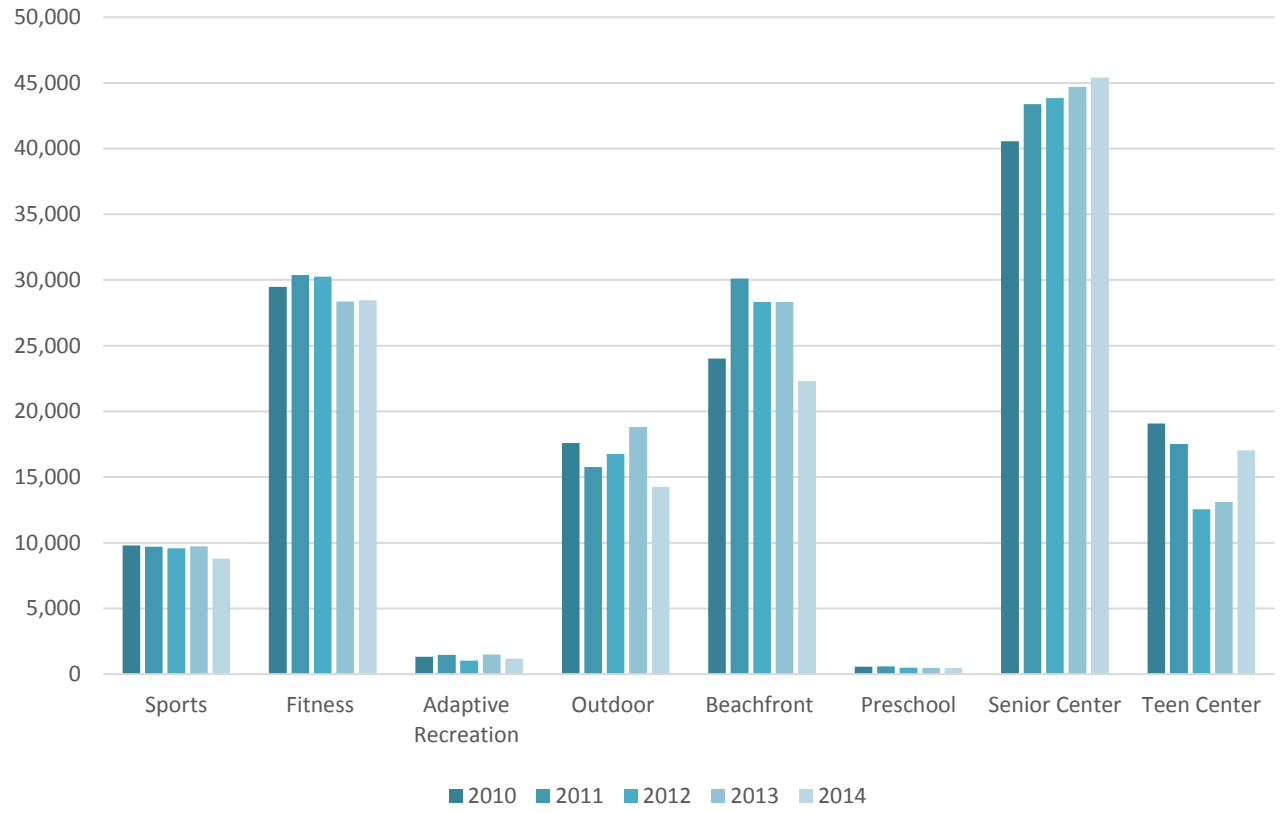
Source: COR PARCC Plan Survey 2015

[99] 2015, EMC Research. 2015 PARCC Plan Survey.

Chapter 8: Recreation

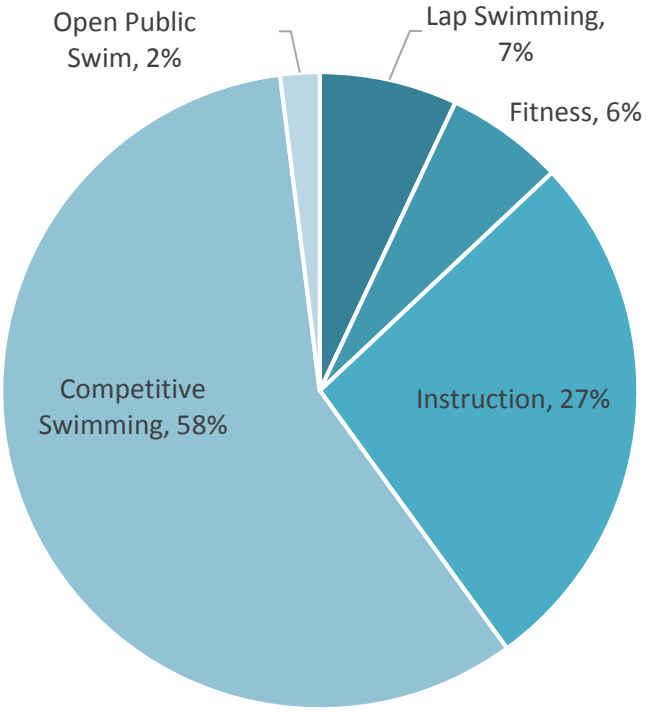
The trends in people participating in Redmond's recreation programs, drop in activities, and partner leagues since 2010 are shown in the following exhibit.

Exhibit 8.5: Trends in Recreation Programming & Drop In Activities



The Redmond Pool is operated by WAVE Aquatics, who reports more than 40,500 visits per year, 90 percent of which are by residents of Redmond. WAVE schedules the pool and manages all programming at the pool. The following exhibit shows how the pool is used:

Exhibit 8.6: Trends in Pool Use

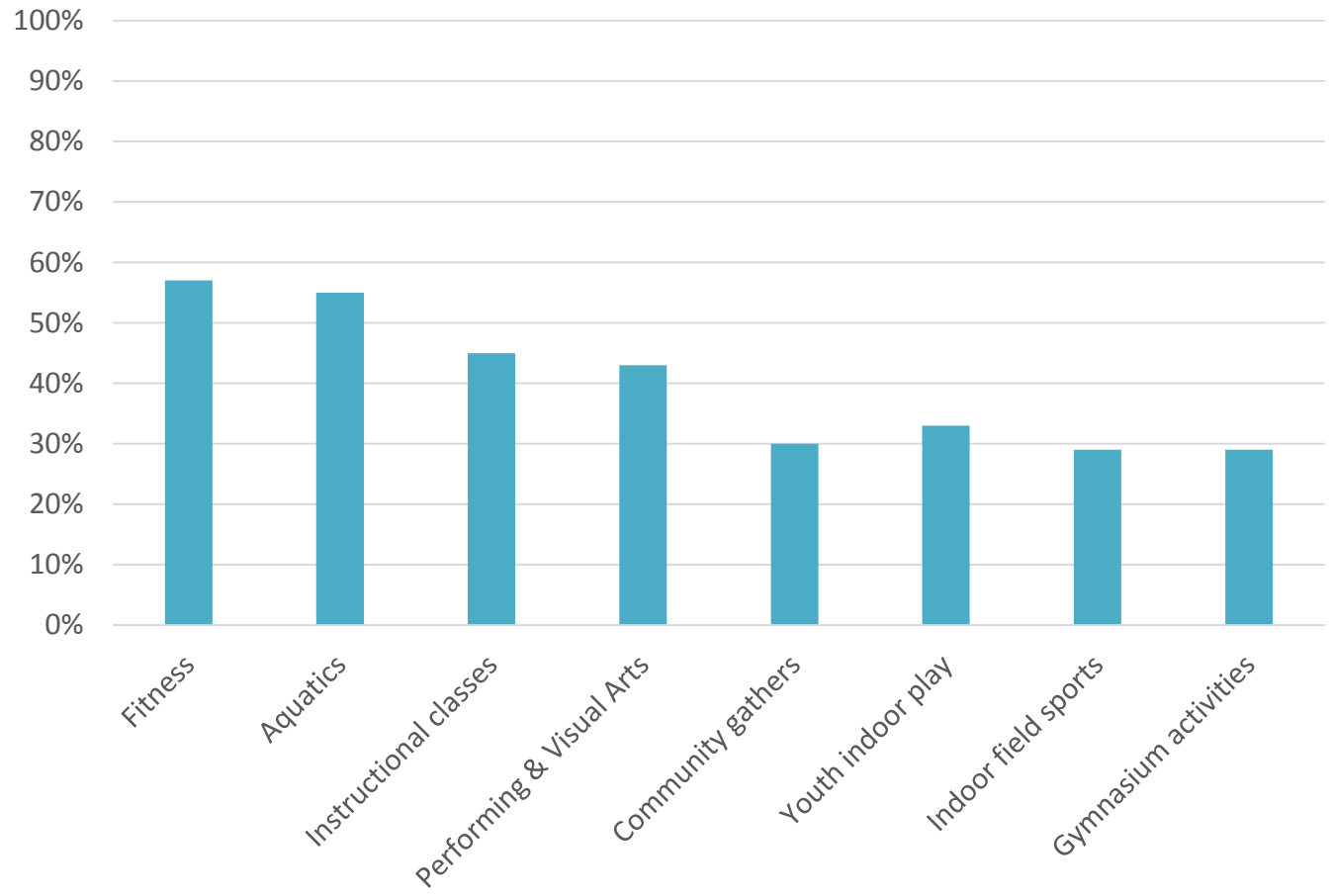


Of the 23,500 competitive swimmers, 5,700 are part of high school swim teams. Swim instruction makes up 62% of the revenue and has a long wait list.

Chapter 8: Recreation

As part of a survey conducted as part of the Recreation Buildings Design Study in 2009 the following types of recreation were prioritized for indoor recreational facilities.

Exhibit 8.7: Survey Data: Prioritize indoor recreational amenities that your household would use

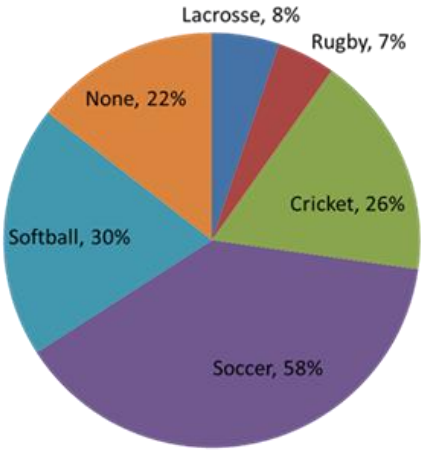


Demand for Facilities

In 2015, the department conducted a statistically valid survey of Redmond residents to evaluate satisfaction with and demand for recreational programs.[10]

- More than 40 percent of households said they have used a City recreation facility or program in the past year.
- Approximately 24 percent of respondents use indoor recreational facilities at least once a week.
- 73 percent of people are satisfied with Redmond's indoor recreational facilities.
- There is high demand for soccer, softball and cricket.

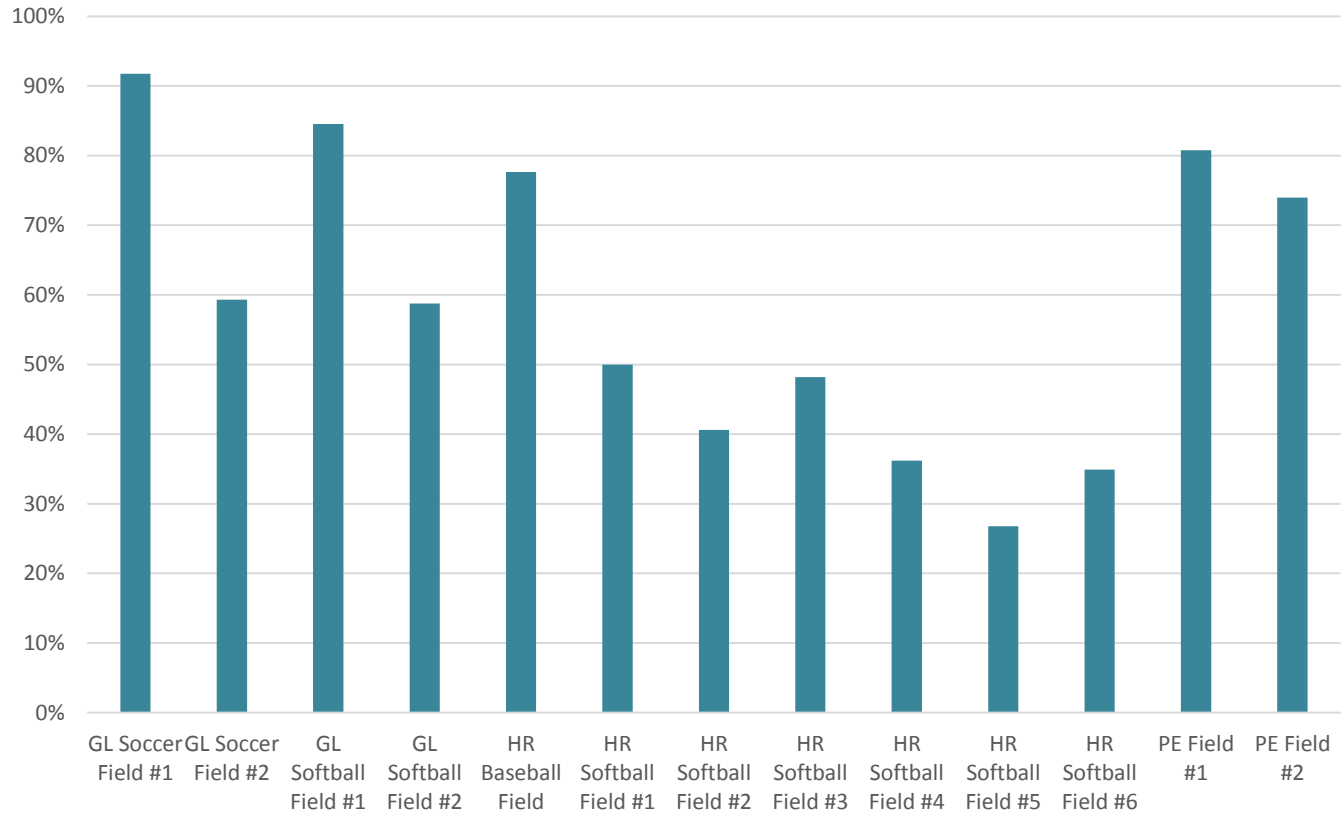
Exhibit 8.8: Demand for Sports Fields by Type



In addition to tracking the demand for specific programs, it is important to look at facility as a whole, because facilities provide space for programmed and un-programmed activities, as well as rental space. When evaluating how much a facility is used, we refer to its capacity, which means how many hours of activity can the facility accommodate in a year. For example, if a facility is available for use 1,000 hours a year and is used 800 hours a year, then it is at 80 percent capacity.

[10] 2015, EMC Research.

Exhibit 8.9: Percent of use of sports fields



** GL – Grass Lawn, HR – Hartman, PE - Perrigo*

Community Centers

During peak times, afternoons, evenings, and weekends, the three community centers are near capacity. There are also limitations to use of some rooms while others are in use due to poor acoustics or ventilation or other amenities such as access to water.

The Old Redmond Schoolhouse Community Center provides space for a range of activities both on-going and occasional including a variety of classes - fitness, social, hobbies, arts and day camps. The rooms are often rented to the community for things such as a church, a childcare facility, and special events. There are eight community groups that have a long standing history of renting and/or a significant amount of rental space under contract in the Old Redmond Schoolhouse regularly and can't afford other available rental facilities, such as at hotels. One room is designated for the Redmond Historical Society, which also provides a free exhibition space, library and public programming to the community. This is the main facility where fitness programs are offered. However, there is not adequate ventilation and there are no locker rooms available at this building.

The Senior Center and Teen Center are near capacity and require some building modifications, renovations and expansion to meet current needs and use spaces to their highest and best use. For example, seniors use the large auditorium for dance and fitness as there is not another fitness room available. At the teen center, there is a need for a larger kitchen, to repurpose outdated spaces like the computer lab and dark room, and to improve the location of the welcome desk and the line of sight throughout the building for staff.

The pool primarily serves the needs of lap swimming and swim lessons. Lanes are over-crowded for team practices and meets. Learn to swim classes are significantly over-subscribed and multi-year wait lists are common. The pool deck is small making spectator seating insufficient. Access for the disabled is compromised in several places. There are no facilities for parties, team meetings or dry-land training. Some additional amenities like these can help offset costs of such a facility.

8.5 Level of Service

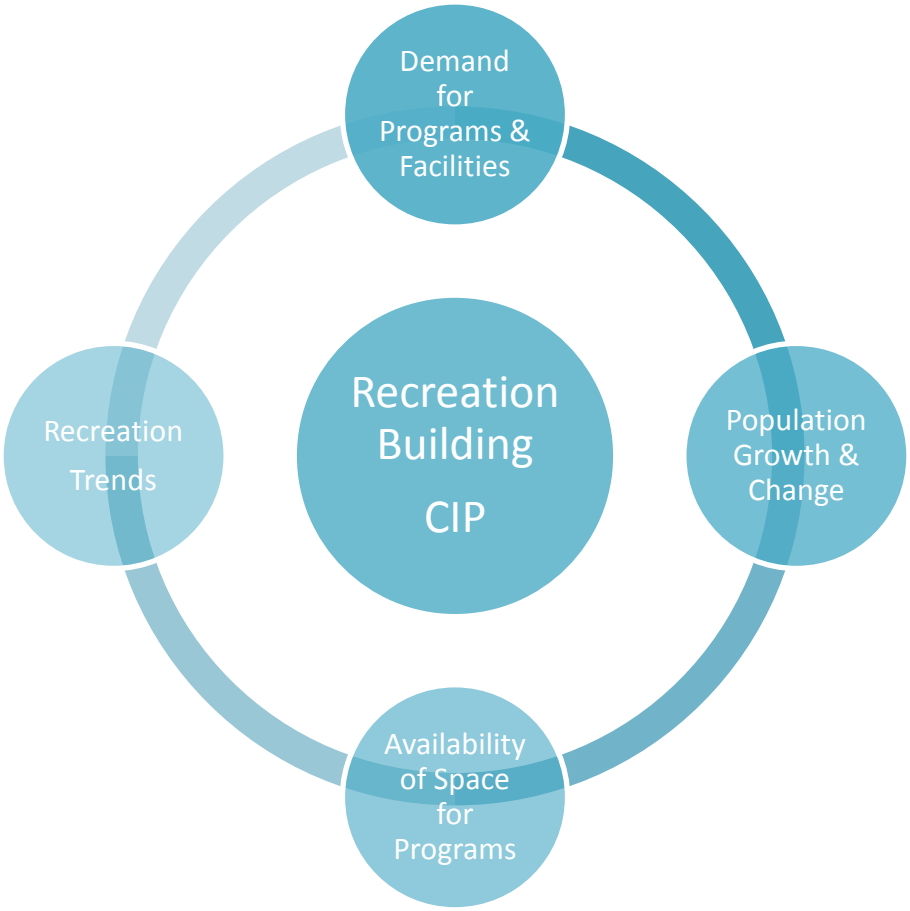
One of the most direct ways to determine the need for additional or modified facilities is through a level of service analysis.

Methodology

The recreation level of service is a qualitative evaluation of the following data:

- Existing registration data
- Availability of space (both city and partner spaces)
- Trends in programs, such as new activities that are not offered
- Demand for programs, including wait lists and declining registrations
- Population and demographic changes
- Availability of similar programs by other organizations nearby

Exhibit 8.10: Recreation Level of Service Methodology



Results

After evaluating registration data, trends, demand, and population and demographic changes, each program administrator projected program participation through 2022. These projections may change in the next two years after the City fully understands the status of the community center and pool.

Exhibit 8.11: Trends & Projected Number of Participants in Programs

Year	Exercise	Recreation	Special Events*	Arts Program**	Total People
Actual 2009	15,686	37,690	13,400	4,500	**113,279**
Projected 2016	20,104	47,002	16,598	5,373	**151,577**
Actual Average 2010-2015	38,907	104,507	27,660	4,542	**171,074**
Projected 2022* **	40,770	109,733	33,192	6,391	**190,086**

** Community Events include Derby Days, So Bazaar and Redmond Lights. So Bazaar began in 2013.*
*** Arts programs are city produced arts performances and community engagement activities not including public art exhibits and art season grant partnerships.*

Exercise numbers have increased, because in 2010, the City took ownership of the Redmond Pool and in 2013, the City started a new fitness program and began offering running races, spinning classes, yoga and other fitness programs. The projections for the exercise programs are not proposed to increase significantly based on the limited additional capacity available at the pool and community center.

The recreation program also grew significantly over the past five years, with the addition of many new programs at the teen and senior centers, which almost doubled attendance in programs. The popular equestrian programming at Farrel-McWhirter Park is limited due to the capacity for workload of the equine herd.

The arts program is projected to grow with the opening of Downtown Park as a venue, growth of existing programs and partnerships with local arts organizations, and changing the model for arts education through a potential partnership with LWSD.

Community events such as Derby Days, Redmond Lights, and So Bazaar have the opportunity to grow through the opening of a new venue, Downtown Park in 2018, adding a night to Redmond Lights, and partnerships that add resources to these events.

Exhibit 8.12: Level of Service Results

Trends & Demand	Availability of Space (both city and partner spaces)	Outcomes
Exercise increased 75%	Exercise and recreation may stagnate or decrease if space in the ORSCC is lost and due to growth of programs. Additional aquatics facilities are needed.	Need for fitness, aquatics and community rental spaces.
Recreation programs increased 65%	Rooms for general recreation classes and community rentals may stagnate or decrease if space in the ORSCC is lost.	Need for classrooms and community rental spaces.
Arts programs stayed the same	Arts programs could grow substantially with indoor venues. Currently all arts programming is outdoors and limited to a 5 month season. High demand for more arts.	Need for indoor cultural arts facility.
Events increased 100%	Community events need larger spaces or more spaces that can be used in a hub and spoke layout. High demand for more events.	The new Downtown Park will help fulfill that need.

8.6 Implementation

The implementation steps for capital projects include:

- Adding capital projects to the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) list with an estimated date of implementation and cost,
- Completing any planning level studies for the project that will be necessary for further cost estimating and fund raising,
- Identify funding for the project,
- Acquire or gain access to land necessary for the project
- Design and permit the project,
- Construct the project.

