CITY OF AUBURN WASHINGTON	**City Council Study Session** **November 23, 2015 - 4:30 PM** **Auburn City Hall** **AGENDA** Watch the meeting LIVE! Watch the meeting video Meeting videos are not available until 72 hours after the meeting has concluded.

I. **CALL TO ORDER**

A. **Roll Call**

II. **ANNOUNCEMENTS, REPORTS, AND PRESENTATIONS**

III. **AGENDA ITEMS FOR COUNCIL DISCUSSION**

A. **Presentation of Comprehensive Plan Elements (20 Minute Presentation/45 Minute Q&A)* (Snyder)**
Staff to introduce the Draft Comprehensive Plan Elements for Capital Facilities; Parks and Recreation; Economic Development; and Private Utilities

B. **Transportation Impact Fee Update (15 Minute Presentation/15 Minute Q&A) * (Snyder)**

C. **Right-of-Way Vacation No. V2-15 (10 Minute Presentation/5 Minute Q&A)* (Snyder)**

D. **Amendment to Franchise Agreement No. 13-37 (10 Minute Presentation/5 Minute Q&A)* (Snyder)**

IV. **OTHER DISCUSSION ITEMS**

V. **ADJOURNMENT**

Agendas and minutes are available to the public at the City Clerk's Office, on the City website (http://www.auburnwa.gov), and via e-mail. Complete agenda packets are available for review at the City Clerk's Office.

*Denotes attachments included in the agenda packet.

AGENDA BILL APPROVAL FORM

Agenda Subject:
Presentation of Comprehensive Plan Elements (20 Minute Presentation/45 Minute Q&A)

Date:
November 17, 2015

Department:
Community Development & Public Works

Attachments:
Memorandum
Capital Facilities Element
Economic Development Element
Parks and Recreation Element
Private Utilities Element

Budget Impact:
$0

Administrative Recommendation:

Background Summary:

Please see the attached memorandum.

Reviewed by Council Committees:

Councilmember:

Staff: Snyder

Meeting Date: November 23, 2015

Item Number: DI.A

CITY OF AUBURN WASHINGTON

Memorandum

To: John Holman, Deputy Mayor
City Council

CC: Nancy Backus, Mayor
Kevin Snyder, Director of Community Development and Public Works

Date: November 16, 2015

Re: City of Auburn Draft Comprehensive Plan Elements

Community Development Services is pleased to transmit the Draft Comprehensive Plan Elements for Capital Facilities, Parks and Recreation, Economic Development, and Private Utilities. During the November 23, 2015 Special Study Session staff will provide an overview of each Element and how it fits into the overall context of the City's full comprehensive plan. As a precursor to staff's presentation, Attachment A of this memo provides a one page summary of the core plan, its related policy elements, and which parts are on the schedule for November 17th.

The four attached draft Elements are each listed as one of the 7 GMA mandatory Policy Elements (RCW 36.70A.070(2)). The draft documents are based upon information and data that was collected during the 2014 Imagine Auburn Vision Report (Appendix A of the Plan), the Health Impact Assessment (Appendix D), the Airport Master Plan (Appendix G), and the Parks, Arts, and Recreation Open Space Plan (Appendix J). Appendices are available for viewing at:

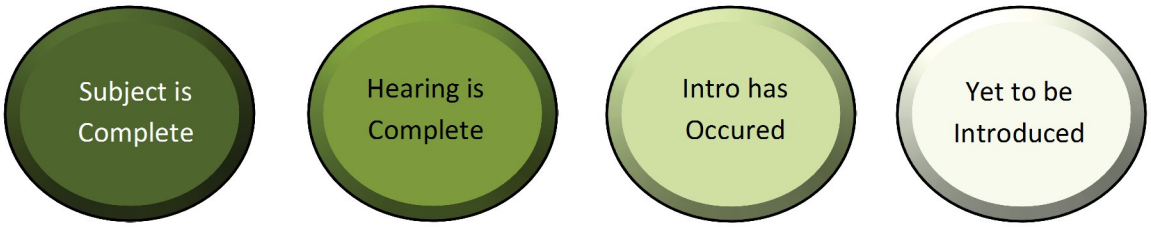
http://www.auburnwa.gov/doing_business/community_development/planning/comprehensive_plan/draft_comp_plan.htm

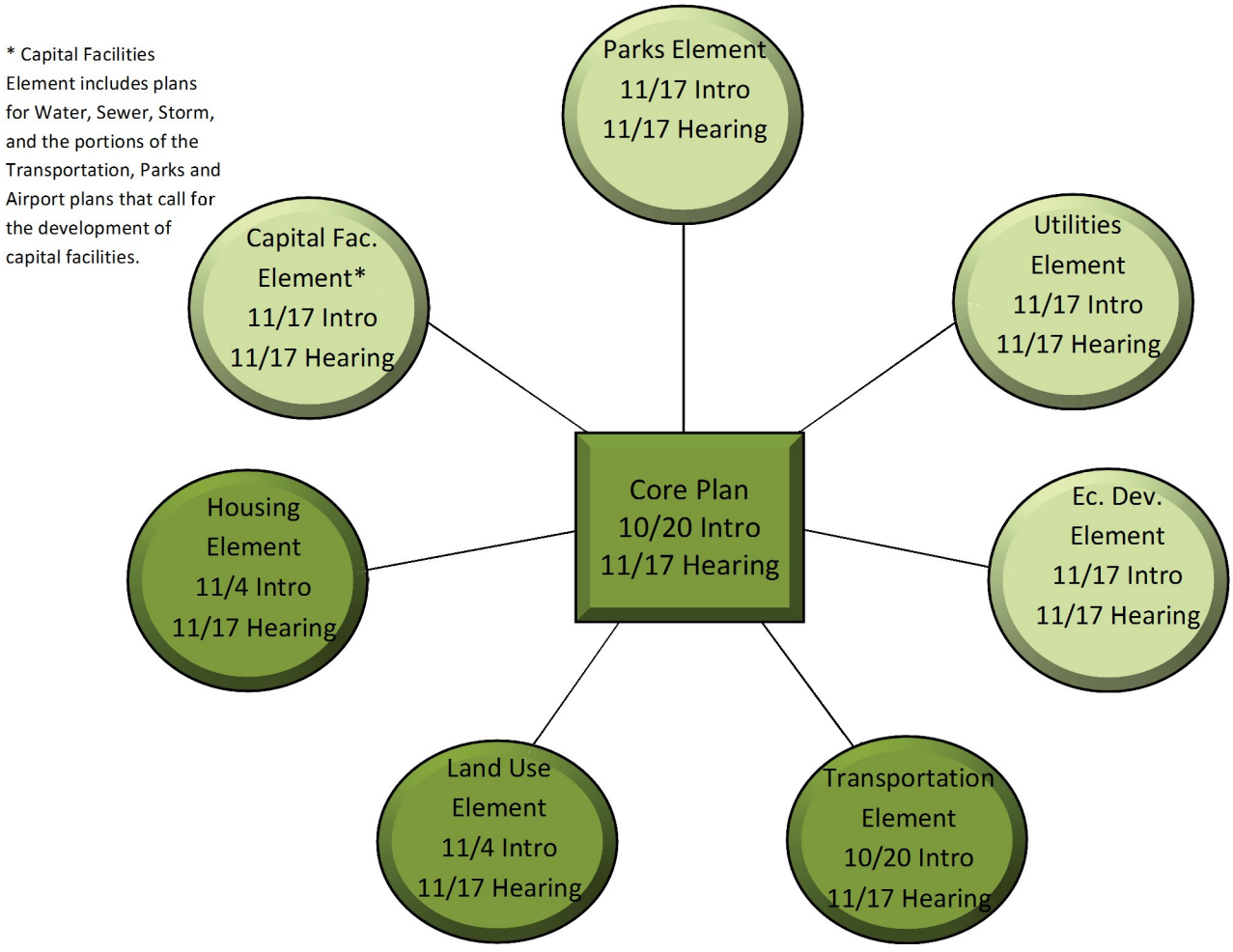
During the November 23rd Special Study Session staff will provide an introduction to each Element as well as an overview of significant policy changes and new areas of emphasis.

Attachment B of this memo provides an overview of the Planning Commission and City Council schedule with references to those portions that have been completed, what remains, and what is subject to the current review.

ATTACHMENT A – OVERVIEW

Status <u>After</u> the November 17, 2015 Planning Commission Meeting





ATTACHMENT B - SCHEDULE

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN – CHRONOLOGICAL SCHEDULE		
Date	Meeting	Subject(s)
Tuesday, October 20, 2015 COMPLETED	**Planning Commission**	**Core Plan Introduction** **Transportation Introduction**
Monday, October 26, 2015 COMPLETED	**Council Study Session**	**Water Introduction** **Sewer Introduction**
Monday, November 2, 2015 COMPLETED	**Council Study Session**	**Core Plan Introduction** **Transportation Introduction** **Storm Introduction**
Wednesday, November 4, 2015 COMPLETED	**Planning Commission**	**Land Use Introduction** **Housing Introduction** **Core Plan Hearing** **Transportation Hearing**
Monday, November 9, 2015 COMPLETED	**Council Study Session**	**Land Use Introduction** **Housing Introduction**
Tuesday, November 17, 2015 COMPLETED	**Planning Commission**	**Ec. Dev. Introduction** **Parks Introduction** **Utilities Introduction** **Land Use Hearing** **Housing Hearing**
Monday, November 23, 2015	**Council Study Session**	**Ec. Dev. Introduction** **Parks Introduction** **Utilities Introduction**
Tuesday, December 8, 2015	Planning Commission	Ec. Dev. Hearing Parks Hearing Utilities Hearing Capital Facilities Hearing Comp Plan Deliberations
Monday, December 7, 2015	Council Meeting	1st Reading
Monday, December 14, 2015	Council Meeting	2nd Reading

