

## **SULTAN CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM COVER SHEET**

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**ITEM NO:** D-3  
**DATE:** April 27, 2010  
**SUBJECT:** Parks Classifications  
**CONTACT PERSON:** Deborah Knight, City Administrator

**ISSUE:**

The issue before the city council and planning board is to review the current park classifications and discuss changing the classifications to fit the standards developed by the National Park and Recreation Association (NPRA).

The parks classifications are a part of the Park and Recreation Open Space (PROS) Plan update. The classifications adopted by the city council will be transferred to the Parks Element of the Comprehensive Plan. Changing the parks classifications may also affect the city's level of service standards and park impact fee.

The planning board and city council will need to make a decision regarding the park classifications in May and June to keep the PROS Plan update on schedule for adoption by the November 30, 2010 deadline.

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION:**

Discuss the current and proposed park classifications. Direct staff to work with the consulting firm to evaluate changes to the parks classification and impacts to levels of service and park mitigation fees.

**SUMMARY:**

The city is in the process of update its PROS Plan to meet the requirements of the Washington State Recreation and Open Space Commission in order to be eligible for park planning and acquisition grants. Much of the work done in the PROS Plan will be transferred to the Park Element of the 2011 Comprehensive Plan Update.

The PROS Plan requires the city adopt park goals and objectives, identify its park facilities, conduct a demand and needs analysis and adopt a capital improvement program to meet future demand.

The Growth Management Act requires:

A park and recreation element that implements, and is consistent with, the capital facilities plan element as it relates to park and recreation facilities. The element shall include: (a) Estimates of park and recreation demand for at least a ten-year period; (b) an evaluation of facilities and service needs; and (c) an evaluation of intergovernmental coordination opportunities to provide regional approaches for meeting park and recreational demand -- RCW 36.70A.070 (8) GMA.

Demand and Needs Analysis

The city conducted an inventory and demand analysis for the Park Element during the 2008 Revisions to the 2004 comprehensive plan. The required demand analysis and identification of facilities and service needs was based on the following park classifications:

**2008 Revised Comprehensive Plan Park Inventory**

	2004	2008
<b>City Owned or Operated Facilities</b>		
<b>Mini Parks</b>	<b>2.50 ac</b>	<b>2.50 ac</b>
Roadside Park	1.50	1.50
Garden Park	1.00	1.00
<b>Neighborhood</b>	<b>40.01 ac</b>	<b>45.11 ac</b>
Reese Park	32.00	32.00
River Park	6.00	6.00
Water Treatment Plant		5.00
Cemetery Park	1.50	1.50
2 <sup>nd</sup> and Alder	0.33	0.33
Skate Board Park		0.28
5 <sup>th</sup> and Date	0.18	
<b>Community Park</b>	<b>0.00 ac</b>	<b>5.00 ac</b>
Osprey Park		5.00
<b>Regional Park</b>	<b>94.00 ac</b>	<b>89.41 ac</b>
Osprey Park	90.00	85.41
Sportsman Park	4.00	4.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>136.51 ac</b>	<b>142.02 ac</b>

Level of Service Standards

The 2008 Revisions to the 2004 comprehensive plan also established level of service standards and a park impact fee based on the park classification system:

Revised Level of Service Standards are as follows:

Mini Parks	No standard for City-owned mini-parks. Tot lots to be provided through enforcement of subdivision and multiple family design regulations.
Neighborhood Parks	1.5 acres per 1,000 residents
Community Parks	2.0 acres per 1,000 residents
Regional Parks	No standard although the City may cooperate with other jurisdictions in the development of regional park facilities.