8.6.1 Developing Capital Project List

Capital projects were identified through the level of service analysis, the comprehensive planning policies, budgeting by Priorities goals, and the public process for this plan. Capital projects are projects that cost more than $25,000 that can be appreciated over time and meet at least one of the following criteria:

- New facility or increases square footage of an existing facility
- Changes the function of a facility
- Increased the feasibility of a facility (i.e.; capacity).
- The following is a summary of the proposed arts CIP projects.

The following projects were recommended in the 2011 Recreation Buildings Design Study and 2014 Recreation Building Master Plan. However, the Parks and Trails Commission and City Council did not come to a consensus or final recommendation on the approach to move forward with. In 2016, Council approved a community outreach project to share the information from these two studies and the ongoing Facilities Strategic Management Plan to gain consensus about the future of Redmond's community centers. At that end of that project, this capital improvement plan may need to be updated.

Indoor Recreation and Aquatic Center

Currently, the City does not have a fitness center. The Community Center and Senior Center provide some fitness classes in classrooms without fixed equipment. There is also a need for more gymnasium space immediately for a variety of uses from organized team sports to larger fitness classes. There is strong demand for fixed fitness equipment and programming for people of all ages, a walking track and an aquatics center.

An example of a warm therapy and instructional pool with wide handicap ramp in Chapel Hill, NC.

Although community members have access to the Redmond Pool; the pool is poor condition and does not meet the needs of the community. The pool requires significant investment to keep the pool operational and meeting regulatory standards. Additional demands for the pool include larger deck space, leisure pool, a therapy pool with ADA access, classroom and party room space, family change rooms, a meeting room and more office and storage space.

The newly constructed Grumbacher Sports and Fitness Center in York, Pennsylvania is an example of a competitive 25-yard lap pool with sufficient bleachers and deck space.

As a result of public engagement, a market analysis, and facility condition assessment, the consultants from the Recreation Buildings Design Study recommended a new fitness and aquatic center with the following amenities to meet these demands:

- Gymnasium with multiple courts and partitions
- Fitness equipment (free weights and other strength training equipment, aerobic exercise machines)
- Indoor walking track
- Fitness classrooms with appropriate flooring, mirrors, sound system, ventilation, and other amenities
- Locker rooms with showers
- General recreation classrooms and meeting rooms
- Childcare
- Indoor play area
- Café and general meeting space
- Competitive style lap pool with at least 6 lanes
- Children's play pool
- Therapy pool

An example of a modern fitness equipment room.

The center should accommodate people of all ages and ability levels, so families can go together and seniors can also benefit from the amenities (fitness and more). The community's preference was to locate the

facility in downtown to have access to transit and walking paths and have ample parking.

Redevelop Community Center

During the Recreation Building Design Study, it was recommended that a major overhaul of the Community Center would not be the best alternative considering the limitations of its historical character, land availability for expansion, and the cost of rehabilitation. Therefore, it is likely that additional new space will be needed in the future for at least some of the recreation programs, if not all. There is a growing demand for artist studios and non-profit organization office space in such a building, if the City does not continue to use the building for recreation and LWSD extends the City a lease.

Renovate Teen Center

The Recreation Building Design Study recommended that renovating and expanding the Teen Center is the best alternative, because of the ideal location of the Teen Center, teens are attracted to the funky character of the building and the significance of the building, as the first firehouse and later as city hall. However, the 2015 Recreation Buildings Master Plan recommended that a new teen center be constructed, likely on a separate site, in order to use the current property for its highest and best use. The community needs to decide on the approach, renovate the existing building or build a new teen center.

A number of potential capital improvements were recommended for the building, including improved HVAC systems and insulation, improved office conditions, exterior stucco repair, replacement of windows, repair of leaks in the hose drying tower, additional restrooms facilities, and expansion of the kitchen and computer room. New amenities sought for this space by users include new outdoor active recreation facilities.

Senior Center Projects

The Recreation Building Design Study confirmed that the Senior Center is in good shape. A few potential capital improvements were recommended for the building, including repairs to the roof, greenhouse, exterior roof and building membrane, and interior movable partitions. There is demand for some new amenities at the Senior Center, some are program related and others are for drop-in, social uses, including fitness classroom space and equipment, a larger café area and computer area, and more storage.

Satellite Community & Recreation Center

One of the fastest growing neighborhoods in the City is Overlake. The neighborhood is already the largest employment center in the city and is projected to move from the third largest residential neighborhood in the City to the first by 2020. Community members recognize this and have requested a satellite community center and

recreation facility in the neighborhood as it grows. Overlake Village, the residential urban center, is located at the southern tip of the neighborhood, far from Downtown, making use of Downtown recreation centers unlikely for this planned pedestrian oriented community. This center is likely to include a gymnasium, fitness rooms, community meeting rooms, a general social living room area and other amenities. This could be a stand-alone facility or a partnership with a developer or another jurisdiction. It is estimated that the building would be approximately 20,000 square feet.

8.6.2 Prioritizing CIP Projects

Capital projects within parks were evaluated in the CIP Prioritization Process as shown in Chapter 10, the Capital Improvement Program. Capital projects relating to buildings are prioritized with all other city buildings in the Facilities Assessment Project and the Capital Improvement Strategy.

Appendix 8 A: Policies

The following is a compilation of policies from all elements of the City Comprehensive Plan that are related to Recreation. Policies are arranged by the element name under which they appear in the Comprehensive Plan.

Framework Policies

FW-23 Promote an economically healthy Downtown that is unique, attractive and offers a variety of retail, office, service, residential, cultural, and recreational opportunities.

Community Character Policies

CC-5 Continue to provide community gathering places in recreation facilities and park sites throughout the city and encourage development of new community gathering places, including in the Downtown and Overlake neighborhoods.

CC-11 Encourage and support a wide variety of community festivals or events, such as Derby Days and Redmond Lights, reflecting the diversity, heritage and cultural traditions of the Redmond community.

CC-12 Facilitate the development of a diverse set of recreational and cultural programs that celebrate Redmond's heritage and cultural diversity, such as:

- Visual, literary and performing arts;
- A historical society; and
- An active parks and recreation program.

Economic Vitality Policies

EV-20 Implement, in conjunction with business, education and other community partners, the Strategic Plan for Economic Development to:

- Recognize that a successful community requires a strong local and regional economy;
- Identify actions to take to develop a sustainable local economy;
- Identify strategies to retain existing businesses and help them succeed;
- Increase the awareness of Redmond as a desirable business location by including a city marketing plan which focuses on the assets of the city, the types of businesses to market to, and the marketing strategies to utilize;
- Preserve existing and recruit new jobs within the Target Industry Clusters as identified in the Strategic Plan, which include:
  - Software and Information Technology,
  - Retail and Tourism,
  - Avionics and Homeland Defense,
  - Renewable Energy/Clean Technology, and

    - Emerging Industries and Entrepreneurs.
- Identify methods to attract additional knowledge-based businesses and the skilled employees to serve those businesses;
- Identify, preserve, promote and enhance educational, environmental, cultural and social qualities within Redmond that will be attractive to the future workforce; and
- Identify regional and national economic development programs and the means to access their resources for the city.

Pars, Arts, Recreation, Culture and Conservation Policies

PR-35 Provide comprehensive and quality recreation, arts, social enrichment, sports, and fitness programs for the community that are:

a) Enriching;
b) Affordable;
c) Suitable for all age groups;
d) Inclusive;
e) Community focused; and
f) Offered at a variety of locations in the city, throughout the year.

PR-36 Foster a healthy community by providing active recreation and educational programming that emphasizes access to a variety of fitness programs, and reduces barriers to participation through means such as beginner level and drop-in classes.

PR-37 Partner with and encourage businesses and community organizations to provide programming and community events that expand recreation opportunities.

PR-38 Provide educational and hands-on recreational opportunities that explore the history of Redmond through historic parks, farms, structures, artifacts, natural environment and cultural life.

PR-39 Continue to give those who live or work in Redmond priority in registering for parks and recreation programs and in renting facilities.

PR-40 Develop an understanding of the cultural and linguistic diversity in the community, and respond with appropriate programming, services, and accompanying communications and marketing materials.

PR-41 Provide a variety of recreational programs that meet the community's demands for swimming and aquatic activities, dance and movement, gymnasium-based sports, and other activities suitable for a recreation and aquatics center.

PR-42 Allow concessions within parks where such uses support the enjoyment of the park and do not have adverse effects on neighboring property.

Urban Centers Policies

UC-19 Encourage new development to incorporate recreational areas and open space for use by residents, employees and visitors.

UC-20 Size and design plazas and open spaces to meet the needs of those who live, work, and shop in the area. Include among the facilities a place to gather, rest, eat, and engage in active recreational activities that do not require large amounts of space. Provide trees and places for shade and relief.

DT-7 Plan for and improve the Redmond Central Connector within the Downtown in order to:

- Provide for a continuous regional trail, open spaces and light rail;
- Improve opportunities for and access to retail and cultural activities;
- Link the north and south parts of the Downtown through a variety of multimodal connections, including but not limited to woonerfs, mid-block paths, local streets with pedestrian and bicycle facilities and arterials;
- Improve its aesthetic appeal through enhancements, such as trees, landscaping, plazas, and gathering places for enjoyment of visual or performing art;
- Honor Redmond's history as a small rural town, including the function of the former railroad, as part of improvements within the right-of-way;
- Ensure through development of specific design guidelines that improvements within and adjacent to the Redmond Central Connector relate to and contribute to the character and function of the variety of adjoining zones, particularly Old Town; and
- Achieve the goals of the Redmond Central Connector Master Plan.

DT-12 Reinforce the Downtown as Redmond's primary location for civic places, such as the Saturday Market, the Old Redmond Schoolhouse Community Center, the Old Firehouse Teen Center, the City Hall campus, and cultural or educational facilities, that are a focus for activity.

DT-15 Plan and provide for the changing recreational needs of the Downtown through remodeling of existing park, trail and recreational facilities and planning for new facilities, such as considering a new community fitness and aquatics center, more trails, and increased opportunities for the arts in Downtown.

DT-19 Encourage and support events, such as cycling-related activities and art and music programs, that attract people to the Downtown, particularly Old Town and Town Center.

OV-41 Monitor the need for the development of civic facilities, such as a community center. Work with future residents and employees of the area to identify needed services. Consider locating a police substation in Overlake Village as part of a larger civic facility.

Chapter 9: Arts & Culture

The Redmond Arts Program provides public art, arts programming and events, and engages in local partnerships to help build a community that is inspired and connected by arts and culture.

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9.0 Introduction

Visual Art includes:
- *Sculpture*
- *Drawings and paintings*
- *Mosaics and murals*
- *Fine art crafts*
- *Mixed media*
- *Multimedia and digital works*
- *Photography*
- *Earthworks & environmental artworks*
- *Monuments*
- *Decorative, ornamental, or functional elements designed by an artist*

Art Platforms includes:
- *Signature commissioned art*
- *Art in the pedestrian experience*
- *Artist-in-Residence*
- *Temporary/Ephemeral*
- *Process/Performance-based*
- *Interactive Technology*

Culture can include:
- *Heritage*
- *Ethnic diversity*
- *Values shared by society*
- *Intellectual and artistic activity*
- *And more…*

The Parks and Recreation Department provides arts and cultural programming through the Parks Planning and Cultural Services Division, Recreation Division and the Redmond Arts and Culture Commission. Arts programming is offered as part of the City's special events, as well as through partnerships with local arts, culture, and historical organizations.

Art classes are offered, including visual art, music lessons, dance classes, and summer camps. Arts venues, work spaces and performance stages are provided at the Old Redmond Schoolhouse Community Center (ORSCC), the Redmond Senior Center (RSC), and the Old Firehouse Teen Center. Like other recreation programs, the arts are offered as a part of a broad set of classes and programs to enrich the lives of Redmond residents.

The Redmond Arts and Culture Commission recommends public art and community arts programs including performing arts, literary arts, and more. These programs are then developed and produced by the department.

The Parks and Recreation Department also produces several annual and special community events. These events are intended to connect and inspire people, activate the City's urban centers (Downtown and Overlake) and catalyze local businesses. Annual events that draw broad audiences include Derby Days, Redmond Lights and So Bazaar Night Market. Derby Days is traditional summer event founded in 1940 as a community bicycle race that raised funds for charity. Redmond Lights celebrates various cultures' winter traditions through light, music, performance and art. So Bazaar Night Market is an arts-focused summer night market that is targeted to attract the Redmond workforce and young adult population to Redmond and entice more people to live in Redmond.

Other programming varies year-to-year based on themes proposed by the Arts and Culture Commission, special occasions, or unique opportunities. Examples include programming of the Moving Art Center in 2015 with a series of block parties called "In Real Life", a weekend of local theatre performances called "Acts Out", a spring event inspired by an artist-in-residence called "Recipe for Love", and an indoor performing arts series that included partnering with local businesses that had empty storefronts to host musical performances called "Cre8tiveZoo".

Chapter 9: Arts & Culture

9.0.1 Planning

In recent years, Redmond has seen steady population growth, welcomed a diversifying global workforce attracted by robust technology businesses, and garnered a reputation for innovation in digital arts, large-scale outdoor cultural festivals, and a high quality of life. The City's 2010 Parks, Art, Recreation, Culture, and Conservation (PARCC) Plan includes planning policies related to encouraging the development of arts and cultural facilities to accommodate these changes within the community. Since that PARCC Plan update six years ago, the City has produced three master plans in an effort to guide the development of the Arts and Culture Program over the next 20 years and to achieve several citywide goals in both urban centers:

- Attract and retain a talented global workforce
- Maintain and improve Redmond's quality of life by providing amenities that make the city a great place to live
- Improve vibrancy and vitality of Redmond's two urban centers, Downtown and Overlake
- Establish a cultural Identity for Redmond

These three master plans include:

- **Downtown Cultural Corridor Master Plan** (2013), to encourage the development of the Cleveland Streetscape and Couplet Conversion projects by suggesting art experiences as key elements of the great streets strategy.

- **Cultural Facilities Feasibility Study** (2015), to address whether the Redmond market can support a cultural facility, and if so, determine the type of cultural infrastructure that will best serve the Redmond community and accommodate future growth.

- **Redmond Public Art Plan** (2016) to articulate a public art plan vision and implementation plan for the period of 2016 to 2030, including four overarching themes for artistic exploration that focus on the built and natural environment, cultural diversity of the Redmond community, technology, and the power of placemaking.

Chapter 9: Arts & Culture

Downtown Cultural Corridor Master Plan (2013)

The purpose of the Downtown Cultural Corridor Master Plan is to support the development of the Cleveland Streetscape and Couplet Conversion projects by suggesting art experiences as key elements of the great streets strategy. Cleveland Street was designed as the "main street" for Downtown Redmond, and the City developed a concept of "great streets" as an important strategy to achieve this vision. This strategy includes Downtown streets that contribute to and reinforce the Couplet Corridor as a destination and the heart of Downtown by creating economically vibrant and pedestrian supportive streets.

Downtown Cultural Corridor: Planning for a Great Street, a memorable destination, and a first rate arts town

The larger purpose of this plan is to advance the notion of a "Cultural Corridor," which will ultimately strengthen Redmond's reputation as an inventive and diverse community because of the ongoing opportunities in the cultural arts based on three key themes from the 2009 Arts Commission Strategic Plan:

- Create places for art
- Nurture the arts in our community
- Make arts accessible for everyone

Proposals within the plan included:

- Providing platforms for art in the Downtown Cultural Corridor. These are places for visual and performing arts that range from an opportunity to display art on the side of building to a permanent indoor cultural arts facility.
- Create destination quality art works that are integrated into the high quality urban design of Downtown.
- Bring more music, concerts, and interactive art to Downtown.
- Enhance Redmond's creative economy by providing affordable homes and studio spaces for artists.
- Anchor a cultural institution.

Many of these goals are being incorporated into Comprehensive Plan policies and implementation steps within this plan.

Cultural Facilities Feasibility Study (2016)

During 2015, a comprehensive Cultural Facilities Feasibility Study was conducted to address whether the Redmond market can support a cultural facility, and if so, determine the type of cultural infrastructure that will best serve the Redmond community and accommodate future growth. The study included a needs assessment, market and gap analysis, facility and site assessment, business and operating plan, and recommendations for next steps. The key elements of the study are summarized as follows.

Chapter 9: Arts & Culture

Proposed Multi-Purpose Cultural Center Elments

Professional Performance

Community group use

Art installations

Needs Assessment: Redmond-area residents report strong interest in arts and culture activities, and show very high demand potential for arts and culture attendance based on demographic and psychographic indicators. However, many residents report going into Seattle to experience arts and culture, not thinking of Redmond as a place for these activities. The dearth of purpose-built arts and culture facilities in Redmond contributes to this perception.

Market Analysis: An examination of consumer preferences for households in the market area revealed that the Redmond area is a strong market for cultural consumption relative to the U.S., particularly those without children and empty-nesters. In the primary market area, during a single year:

- An estimated 91% of households will "Go to a Music/Dance Performance."
- An estimated 65% of households will "Go to a Museum."
- An estimated 60% of households will "Go to Live Theatre."

Gap Analysis: The comprehensive Gap Analysis of supply and demand for arts and culture activities and venues in the Redmond area provided further specificity in regard to potential content, building form and location, and cultural policies that will ensure success for a new initiative. The recommendations included:

- Program priorities including film, contemporary music, and informal arts and culture activities.
- Develop an innovative, non-traditional, multipurpose performance venue to accommodate a wide array of uses and audiences.
- Design the venue to appropriately feature world-class arts activities and civic and social events, and accommodate significant use by local arts and culture groups.
- Continue investment in Redmond's outdoor arts events. Consideration should be given to providing for them through physical infrastructure & support space.

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Facility Model: A state-of-the-art multipurpose cultural center is recommended with flexible performance, exhibition, and arts/education space, ideally located in Downtown Redmond, would address the demands, gaps, and opportunities in Redmond's arts and culture infrastructure. It would include:

- A 300 to 500-seat multi-configuration space;
- A flexible exhibition space to host visual arts and humanities exhibitions as well as events and gatherings;
- A selection of smaller flexible arts spaces to accommodate classes, meetings, and other gatherings;
- A small café and bar; and
- The relevant administrative spaces to support all these activities.

Site Assessment: The building area required for such a cultural center is estimated to be approximately **25,000 gross square feet**. The plan prioritized various types of sites in three neighborhoods within the city, Downtown, Overlake Village, and Southeast Redmond. The Center could be developed as a stand-alone new-construction project, as part of a mixed-use building in partnership with a willing developer, or as an adaptive reuse of an existing building. These options have different cost implications depending on site, condition of existing structures, and other factors.

Business Plan: Once the center is constructed, it is anticipated that its main revenue sources would be ticket revenue from touring performances and exhibitions, space rental revenue, ancillary revenue from concessions and ticketing, and contributed income from a variety of sources. Expenses would be linked to touring programming (e.g. artists' fees, marketing), staff compensation and benefits, administrative overhead, and building occupancy costs (e.g. utilities).

The timeline for implementation of a new cultural center in Redmond will be driven by a number of factors, including the availability of capital funding, the progress of concurrent City building projects, site availability, and the emergence of opportunities to implement the project through strategic public/private partnerships. To move the project ahead in the near term and ensure readiness to act on opportunities as they become available, the following next steps are recommended:

- Identify project champion(s)
- Form a Nonprofit support organization
- Identify a Site
- Complete a Concept Design
- Test Fundraising Feasibility
- Grow arts and culture in Redmond
- Improve the city arts brand and marketing

Chapter 9: Arts & Culture

Redmond Public Art Plan (2016)

During 2015-2016, the Redmond Public Art Plan was produced to articulate a public art plan vision and implementation plan for the period of 2016 to 2030. Known as a national center for technological invention, Redmond embodies the idea that innovation in the arts and creative expressions can nurture and sustain the community. The Plan articulates values, goals, and qualities that guide the achievement of this vision and mission. The Plan coalesces around four overarching themes for artistic exploration that focus on the built and natural environment, cultural diversity of the Redmond community, technology and the power of placemaking.

Background: In 1991, Redmond adopted a Public Art Ordinance, setting the stage for acquiring art for the public realm. The Ordinance was narrowly drawn, restricting the type of art that could be acquired and the type of capital projects that were eligible for inclusion. Over the next 20 years, the number of works in the City's collection grew to include primarily small-scale sculpture and two-dimensional works that grace City Hall and various public buildings. Over the last few years, with greater ambition for the role that art could play to enliven the City, Redmond shifted its approach, embracing active art engagement and contemporary art practice that transformed civic spaces and engaged the community. Over the last few years, the City has increasingly involved artists in the planning and design of critical pieces of infrastructure and community amenities.

Outreach: Over a period of six months in 2015, a public engagement process ensued which helped drive the development of the plan. Staff and consultants met with multiple City departmental representatives, elected officials, community members, stakeholders, and the Redmond Arts and Culture Commission to gather feedback on the future of public art in Redmond. The team also examined other public art models and developed a response tailored specifically to the unique qualities and characteristics of Redmond. The outreach efforts confirmed a city with an appetite for art and culture that is adventurous, soulful and inclusive. In a citywide survey conducted as part of the PARCC Plan, 75 percent of respondents expressed a belief that public art is important and should continue to be funded. The survey also showed that many residents go outside the City for cultural activities and would like the opportunity to have more available locally. Interviews with City leadership revealed a desire for the cultural dimension to be woven throughout and for the arts and culture to be supported and elevated. Given the evolving state of art and culture in Redmond, it became clear that the City is in a unique position to play a pivotal, leadership role in art.

Framework:

Vision: Redmond will be a dynamic city where art is intrinsic to its vibrancy and character.

Goals:

- Creating an exceptional public realm that distinguishes Redmond in the region as a place of innovation and creative energy
- Expressing natural systems and infrastructure through artworks that promote experiential understanding
- Using art to help create 18 hour/day urban centers
- Inspiring and engaging Redmond's increasingly diverse citizenry, strengthening their sense of connection and community.