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN – SUBJECT SCHEDULE	
Subject	
Water	
Planning Commission Intro	**March 17, 2015 – COMPLETED**
Planning Commission Hearing	**April 14, 2015 – COMPLETED**
City Council Intro	**October 26, 2015 – COMPLETED**
Sewer	
Planning Commission Intro	**April 14, 2015 – COMPLETED**
Planning Commission Hearing	**April 21, 2015 – COMPLETED**
City Council Intro	**October 26, 2015 – COMPLETED**
Storm	
Planning Commission Intro	**May 5, 2015 – COMPLETED**
Planning Commission Hearing	**June 2, 2015 – COMPLETED**
City Council Intro	**November 2, 2015 – COMPLETED**
Core	
Planning Commission Intro	**October 20, 2015 – COMPLETED**
Planning Commission Hearing	**November 4, 2015 – COMPLETED**
City Council Intro	**November 2, 2015 – COMPLETED**
Transportation	
Planning Commission Intro	**October 20, 2015 – COMPLETED**
Planning Commission Hearing	**November 4, 2015 – COMPLETED**
City Council Intro	**November 2, 2015 – COMPLETED**
Land Use	
Planning Commission Intro	**November 4, 2015 – COMPLETED**
Planning Commission Hearing	**November 17, 2015 – COMPLETED**
City Council Intro	**November 9, 2015 – COMPLETED**
Housing	
Planning Commission Intro	**November 4, 2015 – COMPLETED**
Planning Commission Hearing	**November 17, 2015 – COMPLETED**
City Council Intro	**November 9, 2015 – COMPLETED**
Economic Development	
Planning Commission Intro	**November 17, 2015 – COMPLETED**
Planning Commission Hearing	December 8, 2015
City Council Intro	**November 23, 2015**
Parks and Recreation	
Planning Commission Intro	**November 17, 2015 – COMPLETED**
Planning Commission Hearing	December 8, 2015
City Council Intro	**November 23, 2015**
Utilities	
Planning Commission Intro	**November 17, 2015 – COMPLETED**
Planning Commission Hearing	December 8, 2015
City Council Intro	**November 23, 2015**

DRAFT CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT

AUBURN COMPREHENSIVE PLAN - VOLUME 3
Capital Facilities Element

CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT VISION

Capital Facilities in Auburn are planned, designed, and constructed in a manner that adequately supports future growth scenarios that are predicted in the City's Land Use Element and that meet the needs of residents, visitors and businesses. Sustainability is a principal that guides decisions for where facilities are placed, how they are constructed, how they are operated and maintained, and how all aspects of design, construction and operation are funded.

CAPITAL FACILITIES CONDITIONS AND TRENDS SUMMARY

Growth: The provision and sizing of public facilities such as streets or water and sewer lines can influence the rate or timing of development and is an important means of managing growth. Timed provision of facilities also ensures that new development can be assimilated into the existing community without serious disruptions or adverse impacts. This Plan establishes policies to allow development when and where all public facilities are adequate or can be made adequate, and only when and where such development can be adequately served by public facilities and services consistent with adopted level of service standards.

One of the key provisions of the Growth Management Act is concurrency. In general, concurrency seeks to ensure that development is permitted only if adequate public facilities are, or can be guaranteed to be, available to support new development. Concurrency serves to place the finance function of local government in a much more prominent role in the land use development process. While the concept of concurrency is new to many jurisdictions, it has been used in Auburn since the adoption of its 1986 Comprehensive Plan.

The Act requires concurrency for transportation facilities, though, if a jurisdiction desires, it can apply to other public facilities as well. Concurrency requires that facilities needed to maintain a locally adopted level of service be provided "concurrent" with development. With respect to transportation facilities, concurrent is defined within the Act as being provided at the time of or within six years of development (this is done to coincide with the six year time frame of most capital facilities plans). If the facility is not available at the time of development, funding must be available to construct the facility within the six year capital facilities plan.

Regardless of whether or not a local jurisdiction applies concurrency to public facilities other than transportation, there is still a need to coordinate new development with the provision of capital facilities. This ensures that all relevant public facilities and services are planned and available to serve the demands of new growth.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overall policy direction for the different capital facility plans and programs provided by the City. Capital facilities belonging to privately owned utilities (electricity, natural gas lines, etc.) are covered in the Private Utilities chapter (Volume 4). Certain City plans and programs are further refined in other sections of this plan such as parks or transportation. Overall, however, this chapter acts as a reference to all of the various capital facility plans, including the City of Auburn Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan (which is a key component of, and is adopted with, this plan), comprehensive plans, capital improvement and investment programs, inventories, and studies that together represent the planning and financing mechanisms required to serve the capital facility needs of Auburn. For more detail on a particular Capital Facility or the City's overall Capital Facility Plan, see the most recent adopted version of the following:

DRAFT

- City of Auburn Airport Master Plan
- City of Auburn Comprehensive Water Plan
- City of Auburn Comprehensive Sewer Plan
- City of Auburn Comprehensive Storm Drainage Plan
- City of Auburn Parks and Recreation Master Plan
- City of Auburn Comprehensive Transportation Plan
- Auburn School District Capital Facilities Plan
- Kent School District Capital Facilities Plan
- Dieringer School District Capital Facilities Plan
- Federal Way School District Capital Facilities Plan

VALUES:

Character – Public buildings and spaces incorporate high quality building and landsape design so that they positively impact the surrounding built environment.

Wellness – Public spaces that are purchased and developed for capital facilities also incorporate features and infrastructure that provide more complete non-motorized connections.

Service – City utilities and buildings are high in quality and complete, reliable, and available to residents and business owners.

Economy – City utilities are available or planned to be available to serve allowed commercial, recreational and residential uses.

Celebration – Capital facility spaces will be available, designed, and programmed in a manner that promotes public gathering.

Environment – Development of capital facilities will place a premium on environmental preservation and protection.

Sustainable – Our philosophy to designing, constructing and maintaining utilities and buildings embraces long term investment horizon over concepts that provide short term benefits and outcomes.

PLANNING APPROACH

To manage growth in a manner which enhances, rather than detracts from community quality and values by actively coordinating land use type and intensity with City facility and service development and provision.

Objective 1.1. To ensure that new development does not out-pace the City's ability to provide and maintain adequate public facilities and services, by allowing new development to occur only when and where adequate facilities exist or will be provided, and by encouraging development types and locations which can support the public services they require.

Policies:

CF-1 Lands designated for urban growth by this Plan shall have an urban level of public facilities (sewer, water, storm drainage, and parks) prior to or concurrent with development.

CF-2 Encourage development where new public facilities can be provided in an efficient manner.

CF-3 Development shall be allowed only when and where such development can be adequately served by public services (police and fire) without reducing level of service elsewhere.

CF-4 If adequate facilities are currently unavailable and public funds are not committed to provide such facilities, developers must provide such facilities at their own expense in order to develop.

CF-5 The City should continue to assist through direct participation, LIDs and payback agreements, to the extent permitted by law, where appropriate and financially feasible. Where funding is available, the City may participate in developer initiated facility extensions or improvements, but only to the extent that the improvements benefit the broader public interest, and are in accord with the specific policies and recommendations of the appropriate City public facilities plan.

CF-6 New connections to the City's sanitary sewer, water and/or storm drainage systems, shall contribute their fair share toward the construction and/or financing of future or on-going projects to increase the capacity of those systems.

CF-7 The City shall encourage and approve development only where adequate public services including police protection, fire and emergency medical services, education, parks and other recreational facilities, solid waste collection, and other governmental services are available or will be made available at acceptable levels of service prior to project occupancy or use.

CF-8 Extension of any individual facility, irrespective of mode of financing, to serve new development should be approved only if it is determined that adequate fiscal capacity exists to support the extension of other needed facilities.

CF-9 Extension of any individual facility, irrespective of mode of financing, to serve new development should be approved only if it is determined that adequate fiscal capacity exists to support cost effective service by all on-going public services and maintenance of facilities.

Objective 1.2. To ensure that new developments are supported by an adequate level of public services through an effective system of public facilities.

Policies:

CF-10 Public facilities shall be provided in accord with the guidance of the Capital Facilities Plan or, as may be appropriate a system plan for each type of facility designed to serve at an adequate level of service the locations and intensities of uses specified in this comprehensive plan.

CF-11 No new development shall be permitted unless the facilities specified in each facility plan are available or can be provided at a level adequate to support the development. The adequacy of facilities shall be determined by the following:

1. An adopted system plan;
2. Policy guidance as provided in the City Capital Facilities Plan;
3. Appropriate engineering design standards as specified in applicable City Plans, Codes, and manuals as approved by the City Engineer;
4. Environmental review standards (adequacy includes the absence of an unacceptable adverse impact on a public facility system).
5. Case by case evaluation of the impacts of a proposed development on the public facility systems: first to determine the minimum amount of facilities necessary to support the development and second to determine a proportionate share of the system to be developed or financially guaranteed before approving the development.

CF-12 No new development shall be approved which is not supported by a minimum of facilities to support the development and which does not provide for a proportionate share of related system needs.

CITY UTILITIES

City Utilities The City of Auburn manages sewer, water and storm drainage utilities as well as solid waste collection. The sewer and water utilities serve the City and several areas outside the City limits. As stated above, the efficient provision of these services can play a significant role in managing the growth of the City as well as on the quality of life for residents of Auburn and the surrounding areas.

To protect the public health and safety by providing efficient and cost-effective water, sanitary sewer, storm drainage and solid waste services to the community. Ensure that development will only occur if the urban services necessary to support the development will be available at the time of development.

Water Service

The City provides water service to a total of 13,910 customer accounts as of the end of 2013. The City's sources of water include the Coal Creek Springs watershed, West Hill Springs watershed and is supplemented by a system of ten wells and two connections to the regional water system operated by Tacoma Public Utilities. Storage facilities are found on the Enumclaw plateau, Lakeland Hills and Lea Hill. For more background information see the Capital Facilities Plan or Comprehensive Water Plan.

Objective 1.3 To ensure safe and adequate water service, for both domestic and fire protection purposes, to meet the needs of the existing community and provide for its planned growth.

Policies:

CF-13 The City of Auburn Comprehensive Water Plan is incorporated as an element of this Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Water Plan for the City of Auburn shall reflect the planned land uses and densities of this Comprehensive Plan.

CF-14 The Comprehensive Water Plan shall provide for the evaluation of existing and potential future groundwater sources regarding any threats to the quantity and quality of such sources. The Plan shall ensure that strategies for the protection of ground water sources used or likely to be used for public water supplies are established.