**2008 Park Level of Service**

Park Type	2008 Park Acres	2008 LOS/ 1,000 Pop	Acres Needed for 2025 Population
Mini Parks	2.5		0
Neighborhood Parks	45.11	1.5 acres	0
Community Parks	5.0	2.0 acres	17.2
Regional Parks	89.41		0

The City’s 2008 Level of Service (LOS) analysis shows that the City of Sultan will meet community standards through 2025 for most park facilities. At 2.0 acres/1,000, 17.2 additional acres of community parks would be warranted. This is consistent with community thinking that a new community park is among the highest priority park needs. The park impact fee (\$3,172) is based on funding one community park (17.2 acres) to meet LOS

Revised Park Classifications

During discussions about the city’s park system with the small work group on March 9, 2010, several members of the group questioned the classification of city parks especially the decision to include Reese Park, Cemetery Park, River Park and the Water Treatment Plant as “neighborhood” parks.

This discussion prompted city staff to review the definitions of park classifications provided by the National Recreation and Parks Association (Attachment A):

**Large Urban Park:** Broader purpose than community parks. Used when community and neighborhood parks are not adequate to serve the needs of the community. Serves entire community. Usually 50 acres, with 75 or more acres being optimal. Osprey Park

**Community Park:** Serves broader purpose than neighborhood park. Focus is on meeting community-based recreation needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces. Usually serves two or more neighborhoods and ½ mile to 3 miles distance. Usually between 30 and 50 acres. Reese Park and River Park

**Neighborhood park:** Serves as the recreation and social focus of the neighborhood. Focus on informal active and passive recreation. Typically ¼ to ½ mile from residential neighborhood. 5 to 10 acres in size.

**Mini-park:** Used to address limited, isolated or unique recreation needs. Between 2,500 square feet to one-acre in size. Traveler’s Park

**School-Park:** Combined park with school. Can fulfill the space requirements for other classes of parks such as neighborhood, community, sports complex and special use.

**Special Use:** Covers a broad range of parks and recreation facilities oriented toward single-purpose use. Sportsmans Park and Cemetery Ball Fields

Following the NRPA guidelines, city staff suggest the city council and the planning board consider reclassifying city parks as follows:

**Proposed Park Classifications**

Park	Acres	Current Classification	Proposed Classification
Osprey Park	76.20	Regional	Regional/Large Urban
Sportsman Park	3.57	Regional	Special Use
Reese Park	18.78	Neighborhood	Community
River Park	6.00	Neighborhood	Community
Cemetery Ball field	8.74	Neighborhood	Special Use
Water Treatment Plant	5.00	Neighborhood	Remove from park system
Travelers Park	1.90	Mini-park	Mini-park
Garden Park	1.00	Mini-park	Remove from park system
Sultan Elementary School	7.90	N/A	School-Park
Sultan Middle School	10.05	N/A	School-Park
Sultan High School	33.75	N/A	School-Park

Revised Park Level of Service

Revising the parks classifications changes the needs analysis. The need shifts from one community parks to 3 neighborhood parks (16.5 acres of need/5 acres per park = 3 parks).

## Revised Park Levels of Service

Park Type	2008 Park Acres	Revised 2011 Park Acres	2008 LOS/ 1,000 Pop	2008 Park Acres Needed for 2025 Population	Revised Park Acres Needed for 2025 Population
Regional Parks	89.41	76.2	No Standard	0	0
Community Park	5.0	24.78	2.0 x 11 = 22	17.2	0
Neighborhood Parks	45.11	0.00	1.5 x 11 = 16.5	0	16.5
Special Use	0.00	12.31	No Standard	0	0
Mini Parks	2.5	1.90	No Standard	0	0
School Park	0.00	51.70	No Standard	0	0

Under the proposed scenario, park impact fees would be shifted from one community park to three neighborhood parks. The cost to develop a community park is estimated at \$15 million in the 2008 Revision to the comprehensive plan. A neighborhood park is estimated at \$5 million (acquisition and development). The cost is approximately the same (3 neighborhood parks x \$5 million = \$15 million).

### FISCAL IMPACT:

In order to adopt a park impact fee, the city must classify its parks and identify level of service standards and those park facilities needed to serve growth.