Implementation Strategies:

Platforms: The Plan describes a variety of commissioning art strategies and opportunities referred to as "platforms" that will result in a dynamic and ever-changing environment. These strategies recognize that in addition to civic buildings, rights-of-way, parks, and trails are key elements of the public realm and places where artists' work and their development process can have a positive and substantial influence. These platforms range from "signature works," defined not by scale but by impact, to highly integrated works resulting from artists serving on collaborative design teams. These works may address the pedestrian experience as well as explore the intersection of art and technology. In addition to permanent works, the Plan recommends a robust program of temporary works involving artists-in-residence, engaging social practice projects, and ephemeral/temporary works based in the city and its natural landscape.

"Leading with Art and Cultural Engagement" (LACE) is a process for identifying and prioritizing the capital projects that should include integrated public art. It recommends broadening the integrated public art program to include Public Works projects and coordinating the prioritization process with the Capital Investment Strategy (CIS) program. The goal is to ensure appropriate funding for meaningful art integration in civic projects that would have the most significant impact in the public realm and for temporary and ephemeral projects that would enliven and enrich the community and demonstrate civic leadership in the arts.

Redmond 2030: The plan includes a detailed list of projects and art opportunities with the scale, budget range, location, and purpose. These proposed projects are grouped in time frames of near, medium and long term and will be carried forward in the Capital Investment Strategy and budgeting processes. Refer to Section 9.6 for the full project listing.

9.1 Goals and Policies

The Arts and Culture Commission recognizes the role of the arts in creating connections and developing community. Policies that inform the Arts and Culture Commission are found in various elements of the Comprehensive Plan and further details can be found in **Chapter 3 Goals and Policies**.

9.1.1 Proposed New Policies

The following policies are recommended Comprehensive Planning policies by the Arts and Culture Commission, based on input from the community survey, conversations with many individuals and arts organizations in the Redmond. These policies are focused on building an integrated PARCC system that:

- Reflects the Department's Mission Statement,
- Exhibits the values of arts and culture and sustainability,
- Addresses the needs of Redmond's fast changing and diverse population, and
- Creates a healthy, connected community.

Chapter 9: Arts & Culture

Policies

A1. Provide sustainable parks, trails and recreation centers that support healthy recreation and community building opportunities, innovative recreation programs, and unique art and cultural experiences that continue to build a high quality of life in Redmond.

A2. Maintain a PARCC Plan that is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, and is flexible in how it addresses:

a. The City's culturally diverse population and recreational needs,
b. Accessibility,
c. Cultural and arts programs, and
d. Parks, trails and recreation levels of service standards.

A5. Provide a vibrant cultural arts program that:

- Builds community character and promotes public participation in the arts;
- Supports Redmond's identity as a diverse, innovative, and intellectual community;
- Strengthens cultural and economic vitality in the urban centers;
- Contributes to the quality of life of residents;
- Attracts and retains people and businesses in Redmond; and
- Activates the public realm with signature art and cultural festivals and events.

Cultural Arts

Redmond is developing a dynamic city where art is intrinsic to its vibrancy and character, where public and private sectors work together to create art and cultural spaces, where the community invests in its artists and arts organizations, and where art education is available to "fill in the gaps" when the public education system is unable to provide such training. Arts and culture contribute significantly to Redmond's quality of life and the character of the community, particularly in the City's identified urban centers of Downtown and Overlake.

Policies:

I1. Support the development of a vibrant and sustainable Downtown Redmond through physical and experiential public art as described in the Master Plan for the Downtown Cultural Corridor.

I2. Develop a program to work with public and private developers to integrate art and cultural spaces into new development using the process proposed in the Public Art Plan, Leading with Arts and Cultural Engagement (LACE).

I3. Encourage City and community investments in artists, nonprofit organizations, creative businesses, and professional presenting arts institutions to strengthen Redmond's cultural and creative sectors.

I4. Support the development of cultural infrastructure and venues such as cultural centers, urban parks, festival streets, and plazas that accommodate diverse cultural activities and anticipate future community growth.

I5. Encourage accessible and inclusive learning environments for artists at all levels and ages throughout the city and actively fill gaps in public art education.

9.2 Inventory

Hunting Fox, Tony Angell, 2010
Municipal Campus

Three Panel Abstraction, Dudley Carter, 2006, Luke McRedmond Landing

The inventory of the arts program includes the public art collection, performing arts spaces, gallery and visual art display spaces, and areas specifically designated for artmaking.

9.2.1 Public Art Collection

The Redmond's public art includes permanent art owned by the City – both two-dimensional portable art and integrated permanent sculpture, art on loan to the City by private and corporate collections, and temporary public art exhibitions contracted for limited periods of time.

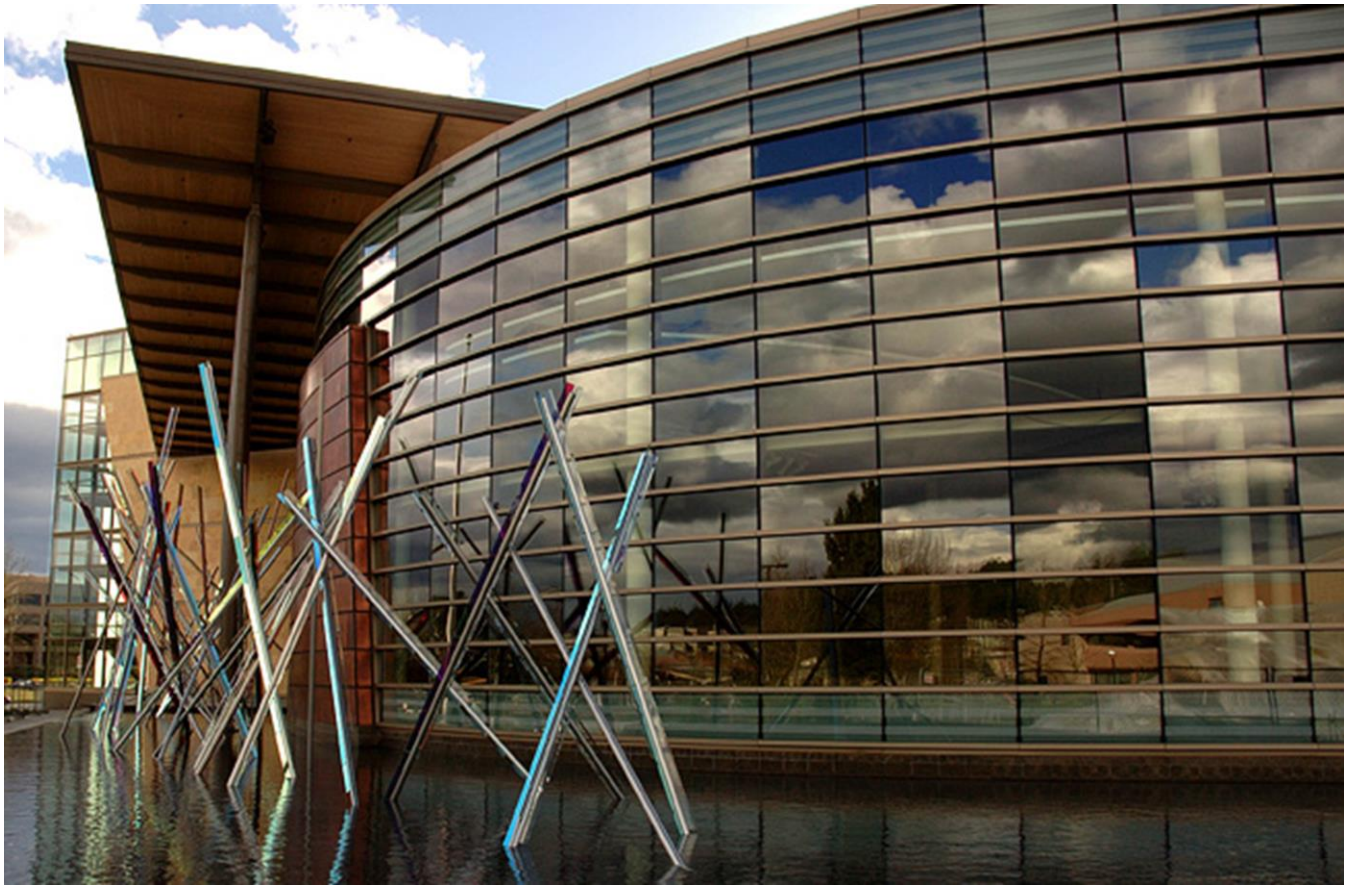
The collection is presented for the benefit of the public, contributing to the city's cultural identity, character and aesthetics while providing points of community gathering and dialogue. The collection includes a wide variety of media and is located within City parks, as well as and inside and outside of City buildings.

The collection has been purchased and commissioned through the Percent for Arts Program, funding associated with the renovation and construction of City buildings and facilities. The Arts and Culture Commission recommends art to be acquired. The acquisition process can include:

- A call for proposals from artists that are vetted by a selection panel that typically includes a member of the public and representative of the Arts and Culture Commission.
- A donation that is vetted by the Arts and Culture Commission and staff with the consideration of aesthetics, maintenance requirements and alignment with the goals of the Public Art Collection.
- A direct acquisition of an existing art work that is vetted by the Arts and Culture Commission and staff.

Currently the permanent collection includes approximately 110 pieces, and is described in full **in Appendix A: Public Art Plan Inventory**.

Chapter 9: Arts & Culture



Silver Thaw, Ed Carpenter, 2006, Municipal Campus

Chapter 9: Arts & Culture

New Art in the Collection

Recent additions to the Public Art Collection include:

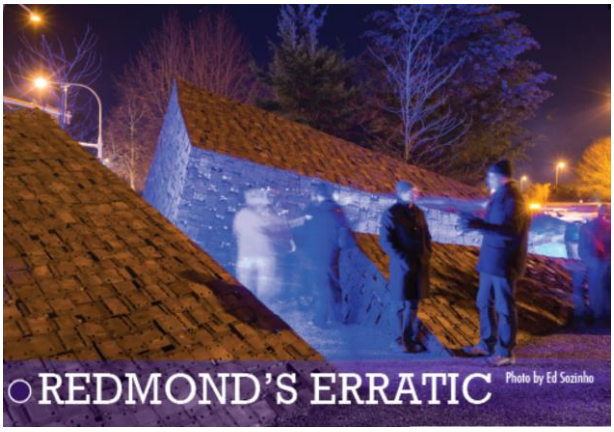
- Three works by John Fleming, located along the Redmond Central Connector,
- *Redmond's Moving Art Center* by Janet Zweig,
- *Hunting Fox* by Tony Angell in front of City Hall,
- A donated Dudley Carter sculpture titled *Seagull on a Post* that is installed at Dudley Carter Park, and
- *Tower* and *Tower Study* by Claudia Fitch, which is on display in the City Hall lobby.

Fleming was commissioned to integrate three works into the Redmond Central Connector project along the former Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad that historically ran through Downtown Redmond. *Redmond's Erratic* (2013) is a site-specific interpretation of a glacial erratic using repurposed steel railroad parts.

By using elements of de-commissioned trail signals, *Signals* (2014) is a lighted gateway sculpture that brings together pedestrians and bicyclists. *Skypainting* (2014) is an interactive painting of alternating blue and yellow rings that adds aesthetic appeal to a new Downtown entry.

Zweig produced *Redmond's Moving Art Center* (2015) as the City's first enclosed art center intended to move throughout the Downtown Cultural Corridor to activate Downtown and engage community members in the performing arts and other engaging endeavors such as hosting Maker's events or social practice.

In 2009, Tony Angell exhibited several sculptures on civic campus and at the end of the exhibit the Arts and Culture Commission recommended the acquisition of one of the exhibited sculptures, *Hunting Fox*.



Redmond Central Connector, Integrated Art by John Fleming

Seagull on a Post,
By Dudley Carter

A community member donated Dudley Carter's *Seagull on a Post* to the City, and the Arts and Culture Commission accepted the piece into the collection with a recommendation that it be installed at Dudley Carter Park, where the artist lived until his death. The park master plan includes a sculpture garden and now this sculpture and Carter's *Haida House Replica No. 4* are setting the stage for the garden.

The Arts and Culture Commission also accepted a private donation of Claudia Finch's *Tower* and *Tower Study*. The sculpture and the drawing are displayed in the City Hall lobby.

Temporary Art

In addition to the permanent collection, the City has distinguished artworks on temporary loan for varying lengths of time. Current temporary art installations include a loan from the Microsoft Art Collection installed in the Mayor's Office, an exhibition titled *Black & White & In-between: Photos by Marsha Burns & Lorna Simpson.* As of 2016, work on loan from the Redmond Clay Studio is displayed in the City Hall Lobby and rotated seasonally.

Maintenance

The Public Art Collection is managed by Arts Program staff and is maintained on a regular basis by a contractor.

STQRY

In 2013, the City increased visibility of the Public Art Collection through the mobile application STQRY (pronounced "story"), which is a mobile platform used by organizations across the globe to enhance the visitor experience of public art and other amenities in the public realm. Visitors use the STQRY app to search for all things arts and culture in their area, then as an interpretive guide once they arrive at their destination. Approximately twenty pieces from the City's outdoor permanent art collection have STQRY profiles and accompanying signage that links, via QR code, to their profile on the mobile STQRY app. From January 2013 to March 2016, profiles for the City's permanent art collection were viewed a total of more than 10,000 times. QR codes were directly scanned almost 300 times and each scan saw approximately five minutes of engagement.

Refer to **Appendix D: Maps** for the location of the permanent art collection throughout the city *(Map 9.1*) and Downtown (*Map 9.2*).

9.2.2 Performing Art Spaces

There are a number of performance venues currently used for cultural arts programming including indoor stages and auditoriums and informal areas of parks and trails. The City's newest performance venue is the Redmond Moving Art Center, commissioned by artist Janet Zweig in 2015 in conjunction with the Cleveland Streetscape Project and the Downtown Cultural Corridor Master Plan. Redmond's Moving Art Center is both a sculpture and a mobile stage. It serves as a platform for performances in Downtown Redmond and throughout the City and is large enough to accommodate five to six performers.

There are three stages in the City's recreation facilities, one each at the ORSCC, the RSC, and OFH Teen Center. The stage at ORSCC is only suitable for lectures and selected performances, due to the size and poor acoustics resulting from noise of the HVAC system. The RSC stage can accommodate select community theater, musical events, and presentations. The OFH Teen Center stage is able to accommodate intimate-scale music and performance. However, none of these venues have the necessary stage space, wings, equipment, seating or backstage support facilities for professional level performances or events. A comparison of the stages is included in the following exhibit.

Redmond Moving Art Center, 2015

There are no permanent outdoor stages in the City parks or Municipal Campus. The Municipal Campus is the current location for most outdoor performances, but it has limited infrastructure such as power, lighting, and water for performances and special events. It does not have a designated stage or seating area. On evenings and weekends, the campus has access to more than 300 parking spaces. Anderson Park and the Redmond Central Connector are also used for performances.

Exhibit 9.1: Inventory of Existing Stages

Amenities	RSC	OFH Teen Center	ORSCC
Seating			
Seating Capacity	200	160	300
Fixed Seating	No	No	No
Raised Seating	No	No	No
Seating Area Size	3,060 Multi-purpose Room = 2016 sq. ft.; Dining area = 1044 sq. ft.; Combined = 3,060 sq. ft.	2,060	3174
Performer Space			
Back Stage	No	No	No
Stage Wings	No	No	No
Stage Capacity	45	12	17
Stage Size	1,104	240	561
Rehearsal Stage/Intimate Stage	No	No	No
Orchestra Pit & Shell	No	No	No
Rigging	No	No	No
Dressing Rooms	Yes	No	No
Rehearsal Space	No	No	No
Set Storage	No	No	No
Audio-Visual			
Video Projection	Portable/Front	None	Overhead / Front
Large Screen	Yes	No	No
Audio System	Yes	Yes	No
Other			
Parking	Weekends	10	87
Sufficient restrooms	Yes	No	Yes

Other Redmond performing arts theaters include the Redmond High School (capacity 500), Rose Hill Junior High School (capacity ~250), the Bear Creek School (capacity >300), and The Overlake School (capacity >300). These theaters are available for use by external groups on a very limited basis. One theater exists in Redmond Town Center, Second Story Repertory theater (capacity 110), which is run by a local non-profit, but is not typically available for external use.

Clay Studio Director Damian Grava, instructs ceramics classes at the Redmond Clay Studio in the ORSCC

9.2.3 Visual Art Display Spaces

There are three areas designated for temporary visual art exhibitions in the City facilities. These exhibition spaces are located in the hallways of ORSCC and the RSC and in designated spaces throughout City Hall. Exhibitions rotate at each location and are presented each year depending on interest and capacity. Priority is given to exhibitions of art by Redmond residents.

Additionally, outdoor art can be displayed on Municipal Campus, city parks, trails, rights-of-way, and sometimes in other public areas owned by King County or private owners with permission.

Graffiti Workshop offered by the OFH Teen Center, Hip Hop Wall

9.2.4 Workshop and Classroom Spaces

Workshop areas for arts education classes are located in the ORSCC, the RSC, and the OFH Teen Center.

The **ORSCC** has a dedicated dance room. It also has two other classrooms used regularly for arts programming. **Redmond Clay Studio** is located in the ORSCC. Classes are offered throughout the year for both adults and children to explore the ceramics medium from introduction level classes to the advanced.

The **OFH Teen Center** includes a darkroom, silk-screening studio, and recording studio.

The **RSC** has a dedicated art classroom, equipped with supplies and a sink. However, other classroom space is also used for art classes, primarily for seniors and adults. Dance classes at the RSC are typically offered in the multipurpose room or music room with piano.

Workshop, RSC

9.2.5 Community Arts and Cultural Programming

The Redmond Arts Program offers classes and workshops within the context of other community organizations and instructors throughout the community. The goal is to offer access to arts and cultural programming that is currently not being offered within the city by other organizations. Refer to **Appendix B: Workshop and Classroom Spaces in Redmond** for a full listing of locations currently offering arts or cultural workshops or classes throughout Redmond, as of November 2016.

"Arts and culture contribute significantly to Redmond's quality of life and the character of the community, particularly in the City's identified urban centers of Downtown and Overlake."

9.3 Need

Redmond is a place where culture matters. The City is home to several businesses that draw employees from around the world. Redmond is a community that is defined by both its heritage and its forward-thinking residents. Many residents work in the creative industries – industries that require highly educated and creative workers. Redmond is a center of creative enterprise that appreciates that the arts and culture are essential community amenities.

The City of Redmond recognized the importance of public art and art programming when it established the Redmond Arts Commission in 1987 as one of King County's first local arts agencies; there are now twenty-five such arts agencies. The Redmond Arts and Culture Commission's Strategic Plan from 2009 identifies a number of strategies for the Redmond Arts program that also define the need for the arts program.

Make the Arts Accessible – Arts should be accessible to everyone and in a variety of places. The City will provide educational efforts that place art in a cultural and historical context for helping people understand the art more fully.

Nurture the Arts in Our Community – Participation in the arts enriches individual's lives and provides new opportunities to learn and grow. Arts can enliven the spirit of our community.

The need for public art, arts programs and art events is based on the vision of Arts and Culture Commissioners, elected officials, and residents to connect Redmond through arts and culture. Arts and culture contribute significantly to Redmond's quality of life and the character of the community, particularly in the City's identified urban centers of Downtown and Overlake.

The Arts and Culture Program offerings have grown over the last six years, including the addition of programs such as the Artist-in-Residence, So Bazaar Night Market, and Moving Art Center Season. Redmond compares to adjacent suburbs of Bellevue, Issaquah, and Kirkland in this regard. Arts and

culture are commonly understood to be important elements in the development of strong communities. Some of the benefits of public art and cultural programs include:

Economic Impact

According to a 2010 study, the arts industry generated $135.2 billion of economic activity nationally —$61.1 billion by the nation's nonprofit arts and culture organizations in addition to $74.1 billion in event-related expenditures by their audiences. This economic activity supports 4.13 million full-time jobs and also generates $22.3 billion in revenue to local, state, and federal governments every year—a yield well beyond their collective $4 billion in arts allocations. Despite the economic struggles that our country faced in 2010, the results are impressive.[1]

Health

A growing body of research demonstrates that active participation in the arts promotes mental and physical health among older adults living independently in the community; improves the quality of life for those who are ill; and reduces risk factors in older adults that drive the need for long-term care.[2]

Education

There is strong evidence that youth involved in arts programs such as drama, music and dance may develop stronger cognitive skills for mastering reading, writing and math than those who focus solely on academics. Drama helps people understand social relationships, complex issues and emotions; and improve concentrated thought and story comprehension. Music improves math achievement and proficiency, reading and cognitive development; which can boost standardized testing verbal score and skills for second-language learners. Dance helps with creative thinking, originality, elaboration and flexibility which can improve expressive skills, social tolerance, self-confidence and persistence. Visual arts improve content and organization of writing; which promote sophisticated reading skills and interpretation of text, reasoning about scientific images and reading readiness. In general, a combination of arts programs can positively impact students' reading, verbal and math skills; which improves the ability of people to collaborate and higher-order thinking. [3] Arts education also shows better academic outcomes, higher career goals and more civic engagement, particularly for teenagers and young adults of lower socioeconomic status.[4]

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[1] Americans for the Arts, *Arts & Economic Prosperity IV* , http://www.americansforthearts.org/by-program/reports-and-data/research-studies-publications/arts-economic-prosperity-iv/national-findings. Accessed September 27, 2016.
[2] Cohen, G., 2006. *Creativity and Aging Study: The Impact of Professionally Conducted Cultural Programs on Older Adults*, by Gene Cohen, M.D., Ph.D., Director, Center on Aging Health and Humanities, George Washington University. April 2006.
[3] Cohen, G., 2006. *Creativity and Aging Study: The Impact of Professionally Conducted Cultural Programs on Older Adults*, by Gene Cohen, M.D., Ph.D., Director, Center on Aging Health and Humanities, George Washington University. April 2006.
[4] National Endowment for the Arts, *New NEA Research Report Shows Potential Benefits of Arts Education for At-Risk Youth*, https://www.arts.gov/news/2012/new-nea-research-report-shows-potential-benefits-arts-education-risk-youth. Accessed September 27, 2016.