CF-15 Protection of the City's Coal Creek Springs, and West Hill watersheds, wells, and other sources shall be a high priority in the designation of appropriate land uses in the vicinity of these areas and facilities.

CF-16 The City shall continue its policy of requiring that water system extensions needed to serve new development shall be built prior to or simultaneously with such development, according to the size and configuration identified by the Comprehensive Water Plan as necessary to serve future planned development. The location and design of these facilities shall give full consideration to the ease of operation and maintenance of these facilities by the City. The City shall continue to participate to the extent permitted by law, through direct participation, LIDs and payback agreements to assist in the financing of such over sized improvements. Wherever any form of City finance is involved in a water line extension, lines that promote a compact development pattern will be favored over lines traversing large undeveloped areas where future development plans are uncertain.

CF-17 Whenever a street is to be substantially reconstructed or a new street built, the City Engineer shall determine whether water facilities in that street right of way shall be constructed or brought up to the size and configuration indicated by the Water Plan and Comprehensive Plan.

CF-18 The City shall continue to recognize the overall system impacts of new development upon the City water system through the collection and appropriate use of system development charges or similar fees.

CF-19 The City shall consider the impacts of new development within aquifer recharge areas of potable water sources as part of its environmental review process and require any appropriate mitigation

measures. Such mitigation may involve hydrogeologic studies, testing, and/or monitoring (including monitoring wells), spill response planning, spill containment devices, sanitary sewers, and use of best management practices.

CF-20 The City shall promote water conservation and the wise use of water resources.

CF-21 The City should work with other water providers to promote effective water supply management and planning consistent with the "South King County Coordinated Water System Plan", as well as regional water supply and conservation goals.

Sanitary Sewers

The City provides sewer service to a total of 15,398 customer accounts as of June 2015. The system is primarily a collection system with treatment provided by Metro. The system includes approximately 200 miles of sewers and force mains and 15 sewer pump stations. There are significant areas within the City's service area which are currently on septic systems, although plans for future expansion of sewer service into these areas is included in the Comprehensive Sewer Plan. For more details, see the Capital Facilities Plan or the Comprehensive Sewer Plan.

Objective 1.4 To ensure the efficient transmission of sanitary sewage to the appropriate treatment and disposal facilities, in order to meet the needs of the existing community and provide for its planned growth.

Policies:

CF-22 The Comprehensive Sewer Plan is incorporated as an element of this Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Sewer Plan for the City of Auburn shall reflect the planned land uses and densities of this Comprehensive Plan.

CF-23 The City shall continue its policy of requiring that sewer system extensions needed to serve new development shall be built prior to or simultaneously with such development, according to the size and configuration identified by the Comprehensive Sewer Plan and Comprehensive Plan as necessary to serve future planned development. The location and design of these facilities shall give full consideration to the ease of operation and maintenance of these facilities by the City. The City shall continue to use, to the extent permitted by law, direct participation, LIDs and payback agreements to assist in the financing of such oversized improvements. Wherever any form of City finance is involved in a sewer line extension, lines that promote a compact development pattern will be favored over lines traversing large undeveloped areas where future development plans are uncertain.

CF-24 Whenever a street is to be substantially reconstructed or a new street built, the City Engineer shall determine whether sewer facilities in that street right of way shall be constructed or brought up to the size and configuration indicated by the Comprehensive Sewer Plan and Comprehensive Plan.

CF-25 The City shall continue to recognize the overall system impacts of new development upon the City sewer system, through the collection and appropriate use of system development charges or similar fees.

CF-26 The City shall continue to require the separation of sanitary and storm sewer facilities wherever combined sewers may be discovered, and shall continue to aggressively seek to minimize any storm water infiltration of the sanitary sewer system.

CF-27 Within those designated urban density areas of the City and within the sanitary sewer utility's designated service area, sewerage service should be provided by public sewers. The City should develop mechanisms to accommodate conversion to public sewers of all septic systems within the City's service area, particularly when on site systems fail or when public health and water quality is threatened.

Solid Waste

The City of Auburn has a contract with Waste Management to handle solid waste collection throughout most of the City of Auburn and Republic in the area of Lea Hill. Both contracts expire on December 31, 2017. There are approximately 16,000 Waste Management accounts and 3,800 Republic accounts.

Recycling is handled by Waste Management. Residential customers are currently recycling curbside approximately 47% of its waste stream.

Objective 1.5. To provide area residents and businesses with a universal and compulsory system for collection and disposal of all solid waste, including ample waste reduction and recycling opportunities intended to maximize diversion of the City's waste stream away from costly landfills, incineration, or other solid waste disposal facilities, and to conserve exhaustible resources.

Policies:

CF-28 The King County Solid Waste Management Plan and Solid Waste Interlocal Forum, except as modified by City of Auburn Ordinance 4413 and this Plan shall form the basis for solid waste management activities within the City.

CF-29 The City shall continue to fund solid waste collection, disposal and waste reduction and recycling programs and services through the existing solid waste utility, with supplemental funding provided through available grants.

CF-30 The City shall implement solid waste management programs and services which provide ample opportunities and incentives to maximize the community's participation in local and regional waste reduction and recycling efforts.

CF-31 The City's solid waste management programs shall be developed to make waste reduction and recycling efficient, reliable, cost-effective, and convenient for all residents and businesses.

CF-32 The City encourages and should promote the use of products manufactured from recycled materials, and the use of materials which can be recycled. City Departments and contractors shall use recycled and recyclable products whenever and wherever feasible.

CF-33 The City shall implement solid waste reduction and recycling programs which have the cumulative effect maintaining the 50 percent waste reduction and recycling goal (recycling tons/total solid waste stream).

CF-34 The City shall periodically monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Auburn's waste reduction and recycling programs to ensure that local and state goals and policies are being met.

CF-35 The City shall promote the recycling of solid waste materials by providing opportunities for convenient recycling and by developing educational materials on recycling, composting and other waste reduction methods.

Storm Drainage

As of October 2015, the City Storm Drainage System serves over 17,600 customers, exclusively within the City limits. The System consists of a combination of open ditches, closed conveyance pipes, water quality facilities, and pump stations. For more details, see the Capital Facilities Plan or the Comprehensive Storm Drainage Plan.

Objective 1.6. To ensure that collection, conveyance, storage and discharge of storm drainage is provided in a sufficient and environmentally responsible manner, in order to meet the needs of the existing community and provide for its planned growth.

Policies:

CF-36 The City of Auburn Comprehensive Storm Drainage Plan is incorporated as an element of this Comprehensive Plan.

CF-37 The City shall require developers to construct storm drainage improvements directly serving the development, including any necessary off-site improvements.

CF-38 The City shall require that off-site storm drainage improvements needed to serve new development shall be built prior to or simultaneously with such development, according to the size and configuration identified by the Comprehensive Storm Drainage Plan as necessary to serve future planned development. The location and design of these facilities shall give full consideration to the ease of operation and maintenance of these facilities by the City. The City should continue to use direct participation, LIDs and payback agreements to assist in the financing of off-site improvements required to serve the development.

CF-39 The City shall recognize the overall system impacts of new development upon the City's drainage system, through the collection of system development charges or similar fees to assist in the financing of new and oversized (e.g. regional drainage improvements.)

CF-40 The City should continue to fund and provide storm drainage services through the existing storm drainage utility. The City's storm drainage utility should be responsible for implementation, maintenance and operation of the City's storm drainage system and to seek out sources of storm water pollution and correct them.

CF-41 Appropriate rates and system development charges shall be assessed to fund the on-going maintenance, operation, and capital expenditures of the utility, in accordance with the Comprehensive Storm Drainage Plan. Periodic cost of service studies shall be completed to reassess the monthly service and system development charges.

CF-42 Drainage facilities serving the larger community should be owned, operated and maintained by the City's storm drainage utility. Drainage facilities serving individual properties are discouraged, however if essential, as determined by the City Engineer, they should be owned, operated and maintained by the property owner in accordance with a recorded maintenance agreement approved by the City. The maintenance agreement shall include provisions that will preserve the City's ability to ensure the long term use of the drainage facility, and may include the granting of an easement over the facility to the City. Maintenance intensive drainage facilities designed to serve as a multifunctional private resource (e.g., private parks, wetland mitigation) should not be owned, operated or maintained by the utility. The utility shall ensure that all private and public storm drainage improvements are designed, constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with the Comprehensive Storm Drainage Plan and Comprehensive Plan.

CF-43 The City shall encourage the use of regional-scale water quality and quantity control facilities as a means of controlling drainage and flood waters.

CF-44 Wherever possible, regional detention facilities should be utilized as a multi-functional community resource. When selecting a site and designing a regional storm drainage facility, the City should consider other public benefits such as recreational, habitat, cultural, educational, open space and aesthetic opportunities.

CF-45 The City shall promote policies which seek to maintain the existing conveyance capacity of natural drainage courses.

CF-46 Whenever a street is to be substantially reconstructed or a new street built, the City Engineer shall determine whether drainage facilities in that street right of way shall be constructed to adequately service the street and whether they should be brought up to the size and configuration indicated by the Comprehensive Storm Drainage Plan. If the inclusion of water quality and quantity control

facilities is not feasible, as determined by the City Engineer, when street reconstruction occurs, off-site mitigation may be considered regionally as proposed within the Comprehensive Storm Drainage Plan to meet the City's storm drainage requirements as determined by the City Engineer.

CF-47 The City shall require the separation of sanitary and storm sewer facilities wherever combined sewers may be discovered.

CF-48 In selecting the preferred Comprehensive Storm Drainage Plan sub-basin alternative for implementation by the City's storm drainage utility, the City shall consider the following factors:

1. The most efficient and cost effective means of serving a subbasin or combination of subbasins.
2. The ability of the alternative to implement source control best management practices and to avoid or mitigate environmental impacts, such as impacts to existing wetlands, and the degree to which the alternative promotes water quality treatment, and protects aquatic and riparian habitat.
3. Consistency with Comprehensive Storm Drainage Plan policies and recommendations and compatibility with stormwater improvement policies and recommendations presented in other regional stormwater plans.
4. Restrictions or constraints associated with receiving waters.
5. The ability to develop a multi-use facility.
6. The degree to which the alternative preserves, increases, and is compatible with existing open space.
7. Consistency with existing and future planned development.
8. The advantages and disadvantages of storage versus conveyance while ensuring adequate treatment for water quality treatment.
9. The degree to which the alternative preserves and enhances existing native vegetation and existing drainage courses.
10. The alternatives ability to reduce flood hazard impacts resulting from the 25-year design storm event.