The issue is whether the council and community want to change parks classifications and the level of service. The next question is whether the level of service standard should provide for a community park and/or neighborhood parks. A change in the level of service standard to include both community and neighborhood parks with the proposed classification will change the impact fee

### ALTERNATIVES:

1. Discuss the proposed changes to the park classifications. Direct staff not to consider changes to the classifications at this time.

This alternative implies the city council and planning board are comfortable with the park classifications in the 2008 Revised comprehensive plan and do not want to change the classifications at this time.

2. Discuss the proposed changes to the park classifications. Direct staff to work with the consultant to consider changes to the classifications.

This alternative implies the city council and planning board believe the parks classifications are not accurate and should be changed.

Under this alternative, the council and planning board should also consider whether the level of service standards should be changed to include both

community and neighborhood parks. The council will need to direct staff to work with the consultant to evaluate how changes might affect the park impact fee.

**RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

Discuss the current and proposed park classifications. Direct staff to work with the consulting firm to evaluate changes to the parks classification and impacts to levels of service and park mitigation fees.

**ATTACHMENTS**

A – Sample Park Classifications

B – Sultan Park Map

The following table provides an overview of the classifications for parks, recreation areas open space, and pathways.

<b>Parks, Open Space, and Pathways Classifications Table</b>				
<b><i>Parks and Open Space Classifications</i></b>				
<b>Classification</b>	<b>General Description</b>	<b>Location Criteria</b>	<b>Size Criteria</b>	<b>Application of LOS</b>
Mini-Park	Used to address limited, isolated or unique recreational needs.	Less than a 1/4 mile distance in residential setting.	Between 2500 sq. ft. and one acre in size	Yes
Neighborhood Park	Neighborhood park remains the basic unit of the park system and serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. Focus is on informal active and passive recreation.	1/4 to 1/2 mile distance and uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers.	5 acres is considered minimum size. 5 to 10 acres is optimal.	Yes
School-Park	Depending on circumstances, combining parks with school sites can fulfill the space requirements for other classes of parks, such as neighborhood, community, sports complex, and special use.	Determined by location of school district property.	Variable—depends on function	Yes — but should not count school only uses.
Community Park	Serves broader purpose than neighborhood park. Focus is on meeting community-based recreation needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces.	Determined by the quality and suitability of the site. Usually serves two or more neighborhoods and 1/2 to 3 mile distance.	As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually between 30 and 50 acres.	Yes
Large Urban Park	Large urban parks serve a broader purpose than community parks and are used when community and neighborhood parks are not adequate to serve the needs of the community. Focus is on meeting community-based recreational needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces.	Determined by the quality and suitability of the site. Usually serves the entire community.	As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually a minimum of 50 acres, with 75 or more acres being optimal.	Yes
Natural Resource Areas	Lands set aside for preservation of significant natural resources, remnant landscapes, open space, and visual aesthetics/buffering.	Resource availability and opportunity.	Variable.	No
Greenways	Effectively tie park system components together to form a continuous park environment.	Resource availability and opportunity.	Variable.	No
Sports Complex	Consolidates heavily programmed athletic fields and associated facilities to larger and fewer sites strategically located throughout the community.	Strategically located community-wide facilities.	Determined by projected demand. Usually a minimum of 25 acres, with 40 to 80 acres being optimal.	Yes
Special Use	Covers a broad range of parks and recreation facilities oriented toward single-purpose use.	Variable—dependent on specific use.	Variable.	Depends on type of use.
Private Park / Recreation Facility	Parks and recreation facilities that are privately owned yet contribute to the public park and recreation system.	Variable—dependent on specific use.	Variable.	Depends on type of use.