9.4 Demand

The demand for public art, arts programs, and arts events can be tracked by program attendance and feedback from participants, survey results, and Arts and Culture Commissioners input. This feedback gives staff insight into future programming needs.

9.4.1 Public Demand

Knowing the desires of the public is key to understanding the direction of the City's programs. Several outreach strategies were implemented in the creation of this plan as described in **Chapter 2 Community Engagement**. In the spring of 2015, the City hosted a public visioning process for the PARCC Plan. Staff received a number of comments from public meetings, focus groups, emails, and surveys.
The department conducted a statistically valid online and phone survey of Redmond residents, which provided great insight into the demand for public art in Redmond:

- Three-out-of-four residents believe public art is an important part of Redmond and should continue to be funded and expanded in our community for the years to come.
- Nearly half of respondents said art, music, and cultural events contribute to their quality of life in Redmond.
- Approximately 90 percent of residents said they attend arts, music, or cultural events at least a few times a year; very few said they never attend such events.
- By a wide margin, most are interested in outdoor fairs and festivals. Contemporary music performances and film screenings are also very popular.
- Most residents (78 percent) said they attend arts, music, or cultural events outside of Redmond.
- The vast majority of residents (83 percent) said they would attend more events if they were located in Downtown Redmond.

The top reason provided for increasing peoples' desire to attend cultural events included providing better events, more events, and new events. The top reasons for people not to attend cultural events were the lack of free time followed by not being interested in the events offered or having less events available.

From cultural and arts stakeholders, the following priorities surfaced for the period 2016-2022:

- Dedicated cultural space
- More support for local artists and arts organizations
- The arts are helping to shape civic dialogue and the soul of Redmond
- A holistic approach to developing the arts community

From our public meetings, residents were in favor of public art that would (in order of importance):

- Help draw people to Downtown
- Be aesthetically pleasing
- Generate conversation
- Provide an interactive experience
- Acts as a landmark or identifier, creating or contributing to community character
- Strengthen the sense of community in Redmond

The types of events and performances people were in favor of, that the City already produces, included (beginning with most enjoyed):

- So Bazaar
- Redmond Lights
- Derby Days
- Art classes
- Music concerts
- Theater performances
- Film festivals

Overall, Redmond's existing arts facilities are well-used but do not meet the needs of the community, as they are too small and don't have the necessary amenities for artists. In summary, a new central cultural arts facility would strengthen the Redmond's arts organizations, programs and brand.

9.4.2 Public Art Engagement

Residents of and visitors to Redmond experience public art in a variety of ways. The following are sites that showcase the artwork produced by one or a group of artists. Arts Program staff oversees the maintenance, acquisition and display of the permanent collection and also coordinates temporary art installations throughout the City. Annual attendance numbers for these programs are estimated.

Exhibit 9.2: Estimated People Served by Public Art Gallery Program in 2015

Arts Galleries and Exhibits	People
ORSCC Gallery Program	3,000
City Hall Gallery Program	5,000
Public Art Exhibition	10,000
STQRY	4,000
Total annual visits of visual art	**22,000**

9.4.3 Cultural Art Events and Performances

Cultural Arts programming may include music, theater, literary readings or workshops, social practice (an interactive experience), site-specific performances, visual art exhibits and more. The following exhibit provides a summary of events and estimated attendance for 2015.

Exhibit 9.3: Estimated People Served by Cultural Art Programming in 2015

Cultural Arts Programming	People
Moving Art Center Summer Series	1,400
Arts Season Grant Program	4,200
Poet Laureate Programming	500
Spring Event (Recipe for Love by Lucia Neare)	3,000
So Bazaar	6,000
Total	**15,100**

9.4.4 Other Services and Programs

Poet Laureate Program

Michael Dylan Welch, Redmond Poet Laureate, speaks at Poets in the Park Poetry Festival, 2014.

Artist-in-Residence Program

Recipe for Love II, *Redmond's spring celebration, Municipal Campus, 2015.*

So Bazaar Night Market

Artisan Marketplace at So Bazaar, Redmond Central Connector, 2016.

Arts Season Grant Program

The Arts and Culture Commission supports local arts organizations and art programs for the community through a grants program for organization and project support. In 2015, five out of ten organizations received funding for their applications and served an estimated 4,200 people.

Poet Laureate Program

A poet laureate program was created by Council ordinance in 2009 to promote the literary arts in the City. The Poet Laureate of Redmond is tasked with broadening the awareness of poetry, expressing the spirit of Redmond culture through poetry and raising the level of discourse during discussions and debates in the City. Programming associated with the Poet Laureate has historically included poetry readings, workshops, festivals and the writing of original works.

Past Poet Laureates include:

- 2010-2012: Rebecca Meredith
- 2012-2013: Jeannine Hall Gailey
- 2013-2015: Michael Dylan Welch
- 2015-2016: Shin Yu Pai

Artist-in-Residence Program

In 2013, an artist-in-residence program was established to imagine and integrate artistic and design excellence into core services of the Parks and Recreation Department, while bringing energy and community connections to the parks facilities in Downtown and beyond. The Artist-in-Residence is selected to engage Redmond residents through new artwork and with each other. This is achieved through performances, workshops and dedicated open studio space with support from City staff. Performance artist Lucia Neare was the City's first artist-in-residence. Over a period of two years, Neare produced three types of performances for the City, including:

- Recipe for Love (spring events in 2014 and 2015)
- Parade at Derby Days (2014)
- Performances at So Bazaar (2014, see below)

So Bazaar Night Market

So Bazaar Night Market is a summer evening event series that piloted in 2014. So Bazaar provides an imaginative platform and market for local artists, artisans, chefs, and entertainers to share their gifts with the Redmond community. During three Thursday nights in August, the Redmond Central Connector and Downtown Redmond are activated with surprising performances, art installations, artisanal foods, fine art and social engagement.

9.5 Level of Service Analysis

One of the most direct ways to measure demand is through a level of service analysis, which focuses on the current demand for services based on current usage and future population growth. This works well for existing facilities or events where attendance is tracked. For the arts, a level of service analysis was estimated for visual arts and conducted with more confidence for arts events and arts programs that are registered in the recreation division's CLASS database.

This analysis results in the number of current and projected:

- Participants for events and classes

9.5.1 Methodology

Please refer to the Recreation chapter (Chapter 8) for the art classes and cultural arts events/performances level of service. The total participants for cultural arts events and classes are shown in that chapter. Quality is measured through the city-wide survey and event-specific intercept surveys.

Implementation

Implementation steps for the Public Art Program include both capital and operational projects:

- Commissioning public art works identified in the Public Art Plan and prioritized in the Capital Investment Strategy.
- Building a new Cultural Arts Center, as defined in the Cultural Facilities Feasibility Study, including the evaluation of studio space for the Artist-in-Residence Programs, classrooms for art classes and workshops, exhibit space and indoor performance and event space.
- Providing permanent venues for outdoor performances in the urban centers.
- Updating the One Percent for Public Art Ordinance to reflect the recommendations of the Public Art Plan, including LACE.
- Growing the Redmond Arts program to fulfill the needs of the community and citywide goals to activate Downtown and Overlake and encourage more workers to live in Redmond.

Chapter 9: Arts & Culture

Public Art Projects

The Public Art Plan includes a detailed list of projects in the near-term (2016-2022), mid-term (2022-2026) and long-term (2026-2030). This includes an emphasis on public art efforts in Downtown in the near-term in light of the Downtown Cultural Corridor Master Plan objects, and an emphasis on public art in Overlake in the mid-term, given the anticipated redevelopment of that neighborhood. By 2030, public art will have a reach throughout the City.

Refer to **Appendix C: Proposed Capital Public Art Projects** for a listing of the proposed visual public art projects recommended in the Redmond Public Art Plan.

Cultural Arts Center

Based on the Cultural Facilities Feasibility Study, there is strong evidence that supports a **state-of-the-art multipurpose Cultural Center.** It would include:

- a **300 to 500-seat multi-configuration performance space** equipped to host world-class arts activity
- a flexible **exhibition space** to host visual arts and humanities exhibitions as well as events and gatherings;
- a selection of smaller **flexible arts spaces** to accommodate classes, meetings, and other gatherings
- a small **café and bar**
- the relevant **support spaces** to support all these activities

The building area required for such a Cultural Center is estimated to be approximately **27,500 gross square feet**. The Center could be developed as a stand-alone new-construction project, as part of a mixed-use building in partnership with a willing developer, or as an adaptive reuse of an existing building. These options have different cost implications depending on site, condition of existing structures, and other factors. The cost of a new facility on a greenfield site is anticipated to be **approximately $30 million**, exclusive of escalation and the cost of site acquisition. Adaptive reuse of an existing building would have the potential to develop a Cultural Center for significantly less capital cost.

Outdoor Performance Spaces

There is a current need and ongoing demand for a variety of outdoor performance stages. Currently the Downtown Park Master Plan calls for performance spaces including locations for large temporary stages and a permanent pavilion that would accommodate more intimate performances. Downtown Park is scheduled to open in 2018. Improvements could also be made to Municipal Campus to support either a permanent stage or a better foundation for temporary stages. A future urban park in Overlake Village would also support performance space.

Public Art Funding

Staff will work with the Arts and Culture Commission to provide recommendations to the City Council on amending the One Percent for Public Art ordinance to align with the goals of the public art plan and LACE model. This would broaden the scope of the public art program and provide sustainable funding to meet the goals of the plan.

Plan to Grow the Arts Program

The Cultural Arts Administrator, Special Events & Marketing Administrator, Economic Development manager, and Arts and Culture Commission will collaborate on a plan to grow the cultural arts program and provide consistency in the branding and marketing of cultural arts programs and classes offered by the City.

9.5.2 Funding

Funding for cultural arts programs (visual arts and art events) come from a variety of sources, including:

- **Arts Activity Fund** (Ordinance 1378, provides $1.50 per capita)
- **Percent for Arts Program** (Ordinance 1640, provides one percent of the construction budget for park and building projects)
- **General Fund** (supporting some staff costs)
- **Grants** (4Culture for ongoing support, LTAC for marketing events)
- **Private Donations** (for visual art program and sponsorship of events and programs)

The Arts and Culture Commission has received cash and in-kind funding from a number of governmental agencies, non-profit organizations and private organization to support its efforts. The Arts and Culture Commission is one of twenty-five King County Local Arts Agencies funded through 4Culture to sustain arts and culture at the local level. Sponsors donate money or in-kind services to the arts program. Partners typically co-host or support events with volunteer hours. Other partners and sponsors include:

Sponsors:

- 4Culture
- Hotel Motel Tax Fund
- Microsoft
- Main Street Properties
- Redmond Reporter
- One Redmond

Partners:

- ARPAN
- DigiPen Institute of Technology
- Dreams Unlimited
- Eastside Arts Coalition
- Eastside Association of Fine Arts
- Eastside Symphony
- Lake Washington School District
- Microsoft Art Collection
- Redmond Association of SpokenWord
- Redmond Academy of Theatre Arts
- Redmond Chorale
- Redmond Historical Society
- Redmond Readers Theater
- Russian Cultural Center
- Seattle Latino Film Festival
- Seattle South Asian Film Festival (Tasveer)
- Second Story Repertory
- Split Second Improv
- Vedic Cultural Center
- VALA (Venue for Artists in the Local Area)

Appendix A: Public Art Inventory

Title	Artist	Acquisition Year	Type	Current Location
2 Scrambled	Abigail Castle	1994	Print	City Hall
3 Curved Benches	Michele Van Slyke	1997	Bench	O'Leary Park
90th Street Bridge Relief Sculpture	Linda Feltner	2001	Integrated Art	90th Street Bridge
90th Street Bridge Salmon	Linda Feltner	2001	Integrated Art	90th Street Bridge
A Helping Hand	Judy Phipps	2003	Sculpture	Fire Station 11
Abandoned Truck, Twin Lakes, WA	Malcolm Edwards	2009	Photograph	RSC
Architectural Detail: Backlit Desk Panel, North	Garth Edwards	2000	Integrated Art	ORSCC
Architectural Detail: Backlit Desk Panel, South	Garth Edwards	2000	Integrated Art	ORSCC
Architectural Detail: Bulletin Board	Garth Edwards	2000	Integrated Art	ORSCC
Architectural Detail: Door Bird	Garth Edwards	2000	Integrated Art	ORSCC
Architectural Detail: Elevator Floral	Garth Edwards	2000	Integrated Art	ORSCC
Architectural Detail: Fountain Birds	Garth Edwards	2000	Integrated Art	ORSCC
Architectural Detail: Kick Plate	Garth Edwards	2000	Integrated Art	ORSCC
Architectural Detail: Radiator Grill East	Garth Edwards	2000	Integrated Art	ORSCC
Architectural Detail: Radiator Grill East	Garth Edwards	2000	Integrated Art	ORSCC
Architectural Detail: Rail Bird	Garth Edwards	2000	Integrated Art	ORSCC
Architectural Detail: Sign	Garth Edwards	2000	Integrated Art	ORSCC
Architectural Detail: Skybridge	Garth Edwards	2000	Integrated Art	ORSCC
Aurora and Diane	Lisa Sheets	2000	Sculpture	Anderson Park
Blacksmith Shop	Dorisjean Colvin (Palmer)	1996	Print	City Hall
Challenge	Kenneth Turner	2001	Sculpture	Grass Lawn Park
Corner Tavern	Dorisjean Colvin (Palmer)	1996	Sculpture	City Hall
Crow Control	Jerlyn Caba	1993	Cast paper	City Hall
Dawn	Andi DeRoux	2009	Mixed Media	City Hall

Title	Artist	Acquisition Year	Type	Current Location
Do Not Park	Kyle Trevor	1994	Photograph	City Hall
Dudley Carter	Suzanne O'Connor	2005	Watercolor	Redmond Library
Education Hill neighborhood traffic calming	Bruce Meyers	2002	Integrated Art	NE 100th St & 169th Ave NE
Elise Farrel-McWhirter	Benjamin Chamquay	1971	Oil painting	Farrel McWhirter Park
En Vacance	Caroline Olsen	1995	Sculpture	City Hall Art
Fantail Bird	Dudley Carter	1989	Sculpture	RSC
Fibonacci 3D	Jeremy Bennett	1993	Sculpture	Municipal Campus
Fir bough facia for clock tower	Michele Van Slyke	1997	Integrated Art	O'Leary Park
Firefighters	Hai Ying Wu	1996	Sculpture	Fire Station 16
Firefighter's Bench	Michele Van Slyke	2004	Integrated Art	Fire Station 11
Floating through life	Marita Dingus	2005	Sculpture	City Hall Art Storage
From Past to Present	Donna Watson	1991	Watercolor	City Hall
Going to the Other Side	Inez Storer	2008	Mixed media	City Hall
Hardware Store	Dorisjean Colvin (Palmer)	1996	Print	City Hall
Hip Hop Art Wall #1		1994	Integrated Art	Skate Park
Hip Hop Art Wall #2		2002	Integrated Art	Skate Park
Hold the Bacon	Marilyn Wilkins	1994	Watercolor	City Hall
Hunting Fox	Tony Angell Inc.	2011	Sculpture	Municipal Campus
If I Were in Your Shoes	Erik Geschke	1994	Oil painting	City Hall
Impressions in Time	Pam Beyette	1994	Mixed media	Public Safety Building
Impressions in Time	Pam Beyette	1994	Mixed media	Public Safety Building
Impressions in Time	Pam Beyette	1994	Mixed media	Public Safety Building
Impressions in Time	Pam Beyette	1994	Mixed media	Public Safety Building
Lake's End	Priscilla Maynard	1994	Sumi painting	City Hall
Large Double Swirl with Glass	Andrew Carson	2005	Sculpture	ORSCC
Lift	Brandon J. Zebold	1996	Sculpture	Municipal Campus
Man with Derby Hat	John Lucas	1993	Oil painting	RSC

Title	Artist	Acquisition Year	Type	Current Location
Marymoor	Dorisjean Colvin (Palmer)	1996	Print	City Hall
Mixed Media - Poetry and Paint	Catherine Gill	1994	Mixed media	City Hall
Modern Convenience	Chris McMullen	2009	Sculpture	City Hall
Moonflight	Kim Drew	1994	Mixed media	City Hall
Old Hotel	Dorisjean Colvin (Palmer)	1996	Print	RSC
Paired Beavers	Georgia Gerber	1997	Sculpture	Luke McRedmond Landing
Portal II	Brandon J. Zebold	1996	Sculpture	Municipal Campus
Posed for Flight	Louise McDowell	1997	Sculpture	Municipal Campus
Public safety building art panels	Robert Delgado	2008	Mural	City Hall
Queen Mother	Caroline Olsen	1995	Sculpture	City Hall Art Storage
Railroad Station	Dorisjean Colvin (Palmer)	1996	Print	City Hall
Raku Painting-Through the Trees	Diane Carlson	1995	Mixed media	City Hall
Redmond Montage	Stephen Jacobs	1983	Drawing	City Hall
Redmond Moving Art Center	Janet Zweig	2015	Sculpture	Campus Garage
Redmond's Erratic	John Fleming	2013	Sculpture	Redmond Central Connector
Rhythms	Linda Hagemann	1994	Acrylic	City Hall
Seagull on a Post	Dudley Carter	2010	Sculpture	Dudley Carter Park
Signals	John Fleming	2014	Sculpture	Redmond Central Connector
Silver Forest	Andi DeRoux	2009	Mixed media	City Hall
Silver Thaw	Ed Carpenter	2006	Integrated Art	City Hall
Skypainting	John Fleming	2014	Integrated Art	Redmond Central Connector
Solo Musician	Amanda Radtke	1993	Drawing	City Hall Art Storage
Southwest Angel	Lynne Saad	1993	Drawing	City Hall
Spectators	Janet Kim	1992	Drawing	ORSCC
Talented Souls I	Randall James Robinson	2000	Acrylic painting	ORSCC
Talented Souls II	Randall James Robinson	2000	Acrylic painting	ORSCC
Talented Souls III	Randall James Robinson	2000	Acrylic painting	ORSCC

Title	Artist	Acquisition Year	Type	Current Location
TAT	Brandon J. Zebold	1996	Sculpture	Municipal Campus
The First Pitch	Hai Wing Wu	2005	Sculpture	Grass Lawn Park
The Last Test	Bruce Holmes	2001	Sculpture	Sammamish River Trail
The Trestle, Redmond	Catherine Gill	1990	Watercolor	RSC
Three Panel Abstraction	Dudley Carter	1995	Sculpture	Luke McRedmond Landing
Tip Off	Kenneth Turner	2000	Sculpture	Grass Lawn Park
Tomatoes & Garlic	Pam Ingalls-Cox	1995	Oil painting	City Hall
Tower	Claudia Fitch	2014	Sculpture	City Hall
Tower Study #1	Claudia Fitch	2014	Drawing	City Hall
Treehouse	Dorisjean Colvin (Palmer)	1996	Print	City Hall
Treehouse	Dorisjean Colvin (Palmer)	1999	Print	City Hall
Tulips	Barbara Buech	1995	Photograph	ORSCC
Unknown Voyages and Strange Events	Inez Storer	2008	Mixed media	City Hall
Volunteer Arts Award 1991, Enameled Plaque	Cheryll Leo-Gwin	1991	Plaque	City Hall
Volunteer Arts Award 1992, Mixed media	Katherine Holzknecht	1992	Mixed media	City Hall
Volunteer Arts Award 1993, Handmade book and case	Mare Blocker	1993	Artist book	City Hall
Volunteer Arts Award 1994, Glazed ceramic	Gene McMahon	1994	Ceramics	City Hall
Volunteer Arts Award 1996, Brazilian Rock Crystal Quartz	William S. Johnson	1996	Sculpture	City Hall
Volunteer Arts Award 1997	Mary Miller-Tyers	1997	Acrylic painting	City Hall
Volunteer Arts Award 1998	Betsy Best-Spadaro	1998	Print	City Hall
Volunteer Arts Award 1999, Cherry Blossoms	Fred Munro	1999	Glass	RSC
Volunteer Arts Award 1999, Emperor	Fred Munro	1999	Glass	City Hall
Volunteer Arts Award 2000, Incubation	Liz Bruno	2000	Oil painting	City Hall
Volunteer Arts Award 2001, Raven Headdress	Ralph Bennett	2001	Sculpture	City Hall

Title	Artist	Acquisition Year	Type	Current Location
Volunteer Arts Award 2002, Helping Hands	Kevin Petelle	2002	Sculpture	City Hall Art Storage
Volunteer Arts Award 2003, Red Head	Garth Edwards	2003	Sculpture	City Hall Art Storage
Volunteer Arts Award 2004, A New Day for Art in Redmond	Dorothy J. Stahr	2004	Mixed media	City Hall Art Storage
Volunteer Arts Award 2005	Bill Ayers	2005	Glass	City Hall Art Storage
Volunteer Arts Award 2007, Raku Sculpture	Jay Levey	2006	Sculpture	ORSCC
Windvane	Michele Van Slyke	1997	Integrated Art	O'Leary Park
Works	Aristotle Georgiades & Gail Simpson	1998	Integrated Art	Municipal Operations Complex
Zen Rock Garden	Dan Colvin	2009	Digital media	RSC