CF-49 The City's Storm Drainage Utility shall strive to meet the environmental protection goals of the Comprehensive Plan through compliance with and implementation of the policies contained herein. Environmental issues such as water quality and fish habitat protection shall be considered in all new development applications and new storm drainage improvements.

CF-50 The Storm Drainage Utility shall work with other jurisdictions and agencies to address regional water quality issues.

CF-51 The City shall seek opportunities where feasible to reintroduce treated urban runoff back into groundwater system as new and redevelopment occurs to minimize urbanization impacts to the hydrology of the natural river systems.

CF-52 The City shall evaluate the feasibility and opportunity to improve the water quality of its existing discharges to the river systems to enhance water quality in response to the Endangered Species Act.

CF-53 The City shall seek to minimize the impacts to the natural river system's hydrology by encouraging pre-treatment of surface flows of new development and re-introduction into the groundwater where feasible.

Communications and Data Infrastructure

Objective 1.7 To enhance the City's communications and data infrastructure through installation of City-owned conduit throughout the city.

Policies:

CF-54 To allow for expansion of the City's conduit system with minimal disruption to streets and at a lower cost to the public, the City shall require the placement of conduits as part of arterial street (as defined in the City of Auburn Transportation Plan) improvement projects whether private or public development projects.

CF-55 The City shall explore new technologies that may present additional opportunities for the City to use its communications and data infrastructure to enhance its provisions of public services.

CF-56 To increase system-wide coordinated management of facilities, the City shall work towards increasing the number of remote monitoring facilities for utility facilities, traffic control devices, and other equipment located throughout the city.

CF-57 Whenever possible, make remote data access available to the City's police officers, inspectors, utility staff, and other field personnel.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

To maximize public access and provide for the appropriate location and development of public and institutional facilities that serve the cultural, educational, recreational, religious and public service needs of the community and the region.

Objective 1.8. To site public and institutional buildings in accord with their service function and the needs of the members of the public served by the facility.

Policies:

CF-58 Downtown shall continue to be the business center of City government and the City shall seek to site all of its business functions in the downtown area.

CF-59 All "people oriented" City facilities should be located in high amenity sites. Les Grove Park and Downtown are particularly appropriate sites for services such as senior services, community center, library, museums, etc.

CF-60 City park buildings should be developed in accord with the Parks and Recreation Element.

CF-61 The siting, design construction and improvement of all public buildings and spaces shall be done in full compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

CF-62 Public and institutional facilities which attract a large number of visitors (City Hall, museums, libraries, educational, permit or license offices, and health or similar facilities, etc.) should be sited in areas which are accessible (within 1/4 mile) by transit.

CF-63 The City shall encourage other agencies to follow these siting principles in considering new sites for public buildings.

CF-64 The location of religious institutions, private schools, community centers, parks and similar public or institutional facilities shall be related to the size of the facility and the area served. City-wide facilities should be sited in visible and accessible locations.

CF-65 Small public or institutional facilities intended to serve one or two residential neighborhoods may be located within a neighborhood. Larger public or institutional facilities intended to serve mainly Auburn residents or businesses shall be located along major arterial roads within the Community

Serving Area of Auburn, however, elementary schools should be given flexibility to locate along smaller roads. Buffering from adjacent land uses may be required.

CF-66 The location of utility facilities is often dependent upon the physical requirements of the utility system. Sewage lift stations, pump stations, water reservoirs, and other similar facilities should be sited, designed, and buffered (through extensive screening and/or landscaping) to fit in with their surroundings harmoniously. When sited within or adjacent to residential areas, special attention should be given to minimizing noise, light and glare impacts.

CF-67 Public facilities of an industrial or heavy commercial character should be confined to the Region Serving Area of Auburn, unless no other reasonable siting opportunity exists in which case siting still must comply with applicable zoning standards. Examples of such facilities are the City maintenance and operations facility, state and regional solid waste facilities, and the Auburn School District bus barn.

CF-68 The siting and relocation of City maintenance and operation facilities shall be responsive to growing demands for utility, transportation and fleet services and shall also take into account the City's role in emergency preparedness and response.

Essential Public Facilities: According to the GMA (RCW 36.70A.200), "Essential public facilities include those facilities that are typically difficult to site such as airports, state education facilities, state or regional transportation facilities as defined in RCW 47.06.140, state and local correctional facilities, solid waste handling facilities, and in-patient facilities including substance abuse facilities, mental health facilities, group homes, and secure community transition facilities as defined in RCW 71.09.020." More generally, essential public facilities are facilities, conveyances, or sites that meet the following definition: (1) the facility, conveyance or site is used to provide services to the public; (2) these services are delivered by government agencies, private or non-profit organizations under contract to or with substantial funding from government agencies, or private firms or organizations subject to public service obligations, and (3) the facility or use of the site is necessary to adequately provide a public service.

The Growth Management Act requires that every comprehensive plan include a process for siting essential public facilities. No comprehensive plan can preclude the siting of essential public facilities within the community. The Growth Management Act includes these provisions because siting certain public facilities has become difficult due to the impacts many of these facilities have on the adjacent community. Many factors contribute to this problem, including increased demand for facilities to serve a growing population, increased competition for land as the state becomes more urbanized, problems with siting processes, and judicial decisions which compel jurisdictions to provide certain facilities. By including a process for siting essential facilities in the Comprehensive Plan, deficiencies in the siting process can be minimized.

This section contains Auburn's process for siting essential public facilities. This is an interim process until development regulations are incorporated into city code. When that process is developed, Auburn may modify these procedures to reflect the Council's recommendation.

CF-69 Essential Public Facility Siting Process.

General:

1. The City will review proposals through the process outlined in parts (3) through (8) below, if the essential public facility largely serves a regional, countywide, statewide or national need and is included in a policy sense within an adopted state or regional plan which meets the following criteria:

    a. The state or regional plan was developed through an appropriate public process (including at least one local public hearing) and has undergone a NEPA and/or SEPA review; and;

b. A clear policy statement supporting the type of facility proposed must be included. The plan should also include, in a policy sense, a set of siting guidelines used for such a facility. Such criteria may include, but not be limited to, type and sufficiency of transportation access, co-location requirements, preferred adjacent land uses, on-or off-site security and/or mitigation, and required public facilities and services.

2. If the essential public facility largely serves a regional, countywide, statewide or national need and is not part of an adopted state or regional plan, the proponent will be required to request that the appropriate state or regional plan be amended to include the proposal meeting the criteria contained in part (1) above. The proposal will also be reviewed following the process outlined in parts (3) through (8).

Essential Public Facilities of a regional, countywide, statewide, or national nature:

3. Essential public facilities of a regional, countywide, statewide or national nature will be reviewed by the City through the special area plan process. The boundaries of the Special Area Plan will be set at a scale directly related to the size and magnitude of the proposal. For facilities of regional, state, and national need, an alternative analysis will be performed using, but not limited to, the guidelines described in part 1 (above). Auburn staff shall participate in the review process of part 1 (above), and use the data, analysis and environmental documents prepared in that process to aid in the City's special area plan review, if Auburn determines that those documents are adequate. If the facility requires other development permits, those approvals also shall be considered within the review process.

4. Impacts of the proposed essential public facility must be identified and an appropriate mitigation plan developed. Unless otherwise governed by State law, the financing strategy for the mitigation plan shall be structured so that the costs of the plan shall be allocated proportionally on a benefit basis using, but not limited to, non-local sources of funding.

5. The special area plan process to be used for essential public facilities of a regional, countywide, statewide or national nature shall follow the City's Comprehensive Plan amendment process which includes multiple opportunities for public involvement.

6. An analysis of the facility's impact on City finances shall be undertaken. If the study shows that locating a facility in a community would result in a disproportionate financial burden on the City of Auburn, an agreement with the project's proponents must be executed to mitigate the adverse financial impact or the approval shall be denied.

Essential Public Facilities of primarily local nature:

7. If the essential public facility meets largely local needs (for example, in-patient facilities, including substance abuse facilities, mental health facilities and group homes), the facility shall be considered based upon section (8) below.

All Essential Public Facilities:

8. The following criteria shall be used to evaluate all applications to site essential public facilities:

   a. Whether there is a public need for the facility.

   b. The impact of the facility on the surrounding uses and environment, the City and the region.

   c. Whether the design of the facility or the operation of the facility can be conditioned, or the impacts mitigated, in a similar manner as with a traditional private development, to make the facility compatible with the affected area and the environment.

d. Whether a package of mitigating measures can be developed that would make siting the facility within the community more acceptable.

e. Whether the factors that make the facility difficult to site can be modified to increase the range of available sites or to minimize impacts on affected areas and the environment.

f. Whether the proposed essential public facility is consistent with the Auburn Comprehensive Plan.

g. Essential public facilities shall comply with any applicable state siting and permitting requirements (e.g., hazardous waste facilities).

h. Whether the State proves by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence that 1) a sufficient and reasonable number of alternative sites have been fully, fairly, and competently considered; and 2) such sites were found to be unsuitable for an SCTF for reasons other than the cost of property.

i. Whether careful analysis has been completed to show that siting of the facility will have no undue impact on any one racial, cultural, or socio-economic group, and that there will not be a resulting concentration of similar facilities in a particular neighborhood, community, jurisdiction or region.

CF-70 The Director shall make a determination as to whether a development application will result in a significant change of use or a significant change in the intensity of use of an existing essential public facility. If the Planning Director determines that the proposed changes are significant, the proposal will be subject to the essential public facility siting process as defined in Policy CF-69. If the Planning Director determines that the proposed changes are insignificant, the application shall be reviewed through the City's standard development review procedures. The Planning Director's determination shall be based upon the following:

1. The proposal's impacts on the surrounding area
2. The likelihood that there will be future additions, expansions, or further activity related to or connected with the proposal.