## Parks, Open Space, and Pathway Classifications Table (cont.)

<b>Pathway Classifications</b>			
Classification	General Description	Description of Each Type	Application of LOS
Park Trail	Multipurpose trails located within greenways, parks, and natural resource areas. Focus is on recreational value and harmony with natural environment.	Type I: Seperate/single-purpose hard-surfaced trails for pedestrians or bicyclists / in-line skaters. Type II: Multipurpose hard-surfaced trails for pedestrians and bicyclists/ in-line skaters. Type III: Nature trails for pedestrians. May be hard- or soft-surfaced.	Not Applicable.
Connector Trails	Multipurpose trails that emphasize safe travel for pedestrians to and from parks and around the community. Focus is as much on transportation as it is on recreation.	Type I: Seperate/single-purpose hard-surfaced trails for pedestrians or bicyclists/in-line skaters <u>located in independent r.o.w.</u> (e.g., old railroad r.o.w.) Type II: Seperate/single-purpose hard-surfaced trails for pedestrians or bicyclists/in-line skaters. <u>Typically located within road r.o.w.</u>	Not Applicable.
On-Street Bikeways	Paved segments of roadways that serve as a means to safely separate bicyclists from vehicular traffic.	Bike Route: Designated portions of the roadway for the preferential or exclusive use of bicyclists.  Bike Lane: Shared portions of the roadway that provide separation between motor vehicles and bicyclists, such as paved shoulders.	Not Applicable.
All-Terrain Bike Trail	Off-road trail for all-terrain (mountain) bikes.	Single-purpose loop trails usually located in larger parks and natural resource areas.	Not Applicable.
Cross-Country Ski Trail	Trails developed for traditional and skate-style cross-country skiing.	Loop trails usually located in larger parks and natural resource areas.	Not Applicable.
Equestrian Trail	Trails developed for horseback riding.	Loop trails usually located in larger parks and natural resource areas. Sometimes developed as multipurpose with hiking and all-terrain biking where conflicts can be controlled.	Not Applicable.

### **Mini-Park**

*Used to address limited or isolated recreational needs.*

**General Description:** Mini-park is the smallest park classification and is used to address limited or isolate recreational needs. Examples include:

- Concentrated or limited populations.
- Isolated development areas.
- Unique recreational opportunities.

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## Appendix A: *Park Classifications*

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The intent of parks and recreation classifications is to aid in making acquisition and design decisions for park sites, facilities and the organization of recreation space which is responsive to public needs, creates quality recreational experiences and facilities that can be effectively maintained.

Park classifications are primarily based on National Parks and Recreation Association (NRPA) guidelines and consider types of uses, size and relative service area of each park. The classifications used in Bellingham include:

1. *Parks & Recreation*
  - Neighborhood Parks*
  - Community Parks*
  - Special Use Sites*
2. *Open Space*
3. *Trails*

The guidelines below are for general purposes only. Actual acquisition and/or development of a park site will depend on several factors. These must be considered in connection with classification and guidelines when making planning decisions. These can include any community-based goals or needs for a given area, usually defined through a community process, or site-specific context such as topography, sensitive areas, access, zoning regulations, etc. that may limit the use of a given site.

Park classifications establish several essential elements for park land requirements based generally on the types of recreational uses and services to be provided. The following describes the park classifications for Bellingham, generally modified from the NRPA standards to reflect the Bellingham community preferences. In all cases, the approximate size of each park type shown below is a general parameter only. Actual size should be based on the land area needed to accommodate desired uses. Service areas shown may also vary as physical characteristics, such as topography or major roadways, may reduce the service area if access is limited by these factors. Park lighting and general crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principals should also be considered during the design process to promote safety and security within park settings.