Appendix B: Workshop and Classroom Spaces in Redmond

Organization	Type of Class	Facility Type	Address
City	Ceramic	ORSCC	16600 NE 80th St, Redmond WA 98052
City	Animation	ORSCC	16601 NE 80th St, Redmond WA 98052
City	Dance	ORSCC	16602 NE 80th St, Redmond WA 98052
City	Music	ORSCC	16603 NE 80th St, Redmond WA 98052
City	Arts/Crafts	Anderson Park	7802 168th Ave NE, Redmond WA 98052
City	Recording Studio	OFH Teen Center	16510 NE 79th St, Redmond WA 98052
City	Drawing/Painting	RSC	8703 160th Ave NE, Redmond, WA 98052
City	Dance	RSC	8704 160th Ave NE, Redmond, WA 98052
City/RATA	Drama	Redmond Academy of Theatre Arts	18001 NE 76th St, Redmond, WA 98052
Kids Art Classes	Drawing/Painting	Drawn2Art Redmond	17210 Redmond Way, Redmond WA, 98052
Keyboard Kids	Music	Redmond Studio at Music & Arts	16615 Redmond Way, Redmond WA, 98052
Redmond School of Glass	Glass blowing	Redmond School of Glass	7102 180th Ave NE A105, Redmond WA 98052
Gotta Dance	Dance	Gotta Dance	17945 NE 65th St # 100, Redmond WA 98052
Divya Performing Arts	Dance	Divya Performing Arts	8151 164th Ave NE, Redmond WA 98052
Premier Dance Center	Dance	Premiere Dance Center	2623 151st Pl NE #2, Redmond WA 98052
Danceworks Studio	Dance	DanceWorks Studio	16641 Redmond Way, Redmond WA 98502
Briora Ballroom Dance Studio	Dance	Briora Ballroom Dance Studio	2260 152nd Ave NE #100, Redmond WA 98502

Chapter 9: Arts & Culture

Organization	Type of Class	Facility Type	Address
Bollyworks	Indian Dance	BollyWorks	8226 196th Ave NE, Redmond WA 98053
Aria Ballroom	Dance	Aria Ballroom	15300 NE 95th St, Redmond WA 98052
Second Story Rep	Theatre	Redmond Town Center	7325 166th AVE NE, Ste F 250, Redmond WA 98502
DigiPen Project Fun	Game Design	DigiPen Institute of Technology	9931 Willows Rd, Redmond WA 98502
Bear Creek Summer Camps	Game Design	Bear Creek School	8905 208th Avenue NE, Redmond WA 98053
Cascade Glass Art Center	Glass Blowing	Cascade Glass Art Center	9003 151st Ave NE, Redmond WA 98052
Arpan Arts	Indian Dance		24311 NE 80th St Redmond, WA 98053
Rhythms of India	Indian Dance	Rhythms of India	14501 NE 61st ST, Redmond WA 98052
Aarabhi Music School	Music	Aarabhi Music School	9266 227th Ave NE, Redmond WA 98053
Swarangan School of Music	Music	Swarangan School of Music	9824 223rd Ave NE, Redmond WA 98053
Pied Piper Music	Music	Pied Piper Music School	16615 Redmond Way, Redmond WA 98052

Appendix C: Proposed Capital Public Art Project List

PROGRAMMING MATRIX: NEAR TERM Public Art Opportunities 2016-2022 | PERMANENT PROJECTS						
Opportunity	Primary Platform (Many Opportunities respond to more than 1)	Scale	Location	Budget Range	Context / Purpose	Process
LACE projects	Potentially any platform TBD based on specific project needs	Various scales	Senior Center, other sites identified through CIP process and LACE criteria	Budgets dependent on project	Projects build aesthetic character of city facilities, infrastructure and public realm throughout the City.	Open Call or Design Team, depending upon project
Downtown Park Pavilion	Signatures	Large	Downtown Park	Integrate into design/construction budgets	Defines the gathering space and acts as a multi-use component contributing to park's identity, acts as a platform, and for general programming	Existing Design Team Artist
Redmond Central Connector Phase 2	Pedestrian Experience/Temporary Ephemeral	Small	Connector	$25,000 (current appropriation)	To activate the Connector Trail. "Mixed Messages" and "Cycle-In Cinema" approved for implementation. "Flash Forward" pending funding	In Progress
City Hall Lawn Artwork	Signatures	Large	City Hall Open Space	$200,000-$300,000	Strengthens the "sense of place" and interactive potential for all ages	Open Call
Civic Artist-in-Residence	Artist in Residence/Collaborative Teams	Medium	Embedded with City Departments and design team for Overlake	$100,000/3 yrs @ $33,000/year; Schedule TBD	Provides on-going creative input to & dialog with staff as the new public art plan unfolds	Open Call or Invitational
Design Team Artists (Overlake and SE)	Collaborative Team	Various scales	City planning and design projects	Artist fee integrated into consultant contract; artwork budget (LACE)	To have an artist perspective at initial and subsequent phases of all major design and planning projects	Either establish a registry or allow consultants to include an artist on the team when they respond to an RFQ. Require each team include an artist when applying.
Overlake Village Light Rail Station and Adjacent Areas	Partnership project; City Staff in collaboration with Sound Transit	Various scales	Overlake Village	Sound Transit plus $200,000 City of Redmond	To create complex, unique station, plaza area, and pedestrian bridge that contribute to a dynamic public realm	Coordinate with Sound Transit

PROGRAMMING MATRIX: NEAR TERM Public Art Opportunities 2016-2022 | TEMPORARY PROJECTS						
Opportunity	Primary Platform (Many Opportunities respond to more than 1)	Scale	Location	Budget Range	Context / Purpose	Process
Artist-in-Residence	Temporary/Ephemeral	Small	Targeted locations around the City	$1600-$2500 (1 month); $5000-$7000 (3 months); stipend +space	Annual 1-3 month residency generating a wide variety of engaging art activities and dedicated time for studio or social engagement practice, including designated community interaction	Call
Downtown Park Process	Temporary/Ephemeral	Small	Downtown Park	$10,000/year Artist fees + materials	Activate the site through a series of temporary installations over the construction period, e.g. construction fencing artworks or physical or performative temporary	Call or invitational for registry
Moving Art Center	Process/Performance Based	Small	Downtown Park prior to construction; City Hall Lawn prior to installation of permanent work; Central Connector lot	$500-1500/event Artist fees	Varied programming of the center with long term siting rotating from one location to another	Call or staff-curated
Moving Art Center	Temporary/Ephemeral	medium	City Hall Lawn, Central Connector, Downtown Park	$50,000-$75,000	Expand the scope and scale of Redmond Lights festival to become a signature event for the City that draws wider audiences	Call or curated
Downtown Park Projections	Temporary/Ephmeral	Medium	Downtown Park Pavilion	$5,000-$25,000	Identified in the Downtown Park Art Plan to use the infrastructure incorporated in the water wall and pavilion to create a dynamic, changing environment	Call or curated
Downtown Park Sonorous Landscape	Interactive Technology, Pedestrian Experience, or Temporary/Ephemeral	Medium	Downtown Park	$5000-25,000	Identified in the Downtown Park Art Plan to create a dynamic, changing environment. Emphasis is on opportunity for poets/writers/sound artists/text-based visual artists.	Call or curated
"Dialogues": temporary installations event	Chosen goal for each year	Small	Initial focus on downtown Green Loop and NE Corridor	$15,000-25,000/year Based on curator fee, # of artists & event location	A curated event engaging the larger artist community, community and region in a "signature" event	Call for contract
Media Projects: "Redmond Screening Room"	Technology	Small	City Hall lobby	$10,000/year for artist honorarium + start-up equipment costs	First year, use video monitor in City Hall lobby and partner with RCTV for wider distribution; Second year, expand program by installing additional screens in City Hall lobby. Subsequent years, identify other City venues to expand programming and distribution.	Call
Media Projects: Live Art App	Interactive Technology	Small	City & regional target for app	TBD	Partner local app designer with artist to create an interactive art app with cultural calendar	TBD

PROGRAMMING MATRIX: MIDTERM Public Art Opportunities 2022-2026 | PERMANENT PROJECTS						
Opportunity	Primary Platform (Many Opportunities respond to more	Scale	Location	Budget Range	Context / Purpose	Process
LACE projects	Potentially any platform TBD based on specific project needs	Various scales	Redmond Arts Center and other City staff agreed locations in city based on CIP analysis applying LACE criteria	Budgets dependent on project	Projects build aesthetic character of city facilities. infrastructure and public realm throughout the City.	Call
Civic Artist-in-Residence	Artist in Residence/Collaborative Teams	Medium	Embedded with City Departments and design team for Overlake	$100,000/3 yrs @ $33,000/year; Schedule TBD	Provides on-going creative input to & dialog with staff as the new public art plan unfolds	Call or Invitational
Design Team Artists (Overlake and SE)	Collaborative Team	Various scales	City planning and design projects	Artist fee integrated into consultant contract	To have an artist perspective at initial and subsequent phases of all major design and planning projects	Either establish a registry or allow consultants to self-Select team artist
Overlake 152nd Street	Pedestrian Experience	Various scales	Overlake	LACE Project Integrate into design/construction budgets	To establish a "great street" to ground the Overlake public realm	Call, invitational, or allow design team to select artist team member from approved roster.
Urban Pathway. Overlake Trail/Path	Collaborative team, Pedestrian Experience	Various scales	Overlake	LACE Project Integrate into design/construction budgets	To establish a unique pathway with complex aesthetic character; to create a sequential experience for trail/path users	Call, invitational, or allow consultant to select artist team member
Northeast 124th and 152nd Gateway	Signature/Collaborative Team	Large	Overlake	LACE Project, Estimate $200,000+ To be determined with design/construction budget	To establish a character-defining gateway to Overlake	Call or invitational
Overlake Pedestrian nodes	Collaborative team/ Pedestrian experience	Various	TBD within Overlake	LACE project, To be determined with overall concept design	To create an attractive and engaging pedestrian environment that complements and reinforces wayfinding and natural systems; could be an opportunity for multiple artists; emphasis on integration with landscape design	Call, invitational, or allow design team consultant to select artist team member from approved roster
Redmond Technology Center Light Rail Station and Adjacent Areas	Partnership project: Sound Transit Lead City Staff collaborator	Various scales	Redmond Technology Center Light Rail Station & Station Area	Sound Transit plus Redmond contribution	To create a complex, unique station that contribute to a dynamic public realm and will be heavily used by Microsoft and other tech companies	Coordinate with Sound Transit. Staff serves on Sound Transit selection plan.

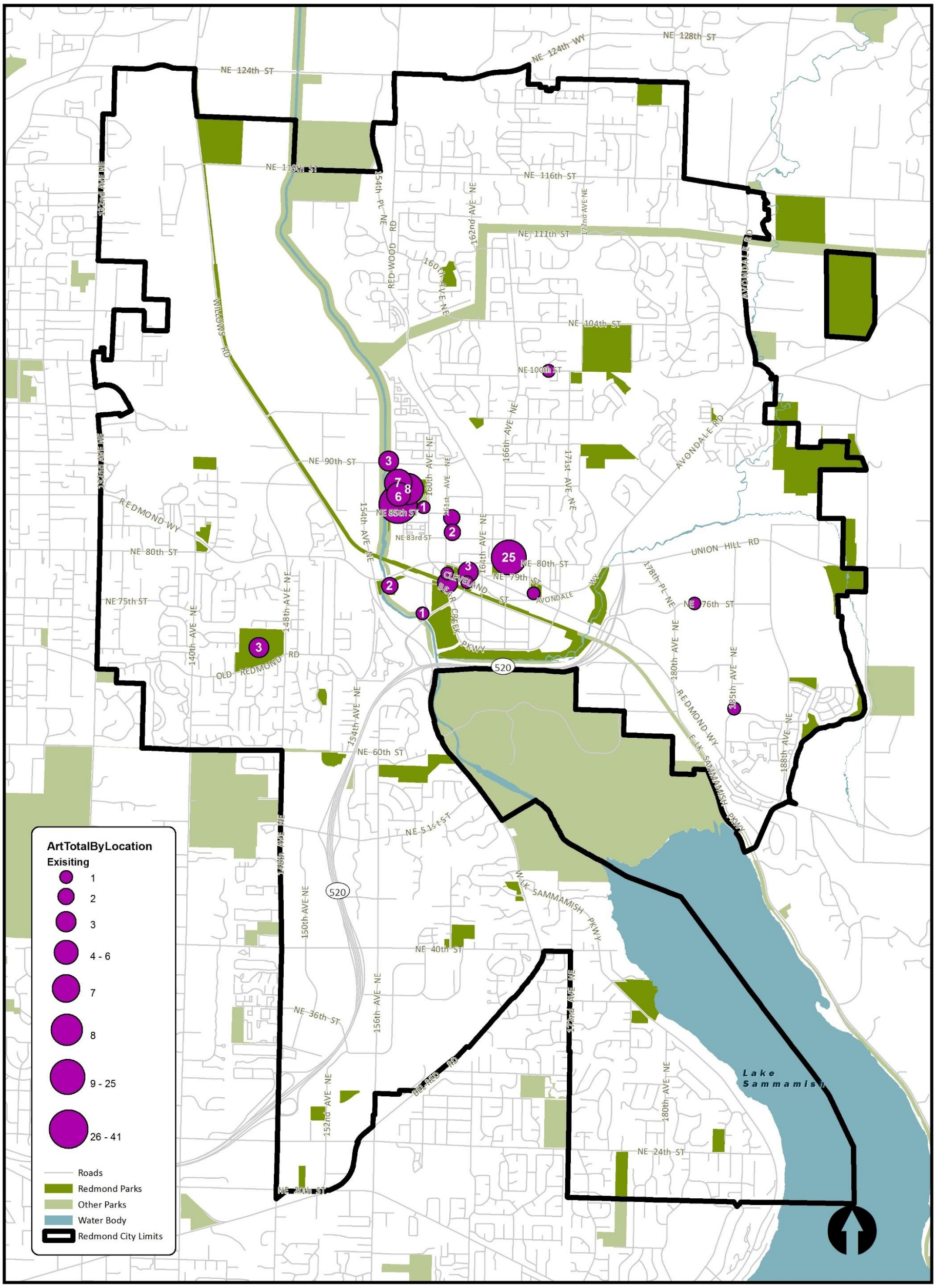
PROGRAMMING MATRIX: MIDTERM Public Art Opportunities 2022-2026 | TEMPORARY PROJECTS						
Opportunity	Primary Platform (Many Opportunities respond to more	Scale	Location	Budget Range	Context / Purpose	Process
Downtown Park Projections	Temporary/Ephmeral	Medium	Downtown Park Pavilion	$5,000-$25,000	Identified in the Downtown Park Art Plan to use the infrastructure incorporated in the water wall and pavilion to create a dynamic, changing environment	Call or curated
Artist-in-Residence	Temporary/Ephemeral	Small	Targeted locations around the City	$1600-$2500 (1 month); $5000-$7000 (3 months); stipend +space	Annual 1-3 month residency generating a wide variety of engaging art activities and dedicated time for studio or social engagement practice, including designated community interaction	Call
Moving Art Center	Process/Performance Based	Small	Various locations throughout the City	$500-1500/event Artist fees	Varied programming of the center placed in proximity to the park site	Call or staff-curated
Redmond Lights	Temporary/Ephemeral	Medium	Downtown	$60,000-$80,000	Festival grows to longer duration as signature Redmond Event	Call or curated
"Dialogues"	Temporary/Ephemeral or Technology-based	Small	TBD	$15,000-25,000/year; Based on curator fee, # of artists & event location	A curated event engaging the larger artist community, community and region in a "signature" event	Call for contract curator
Media Projects: "Redmond Screening Room"	Technology	Small	City Hall lobby	$10,000/year for artist honorarium + start-up equipment costs	Various venues TBD	Call
Media Projects: Live Art App	Interactive Technology	Small	City & regional target for app	TBD	Partner local app designer with artist to create an interactive art app with cultural calendar	TBD

PROGRAMMING MATRIX: LONG TERM Public Art Opportunities 2026-2030 | PERMANENT PROJECTS						
Opportunity	Primary Platform (Many Opportunities	Scale	Location	Budget Range	Context / Purpose	Process
LACE projects	Potentially any platform TBD based on specific project needs	Various scales	Redmond Arts Center and other City staff agreed locations in city based on CIP analysis applying LACE criteria	Budgets dependent on project	Projects build aesthetic character of city facilities. infrastructure and public realm throughout the City.	Call
Downtown Light Rail Station and Adjacent Areas	Partnership project City Staff in collaboration with Sound Transit	Various scales	Downtown	Sound Transit plus City of Redmond allocation (TBD)	To create complex, unique station, plaza area, and pedestrian bridge that contribute to a dynamic public realm	Coordinate with Sound Transit
SE Redmond Light Rail Station and Adjacent Areas	Partnership project City Staff in collaboration with Sound Transit	Various scales	SE Redmond	Sound Transit plus City of Redmond allocation (TBD)	To create complex, unique station, plaza area, and pedestrian bridge that contribute to a dynamic public realm	Coordinate with Sound Transit
Civic Artist-in-Residence	Artist in Residence/Collaborative Teams	Medium	Embedded with City Departments and design team for SE *(?? cutoff)*	$100,000/3 yrs @ $33,000/year; Schedule TBD	Provides on-going creative input to & dialog with staff as the new public art plan unfolds	Call or Invitational
North Village Park	Signature	Large	Overlake	LACE Project Integrate into design/construction budgets	To build a park that is defined by integrated art and design concepts that creates a resonant public space	Call, invitational, or allow design team consultant to select artist team member from approved roster
Overlake Pedestrian nodes	Collaborative team/Pedestrian experience	Various	TBD within Overlake	LACE Project Integrate into design/construction budgets	To create an attractive and engaging pedestrian environment that complements and reinforces wayfinding and natural systems; could be an opportunity for multiple artists; emphasis on integration with landscape design	Call, invitational, or allow design team consultant to select artist team member from approved roster
South Vault Park	Signature/Collaborative Team	Various	Overlake	LACE Project Integrate into design/construction budgets	To create an attractive and engaging pedestrian environment that complements and reinforces wayfinding and natural systems; emphasis on integration with landscape design	Call, invitational, or allow design team consultant to select artist team member from approved roster

PROGRAMMING MATRIX: LONG TERM Public Art Opportunities 2026-2030 | TEMPORARY PROJECTS						
Opportunity	Primary Platform (Many Opportunities	Scale	Location	Budget Range	Context / Purpose	Process
Downtown Park Projections	Temporary/Ephmeral	Medium	Downtown Park Pavilion	$5,000-$25,000	Identified in the Downtown Park Art Plan to use the infrastructure incorporated in the water wall and pavilion to create a dynamic, changing environment	Call or curated
Artist-in-Residence	Temporary/Ephemeral	Small	Targeted locations around the City	$1600-$2500 (1 month); $5000-$7000 (3 months); stipend +space	Annual 1-3 month residency generating a wide variety of engaging art activities and dedicated time for studio or social engagement practice, including designated community interaction	Call
Moving Art Center	Process/Performance Based	Small	Various locations	$1000-1750/event	$1000-1750/event varied programming of the center placed in city-owned sites	Call or staff-curated
Redmond Lights						
"Dialogues"	Chosen goal for each year	Small	TBD	$20,000-$30,000/year; Based on curator fee, # of artists & event location	A curated event engaging the larger artist community, community and region in a "signature" event	Call for contract curator
Media Projects: "Redmond Screening Room"	Technology	Small	City Hall lobby	$15,000/year for artist honorarium + start-up equipment costs	Various venues TBD	Call
Media Projects: Live Art App	Interactive Technology	Small	City & regional target for app	TBD	Partner local app designer with artist to create an interactive art app with cultural calendar	TBD

Appendix 9 D: Maps

Map 9.1: Location of Public Art, City



Map 9.2: Location of Public Art, Downtown

Chapter 10: Capital Project Recommendations

This chapter provides a prioritized, chronological vision for acquisition, development, renovation projects, trails, and recreation facilities based on existing and projected needs of the community.

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Proposed Park Capital Project - Downtown Park

Proposed Trail Capital Project: Tosh Creek Trails

Proposed Renovation Capital Project: Idylwood Park Dock Repairs

10.0 Introduction

One of the primary goals of this plan is to develop recommendations for future capital projects that can be used for budget prioritization between 2016 and 2030 to guide the capital budget for the Parks and Recreation Department. The capital project recommendations provide a sequenced vision for acquisition, development, renovation, and maintenance of parks, trails, and recreation facilities. These projects are prioritized by existing and projected needs. However, unforeseen needs or challenges can affect timing and priority of projects during the implementation of this plan. These recommendations are reviewed and updated at least every six years. Funding for the prioritized projects occurs during the citywide biennial budgeting process.

This chapter summarizes the project prioritization process, cost estimating process, the proposed capital projects and funding opportunities.

10.1 Prioritizing Capital Projects

The capital improvement program is divided into the following planning horizons:

- Near term planning horizon, 2017 – 2022
- Mid- to long-term planning horizon, 2023 to 2030
- Build Out, beyond 2030

These programs are further divided into Level of Service (LOS) categories of parks and recreation, trails, and maintenance and operations projects. LOS is a tool that measures how much service is provided to the community.[1]

Capital projects were prioritized using rating criteria. Each of the categories has a separate set of rating criteria that relate specifically to each element. The rating systems were described in

[1] See chapters 4, 6, 7, and 8 for details on Level of Service.

previous chapters and are provided in Appendix 10 A. The following exhibits are summaries of the overall rating system.

The prioritization process involves the public, the Parks and Trails Commission, Planning Commission, the Parks and Recreation Department leadership, the Capital Investment Strategy team, and the City Council and Mayor. The Parks and Recreation staff evaluate the rating criteria based on input from the public, commissions, and council. Guidance form these groups placed an emphasis on projects that address safety hazards and preservation of existing assets. These two criteria are weighted higher than others during the prioritization process. The criteria and the resulting list of proposed projects are presented to the commissions and City Council for feedback before finalization. For each planning period and budget cycle, the top projects from each LOS area are proposed for funding and implementation in order to make progress in achieving the LOS goals. The criteria for rating parks and recreation capital projects are listed below. The criteria used for parks and recreation projects (PR), trail projects (TR), and renovation projects (RN) are indicated by abbreviation after each criteria. Exhibit 10.1 provides details about the criteria used for project scoring.