One of the difficulties of siting essential public facilities is that they are not allowed in all appropriate areas. To help address this problem, Auburn shall allow essential public facilities in those zones in which they would be compatible. The types of facilities that are compatible will vary with the impacts likely from the facility and the zoning district. In the M-2 Zoning District, many essential public facilities will be compatible uses and broad use categories allowing such uses should be included in the zone.

CF-71 Essential public facilities shall be allowed in those zoning districts in which they would be compatible and impacts can be mitigated. In situations where specific development standards cannot be met, but there is a determination that the facility can be made compatible, the City Council can waive those specific standards with the requirement that appropriate mitigation is provided. The M-2 Zoning District should include broad use categories that allow all essential public facilities that are difficult to site as permitted or conditional uses as appropriate.

CF-72 Essential public facilities should be equitably located throughout the City, county and state. No jurisdiction should absorb a disproportionate share.

CF-73 Essential public facilities of a regional, countywide, statewide or national nature should be restricted to the Region Serving Area of Auburn. Such facilities should be located in relationship to transportation facilities in a manner appropriate to their transportation needs. Extensive buffering from adjacent uses may be required. Facilities which generate a significant amount of truck traffic should be located on major arterial streets.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

AUBURN COMPREHENSIVE PLAN - VOLUME 6
Economic Development Element

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT VISION

Auburn is a community that has a robust and diverse economy where businesses seek to locate, people desire to visit, and residents enjoy a range of commercial offerings. Businesses that locate in Auburn find it easy to enter the marketplace, encounter ideal conditions for their long term success, and become rooted and involved in the community. Visitors continue to return to Auburn because of its high quality natural resources, parks, public spaces, and commercial attractions. Residents choose to live in Auburn because of the diverse, family wage employment opportunities and access to entertainment, restaurant, retail and services.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS AND TRENDS SUMMARY

Historic Trends: Historically, a variety of factors have shaped Auburn's economy. At the turn of the 20th century, the City offered services to support agriculture and the railroads. Downtown offered a full range of services and retail opportunities. In later years, automotive sales became a significant factor.

As urbanization of the region expanded to include Auburn, the vitality of Downtown Auburn was impacted by new shopping malls located outside the community and by changing retail trends. At the same time, Auburn's importance as the home of large industrial and warehousing operations increased. This same period saw the growth of retail along commercial "strips" such as Auburn Way and 15th Street NW. Large retailers such as Fred Meyer and many major supermarket chains located in the community.

The development of the SuperMall (now called The Outlet Collection) in the 1990's led to Auburn becoming a major player in the regional retail market. Auburn shoppers no longer needed to leave the City to visit retail malls for many of their purchases. During that same decade, Emerald Downs and the Muckleshoot Casino also contributed to commercial recreation facilities in Auburn and associated employment growth.

Today, Auburn provides approximately 41,000 jobs for residents throughout the region. Auburn has a strong industrial sector that includes Boeing, the General Service Administration (GSA) and numerous warehouse and distribution facilities. Multicare and the growing medical office community also provide a significant number of jobs. The retail and service sectors are expanding as small businesses are created. Educational uses such as the Auburn School District and Green River College also add to the area's employment base.

While development has continued throughout the City, Downtown Auburn remains the heart and soul of the community. With its historical character and pedestrian oriented development pattern, Downtown Auburn reflects many of the qualities being sought by other communities. Given its urban center designation, Auburn Station, and the incentives the City has in place, Downtown Auburn remains poised for continued revitalization.

Employment Growth: Between 1995 to 2013, the number of jobs located in Auburn increased 46%. While historically manufacturing jobs were the largest category, the 2010 Census indicates that service jobs have are most dominant followed by manufacturing. The remaining job categories all experienced job growth. Retail jobs increased substantially along with jobs in warehousing, transportation, and communication industries.

It is expected that Auburn's employment base will continue to grow into the future. To the year *2031*, the King and Pierce County Countywide Planning Policies have assigned Auburn's job base to increase by just over 20,000 jobs. It should be noted that this number is not a maximum, but the City's most recent assigned share of future projected growth in the County.

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Retail Sales: Auburn's business community is keeping pace with both Auburn's population growth and its increase in more affluent households. Between 2005 and 2008, retail sales in Auburn increased 7% or roughly 8% per year. With the implementation of streamlined sales tax in 2008 and the global economic decline, sales tax revenues dropped by 16.5% in 2009. Since 2009 revenues have increased by 34%.

Streamlined Sales Tax: The State of Washington adopted streamlined sales tax (SST) legislation in 2008. Prior to SST, sales tax collection in Washington State was based on the site of origin, rather than on the site of delivery. Under the SST tax structure, sales tax is collected at the site of delivery rather than from those areas from which they were shipped. This change in tax structure has put Auburn at a disadvantage and negatively impact its tax revenue.

Specifically, Auburn and similar cities have historically invested in infrastructure to support businesses engaged in warehouse and distribution activities that ship goods to other destinations. Another concern for Auburn and similar cities that have invested in infrastructure include how the debt that has already been extended for such infrastructure will be paid and how the loss of a significant source of revenue will affect bond ratings.

Based on the potential passage of SST, the Auburn City Council approved Resolution No. 3782 in November 2004. Resolution No. 3782 outlines an approach and actions the City will take related to land use planning, zoning and other matters in the event a streamlined sales tax proposal or other similar proposals that change the tax structure are adopted.

Because of the State of Washington's implementation of sales tax mitigation payments to cities such as Auburn, the impact resulting from streamlined sales tax has been somewhat lessened. However, the continued availability of these payments is not certain due in part to the State's current and anticipated fiscal challenges. In addition, the amount of payments does not equal the total loss in revenue to the City. The City's economic development strategies are dependent upon the City being able to continue a strong public investment program in infrastructure and services. The City's ability to continue this public investment is contingent upon maintaining solvent public revenue streams, particularly sales tax. Sales tax comprises the largest source of monies to the City's General Fund, approximately 30 percent in 2010. The City anticipates that current and long-term fiscal challenges facing the State of Washington will likely results in the dissolution of the current sales tax revenue mitigation program. The eventual loss of the aforementioned sales tax revenue will directly and adversely affect the City's ability to adequately fund the capital infrastructure and services necessary to support the realization of the City's economic development strategies. This is especially applicable to industrial areas supporting warehouse and distribution centers that are origin based in nature.

In 2005 the City of Auburn brought together a focus group of diverse business and community interests that identified several economic development areas within the City. The focus group's effort is reflected in an *Economic Development Strategies* document that includes strategies and actions needed to affect necessary change for specific strategy areas within the city. Implementation of these strategies is intended to enable the City to achieve the City's economic development potential. Implementation of actions and strategies in the *Economic Development Strategies* is appropriate and reflected in various elements of the Auburn Comprehensive Plan.

Since the development of the Economic Development Strategies document, additional economic development strategy areas have been identified to include the SE 312th Street/124th Avenue SE corridor within the recently annexed portion of Lea Hill and M Street SE between Auburn Way North and Auburn Way South.

INTRODUCTION

In October of 2015 the City of Auburn initiated the process for developing a strategic plan to guide the City's economic development activities over the next 10 years. The plan will outline a key set of strategies and actions that build upon the City's current asset base and assist the City in overcoming challenges. The plan will also facilitate the growth and expansion of existing industry and business sectors as well as promote investment in targeted redevelopment corridors. Finally, the strategic plan will address both the needs and impediments of existing business while defining approaches for attracting and cultivating new businesses.

The first phase of the project will involve a comprehensive communitywide stakeholder input process and include detailed community analyses that will allow the team to understand Auburn's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. In the next phase of the project, the team will identify and refine the City's most promising economic development opportunities by conducting a market capacity study, perception study, and target industry analysis. In the last phase of the project, the team will identify specific goals, strategies, and actions to capitalize on its opportunities. The final plan will include an implementation matrix that assigns responsibility, outlines timing, and estimates costs.

The project aims to better position the City of Auburn as great places to live, learn, work, and play. The plan will balance the needs of existing businesses with the need to expand and diversify the City's employment base. The recommended strategies and actions will increase employment in the City as well as its commercial tax base.

The plan will be completed and approved by the Auburn City Council by August 31st 2016. The Economic Development Element of the City's comprehensive plan will be amended to incorporate the findings, specific goals, strategies, and actions of the 10-year Economic Development Strategic Plan following City Council approval.

Auburn's economic base drives and shapes the community and region. Auburn residents and the surrounding region benefit from the jobs and services Auburn's economic base offers. Through the payment of sales, property and other taxes, the City of Auburn can fund and provide services and public facilities which Auburn residents demand and/or require.

It is clearly in the City's best interest to maintain and expand our economic base in unison with implementing all of the goals of this Comprehensive Plan. This section of the plan will help to define the City's goals and policies in this vital area.

Values:

Character: Our cultural diversity has been leveraged to bind our community, expand our market, and celebrate cultural traditions.

Wellness: We are a safe community with walkable commercial districts where there the perception and reality is that crime activity is low and public safety staffing meets or exceeds the community's expectations.

Service: Our economic development strategies focus on supporting the existing business community; as a result, recruitment is minimal because businesses desire to locate here.

Economy: We are able to measure and achieve defined targets for manufacturing, service, and retail jobs and revenues.

Celebration: We actively promote our local businesses and have been successful at making our citizens more aware of what is available locally as well as attracting visitors from beyond our City.

Environment: Our economy is growing and diversifying because of our efforts to protect our rivers, streams, wetlands, and other environmental resources.

Sustainable: Residents are staying in Auburn to work and shop and we are widely considered to be a regional dining, shopping and entertainment destination.

General Policies

GOAL 17. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

To ensure the long-term economic health of the City and the region through a diversified economic base that supports a wide range of employment opportunities for Auburn's residents and those of the region and through the promotion of quality industrial and commercial development which matches the aspirations of the community.

Objective 9.1. Promote a diversified economic base capable of withstanding changes in interest rates, inflation, tax structure and market conditions.

ED-1 City promotion of new industry shall be directed at attracting business that diversifies the City's tax base, offers secure, quality employment opportunities, is sensitive to community values and promotes the development of attractive facilities.

ED-2 Emerald Downs**,** the Muckleshoot Casino, and the Outlet Collection offer opportunities for economic diversification that should be optimized by the City.