## 1. Parks & Recreation

### Neighborhood Parks

1. General Description: A neighborhood is the basic recreational focus and center of a neighborhood. They should be developed for both active and passive recreation activities geared specifically for those living within the service area. They should also accommodate a wide variety of age and user groups, including children, adults, seniors and special populations. Creating a sense of place by bringing together the unique character of the site with that of the neighborhood is vital to successful neighborhood park design.
2. Approximate Size: 2 to 10 acres.
3. Service Area: 1/2 mile radius.
4. Acquisition Guidelines: Neighborhood parks should be centrally located within the neighborhood it serves. Vehicular access may be provided through arterial roadways or smaller neighborhood streets. Citizens should be able to walk to these parks without having to cross a major arterial street. Some portion of the total acreage should be upland “developable” land of a size sufficient to support the desired uses for that neighborhood.
5. Development Guidelines: Since each neighborhood is unique, neighborhood input should be used to determine the development program for the park. In general, development should provide a balance between active and passive recreation uses and should represent the characteristics and context of the community in which it is located. Where active recreation is provided, it should be intended for primarily informal, unstructured activities, or smaller programmed activities that will not overburden the supporting infrastructure (parking, restroom, etc.). The following activities are intended to serve as a general guideline only:
  - a. *Parking* – generally limited to around 2 – 10 stalls. While the intent is for neighborhood parks to be walkable to most residences in the area it serves, parking may still be needed to support those uses that need greater assistance, such as seniors or those with disabilities. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements should be met in all cases. On street parking may be used to meet these criteria.
  - b. *Site Furnishings* – such as bike racks, benches, trash receptacles, park signage, picnic tables and drinking fountains.

- c. *Restrooms* – may be provided where space and funding allow. This could include permanent, semi-permanent or portable facilities.
- d. *Play Area* – with climbing structures, swings, or other similar elements, designed for a variety of ages and abilities.
- e. *Picnic* – tables, barbeque and/or small group shelters.
- f. *Open grass lawn areas*.
- g. *Sport facilities* – compatible with neighborhood setting and park site constraints, such as:
  - Basketball: half court or full court
  - Volleyball, tennis, bocce ball, pickleball
  - Softball/baseball field (informal or youth)
  - Soccer field (informal or youth)
- h. *Other* – features as needs or site conditions allow that may help create diversity and a unique character to each individual park. These may include public art, skateboard elements, climbing walls, or other similar elements. Where provided, these should generally be smaller in nature to fit the scale and context of the neighborhood park setting.

### **Community Parks**

1. General Description: Community parks are larger in size and are intended to serve a broader range of activities and users. Their focus is on meeting the recreation needs of several neighborhoods with more specialized activities, as well as preserving unique landscapes, open spaces or environmental features. They allow for group activities and offer other recreation opportunities not generally found at a neighborhood level. Due their larger size, they are often designed to serve a neighborhood park function as well and generally include all of the same neighborhood park activities as well as additional unique characteristics described above.
2. Approximate Size: 20 – 60 acres.
3. Service Area: 1 mile radius.
4. Acquisition Guidelines: The quality of the natural resource base or the available land for the uses anticipated should play a defining role in locating potential community park sites. They should be located adjacent to a major arterial or other collector street to provide easy vehicular as well as pedestrian and other multi-modal access. The proximity of other park types should also be considered as the types of activities found in a community park may overlap with other park functions. The service area for these other park types may be used, in part, as justification for or against a community park in a specific area.

Some portion of the total acreage should be “developable” land of a size sufficient to support the desired uses for that park.

5. Development Guidelines: Neighborhood and larger community or city-wide input should be used to determine the development program for a community park. In general, development should provide a balance between active and passive recreation uses and should represent the characteristics and context of the community in which it is located. Where active recreation is provided, it is generally intended for larger programmed activities such as sports league practices, games and/or tournaments. Active recreation, such as sports fields, in community parks may have additional support facilities not found at a neighborhood level, such as bleachers, fencing, dugouts, concessions, synthetic turf and/or lighting. The following activities are in addition to neighborhood park guidelines and are intended to serve as a general guideline only:
  - a. *Parking* – generally larger in size to support more organized activities and larger group events. May be anywhere from 20 – 80 or more stalls depending on the intended uses.
  - b. *Restrooms* – should generally be provided and should provide permanent facilities where feasible. Additional portable facilities may be needed during peak season or for special organized events.
  - c. *Picnic* – larger group shelters that can be programmed and/or rented out for special events.
  - d. *Specialized Uses* – that may not be feasible to provide in every neighborhood park. These may include:
    - Spray park
    - Skateboard park
    - Off leash area
    - Fishing docks or piers
    - Waterfront access
    - Regional trail connections
    - Education/demonstration areas
    - Outdoor stage/amphitheater
  - e. *Concessions/Vendors* – for food, beverage, rentals, etc. as feasible and demand allows.