Exhibit 10.1: Rating Criteria for Capital Projects

Criteria	Description	Project Type	Weighted	Scale
Safety Hazard	Physical safety hazards such that use of the facility or amenity may fail and cause harm to people.	PR, TR, RN	X3	0 – 5
Preserve/Replace Asset	Investment necessary to retain the value of the asset.	PR, TR, RN	X2	0 – 5
Geographic Equity	Each neighborhood has access to parks and trails.	PR, TR	Not weighted	0 – 5
Walkability/Connectivity	Completing non-motorized connections through construction of trails.	PR, TR	Not weighted	0 – 5
Community Demand	Community use and feedback indicate the need for a facility.	PR, TR	Not weighted	0 – 5
Service Delivery	Improve service delivery for maintenance and operations and/or recreational programming.	PR, TR, RN	Not weighted	0 – 5
Unique Benefits (seven categories)	Environmental, economic, public art, historic preservation/cultural resources, partnerships, regulatory requirements. Each benefit category is scored separately, seven in total.	PR, TR	Not weighted	0 – 5 for each category
Customer Service	Improve the experience of customers using the park, specifically addressing the ability to use park features and meet expectations for quality.	RN	Not weighted	0 – 5

Each criteria was evaluated on a scale of 0 (none) to 5 (high), according to the specifications provided in Appendix 10 A. The detailed results of the rating of projects are provided in Appendix 10 B.

Every two years, representatives from each department, develop city-wide capital project ranking criteria relating to the Mayor and Council budgeting priorities and rank all near term city capital projects against each

other. The resulting prioritized projects are included in the Capital Investment Strategy, which is the basis for the capital request in the following biennial budget.

The result of this process is a prioritized list of recommended capital projects with their estimated costs. The project lists for the categories of Parks & Recreation (PR), Trails (TR), Renovation (RN) and Planning (PL) are shown in Exhibits 10.1 – 10.4 below. Project lists are broken down by timeframe for when implementation is scheduled. Within the near term and mid to long term lists, there is a reference to the Infrastructure Program and the Hardscape Program. As budget offers are developed in the future, specific projects from the maintenance and operations project list will replace the "program" placeholder, based on the critical need at the time. The near term and the mid to long term project lists are fiscally constrained through 2030. The build out list includes projects likely to be implemented post 2030 and is not fiscally constrained.

Proposed Near Term Capital Projects

Perrigo Park Synthetic Turf Replacement

Grass Lawn Park dome picnic shelter renovation to footings

Smith Woods Pond Restoration

10.2 Capital Project Cost Estimating Process

A capital project cost estimating tool was utilized to determine the costs of projects proposed in this chapter. The tool considered a comprehensive list of costs such as: acquisition, design, construction, soft costs such as furnishings and equipment, permitting, internal labor and benefits, risk contingency, and escalation. A copy of the cost estimating tool is provided in Appendix D. All costs presented in the chapter are projected with escalation to 2017. The following exhibits summarize the cost estimates for each project.

Exhibit 10.2: Near Term Ranked Projects and Cost Estimates:
Park & Recreation (PR), Trail (TR), Renovation (RN), and Planning (PL)

Project No.	2017-2022 Project Name	Planned Year	Cost Estimate	Ranking
PR 1	Senior Center - Roof/ Building Envelope Repairs	2018-2019	$2,100,000	36
PL 2	Community Center Planning	2017-2018	$355,000	32
PL 1	Downtown Park Debt Repayment	2017-2021	$4,489,000	30
PR 4	Downtown Park Design & Construction	2017-2018	$15,000,000	30
RN 1	Perrigo Park Synthetic Turf Replacement	2018	$2,220,000	30
PR 14	Smith Woods Geotechnical & Stream Restoration with Natural Resources	2020-2021	$378,000	30
RN 3	Hartman Fields 5 & 6 Synthetic Turf Replacement	2020-2021	$925,000	28
RN 4	Grass Lawn Parking Lot	2021	$135,000	20
RN 5, 6, 7, 8	Pathways and Fencing at Grass Lawn, Cascade View, Hartman, Farrel-McWhirter	2019	$85,000	20
RN 10	Grass Lawn Picnic Shelter Ph1, Idylwood Dock	2019	$120,000	20
RN 11	Adair House Repairs	2021	$70,000	20
RN 9, 13	Grass Lawn Shelter Repair Ph2, Farrel-McWhirter Fencing & Arena Surfacing	2017-2018	$200,000	20
PR 5	Westside Park Playground Replacement & Relocation	2020-2021	$507,000	17
TR 1	NE 100th St to Willows on Rose Hill	2021	$183,000	16
TR 2	RCC Connection - 87th Crossing @ Willows	2017	$240,000	16
TR 3	RCC Connection - 84th Stairs	2017	$385,000	16
TR 5	RCC Connection - Red 160	2019	$90,000	16
TR 4	RCC Connection - 90th Bicycle Link	2017	$40,000	16
TR 6	Tosh Creek Trails Ph. I	2021	$270,000	16
	Total Cost		**$27,792,000**	

Exhibit 10.3: Mid to Long-Term Ranked Projects and Cost Estimates:
Park & Recreation (PR), Trail (TR), Renovation (RN), and Planning (PL)

Project No.	2023-2030 Project Name	Cost Estimate	Ranking
PR 6	Overlake Village Stormwater North Vault/Park Acquisition, Panning, Design, Construction	$47,909,000	39
PR 7	Overlake Village Stormwater South Vault/Park Acquisition, Panning, Design, Construction	$9,800,000	38
PR 8	Community Centers Acquisition, Design & Construction & Renovation per 2013 Master Plan	$71,110,000	37
PR 9	Conrad Olsen Park Development - Environmental Learning Center	$4,562,000	33
PR 10	Hartman Park Renovations	$10,900,000	28
PR 11	Senior Center - Expansion & Renovation	$7,135,000	28
TR 10	Redmond Central Connector Ph III	$8,683,500	15
TR Multiple	Trails: Neighborhood Connections	$2,742,500	
	TR 9 - NE 84th and 85th connections to 139th Ave		15
	TR 30 - Nike Park Trails		10
	TR 31 - Lakeside Trail (in SE Redmond Trail OS)		10
	TR 34 - Faith Lutheran to RedWood Rd		9
	TR 38 - NE 73rd to Grass Lawn Connection		8
	TR 14 - Grass Lawn Non-motorized Connection (RCC Ph II to Old Redmond Rd)		13
	TR 21 -10201 Willow Crossing to RCC		12
TR Multiple	Trails: Links to Schools	$1,121,000	
	TR 25 - 161st Ave to Rockwell Trail		11
	TR 29 - Ben Rush School to Bridal Crest Trail		10
	TR 8 - Audubon Elementary Area Trails		16
RN Infr.	Infrastructure Replacement Projects 2017-2022	2,600,000	NA
RN Hard.	Hardscape Projects 2017-2022	2,600,000	NA
		$169,163,000	

Exhibit 10.4 Build Out Projects Ranking and Cost Estimates:
Park & Recreation (PR), Trail (TR), Renovation (RN), and Planning (PL)

Project No.	Build Out Project Name	Cost Estimate	Ranking
TR 18	148th Ave NE Multiuse Trail - Willows Rd to Bridal Crest Trail	$7,857,000	12
TR 17	148th Ave NE Multiuse trail, Bridle Crest Trail to 520 interchange	$9,604,000	12
TR 16	150th Ave NE Non-motorized Connection	$1,642,000	12
TR 19	156th Ave NE Multiuse Trail	$7,456,000	12
TR 20	185th Ave NE at 67/68th	$ 393,000	12
PR 21	Arthur Johnson Park Development	$13,536,000	16
TR 15	Bear & Evans Creek Trail 1 and Novelty Hill Connection (FM Park to NE 95th)	$2,865,000	13
TR 21	Bear & Evans Creek Trail 10 (North route through former Keller Farm site)	$2,530,000	12
TR 23	Bear & Evans Creek Trail 3 (alternative route to B&EC Trail 1)	$ 2,138,000	12
TR 24	Bear & Evans Creek Trail 4 (alternative route to B&EC Trail 1)	$500,000	12
TR 26	Bear & Evans Creek Trail 5 (Arthur Johnson Park to SE Redmond Trail)	$3,389,000	11
TR 22	Bear & Evans Creek Trail 7 (Redmond Way to East Lake Samm Trail)	$1,579,000	12
TR 11	Bear & Evans Creek Trail 8 (Keller Farm Segment)	$7,084,000	13
TR 27	Bear Creek Trail to Marymoor 1 (crossing under 520 on east side of Samm. River)	$2,070,000	11
PR 29	Cascade View Park Expansion	$1,067,000	12
PL 3	Cultural Center	$29,217,500	25
PL 4	Overlake Village Satellite Community Center	$31,200,000	24
PR 17	Dudley Carter Park Development	$3,160,000	21
TR 28	East Lake Sammamish Trail (Close gap between RCC and E. Lake Samm. Trail)	$1,697,000	11
PR 12	Farrel-McWhirter Renovation	$18,800,000	28
RN 55	Hardscape Projects (Annual Amount)	$200,000	28
PR 32	Hartman Park Renovations/ Upgrades - Phase II	$11,700,000	28
RN 56	Infrastructure Replacement Projects (Annual Amount)	$200,000	28
PR 13	Juel Park Renovation	$26,845,000	27
PR 31	Luke McRedmond Park Improvements	$2,424,000	6
PR 23	Martin Park Development	$9,138,000	16
TR 13	Marymoor to West Lake Sammamish Trail	$ 2,755,000	13
PR 22	Multi-purpose Artificial Turf Sports Field	$2,781,000	15
PR 24	Multi-purpose Artificial Turf Sports Field (Partner with King Co. or LWSD)	$2,781,000	15
PR 25	Multi-purpose Artificial Turf Sports Field (Partner with King Co. or LWSD)	$2,781,000	15
PR 19	Municipal Campus Enhancements	$2,375,000	19
TR 32	NE 111th Ct to NE 112th Way	$510,000	10
TR 33	NE 116th Trail 1 (Red-wood Rd to RCC III/Willows)	$4,471,000	10
TR 35	NE 116th Trail 4 (178th Ave NE to 179th Ave NE)	$142,000	9
TR 38	NE 73rd to Grass Lawn Connection	$86,000	8
TR 36	NE 80th St Trail	$775,000	9
PR 30	NW North Redmond Playground (Acquisition & Development)	$2,849,000	12
TR 37	Overlake Urban Pathway	$11,544,000	9
PR 20	Perrigo Park Phase 2b	$2,363,000	18
TR 39	PSE Powerline Trail 6 (FM Park to Watershed)	$4,573,000	8
TR 42	PSE Trail & Willows Crossing	$400,000	8
TR 40	PSE Trail West (N/S) project_north of existing PSE Powerline Trail	$11,420,000	8
TR 41	PSE Trail West (N/S) project_south of existing PSE Powerline Trail	$8,047,000	8
TR 43	Redmond Way to E Lk Samm Pkwy Trail (alt for East Lake Sammamish Trail)	$1,788,000	8
TR 80	Redmond Way Trail 1 (Samm. River Trail to 123rd)	$7,924,000	8
TR 96	Redmond Way Trail 2 (180th Ave NE to 189th Pl NE w/ connection to B&EC Trail)	$4,414,000	7
PR 28	Rose Hill Park (Acquisition & Development)	$4,940,000	12
TR 44	Samm Riv Trail @ NE 90th St to Willows Rd Trail	$1,178,000	7
PR 18	Sammamish Valley Park	$22,227,000	21
PR 27	Smith Woods Development	$7,824,000	13
PR 33	Smith Woods Pond Restoration	$5,500,000	27
PR 26	Southeast Redmond Neighborhood Development	$3,409,000	13
TR 12	West Sammamish River Trail - Paving & W Lk Samm Crossing	$1,602,000	13
PR 5	Westside Park Playground Replacement & Relocation	$507,000	17
PR 16	Westside Park Renovation	$2,655,000	25
TR 46	Willows to 154 Ave NE	$3,155,000	6
TR 47	Willows to Redmond Way Connector Trail (Connects RCC II to Redmond Way)	$927,000	6
TR 48	Woodbridge extension trail	$433,000	5
TR 49	Woodbridge Neighborhood connector Trail	$3,778,000	4

10.3 Funding

Funding for parks and recreation, trails, recreation facilities, and conservation projects comes from several sources including city, state, and federal government sources and private sources. The projects that create the 6-Year Capital Investment Program approved by City Council are prioritized for city funding and grant funding. Allocation of funding occurs biennially during the citywide budgeting process and the projected six-year Capital Investment Program is updated at that time.

The funding sources that have been used to implement projects include:

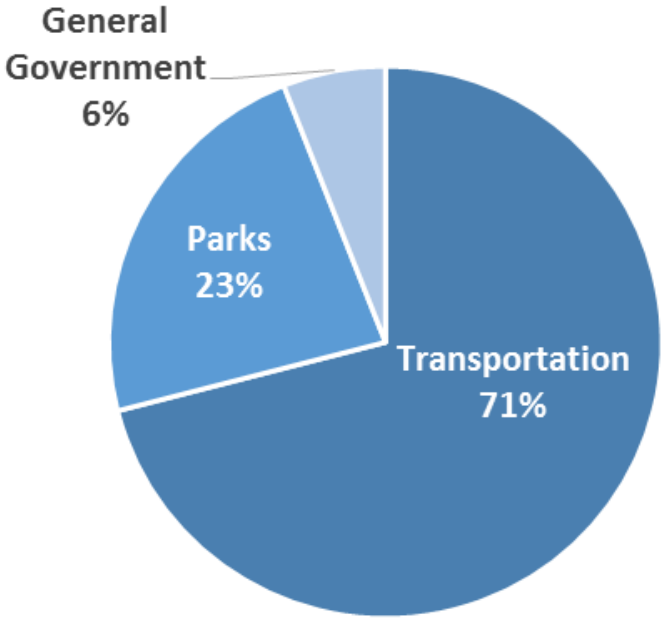
- City General Fund
- Real Estate Excise Tax
- Development Impact Fees
- Grants
- Private Contributions, Partnerships and Volunteer efforts
- Levy and Bonds

City revenues are insufficient to fulfill the capital needs. Therefore, the City must continue to evaluate additional sources of funding such as private funds, partnerships, grants, levies or bonds, and potentially the formation of a park district. The key financial strategies are described below.

City General Fund

Transfers from the General Fund include contributions to the Capital Investment Program (CIP). Per City policy, 5% of General Fund operating revenues (minus development revenues and significant one-time collections) is transferred into the City's Capital Investment Program. These funds are split between parks, transportation, and general government (e.g.; facilities).[2]

Exhibit 10.5: Distribution of General Funds to Capital Investment Program



[2] Redmond, 2016. Proposed 2017-2018 Budget. http://www.redmond.gov/common/pages/UserFile.aspx?fileId=193858

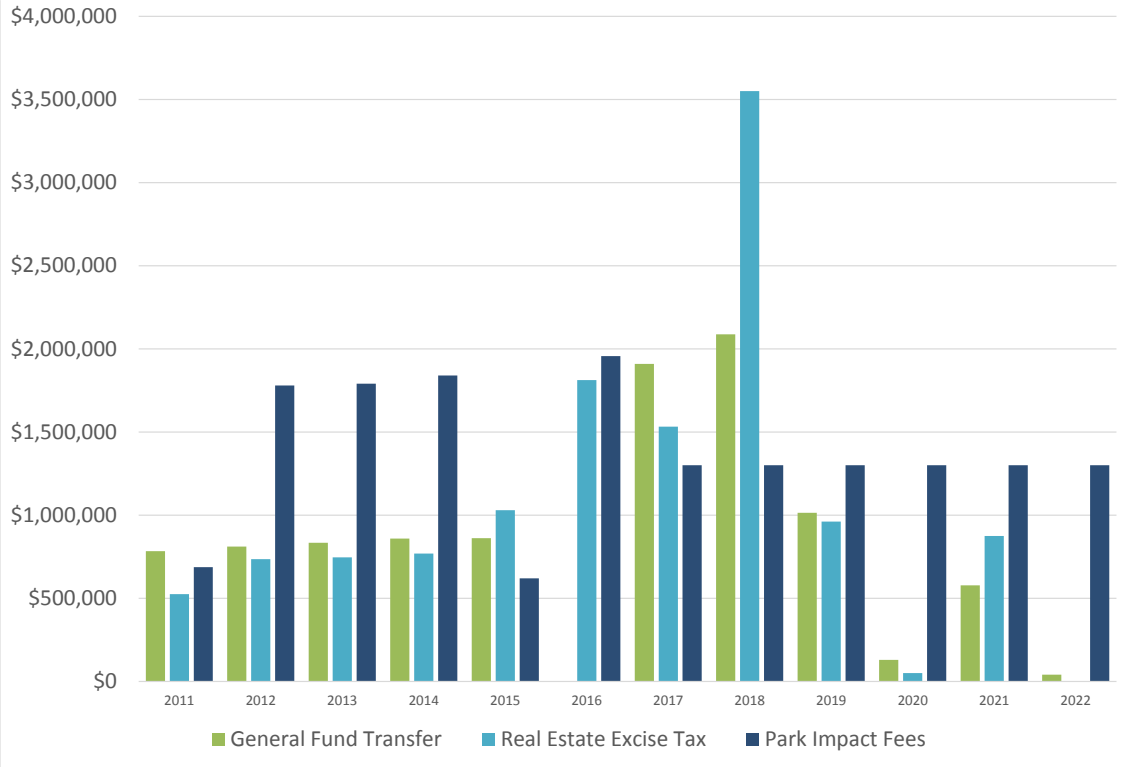
Real Estate Excise Tax

REET is a 0.5% tax on the sale of real estate inside Redmond city limits and is restricted to expenditures on capital projects. REET collections have grown steadily since the significant decline in 2009. Estimates in the 2017-2018 Budget project this revenue will increase slightly from its historical base of $4.0 million to $4.7 million per year. Per City policy, 5% of General Fund operating revenues (minus development revenues and significant one-time collections) is transferred into the City's Capital Investment Program.[3]

Development Impact Fees

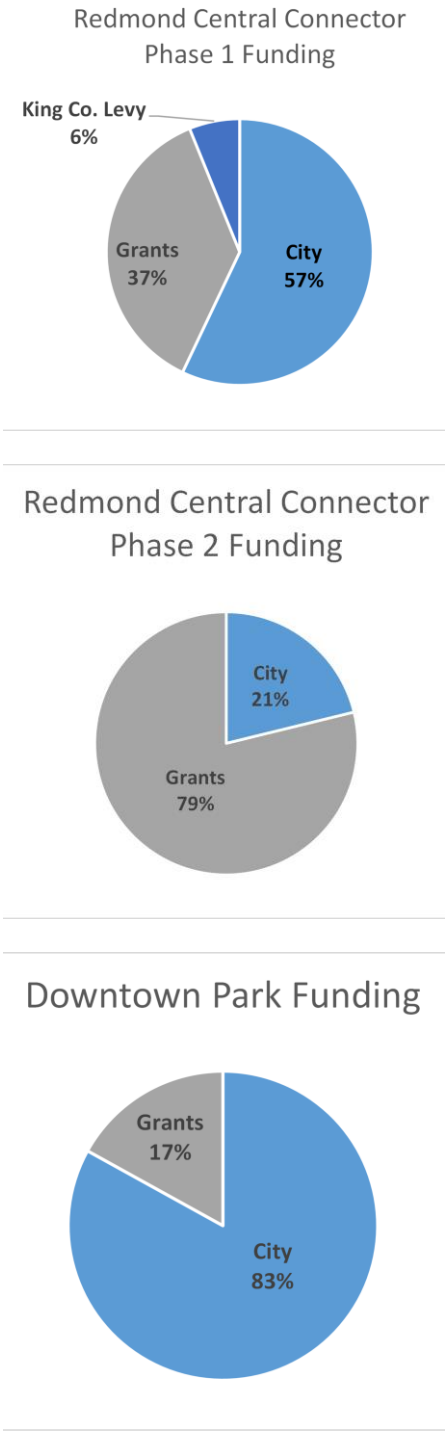
The City collects impact fees from developers for transportation, fire and parks. These impact fees are restricted to capacity projects that mitigate the impacts of growth in the community. Impact fees are based on 80 percent of the total recommended capital program's growth projects. This total is allocated between the various types of zoning (residential, commercial, industrial). Fees are assessed on new development and major renovations.

Exhibit 10.6: Primary Park & Recreation Department Capital Project Revenues



[3] Redmond, 2016.

Exhibit 10.7: Grant Matching



Fee In-Lieu

Developments have the option of providing usable open space for residential uses that provide residents with a place, or places, to relax and/or recreate without the need to leave their building. In order to achieve some basic amounts of on-site usable open space, two types of usable open space are required for each unit: common open space in forms, such as plazas, rooftop gardens, and recreation rooms; and private open spaces in the forms of balconies and patios. If the developments can't or opt not to provide all of the required open space, they can pay a fee in lieu of building these improvements and those fees are directed to the Parks and Recreation Department Capital Investment Program to fund park improvements.[4]

Grants

The City continually evaluates competitive grant funding opportunities. Most parks related grants are offered by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) and King County. Trails funding is typically available from RCO, Washington Department of Transportation, Puget Sound Regional Council, and some non-profits such as the Rails to Trails Conservancy. Some parks, recreation, and arts projects are also eligible for funding through the Washington Department of Commerce. The Parks and Recreation Department works closely with Transportation and the Natural Resources Divisions to coordinate funding and grant applications.

Over the past six years, the City has been successful in grant applications for capital projects including:

- Redmond Central Connector Phase I from Department of Commerce ($824.5K) and Puget Sound Regional Council ($2.29M), which amounted to 37 percent of the development cost.
- Redmond Central Connector Phase II from Department of Commerce ($1.26M) and Puget Sound Regional Council ($2.8M), Washington Department of

[4] Redmond, 2011. Redmond Zoning Code 21.10.130 E Downtown Residential Site Requirements

Private Agreement - Esterra Park will be built and managed privately and open to the public like other city parks

Partnerships - The LWSD and the City have an inter-local agreement the focuses on shared use of facilities. The City has leased the Old Redmond Schoolhouse for more than two decades.

Partnership - The City and Historical Society have an agreement that focuses on sharing the City's historical resources with the community and building community through historical society programs.

Transportation Bicycle & Pedestrian Grant ($500K), and Washington RCO ($500K), which is approximately 79 percent of the development cost.