ED-3 The importance of Downtown Auburn as a unique retail environment and subregional center of commerce should be considered in the City's economic plan.

Objective 9.2. Produce commercial and industrial siting policies which are based on the assessment of local needs and the availability of transportation and other infrastructure required to serve it.

ED-4 Development of industrial areas should be based on performance standards appropriate for the site and with appropriate flexibility within those standards to accommodate changing market conditions.

ED-5 Revitalize depreciated and/or obsolete commercial and industrial sites through innovative regulations that redesign the site in accordance with modern design standards and industrial/commercial uses.

ED-6 Uses which serve regional needs and purposes (such as major industrial plants) must be separated from community serving uses in order to minimize traffic and other conflicts.

Objective 9.3. Develop effective land use polices and economic development strategies that provide long-term and stable employment, increase per capita income and reduce the tax burden of Auburn residents.

ED-7 Auburn should continue to provide an economic base not only for the Auburn area but also for the south King County and north Pierce County region.

ED-8 Implementation of economic development programs shall be consistent with the policies of this Plan.

ED-9 The City should develop a formal economic development strategy as an element of the Comprehensive Plan to specifically identify the types of businesses most consistent with community aspirations and lay out a program to attract those businesses.

a. The City should work cooperatively with other governmental agencies in its economic development efforts, including the Muckleshoot Tribe, King County, Pierce County, the Port and the State.

b. The City should implement its economic development strategy through a partnership with the private sector.

c. Identified in the 2005 Economic Development Strategies documents are six strategy areas along with two additional strategy areas. These economic development strategy areas are targeted for population and employment growth to meet the City's 20-year (2031) growth target. Sub-area plans should be developed for these strategy areas. The economic development strategy areas are as follows:

- Auburn Way North Corridor
- Auburn Way South Corridor
- Urban Center
- Auburn Environmental Park and Green Zone
- 15th Street SW/C Street SW/West Valley Highway/Supermall
- A Street SE Corridor
- SE 312th Street/124th Avenue SE Corridor
- M Street SE between Auburn Way North and Auburn South

ED-10 Ensure that economic development strategies are reviewed regularly in order to be flexible and respond to changes in the market.

ED-11 The City should work with the private sector, school districts and Green River College to develop programs to provide training. Consideration of special needs of economically disadvantaged citizens and neighborhoods and people with physical impairments and developmental disabilities should be included in these programs.

ED-12 Support continued development of the Sound Transit Commuter Rail system, as an important means of expanding the City's and the region's economic base.

ED-13 City infrastructure plans and programs should take into consideration economic development plans and programs.

ED-14 Implement the recommendations of the City's 2005 Economic Development Strategies brochure including the addition of the SE 312th Street/124th Avenue SE corridor and M Street SE between Auburn Way North and Auburn Way South. The City's 20-year housing and employment growth shall be concentrated to these economic development strategy areas.

ED-15 Warehouse and distribution land uses are not a preferred long-term economic development and land use priority for industrial zoned areas in the City due to the loss of sales tax revenue associated with the State's implementation of streamlined sales tax legislation in 2008, no substantive contribution to an increase in per capita income for Auburn residents, no reduction in the tax burden of Auburn residents, low employment densities, lower property values and land use inefficiencies.

ED-16 Increases in manufacturing and industrial land uses should be the City's preferred economic development and land use priority for industrial zoned areas of the City currently dominated by warehouse and distribution land uses. The City should promote and incentivize new manufacturing and light industrial uses and the gradual conversion of existing warehouse and distribution land uses to manufacturing and industrial land uses.

ED-17 To support continued sales tax revenue growth opportunities in the City, those areas currently dominated by existing and warehouse land uses that abut existing commercial retail areas and could take advantage of this proximity to realize substantive value by changing to commercial

retail uses should be considered for changes in comprehensive plan and zoning designations that would facilitate the conversion of these properties to commercial retail land uses.

ED-18 Regulatory and financial incentives will be identified and implemented where appropriate to provide increased opportunities and encouragement for the establishment of new or expanded manufacturing and industrial uses and jobs in the City.

Objective 9.4 Maintain an adequate supply of land to support future economic development and assure the availability of economic opportunities for future generations.

ED-19 Economic development programs should be viewed as a way to shape the character of the City's future economy rather than merely respond to market trends as they occur.

ED-20 Land suitable for large scale development in the Region Serving Area of the City should be identified and designated for economic development.

a. The integrity of large, contiguously owned properties suitable for industrial use should be conserved by use of appropriate industrial subdivision standards.

b. The City should identify and resolve any environmental constraints affecting such land by means of the appropriate environmental review procedures as early as feasible.

c. The need to support such land with the necessary infrastructure should be considered in the development of the City's public facility plans.

d. Innovative and flexible development regulations should be utilized to enable the development of environmentally constrained sites while protecting those characteristics.

Objective 9.5 Utilize the City's unique environmental opportunities and planned infrastructure to build on and support economic development efforts.

ED-21 Integrate the Auburn Environmental Park (AEP) into the City's economic development efforts by encouraging compatible high tech businesses to locate in its vicinity.

ED-22 Utilize the future extension of I Street NE as an economic development opportunity. Development of I Street NE should establish it as stand alone corridor and not a "back side" to Auburn Way North. Conditional use permit applications for commercial uses and nursing homes along this corridor and whose impacts can be adequately mitigated should be supported.

ED-23 Use the M Street SE underpass and development of M Street SE and R Street SE bypass connection as an opportunity to create and encourage the clustering of complementary business and services in that area.

PARKS ELEMENT

(COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ELEMENT & PARKS, ARTS AND RECREATION OPEN SPACE PLAN)

AUBURN COMPREHENSIVE PLAN - VOLUME 7
Parks and Recreation Element

PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT VISION

A diverse mix of park and recreation amenities, open spaces, and trails are distributed throughout the City and accessible to the majority of the population. Non-motorized trails and paths connect residential neighborhoods, commercial centers, and other attractions. People are visiting Auburn because of the robust inventory and quality of park spaces and associated event programming. Community facilities are accessible and are serving the needs of our seniors, youth, and the rest of the community.

INTRODUCTION

Adequate parks and recreation facilities are an essential amenity to maintain a suitable quality of life in the community. As the population of Auburn grows, the demand for its parks and recreational programs will increase. To maintain Auburn's quality of life, the supply of these parks and programs must keep pace with the demand placed on them by a growing population.

Open space also plays a key role in the quality of life in an area. While many understand the concept of the attraction of the western United States and its "open spaces", the concept of open space becomes less clear when it comes to open space and its appropriateness to a City such as Auburn. The policies below provide a definition of open space as applied to Auburn and its surroundings and provide a framework for the identification and preservation of these areas.

Values:

Character - Parks, art, and open space are well designed and appropriately integrated into their surrounding community.

Wellness - Recreation programs and park amenities are available and accessible to the entire community.

Service - Awareness of parks, trails, the arts, and park programming are delivered to residents, employees and visitors through a thorough mix of media.

Economy - Our parks, open spaces, and events are a draw to not only those who live and work in Auburn, but to those who reside outside of Auburn.

Celebration - Our parks and open spaces are used to promote our history, our diversity, and the arts.

Environment - Parks and open space are designed and operated in a manner that protects and preserves the environment.

Sustainable - Park facilities incorporate low impact development and sustainable development and operation practices.

General Policies

Objective 1.1 To provide a broad and comprehensive park system that meets the recreational needs of all segments of the community.

Policies:

PR-1 The Auburn Park and Recreation Plan, as may be amended or updated in the future is hereby adopted and incorporated as part of the Auburn Comprehensive Plan.

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PR-2 New developments shall contribute to the development of new parks at a level commensurate with their share of new facility needs as established by the Park and Recreation Plan. If the City determines that the development does not contain an acceptable park site, the City shall require the payment of cash in lieu of land. The funds shall be used to acquire land and/or develop recreational facilities at a location deemed appropriate by the City. Criteria for site acceptability and appropriateness shall be environmental limitations, accessibility, maintenance costs, consistency with the Parks and Recreation Plan and the ability to meet more of the Community's recreational needs by the coordinated development of parks located elsewhere.

PR-3 The City shall explore all means of funding the purchase of park land including, but not limited to, bond issuance, the collection of cash in lieu of land and federal, state or county grants.

PR-4 The City shall evaluate the impacts of new development on parks and recreational resources through the SEPA environmental review process, and shall take appropriate steps to mitigate significant adverse impacts.

PR-5 The City recognizes the important recreational and transportation roles played by local and regional trail systems. The City shall continue to develop a system of separated trail facilities to move residents through our community and to adjoining communities. The local system should be designed to link up with regional trails and designated bicycle routes on roads. Safe routes along existing and proposed roadways should be improved and marked for cyclists. The City should continue to work with King County and other jurisdictions to maintain existing facilities and improve non-motorized transportation links.

PR-6 The City shall continue to provide a broad variety of organized recreational and cultural opportunities for all residents. Consideration of the diverse interests and abilities of our residents shall be integral to the development of athletic, cultural, specialized recreation and leisure and educational programs and facilities offered or maintained by the City.

PR-7 The City shall establish and implement Level of Service (LOS) standards for parks, park facilities, open space, and trails.

PR-8 Park impact fees should be established that help fund the future development of new parks, park facilities, trails, and acquisition of open space that meet the needs of an increasing population.

Objective 1.2 To provide for an adequate and diverse supply of open spaces. Open space is typically defined as land that will remain undeveloped or only lightly developed (a trail, for instance) and will be managed to protect and enhance the natural environment.

Policies:

PR-9 The City shall seek to retain as open space those areas having a unique combination of open space values, including: separation or buffering between incompatible land uses; visual delineation of the City or a distinct area or neighborhood of the City; productive wildlife habitat; wetlands; floodwater or stormwater storage; stormwater purification; recreational value; historic or cultural value; aesthetic value; and educational value.

PR-10 The City shall seek to retain as open space areas where the soils have been identified as having severe or very severe erosion potential, landslide hazard or seismic hazard.

PR-11 The City shall seek to retain as open space those areas that provide essential habitat for any rare, threatened or endangered plant or wildlife species.