### **Regional Parks**

1. General Description: Regional parks are generally the largest in size and serve the greatest geographical area, often extending beyond the city or urban growth area limits to include county and/or other adjacent jurisdictions. Their focus is on providing specialized activities, as well as preserving unique landscapes, open spaces or environmental features. They allow for group activities and offer other recreation opportunities not generally found at a community or neighborhood park level. They

may also be designed to serve a community or neighborhood park function as well, but are often of a more specialized nature.

2. Approximate Size: 80 acres or more.
3. Service Area: 5 mile radius or more (as needed).
4. Acquisition Guidelines: Regional park facilities, because they span many jurisdictions, should be acquired jointly with other agency support when feasible, such as county, school district, port authority, preservation groups and/or other adjacent jurisdictions. They should be situated such that sufficient infrastructure could be developed or already exists to support a large number of visitors, including major arterials, buses and other mass transit capabilities. They should also have access to multi-modal connections.
5. Development Guidelines: Regional parks should be developed to maximize their intended uses, whether for sports fields, mountain biking trails, camping, unique natural or environmental features, or extreme sport venues. They may include the same activities as those found in community and neighborhood park guidelines, but are often intended for a more single, specialized use that requires a larger space than can be supported through a typical community or neighborhood park type. Activities provided will depend solely on the type of intended uses for the park and the influence of the community or region as expressed through a public process, so are not listed individually with this section.

### **Special Use Sites**

1. General Description: The special use classification covers a broad range of parks and recreation facilities oriented toward a single-purpose use. They often fall into three general categories:
  - *Cultural Facilities* – unique resources offering historical, educational, visual/performance art or other similar experiences. These include museums, theaters, galleries, libraries and other civic sites.
  - *Indoor Facilities* – geared toward indoor uses, such as gymnasiums, community centers, teen/senior centers, aquatic centers, ice arenas, etc.
  - *Unique Sites* – generally a single use, but smaller than a regional park and not necessarily of a significance that might draw from a larger regional base. These may include arboretums, cemeteries, plazas, sports stadiums, farmer’s markets, marinas, etc. – especially when they are not in conjunction with other typical park amenities.
2. Approximate Size: Varies.
3. Service Area: Varies.
4. Acquisition Guidelines: As specialized, single use facilities, special use parks should be selected based on the function that they are intended to serve. They should be situated such that sufficient infrastructure could

be developed or already exists to support the intended use, including major arterials, buses and other mass transit capabilities as necessary. They should also have access to multi-modal connections.

5. Development Guidelines: Special use parks should be developed to maximize their intended uses. They generally do NOT include the same activities as those found in other park types. Activities provided will depend solely on the type of intended uses for the park and the influence of the community or region as expressed through a public process, so are not listed individually with this section.

## 2. Open Space

1. General Description: Open space sites are generally lands set aside for preservation of significant natural resources, remnant landscapes, open space and visual aesthetic or buffering functions. One of the major purposes is to enhance the livability and character of a community by preserving as many of its natural amenities as possible, as well as providing wildlife habitat in rapidly urbanizing areas. These may include both individual sites that exhibit natural resources, or lands that are unsuitable for development but that offer other natural resource potential. Examples include sites with steep slopes, old or second growth forests, wetlands, stream corridors, tidelands, shorelines (salt or fresh water), storm water features, and/or watershed or aquifer recharge zones.
2. Approximate Size: Varies.
3. Service Area: Varies.
4. Acquisition Guidelines: The quality of the natural resource should play a defining role in locating potential open space sites and may be quite different than other park classifications. For example, they may not necessarily need good access, vehicular or multi-modal, if they are intended for preservation purposes. Limited access in this case may be more desirable. For the same reason, there is not the same need for “developable” land unless the site is intended for regional trailheads, interpretive facilities, environmental learning center, conference/retreats or other similar auxiliary uses. Therefore, acquisition guidelines are much more flexible to respond to opportunities as they may become available.