- Downtown Park from the Department of Commerce ($2.95M), which is approximately 16 percent of the development cost.
- Redmond Bike Park received $5,000 from Specialized Bicycle Company and $10,000 from People for Bikes.

Private Contributions, Partnerships and Volunteer efforts

The City seeks private funds in the form of donations, sponsorships, partnerships, and volunteer efforts for projects. The City has longstanding partnerships within the community that provide resource efficiencies and benefits to the community including:

Private contributions:

- Little Leagues: The City has a long standing relationship with the local little leagues, who help raise money for small capital improvements at Hartman Park and also assist with day-to-day maintenance of the fields.
- Developers: The Redmond Zoning Code offers incentives for developers to build park facilities. The first project to use this type of incentive is Group Health/ Capstone Development. The City has an agreement with Capstone Development, the owner of Esterra Park in Overlake Village, to build and operate a public urban park. The City will continue to look for opportunities such as this one in the future redevelopment of Overlake Village and possibly using a variation of this type of incentive or other partnership agreement in Downtown and Southeast Redmond.
- Sponsorships: To date, the city has not had a formal sponsorship program for capital projects, but the department will be evaluating options for this in the future.

Volunteer Efforts at Redmond Bike Park contibuted to nearly $40,000 in value

The Redmond Central Connector Phase II includeed a volunteer match for a grant requirement. Volunteers removed invasive plants from the project site.

Partnerships:

- Lake Washington School District (LWSD): The City and LWSD have an inter-local agreement that addresses the City's lease of the Old Redmond Schoolhouse for a community center, the City's use of school buildings for sports and afterschool programming, the LWSD's use of city sports fields, and more. The City and LWSD are currently renegotiating this agreement to address changes in the use of the Old Redmond Schoolhouse and to evaluate stronger partnerships in the use of other buildings, recreational assets, and programming.
- Redmond Historic Society (RHS): The City provides the RHS space for an office and storage in exchange for providing public access to their collection, services, and for public programming.

Volunteerism:

The City has a long-standing program of volunteerism, which promotes the maintenance of urban forests through the Green Redmond Partnership and the construction and maintenance of the Redmond Bike Park. The Redmond Bike Park was constructed with City staff and dozens of volunteers who contributed 1,670 hours of labor, which equates to $39,345.[5] The city will continue and grow these programs in the future.

Moving forward, the City will build upon these partnerships and explore new opportunities. Some possibilities include:

- Regional Partnerships: Evaluate the possibilities of regional partnerships in the development of key recreational facilities with a regional impact, such as an aquatics facility or combined fitness and aquatics facility.
- Private Partnerships: Relationships with private land owners and developers can take many forms, from zoning code incentives that lead to park, recreation, or trail development projects built by or funded by a developer to joint partnerships where the city and a private entity may

[5] https://www.independentsector.org/volunteer_time

embark on a project from the onset. An example could be a cultural arts center or community center on the first floor of a mixed-use building.

- Private fundraising: Local non-profits may also play a role in fundraising for specific projects.
- Community Partnerships: There is high demand for athletic facilities such as soccer, lacrosse, and cricket fields. In order to build new fields like these, the City is looking at partnerships with the LWSD, as well as user groups to fund these projects. In addition, the City is interested in partnering with non-profit community groups that are interested in fundraising for particular projects.

Bond and Levy Measures

A bond measure can pay for capital projects such as those identified in this plan. Bond measures can be established for an extended amount of time, often for up to 20 years or more. Both Council-approved and voter-approved bond measures are available options.

Council Approved Bonds

Councilmanic bonds are general obligation bonds issued with the approval of the City or County Council. Under state law, repayment of these bonds must be financed from existing City revenues. In 1988 the City issued a bond for the acquisition and development of the Municipal Campus. In 2011, the City Council issued a councilmanic bond for the acquisition of Downtown Park.

Voter-approved Bonds and Levies

- General Obligation Bond, City of Redmond: General obligation bonds are essentially a city property tax for the sale of construction bonds. These bonds require a 60% majority approval of 40% of the voters who voted in the last election. This approach is usually used for major projects. In 1990, the City passed a general obligation bond for the acquisition of Perrigo Park, The Edge Skate Plaza site, Cascade View Park and Willows Creek Park. The bond also encompassed various park renovation projects including Grass Lawn Park, Hartman Park, Nike Park, and Meadow Park.
- General Obligation (GO) Bond, King County: King County may request a property tax for the sale of construction bonds. The tax assessment can be levied up to 30 years. Passage requires a 60% majority approval of 40% of the voters who voted in the last election. This is an approach usually used for major projects. The last GO Bond passed by King County was in 1989 and included the Bear/Evans Creek Trail for the City of Redmond and the Redmond Watershed Preserve.
- Levies: State law limits governments to a one percent annual increase of tax revenues. If additional funding is sought by the governmental agency, it must bring the funding request to the public for a vote. A proposed increase to the property tax rate would be sought in a Levy Lid Lift per RCW 84.55.050. A levy lid lift is a temporary increase, with a typical span of six years or less, and may need to be renewed periodically. Levies are often used for maintenance-related projects or capital projects. In 2007, Redmond voters passed special property tax levies to support Fire, Police and Parks services. These levies supported the addition of firefighters and police personnel, as well as park maintenance and recreation programs. These revenues are subject to the 1% growth limitation imposed by the state legislature on property taxes.

Park Districts

The City, possibly in combination with some of the neighboring jurisdictions, could also form a Metropolitan Park District (MPD) to help provide a more consistent funding source to maintain and grow the parks system. A MPD is authorized by Ch. 35.61 RCW and may be created to manage and develop parks and recreational facilities within one or more jurisdictions. The formation of a MPD requires the City Council to authorize a resolution to place the proposal on the ballot for voters to approve. The ballot proposition must designate a board of metropolitan park commissioners, which may include all new commissioners or representatives from the jurisdiction(s) with legislative authority. Several MPDs exist within the state, some examples include:

Exhibit 10.8: Examples of Metropolitan Park Districts in Washington State[6]

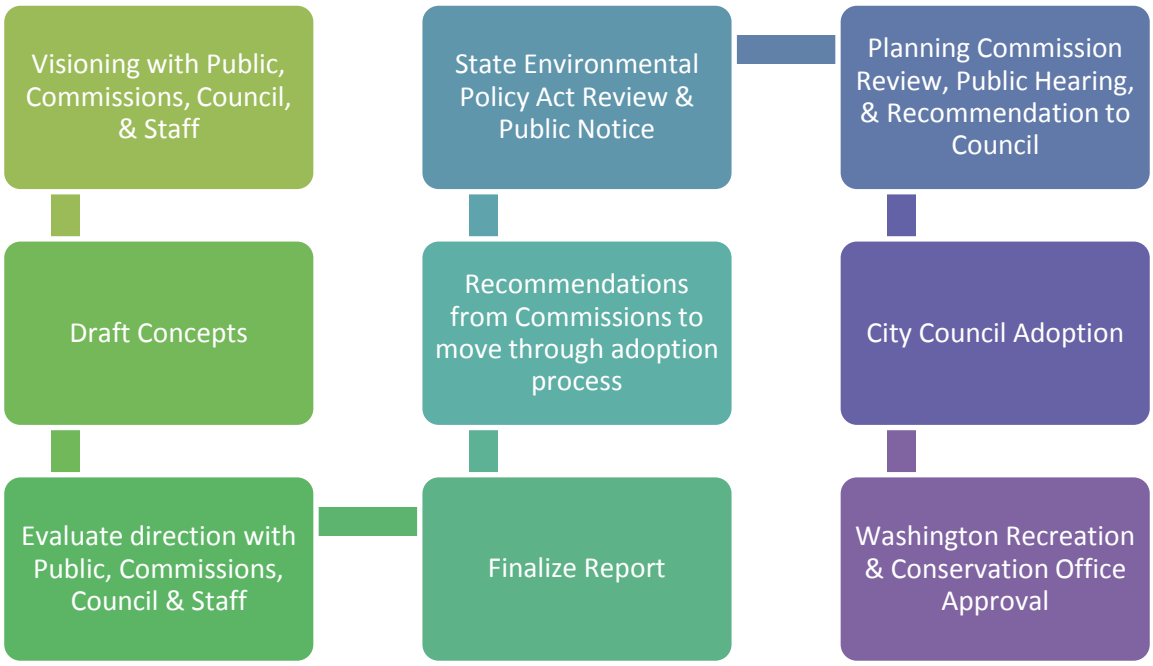
MPD (Election date)	County	Boundaries	Governance
Seattle Park District (08/2014)	King	Seattle	City council (ex officio)
Chuckanut Community Forest and Recreation District (02/2013)	Whatcom	Part of Bellingham	Elected board
Village Green Metropolitan Park District (08/2010)	Kitsap	Unincorporated county area	Elected board
Fall City Metropolitan Park District (03/2009)	King	Unincorporated county area	Elected board
William Shore Memorial Pool Park District (05/2009)	Clallam	Unincorporated county area and Port Angeles	Per ILA: Clallam County Board of Commissioners annually appoints 2 commissioners from County Board of Commissioners; Port Angeles City Council annually appoints 2 commissioners from city council; 1 member that resides in Port Angeles School District elected by MPD board.
Greater Clark Parks District MPD (02/2005)	Clark	Unincorporated county (Vancouver unincorporated growth area)	Elected board
Eastmont Metro Parks and Recreation MPD - Metropolitan Park District (05/2004) - Replaced Eastmont Park and Recreation Service Area	Douglas	Unincorporated county area, East Wenatchee, Rock Island	Elected board
Si View Metropolitan Park District (02/2003)	King	Unincorporated county area and North Bend	Elected board
Tacoma Metropolitan Park District	Pierce	Tacoma and County area of areas of Browns Point & Dash Point	Elected board

[6] http://mrsc.org/Home/Explore-Topics/Parks-and-Recreation/Park-and-Recreation-Special-Districts/Metropolitan-Park-Districts-(MPD)-List.aspx

10.4 Adoption Process

This PARCC Plan is updated every six years. The Plan is developed using a public process that culminates in City Council adoption and then approval by the Washington Recreation and Conservation Office. The process involves an interdepartmental team of staff members, the public and stakeholders, the Parks and Trails Commission, Arts & Culture Commission, Planning Commission, and City Council. The Parks and Trails Commission and Arts and Culture Commission recommend the plan to the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission holds study sessions, a public hearing, and makes a recommendation to the City Council. The City Council holds study sessions then formally adopts the plan with a resolution. The adopted plan and resolution are then sent to RCO for approval. The following exhibit depicts the steps leading to adoption.

Exhibit 10.9: PARCC Plan Adoption Process



Appendix 10 A: Policies

The following is a compilation of policies from all elements of the City Comprehensive Plan that are related to capital improvement projects. Policies are arranged by the element name under which they appear in the Comprehensive Plan.

Natural Environment Policies

NE-115 Maintain high air quality through land use and transportation planning and management.

Land Use Policies

LU-17 Maintain a process to site essential public facilities that requires consistency of the proposed facility with Redmond's Comprehensive Plan; emphasizes public involvement; identifies and minimizes adverse impacts; and promotes equitable location of these facilities throughout the city, county and state.

LU-19 Recognize green infrastructure as a capital/public asset. Monitor and regularly report on the City's progress in preserving, enhancing and expanding upon its inventory of green infrastructure, including but not limited to:

- Natural areas, such as critical areas and portions of public lands that are monitored and maintained by citizen stewards;
- Community gardens;
- Rain gardens and other natural stormwater management facilities;
- Native and habitat areas; and
- Organic urban and corporate landscapes and gardens.

Economic Vitality Policies

EV-15 Identify, construct and maintain infrastructure and utility systems and facilities that support economic vitality.

EV-20 Implement, in conjunction with business, education and other community partners, the Strategic Plan for Economic Development to:

- Recognize that a successful community requires a strong local and regional economy;
- Identify actions to take to develop a sustainable local economy;
- Identify strategies to retain existing businesses and help them succeed;
- Increase the awareness of Redmond as a desirable business location by including a city marketing plan which focuses on the assets of the city, the types of businesses to market to, and the marketing strategies to utilize;
- Preserve existing and recruit new jobs within the Target Industry Clusters as identified in the Strategic Plan, which include:

    - Software and Information Technology,
    - Retail and Tourism,
    - Avionics and Homeland Defense,
    - Renewable Energy/Clean Technology, and
    - Emerging Industries and Entrepreneurs.
  - Identify methods to attract additional knowledge-based businesses and the skilled employees to serve those businesses;
  - Identify, preserve, promote and enhance educational, environmental, cultural and social qualities within Redmond that will be attractive to the future workforce; and
  - Identify regional and national economic development programs and the means to access their resources for the city.

Parks, Arts, Recreation, Culture & Conservation Policies

PR-12 Encourage parks, beautification areas, and gathering places throughout the city by coordinating planning efforts with other City departments and private development early in the planning process.

PR-13 Design and construct park facilities in a manner that is compatible with the surrounding neighborhood and is sensitive to the environment.

PR-14 Allow use of natural areas, open space corridors and sensitive habitats at a level that will not compromise the environmental integrity of the area.

PR-15 Integrate public art and park design from the onset of facility planning to create dynamic and interesting public places that are informed by the themes and platforms identified in the Public Art Plan.

PR-16 Design new and renovated facilities using appropriate technology, construction materials and maintenance procedures to gain cost efficiencies and conserve resources.

PR-17 Encourage development of outdoor plazas and squares within public and private developments in the Downtown and Overlake urban centers for community events, visual and performance based public art opportunities, and to encourage community connections.

PR-18 Develop facilities and partnerships to introduce and educate the public about the rich natural environment of Redmond. Facilities for environmental education and stewardship could include features like classroom or exhibit space, overlooks of natural features, and a citywide interpretative program for shorelines, streams, native growth protection areas, aquifers and other important natural systems by the appropriate agencies or City departments. (SMP)

PR-19 Replace, renovate and expand existing indoor recreation facilities, or provide new ones, to make spaces available for:

- Community recreation;
- Swimming and aquatics;
- Senior activities;
- Teen activities;

- Activities for children and adults of all abilities;
- Cultural arts;
- Community gatherings; and
- Athletic facilities.

PR-20 Prepare a plan to meet the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements for outdoor recreation facilities. Design and renovate identified parks and recreational facilities in a manner that will, where feasible, provide safe and accessible use by all persons. (SMP)

PR-21 Assess and appropriately manage risk during the design of parks and recreation facilities.

PR-22 Support and enhance the historic resources within the park and recreation system, including Historic Landmarks.

PR-23 Maintain the historic character of the farmsteads in Redmond through preservation, design and interpretation.

PR-24 Acquire land and develop parks in areas that are experiencing or expected to have significant growth, such as the Downtown and Overlake urban centers, or areas identified as having a deficiency.

Capital Facilities Policies

CF-1 Develop and regularly update functional plans that assess capital facility needs and strategies for addressing such needs. Provide opportunities for public involvement appropriate to the nature of the update. Use functional plans to guide the development of capital priorities and investment decisions within each of the following functional areas:

- Fire protection and emergency management response, including the city and Fire District #34;
- Police protection;
- Stormwater and surface water management;
- Water and sewer systems;
- Parks, arts, recreation, culture and conservation;
- Transportation;
- General government facilities; and
- Other functional areas as identified.

CF-2 Include in functional plans and supporting documents, at a minimum, the following features necessary for maintaining an accurate account of longterm capital facility needs and associated costs to the City, and consistency with the Comprehensive Plan and the Zoning Code:

- A description of the current capital facility infrastructure and the scope and cost of its operation and maintenance;
- A description of current capital facility deficiencies and appropriate funding strategies to remedy these deficiencies;

- An analysis of capital facilities needed through the year 2030, at a minimum, and estimated costs to meet those needs;
- An analysis specifying how capital facilities will be financed and maintained;
- A description of the functional plan's public outreach, participation and review process;
- A set of criteria to be used to prioritize projects and inform the City's Six-Year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and long-term capital investment strategic plan;
- A description of how the functional plan and supporting documents respond to Growth Management Act requirements; and
- An analysis indicating that the functional plan, including any subsequent revisions to or modifications of the functional plan, is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan policies, Zoning Code regulations, and the capital investment strategic plan.

CF-6 Establish capital facility service standards that help determine long-term capital facility and funding requirements.

CF-12 Use capital facilities to attract growth to centers by:

- Giving priority to funding for public facilities and services within the Downtown and Overlake Urban Centers,
- Creating a mechanism to provide ongoing capital funds for Redmond's Urban Centers, and
- Prioritizing projects outside these Urban Centers that will increase mobility to and from the centers.

CF-14 Follow the principle that growth shall pay for the growth-related portion of capital facilities. When imposing impact fees on new development, the City will:

- Impose fees only for system improvements that are reasonably related to growth;
- Structure the impact fee system so that impact fees do not exceed the proportionate share of the costs of system improvements attributable to growth and are reasonably related to the new development;
- Balance impact fee revenues with other public revenue sources to finance system improvements that serve new development;
- Use fee proceeds for system improvements that will reasonably benefit the new development;
- Prohibit the use of impact fee proceeds for correcting existing capital facility deficiencies;
- Maintain an annual adjustment to impact fees based on an appropriate capital cost index and other relevant local construction data, subject to annual City Council approval;
- Review the impact fees and the indices used periodically to ensure that the fees reflect the cost of planned system improvements related to growth; and
- Pool fees to more efficiently fund capital facilities resulting from new growth.

CF-15 Aggressively pursue funding from other levels of government, nonprofit and private agencies to accomplish the City of Redmond's capital investment program, while optimizing use of City

resources. As appropriate, pursue alternative financing strategies such as public-private partnerships to further support the capital program.

Urban Centers; Downtown & Overlake Policies

DT-14 Retain and enhance existing parks in the Downtown and add new parks in locations such as the former King County shops site, along the Sammamish River, and in the mixed-use residential/office zones.

OV-22 Retain and enhance existing parks in Overlake and add new parks, open spaces, and recreational areas in Overlake Village to make it more inviting.

Appendix 10 B1: Capital Improvement Project Rating Criteria

Rating	**Improve Service Delivery** for maintenance and operations and/or recreational programming.	**Unique Benefits:** Environmental	**Unique Benefits:** Economic benefit to business community	**Unique Benefits:** Art	**Unique Benefits:** Historic	**Unique Benefits:** Partnerships	**Unique Benefits:** Regulatory requirements
5	Provides significant improvements in service delivery, resulting in cost savings and/or revenue increases equating to >$60k/year.	High impact - Preservation (1 point for each) - Canopy, wetlands, streams or water quality, steep slopes	High impact (positive impact on local business community - >$60K)	High impact - 4% contribution	High impact - Designated Landmark in Poor Repair - major renovation	High impact - Grants, Partnerships or Sponsorships over $1M value	High impact - Required law or grant (Ecology, ADA, critical area regulations, etc)
4	Provides moderately significant improvements in service delivery, resulting in cost savings and/or revenue increases equating to $41K to $60K/year.	Mod-High impacts - Preservation (1 point for each) - Canopy, wetlands, streams or water quality, steep slopes	Mod - High impact (positive impact on local business community - >$40 - 59K)	Mod-High impacts - 3% contribution	Mod-High impacts - Potential Landmark in Poor Repair - major renovation	Moderate - High impact - Grants, Partnerships or Sponsorships $500K to $1M value	Mod-High impacts - Supports a regional plan (i.e. Eastside Rail Corridor, Sound Transit, etc…)
3	Provides moderate improvements in service delivery, resulting in cost savings and/or revenue increases equating to $26-$40K/ year.	Moderate impacts - Preservation (1 point for each) - Canopy, wetlands, streams or water quality, steep slopes	Mod impact (positive impact on local business community - >$25 - 40K)	Moderate impacts - 2% contribution	Moderate impacts - Designated Landmark in Good Repair - maintenance project	Moderate impact - Grants, Partnerships or Sponsorships $100K to $500K value	Mod impacts - supports other departmental functional plans
2	Provides low-moderate improvements in service delivery, resulting in cost savings and/or revenue increases equating to $11k to $25k/year.	Low-mod impacts - Preservation (1 point for each) - Canopy, wetlands, streams or water quality, steep slopes	Low-Mod impact (positive impact on local business community - >$10 - 25K)	Low-mod impacts - 1% contribution	Low - Moderate impacts - Potential Landmark in Good Repair - maintenance project	Low - Moderate impact - Grants, Partnerships or Sponsorships $50K to $100K value	Low impacts - Supports the Comp Plan
1	Provides slight improvements in service delivery, resulting in cost savings and/or revenue increases equating to <$10k/year.		Low impacts - <$10k		Low impacts	Low impact - Grants, Partnerships or Sponsorships $0K to $50K value	
0	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

Appendix 10 B2: Capital Improvement Renovation Project Rating Criteria

Rating	**Safety Hazard:** Physical safety hazards like use of the facility or amenity may fail and cause danger to people (weighted x3)	**Preserve/Replace Asset:** Investment necessary to retain the value of the asset (weighted x2)	**Improve Service Delivery** for maintenance and operations and/or recreational programming	**Customer Service:** Improving the ability of the City to meet community demands and expectations
5	Severe	Severe (replace immediately)	Provides significant improvements in service delivery, resulting in cost savings and/or revenue increases equating to >$60k/year.	Significant improvement
4	Moderate-Severe	Moderate-Severe (replace 1-2 years)	Provides moderately significant improvements in service delivery, resulting in cost savings and/or revenue increases equating to $41K to $60K/year.	Moderately significant improvement
3	Moderate	Moderate (replace 3-4 years)	Provides moderate improvements in service delivery, resulting in cost savings and/or revenue increases equating to $26-$40K/ year.	Moderate improvement
2	Low-Moderate	Low-Moderate (replace 5-6 years)	Provides low-moderate improvements in service delivery, resulting in cost savings and/or revenue increases equating to $11k to $25k/year.	Low improvement
1	Low	Low (replace 6+ years)	Provides slight improvements in service delivery, resulting in cost savings and/or revenue increases equating to <$10k/year.	Slight improvement
0	None	None	None	None

Appendix 10 C1: Capital Improvement Project Rating Results for Parks & Recreation Projects 2023-2030