PR-12 The City shall seek to acquire open space lands which provide significant environmental or social value. Such open space shall be managed to conserve and improve the natural, visual, historic and cultural resources associated with the land.

PR-13 All areas of Regulatory Floodway within the City shall be retained as undeveloped open space. However, this shall not preclude the relocation of the Mill Creek floodway as long as any such relocation is consistent with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program.

PR-14 Development within areas designated for open space uses shall, in general, be non-intensive in character. Development shall be designed and sited in a manner that minimizes or mitigates disruption of the most important open space values of the site. Appropriate uses within designated open space areas may, include (but not necessarily be limited to): parks and other recreational facilities; agriculture; stormwater storage; and watershed. It is recognized that designating private property for open space uses does not establish or promote any public access rights to such property.

PR-15 The City shall explore all means of open space acquisition including outright purchase of the land or the purchase of conservation easements.

PR-16 The City shall pursue opportunities to provide active and passive recreational opportunities and enhance wetland and wildlife habitat within the Auburn Environmental Park generally located north of West Main Street, south of 15th Street NW between SR 167 and the Interurban Trail. Grant funding and cooperative relationships with recreational and wildlife organizations shall be pursued to implement this policy.

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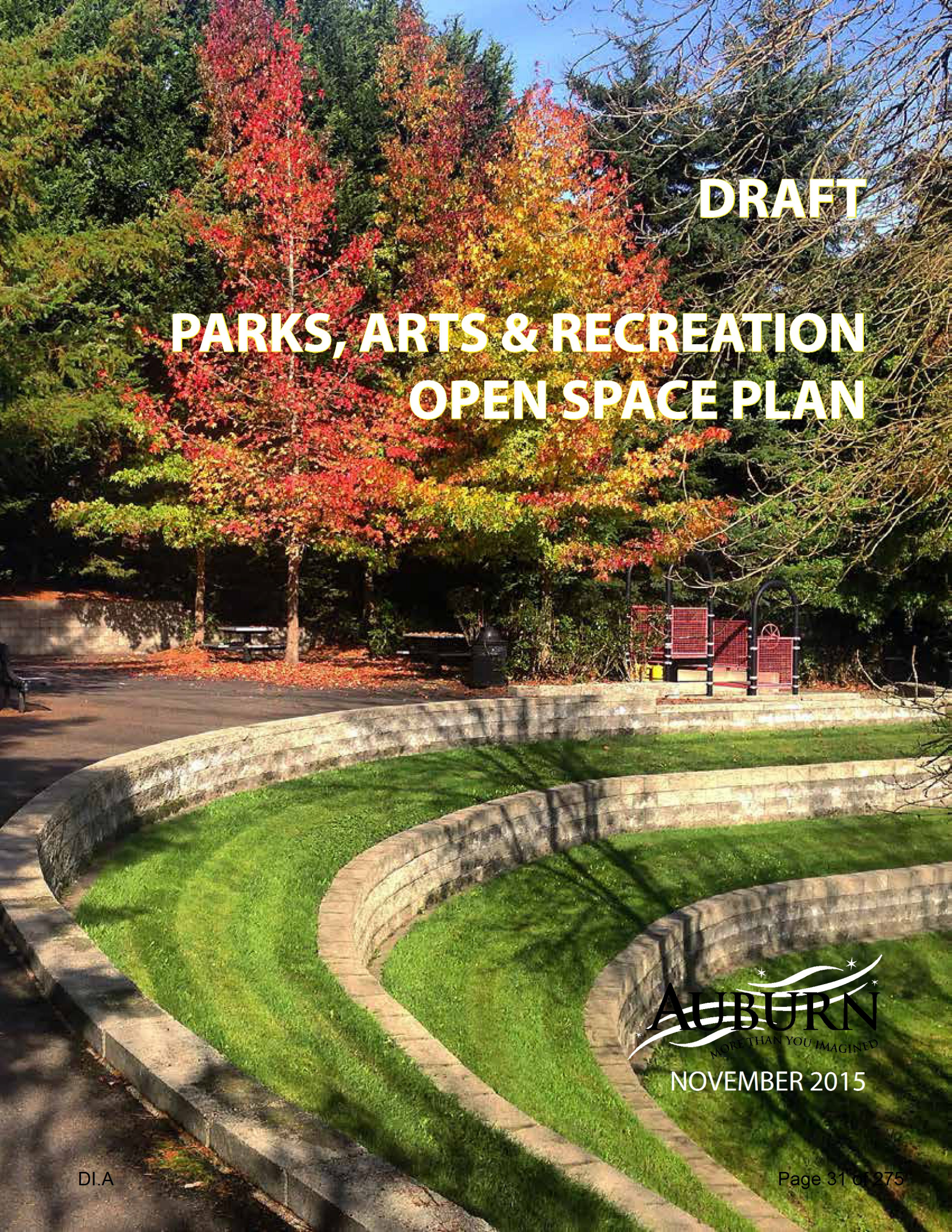

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PARKS, ARTS & RECREATION OPEN SPACE PLAN

AUBURN
MORE THAN YOU IMAGINED

NOVEMBER 2015

DRAFT

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Chapter 1: Who Are We; What is a Parks Plan?

Chapter 1
Who are We

What is a Parks Plan?
The complex puzzle of the Parks and Recreation Department properties, programs and people are demanding jobs. It is accomplished through the joint efforts of six citizen boards, 50 permanent City staff members, approximately 50 seasonal workers, more than 100 part-time or contract instructors, coaches and recreation support staff, and more than 500 volunteers. The following pages describe each of these groups. Working together, they see our parks are attractive and well-maintained and the programs meet the needs of Auburn residents.

The Auburn Parks and Recreation Department
From a modest two person staff in 1969, the Parks and Recreation Department has developed a comprehensive program of recreation, heritage and cultural arts activities, park maintenance and new park development keeping a full-time staff of over 50 very busy. The Parks Department consists of eight divisions, each of which is responsible for a specific type of task. The divisions are:

Administration
Golf Course
Arts and Events
White River Valley Museum and Mary Olson Farm
Mountain View Cemetery
Park Facilities and Maintenance
Recreation Programs
Senior Activity Center

A short synopsis of the responsibilities of each division follows; some of these are described in more detail in other sections of the Park Plan.

Administration
The Administrative staff consists of the Parks and Recreation Director, the Parks Planning and Development Manager and administrative staff. The Director oversees the activities of the entire department, and reports directly to the Mayor.

Golf Course
The Auburn Golf Course is a full service 18-hole golf facility nestled along the Green River and situated on 150 acres. City services include a full service pro shop, tournament and league organization and scoring, golf club and power cart rentals, professional instruction and lessons, tournaments and leagues. The City of Auburn leases out the beautiful restaurant and banquets

facility to an outside concessionaire. The concessionaire provides a full service restaurant and bar menu as well as a overseeing a banquets/event space that hold up to 150 persons. The concessionaire also operates the beverage carts on the golf course. The City of Auburn employees 8 full time employees and approximately 10 temporary workers to assist with the overall operation.

Arts and Events

Arts programming includes five major programs and events. These are community art programs, access, facilities, education, and resources for artists and organizations. The Cultural Programs Manager, with the assistance of the Cultural Programs Coordinator and part time arts assistant, manages this expanding program. A substantial group of volunteers assists at performances, major events, and support.

White River Valley Museum and Mary Olson Farm

The White River Valley Museum is the City's central site for heritage and arts enrichment and educational programming. It is located in the Auburn Community Campus in Les Gove Park. The Museum is managed through a partnership of the City of Auburn and the White River Valley Historical Society. The Museum was built and furnished by the White River Historical Society. The City pays the wages of a fulltime Museum Director, a .5 FTE Curator of Collections, a fulltime Curator of Education and a ¾ FTE Assistant Educator. The Director is responsible for the overall administration of the facility and reports to the Director of Parks Arts and Recreation. The Historical Society earns revenue to pay for a .4 FTE Volunteer and Facility Coordinator, a .75 FTE Bookkeeper. Volunteers and volunteers provide much of the help needed to maintain the collection and provide visitor services.

Since 2001 the Historical Society has leased the built environment of the Mary Olson Farm (a City of Auburn Park) for the purposes of restoration and programing. Through this partnership the Farm is now fully restored and open summer weekends for drop in visitors. It is the site of an extensive fieldtrip program wherein 1000s of students learn about stream ecology and food production.

Mountain View Cemetery

This public cemetery is well-known for its lovely site and outstanding views of Mount Rainier and the Green River Valley. Cemetery staff maintain the 30-acre site and are responsible for an average of 275 urn and 275 full burials a year. Five full-time staff and three seasonal workers maintain and operate the Cemetery.

Park Facilities and Maintenance

The Maintenance division is responsible for the care and renovation of 38 City park properties, more than 30 street right-of-way beautification areas, and the grounds at all Municipal Buildings including City Hall, the Justice Center, Parks and Recreation Administration Building,

Museum, Les Gove Multi-Purpose Building, Veterans Park Kitchen Building, Senior Activity Center, and the Auburn Valley Humane Society. In the downtown Auburn business area they maintain the grounds of 8 City owned parking lots, 144 hanging baskets and all of the landscape beds along Main Street and Division. This division employs 15 full-time staff with an additional position to be added in 2016, and 12 seasonal workers.

Recreation

Auburn's Recreation Division provides opportunities for the public to participate in diverse recreational programs and activities designed to meet the needs of the community. These programs include preschool, youth, teen, and adult leisure programs; youth, teen, and adult athletics; fitness and wellness programs; programs designed to provide social and recreational opportunities to senior citizens and those with special needs, and a host of special events suitable for the entire family and community at large. The division also offers a gymnasium for open gym and organized activities, and several options for facility rentals, including buildings, picnic shelters, and fields. The Recreation Division is under the direction of one manager, five Recreation Coordinators, one Recreation Specialist, a Recreation Clerk, dozens of temporary staff and contracted instructors, and hundreds of volunteers.

Senior Activity Center

The Senior Activity Center provides recreation, education, health, nutrition and outreach services and legal information to citizens, age 50 and older. This is accomplished with 3.5 full-time staff, and more than 20,000 hours of volunteer assistance using approximately 180 volunteers.