Sites that connect to other parks, open space or natural features should be considered, as well as those that provide wildlife corridors through urban or urbanizing areas, though no priority is intended in these guidelines, unless stated other wise in other sections of this plan.

Preservation techniques beyond simple fee acquisition should also be considered, such as preservation easements, dedications, conservation grants or programs, trusts, development regulations and zoning codes. Tax incentives, density bonuses and other “trade-offs” should be

considered to help encourage these types of alternative preservation techniques.

5. Development Guidelines: Because open space sites serve primarily a preservation function, development should be limited. Access, where provided may include trails, minor trailhead and/or educational features. Because of the limited nature of development on these sites, specific activities are not listed individually in this section.

### 3. Trails

1. General Description: While trails may be categorized into many different types, for the purposed of this plan trails is limited to generally include off-road multi-use trails only. Trails within parks are shown in individual park development plans and on-street non-motorized facilities (sidewalks and bikeways) are included in the transportation element of the Comprehensive Plan. Trails in this context are intended to form a network of connections in and around the planning area, between neighborhoods and parks, schools, open space, civic facilities and commercial centers.
2. Approximate Size: Varies (linear); generally 25' – 50' wide.
3. Service Area: 1/2 mile radius.
4. Acquisition Guidelines: Trails should be located within open space or greenway corridors whenever possible. They may also be located adjacent to streams stream corridors or within utility right-of-ways, abandoned railroad corridors or expanded roadway networks where they can be separated from vehicular traffic by landscape or other natural features. Larger areas may be needed at key locations along trail corridors to support trailhead development as outlined below. Trails should be considered an integral part of the transportation network.
5. Development Guidelines: In general, trail development should meet local and state departments of transportation or public works standards, as needed. They should also consider AASHTO guidelines and ADA accessibility requirements. Consideration should be given to the trail surfacing and drainage patterns early in the design process. The following activities may be included with supporting trailhead development, as feasible, and is intended to serve as a general guideline only:
  - a. *Parking* – generally limited to around 2 – 5 stalls unless development is considered a major trailhead location when more parking may be anticipated. On street parking may be used to meet these criteria.
  - b. *Site Furnishings* – such as benches, trash receptacles, wayfinding signage, picnic tables and drinking fountains.
  - c. *Restrooms* – may be provided where space and funding allow. This could include permanent, semi-permanent or portable facilities.
  - d. *Other* – features as needs or site conditions.



BASE & UTILITY INFORMATION  
PROVIDED COURTESY OF:



BHC Consultants, LLC  
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This map is a geographic representation based on information available. It does not represent survey data. No warranty is made concerning the accuracy, currency or completeness of data depicted on this map. Parcel boundaries obtained from Snohomish County Assessor, January 2006  
Critical Areas are approximate and based upon the 2007 Buildable Lands Report prepared by Snohomish County Planning & Development Services—Long Range Planning

DRAWING INFORMATION HAS  
BEEN COMPILED BY:

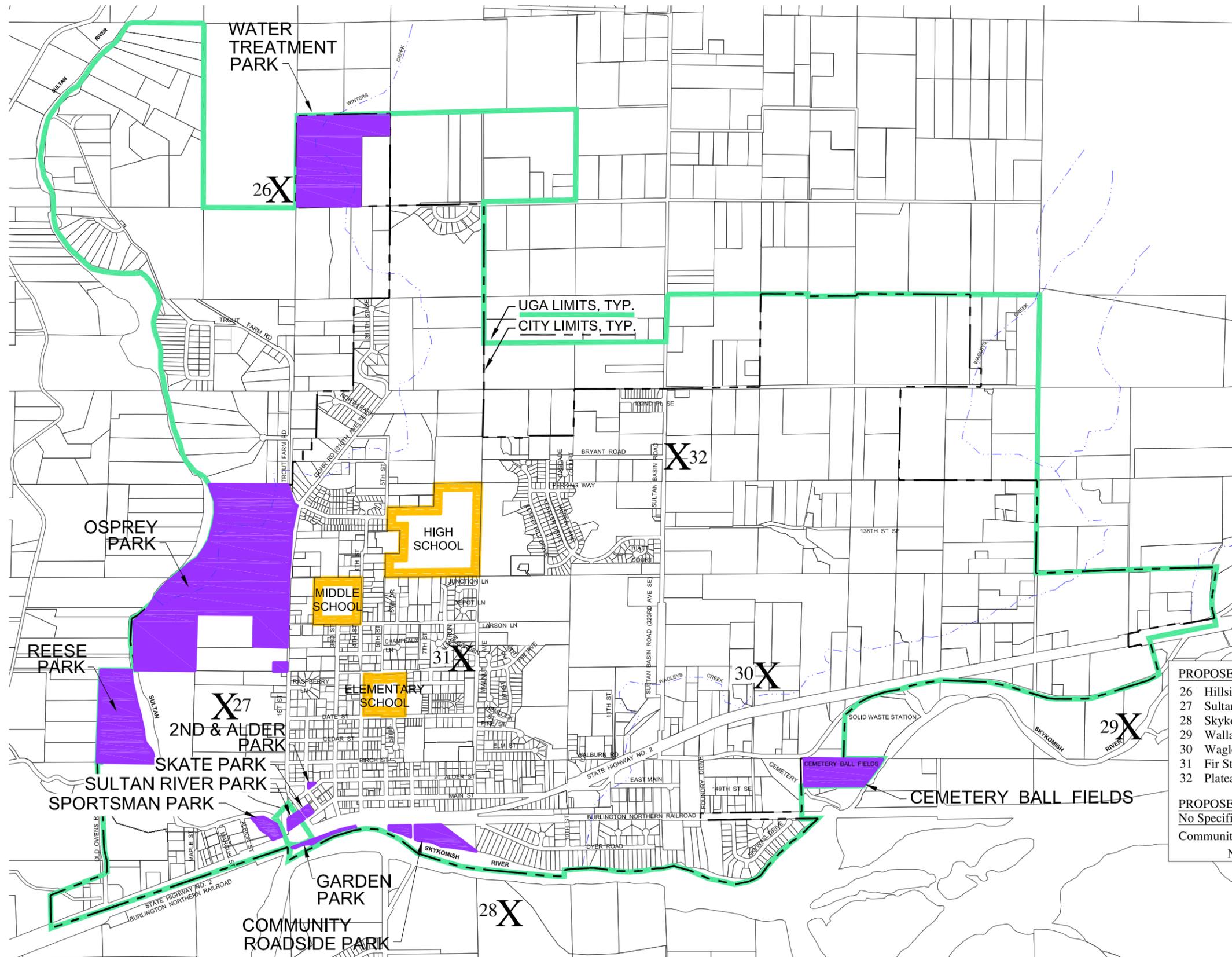


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PREPARED FOR EXPRESS USE BY:  
The CITY of SULTAN, WA



ISSUE DATE: 09.2008



- PROPOSED PARKS -- Sited**
- 26 Hillside Greenbelt Conservancies
  - 27 Sultan River Greenway
  - 28 Skykomish River Greenway
  - 29 Wallace River Greenway
  - 30 Wagley Creek Greenway
  - 31 Fir Street Wetlands
  - 32 Plateau Wetlands
- PROPOSED PARKS--  
No Specific Site Identified**
- Community Park
  - Neighborhood Parks (3)

**LEGEND**

-  EXISTING PARKS
-  PROPOSED PARKS (SEE LISTING LEFT)
-  UGA LIMITS, TYP.
-  CITY LIMITS, TYP.

PARKS/OPEN SPACE  
AS OF FALL 2006  
CITY OF SULTAN  
SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WA

FIGURE P-1