2023-2030 Project Name	Safety Hazard (weighted x3)	Weighted Safety Hazard	Preserve/ Replace Asset (weighted x2)	Weighted Preserve/ Replace Asset	Safety & Asset Mgt Weighted Subtotal	Geographic Equity	Walkability/ Connectivity for Trails	Community Demand	Improve Service Delivery (Operations, Programming)	Unique Benefits: environmental	Unique Benefits: economic	Unique Benefits: art	Unique Benefits: historic	Unique Benefits: partnerships	Unique Benefits: regulatory	Total
Overlake Village Stormwater North Vault/Park	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	5	3	5	5	5	0	5	3	**39**
Overlake Village Stormwater South Vault/Park	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	3	3	5	5	5	0	5	3	**38**
Community Centers (New/Renovation)	2	6	2	4	10	0	0	4	5	5	5	5	0	3	0	**37**
Conrad Olsen Park Development	0	0	5	10	10	1	0	4	3	2	2	0	5	3	3	**33**
Hartman Park Renovations	1	3	4	8	11	2	0	4	3	1	5	0	0	0	2	**28**
Senior Center - Expansion & Renovation	0	0	3	6	6	0	0	4	5	0	4	4	0	3	2	**28**
Farrel-McWhirter Renovation	0	0	3	6	6	2	0	4	2	3	0	0	5	4	2	**28**
Juel Park Renovation	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	3	2	4	3	2	4	2	**27**
Smith Woods Pond Restoration	3	9	2	4	13	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	3	5	**27**
Cultural Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	5	5	0	4	2	**25**
Westside Park Renovation	3	9	4	8	17	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	**25**
Dudley Carter Park Development	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	0	0	5	3	3	2	**21**
Sammamish Valley Park	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	3	0	3	3	0	2	2	**21**
Municipal Campus Enhancements	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	5	5	0	0	2	**19**
Perrigo Park Phase 2b	0	0	2	4	4	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	4	1	2	**18**
Arthur Johnson Park Development	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	**17**
Multi-purpose Artificial Turf Sports Field	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	5	0	0	3	2	**16**
Martin Park Development	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	4	2	2	**16**
Multi-purpose Artificial Turf Sports Field (Partner with King Co. or LWSD)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	5	0	0	4	2	**15**
Multi-purpose Artificial Turf Sports Field (Partner with King Co. or LWSD)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	5	0	0	3	2	**15**
Southeast Redmond Neighborhood Development	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	2	**15**
Smith Woods Development	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	4	2	**13**
Rose Hill Park (Acquisition & Development)	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	**13**
Cascade View Park Expansion	0	0	2	4	4	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	**12**
NW North Redmond Playground (Acquisition & Development)	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	**12**
Luke McRedmond Park Renovation	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	**6**

Appendix 10 C2: Capital Improvement Project Rating Results for Trails 2017-2030

Trail Program Project Name 2017-2022	Weighted Preserve/ Replace Asset	Safety & Asset Mgt Weighted Subtotal	Geographic Equity	Walkability/ Connectivity for Trails	Community Demand	Improve Service Delivery (Operations, Programming)	Unique Benefits: Environmental	Unique Benefits: Economic	Unique Benefits: Art	Unique Benefits: Historic	Unique Benefits: Partnerships	Unique Benefits: Regulatory	Total
NE 100th St to Willows Trail	0	12	5	3	4	0	2	1	0	0	4	3	**34**
RCC Connection - 87th Crossing at Willows Rd	0	12	5	3	4	0	2	1	0	0	4	3	**34**
RCC Connection - 84th St Stairs	0	12	4	3	4	0	2	1	0	0	4	3	**33**
RCC Connection - 90th Bicycle Link	0	12	3	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	**26**
RCC Connection - Red160 Connection	0	0	2	3	3	0	2	1	0	0	2	3	**16**
Tosh Creek Trails Ph I	0	0	3	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	**15**

Trail Projects (>$400K) 2023-2030	Weighted Preserve/ Replace Asset	Safety & Asset Mgt Weighted Subtotal	Geographic Equity	Walkability/ Connectivity for Trails	Community Demand	Improve Service Delivery (Operations, Programming)	Unique Benefits: environmental	Unique Benefits: economic	Unique Benefits: art	Unique Benefits: historic	Unique Benefits: partnerships	Unique Benefits: regulatory	Total
10201 Willow Crossing to RCC	0	0	3	5	4	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	**21**
Audobon Elementary Area Trails	0	0	3	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	**16**
Redmond Central Connector Ph III	0	0	4	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	**15**
Bear & Evans Creek Trail 8 (Keller Farm Segment)	0	0	5	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**13**
West Sammamish River Trail - Paving & W Lk Samm Crossing	0	0	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	**13**
Marymoor to West Lake Sammamish Trail	0	0	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	**13**
Grass Lawn Non-motorized Connection (RCC Ph II to Old Redmond Rd)	0	0	5	2	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	**13**
Bear & Evans Creek Trail 1 and Novelty Hill Connection (FM Park to NE 95th)	0	0	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	**13**
150th Ave NE Non-motorized Connection	0	0	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	**12**
148th Ave NE Multiuse Trail - Willows Rd to Bridal Crest Trail	0	0	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	**12**

CONTINUED *Trail Projects (>$400K) 2023-2030*	*Weighted Preserve/ Replace Asset*	*Safety & Asset Mgt Weighted Subtotal*	*Geographic Equity*	*Walkability/ Connectivity for Trails*	*Community Demand*	*Improve Service Delivery (Operations, Programming)*	*Unique Benefits: environmental*	*Unique Benefits: economic*	*Unique Benefits: art*	*Unique Benefits: historic*	*Unique Benefits: partnerships*	*Unique Benefits: regulatory*	*Total*
185th Ave NE at 67/68th	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	**12**
Bear & Evans Creek Trail 10 (North route through former Keller Farm site)	0	0	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	**12**
Bear & Evans Creek Trail 7 (Redmond Way to East Lake Samm Trail)	0	0	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	**12**
Bear & Evans Creek Trail 3 (alternative route to B&EC Trail 1)	0	0	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	**12**
Bear & Evans Creek Trail 4 (alternative route to B&EC Trail 1)	0	0	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	**12**
Bear & Evans Creek Trail 5 (Arthur Johnson Park to SE Redmond Trail)	0	0	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	**11**
Bear Creek Trail to Marymoor 1 (crossing under 520 on east side of Samm. River)	0	0	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	**11**
East Lake Sammamish Trail (Close gap between RCC and E. Lake Samm. Trail)	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	**11**
NE 111th Ct to NE 112th Way	0	0	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**10**
NE 116th Trail 1 (Red-wood Rd to RCC III/Willows)	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	**10**
NE 116th Trail (176th Ave NE to 178th Ave NE)	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	**9**
NE 116th Trail 4 (178th Ave NE to 179th Ave NE)	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	**9**
NE 80th St Trail	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**9**
Overlake Urban Pathway	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	**9**
PSE Powerline Trail 6 (FM Park to Watershed)	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	**8**
PSE Trail West (N/S) project_north of existing PSE Powerline Trail	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	**8**
PSE Trail West (N/S) project_south of existing PSE Powerline Trail	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	**8**
PSE Trail & Willows Crossing	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	**8**
Redmond Way to E Lk Samm Pkwy Trail (alt for East Lake Sammamish Trail)	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**8**
Redmond Way Trail 1 (Samm. River Trail to 123rd)	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**8**
Redmond Way Trail 2 (180th Ave NE to 189th Pl NE w/ connection to B&EC Trail)	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	**7**
Samm Riv Trail @ NE 90th St to Willows Rd Trail	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**7**
West Samm River Trail - Paving & W Lk Samm Crossing	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**6**
Willows to 154 Ave NE	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**6**
Willows to Redmond Way Connector Trail (Connects RCC II to Redmond Way)	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**6**
Woodbridge extension trail	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**5**
Woodbridge Neighborhood connector Trail	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**

Trail Program Project Name (<$400K) 2023-2030	Weighted Preserve/ Replace Asset	Safety & Asset Mgt Weighted Subtotal	Geographic Equity	Walkability/ Connectivity for Trails	Community Demand	Improve Service Delivery (Operations, Programming)	Unique Benefits: environmental	Unique Benefits: economic	Unique Benefits: art	Unique Benefits: historic	Unique Benefits: partnerships	Unique Benefits: regulatory	Total
NE 84th and 85th connections to 139th Ave	0	0	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	**15**
161st Ave to Rockwell Trail	0	0	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**11**
Ben Rush School to Bridal Crest Trail	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	**10**
Nike Park Trails	0	0	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**10**
Lakeside Trail (in SE Redmond Trail OS)	0	0	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**10**
Faith Lutheran to RedWood Rd	0	0	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**9**
NE 73rd to Grass Lawn Connection	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**8**

Appendix 10 C3: Capital Improvement Project Rating Results for Park Operations & Maintenance

Project	Safety & Liability	Asset Preservation	Improve Service Delivery	Customer Service	Ranking
Grass Lawn dome picnic shelter repair	5	5	0	4	**14**
Farrel-McWhirter arenas resurfacing and fencing modifications	5	0	4	4	**13**
Hartman fields #5 & 6 perimeter path replacement	4	4	0	4	**12**
Hartman fields #5 & 6 perimeter fence replacement	4	4	0	4	**12**
Anderson Park Adair House and restroom building roof replacements	2	5	0	3	**10**
Idylwood dock repairs	3	3	0	3	**9**
Asphalt path and trails repairs (Grass Lawn, Cascade View, Hartman, Farrel-McWhirter)	3	3	0	3	**9**
Grass Lawn dome roof replacement	3	3	0	3	**9**
Anderson Park Adair House kitchen/restroom remodel	0	2	4	3	**9**
Grass Lawn 148th parking lot renovation (landscaping and asphalt)	3	3	0	3	**9**
Meadow Park – Sport court renovation including resurfacing and retaining wall replacement	2	4	0	3	**9**
Idylwood Park – Main parking lot curb replacement, overlay, sealcoat, and stripping	2	4	0	3	**9**
Hartman Park – Building exterior renovations (all structures)	0	4	0	3	**7**
Anderson Park – Renovate interior/exterior of restroom structure	0	4	0	3	**7**
Farrel McWhirter – Replace Hutchison shelter	0	3	2	2	**7**
Farrel McWhirter – Add more lighting to main parking lot	3	0	0	3	**6**
Farrel McWhirter – Replace Mackey Creek shelter	0	2	2	2	**6**
Grass Lawn Park - Tennis court light fixture replacement	0	3	2	1	**6**
Farrel McWhirter – Replace all windows in all structures with energy efficient models	0	3	2	0	**5**
Cascade View Park – Replace playground and ADA accessibility	1	2	0	2	**5**
Farrel McWhirter Park – Replace Mackey Creek Playground	1	2	0	2	**5**
Hartman Park – Renovate play area – new play equipment, containment, soft surfacing	1	2	0	2	**5**
Idylwood Park – Dock replacement, expansion	1	2	0	2	**5**
Idylwood Park – Renovate restroom (interior and exterior)	0	1	2	2	**5**
Hartman Park – Field 1 retaining wall replacement	2	3	0	0	**5**
Hartman Park – Large baseball field warning track replacement – different product	1	0	2	1	**4**
Hartman Park – Little League fields 1,3,4 warning track replacement	1	0	2	1	**4**
Hartman Park – Lower shop interior renovations (doors, insulation, roofing, etc.)	0	1	3	0	**4**
Farrel McWhirter Park – Replace kitchen counter, sink, cabinets in Caretaker's house	0	2	1	0	**3**
Cascade View Park – Add irrigation to North meadow/playfield area	0	0	2	1	**3**
Grass Lawn Park – Add lighting to the basketball court	1	0	0	2	**3**
Hartman Park – Add irrigation system to non-irrigated turf areas along N.E. 104th St.	0	0	2	1	**3**
Hartman Park – Add irrigation system to non-irrigated areas around fields 5&6	0	0	2	1	**3**
Idylwood Park – Install beach bulkhead/seating wall	0	1	1	1	**3**
Perrigo Park – Add lighting to basketball court	1	0	0	2	**3**
Avondale Rd. – Complete landscape renovation including new soil, plants, and irrigation system	0	0	1	1	**2**
Idylwood Park – Renovate north meadow (debris removal, soil, seed, irrigation system)	0	0	2	0	**2**

Appendix 10 D: Cost Estimating Tools

City of Redmond
Planning Level Opinion of Probable Costs

Project Overview

Project Name:			
Project ID:		Concept No.:	
Created By:		Date:	
Reviewed By:		Date:	
Neighborhood:	Bear Creek	Address:	
Existing Zoning:			
Master Plan:		Document Link:	
Project Description and Scope:			
Estimate of Probable Costs:	$0		

Project Map

City of Redmond
Planning Level Opinion of Probable Costs

Project Cost Summary

Project Name:
Project ID: 0 Created By:
Concept No.: 0 Date: 1/0/1900

	Cost	Risk Assessment	Contingency %	Contingency Amount	Total
I. Right of Way	$0	LOW	20%	$0	$0
II. Construction	$0	LOW	20%	$0	$0
III. Project Development	$0	LOW	20%	$0	$0
IV. Construction Management	$0	LOW	20%	$0	$0
V. Estimate of Probable Cost (2015)			Subtotal		$0

VI. Project Escalation $0

Year of cost index:	2015
Midpoint of Construction:	2020
Escalation Rate:	3.00%

TOTAL ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE COST $0

VII. Annual Maintenance and Operations Cost $0

Park Size:		ACRE
Level of Effort	Low	
Unit Cost:	$5,000.00	/ACRE

See Detail Sheets for Assumptions

The above cost opinion is in 2015 dollars for Comparative Level Evaluation of concepts, Class 4 or Class 5 (0% to 10% design) estimate of the AACE Cost Estimate Classification System. The cost does not include financial costs or operations and maintenance costs. In addition, there are no costs for the mitigation or remediation associated with the potential discovery of hazardous materials. The order of magnitude cost opinion shown has been prepared for guidance in project evaluation at the time of the estimate. The final costs of the project will depend on actual labor and material costs, actual site conditions, productivity, competitive market conditions, final project scope, final project schedule, and other variable factors. As a result, the final project costs will vary from the estimate presented above. Because of these factors, funding needs must be carefully reviewed prior to making specific financial decisions or establishing final budgets.

City of Redmond
Planning Level Opinion of Probable Costs

Parks Cost Details

Project Name:
Project ID: 0 Created By:
Concept No.: 0 Date: 1/0/1900

I. RIGHT OF WAY		Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total
1 Land Purchase	Area: Bear Creek	SF		$ 20.00	$0
2 Damage / Cure		%	10%	of line 1	$0
3 Partial Building Take		SF		$ 150.00	$0
4 Relocation	Req'd Yes	%	20%	of lines 1 & 2	$0
5 Acquisition/Admin. Costs (per Parcel)		EA		$ 3,000.00	$0
6 Condemnation Contingency (Estimated)		%		of lines 1 to 5	$0
7 Right of Way Sub-Total					$0

II. CONSTRUCTION		Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total
CIVIL					
8 Demolition/Clearing		SF		$ 1.00	$0
9 Earthwork	Terrain: Flat	SF		$ 1.00	$0
10 Parking Lot		SF		$ 5.00	$0
11 Drainage for Parking Lot		SF	-	$ 2.85	$0
12 Site Illumination		SF	-	$ 100.00	$0
13 Curb		LF		$ 25.00	$0
14 Concrete Walkway	Width: 6 ft	LF		$ 48.00	$0
15 Asphalt Trail	Width: 6 ft	LF		$ 24.00	$0
16 Gravel Trail	Width: 6 ft	LF		$ 9.00	$0
17 Trail Lighting		LF		$ 50.00	$0
18 Landscape and Irrigation		SF		$ 10.00	$0
19 Concrete Plaza		SF		$ 10.00	$0
20 Walls - Cut (Soil Nail)		SF		$ 100.00	$0
21 Walls - Fill (MSE)		SF		$ 50.00	$0
22 Pedestrian Bridge		LF		$ 1,000.00	$0
23 Water Service Connection & Fees		EA		$ 10,000.00	$0
24 Irrigation Service Connection & Fees		EA		$ 140,000.00	$0
25 Sanitary Sewer Connection & Fees		EA		$ 5,000.00	$0
26 Stormwater Management Fees		SF		$ 2.75	$0
27 Utility Trenching and Connection		LF		$ 20.00	$0
28 *user custom*				$ -	$0
29 *user custom*				$ -	$0
30 *user custom*				$ -	$0
31 *user custom*				$ -	$0
32 *user custom*				$ -	$0
33 *user custom*				$ -	$0
34 *user custom*				$ -	$0
35 *user custom*				$ -	$0
36 *user custom*				$ -	$0

Continued on next page (See last page for assumptions)

City of Redmond
Planning Level Opinion of Probable Costs

Parks Cost Details

Project Name:
Project ID: 0 **Created By:**
Concept No.: 0 **Date:** 1/0/1900

SITE FEATURES							
37	Restrooms	*Size:* 2 Rm/8 Fix	EA		$ 175,000.00		$0
38	Picnic Structures	*Size:* 6 Tbl/16'x24'	EA		$ 40,000.00		$0
39	Playgrounds	*Size:* 2,500 SF	EA		$ 37,500.00		$0
40	Sport Fields	*Type:* Replace Turf	EA		$ 375,000.00		$0
41	Sport Field Lights		EA		$ 100,000.00		$0
42	Sport Court	*Type:* Pickleball	EA		$ 30,000.00		$0
43	Sport Court Lights	*Size:* Vball Sand	EA		$ 5,000.00		$0
44	Bleachers	*Size:* 3 Row/50 Seat	EA		$ 2,000.00		$0
45	Chain link Fence		LF		$ 40.00		$0
46	Pedestrian Railing		LF		$ 20.00		$0
47	Misc Site Furn. (Tables, Trash, Bike Racks, etc)		EA		$ 1,500.00		$0
48	Integrated Art/ Public Art				$ -		$0
49	*user custom*				$ -		$0
50	*user custom*				$ -		$0
51	*user custom*				$ -		$0
52	*user custom*				$ -		$0
53	*user custom*				$ -		$0
54	*user custom*				$ -		$0
55	*user custom*				$ -		$0
56	*user custom*				$ -		$0
57	*user custom*				$ -		$0
58	*user custom*				$ -		$0
MISCELLANEOUS							
59	TESC		LS	3%	of lines 8 to 32		$0
60	Construction Traffic Control		%	1%	of lines 8 to 58		$0
61	Miscellaneous / Allowance		%	15%	of lines 8 to 58		$0
62	Mobilization		%	10%	of lines 8 to 61		$0
63	WA State Sales Tax (Non-city utilities)		%	10%	of lines 8 to 58		$0
64	**Construction Sub-Total**						**$0**

Continued on next page (See next page for assumptions)

City of Redmond
Planning Level Opinion of Probable Costs

Parks Cost Details

Project Name:
Project ID: 0 **Created By:**
Concept No.: 0 **Date:** 1/0/1900

		Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total
III.	**Project Development**				
65	Environmental Documentation	%	5%	of lines 64	$0
66	Design Engineering	%	15%	of lines 64	$0
67	Agency Administration	%	7%	of lines 64	$0
68	Public Art	%	1%	of lines 64	$0
69	Outreach and Communications	%	2%	of lines 64	$0
70	*user custom*			$ -	$0
71	**Project Development Sub-Total**				**$0**
IV.	**Construction Management**				
72	Design Support	%	2%	of lines 64	$0
73	Construction Management (City)	%	3%	of lines 64	$0
74	Construction Management (Consultant)	%	5%	of lines 64	$0
75	*user custom*			of lines 64	$0
76	*user custom*			of lines 64	$0
77	**Construction Management Sub-Total**				**$0**

Assumptions:

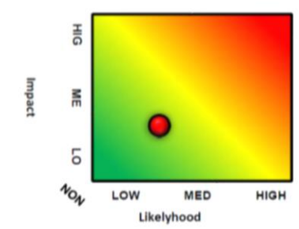
The above cost opinion is in 2015 dollars for Comparative Level Evaluation of concepts, Class 4 or Class 5 (0%-2% project definition) estimate of the AACE Cost Estimate Classification System. The cost does not include escalation, financial costs, or operations and maintenance costs.

City of Redmond
Planning Level Opinion of Probable Costs

Risk Considerations

Project Name:
Project ID: 0 **Created By:**
Concept No.: 0 **Date:** 1/0/1900

	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Assesment
Environmental Permitting			**LOW**
Presence of wetlands	Low	Low	LOW
Impacts to ecological sensitive areas	Low	Low	LOW
Multi-agency approvals needed	Low	Low	LOW
Archaeology	Low	Low	LOW
Design and Construction			**LOW**
Unknown soil conditions	Low	Low	LOW
Contaminated soils	Low	Low	LOW
Unknown utilities	Low	Low	LOW
Underground utility project elements	Low	Low	LOW
Significant structures	Low	Low	LOW
Work within water table	Low	Low	LOW
Little project definition, many unknowns	Low	Low	LOW
New technology	Low	Low	LOW
Right of Way			**LOW**
Significant property impacts	Low	Low	LOW
Other Factors			**LOW**
Project scope affected by other projects	Low	Low	LOW
Controversial project	Low	Low	LOW
Multi-jurisdictional project	Low	Low	LOW
Federal funding	Low	Low	LOW
Time constraint	Low	Low	LOW



Risk Matrix

- Environmental Permitting
- Design and Construction
- Right of Way
- Other Factors
- Aggregate Project Risk

Parks Cost Details

Project Name:
Project ID: 0 **Created By:**
Concept No.: 0 **Date:** 1/0/1900

In addition, there are no costs for the mitigation or remediation associated with the potential discovery of hazardous materials. The order of magnitude cost opinion shown has been prepared for guidance in project evaluation at the time of the estimate. The final costs of the project will depend on actual labor and material costs, actual site conditions, productivity, competitive market conditions, final project scope, final project schedule, and other variable factors. As a result, the final project costs will vary from the estimate presented above. Because of these factors, funding needs must be carefully reviewed prior to making specific financial decisions or establishing final budgets.