Public Input to the Parks & Recreation Department

Seven committees, comprised of Auburn residents, provide input to the Department on a regular basis. These are the Parks and Recreation Board, the Senior Center Advisory Council, the Urban Tree Board, the Cemetery Board, and the Auburn Arts Commission, and the White River Valley Museum Board. Additionally, the Library Board, the Auburn Youth Council, the Men's and Women's Clubs at the Golf Course give direct input to the Department regarding its divisions. These committees provide the public voice ensuring activities carried out by the Department meet the needs of a broad-based constituency.

Park and Recreation Board

Advises the Mayor and City Council on planning, development, acquisition and management of City parks, recreation facilities and programs. The Parks and Recreation Board consists of seven members who serve three-year terms.

Regular meetings are held the Tuesday following the first Monday of each month at 5:30 PM at the Auburn Senior Activity Center located at 808 9th St SE, Auburn.

Senior Activity Center Advisory Council

The Senior Activity Center Advisory Council is a 17-member committee appointed by the Senior Center Supervisor. It serves as a sounding board, helping staff to make decisions on Center services and activities and on general operation of the facility. The group meets monthly to evaluate recent activities, give input on current and future programs, and review suggestions from Center participants. Members serve a two-year term with half of the group rotating out each year to allow continuity in the group.

The Senior Center Advisory Board normally meets the third Tuesday of each month at 10:00 AM at the Senior Activity Center, 808 Ninth St. SE.

Urban Tree Board
Through education and involvement, the Tree Board of the City of Auburn provides information and advocacy for "choosing the right tree for the right place," helping Citizens understand the value of proper pruning techniques and in managing an urban forest that is ever changing and needs to fit into the environment of this community. Board emphasis is on trees in public rights-of-way and on City-owned property. The Board is made up of five members who serve three-year terms. Regular meetings of the Board are held the first Tuesday following the first Council meeting of the month in the Parks Admin Building at 910 9th St. SE, Auburn.

Cemetery Board
Advises the Mayor and City Council on policy matters relating to long range planning, capital improvements, fee structure, cemetery expansion, rules and regulations, and budget for the cemetery. The Board consists of five members who serve five-year terms.

Regular meetings of the Board are held the second Tuesday of each even-numbered month at 2:00 PM at Mountain View Cemetery located at 2020 Mountain View Drive, Auburn.

Arts Commission
Within its funds appropriation, the Arts Commission may, alone or in cooperation with any other private, civic or public body of any city, county or the State of Washington, initiate, sponsor or conduct programs calculated to further public awareness of and interest in the visual, cultural and performing arts. The Board consists of twelve members who serve three-year terms.

Regular meetings of the Commission are held the first Tuesday of the month at 4:30 PM in Conference Room 1 located on the first floor of the City Hall Annex, One Main Building.

White River Historical Society Board
Develops policies for White River Valley Museum operations and management of collections, long-term plans for the Museum, and docent programs and other volunteer activities. Board membership is comprised of nine members elected by the general membership of the Historical Society, and eight members are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council.

Regular meetings of the Board are held the third Wednesday of each month at 1:30 PM at the White River Valley Museum Muckleshoot Room, located at 918 H Street SE, Auburn.

Why a Park Plan?

The Growth Management Act (GMA) establishes goals for cities and counties to assure that their quality of life is sustained as their communities grow. One of these goals is to "retain open space, enhance recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks and recreational facilities" (RCW 36.70A.020(9)).

Every few years the City of Auburn looks at its parks and its recreation programs and evaluates how well they're working and how they can be improved. The last plan was written in 2005, and many changes have occurred in Auburn since then. Between 2004 and 2014 (Population data for 2014 is an estimate) our population grew by nearly 40%, and constructed over 3,938 new homes and apartments. The demand for recreational space increases with the population. In addition, more flexible work schedules mean the parks are no longer just a weekend destination. Our city parks are used from dawn to dusk, seven days a week, by people of all ages. All these things continue to add up to a system of parks that are heavily used and enjoyed. Periodic improvements and renovations of existing parks, as well as additions to the park system, are necessary to meet the needs of new and old users alike. This plan is intended to update the current Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan and assess recreation trends and needs of our residents and user groups. It will focus on what can be achieved over the next six years, and will be tied to the City's Capital Facilities Plan. This will enable park project funding and development to be coordinated with other City and Community projects.

There are four objectives to be achieved through the production of this plan:

1. Provide guidance for the Parks and Recreation Department
2. Provide input to the citywide Capital Facilities Plan (CFP)
3. Maintain funding eligibility for grants
4. Comply with the Growth Management Act

1. **Provide guidance for the Parks and Recreation Department in the following areas:**
   - **park and open space land acquisition**
   - **recreation facility development, and**
   - **recreation program development**

The planning process used in this document evaluates the property for which the Parks Department is responsible and the recreational programs it sponsors. The Plan makes specific recommendations for the present and near future, and general recommendations for the longer term. Information gained in this process will determine whether additional parks are needed, where future demand is expected to occur, and where land should be acquired to meet current and future needs. It will also provide information about the changing general recreation interests of Americans, and Auburn residents specifically. This process provides direction for the continuing success of our many recreation programs.

2. Provide input to the citywide Capital Facilities Plan (CFP).
The City of Auburn maintains, and periodically updates, a coordinated plan for providing and financing major public facilities. These are projects that require a substantial investment of money and planning to complete. The construction of all new parks, and the substantial renovation of any existing parks, are included in the CFP where they are evaluated against other City needs, such as construction of new sewer lines or development of a new fire station. Based on available budget and urgency of need, each project in the CFP is given a priority and assigned a date when it is anticipated to be accomplished. The Park Plan prioritizes the large scale investments needed for parks and open spaces for the years to come.

3. Maintain funding eligibility for grants.
Most sources of county, state and federal funding for parks and recreation facilities require funded projects be reflected within an up-to-date park plan. This ensures such funds are used efficiently and for projects with clearly recognized benefits. Examples of such funding sources include the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), and the King County Conservation Futures Fund. The continued ability to successfully compete for outside funding is critical to our ability to provide an excellent park system.

4. Comply with the Growth Management Act (GMA)
The Growth Management Act passed in 1991 recommends cities and counties develop recreation plans that complement the expected land development pattern of the community. The Land Use element of the Comprehensive Plan requires the identification of existing and future public facilities, such as parks and trails. The Growth Management Act also requires us to "identify open space corridors within and between urban growth areas." They include lands useful for recreation, wildlife habitat, trails, and connection of critical areas."

5. Develop Implementation & Funding Strategy
The Plan outlines the needed park, art, and recreation facilities for the future in the City of Auburn. Funding strategies of the current sources and those needed in the future are noted in

the Plan. The Implementation section of the Plan guides park development and improvements by answering the questions of; where, when, and estimated costs as they relate to the CIP. Currently only developments over 50 units provide park land or fee in lieu of park land.

Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) dollars, State and Federal grants, and donations provide the only funding sources for parks acquisition and development. Potential Funding sources for parks and programming include:

- Capital Improvement Plan
- Special Serial Levy
- General Obligation Bond
- Revenue Bond
- HUD Block Grants
- Park Impact Fees
- Park Mitigation Fees
- Certificate of Participation
- Private Utility Tax
- Councilmanic Bond
- Donations
- Public Land Trusts
- Lifetime Estates
- Exchange of Property
- Joint Public/Private Partnership
- Private Grants and Foundations
- Urban Forestry Grants
- National Tree Trust
- Parks, Arts, and Recreation Organizations
- Municipal Art Fund
- Miscellaneous Grants Managed by RCO
- Land and Water Conservation Fund
- Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account
- Washington State Arts Commission Grant
- National Endowment for the Arts
- Hotel/Motel Tax
- Conservation Futures

Strategy

The Park and Recreation Board, and the City Council will implement a priority list for establishing funding for the next 6 years of this Park Plan.

What's Happened Since 2005?

Over the course of the last decade the City's inventory of parks properties has expanded. The list of parks and park properties that have been added include West Auburn Lake, 104th Ave SE

property along the Green River, 21st Street Playground, Dorothy Bothell, Kersey A, Kersey B, Riversands, and Lakeland Nature Area. In addition Lea Hill Park and the Discovery Playground were constructed since the last Park Plan update.

Notable redevelopment efforts and renovations have taken place at the Auburn Golf Course, Brannan Park, Fulmer Fields, Game Farm Park, GSA Fields, Isaac Evans Park, Dykstra Park, Indian Tom Park, Cedar Lanes Park, Rotary Park, Terminal Park, Veteran's Memorial Park, Roegner Park, and Les Gove Park, and Mountain View Cemetery,.

How This Plan is Organized

Updating the existing Park and Recreation Plan is not difficult due to the good ground work done in past years by the City Council, the Parks and Recreation Board and parks and recreation staff, its complexity arises due to the many facets which must be examined and digested in order to produce a useful document.

Major Findings of this Plan

Although this plan and its recommended actions are fairly detailed, it can be summarized in a few major points:

1. Take care of our existing inventory of parks and facilities;
2. Expand our park system to meet the needs of our growing population,;
3. Ensure open spaces are maintained, both for the quality of life that they add to our community, and their environmental and wildlife value;
4. Continue to strive to meet the varied recreation needs of all segments of the population; and
5. Prioritize and find funding sources to maintain the current level of services that the Parks Department provides prior to taking on new facilities.

The following items look at each goal in slightly expanded detail. The remainder of the Plan can be referred to for more in-depth coverage of each topic.

1. Continuing Care for Existing Parks: Auburn residents overwhelmingly felt existing parks should receive highest priority. Chapter 5, Our Park System Today, discusses each park individually and provides recommendations for improvement. The review of existing parks finds our park system is reaching an age when both minor and major renovations are needed. The Federal Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requires the City of Auburn make parks accessible to all persons. Maintaining aesthetics and keeping up with the times were strong factors in determining the recommended renovations in this plan. These include improvements such as landscaping, water conservation irrigation systems, and new site furnishings.

2. New Parks and Facilities: To help assess the wants and needs of the citizens of Auburn we conducted an online Parks, Recreation and Open Space Survey of 600 Auburn residents in Spring 2015. Although there is some similarities between different communities, standards are individualized to meet the unique needs and interests of the local population. The standard for park acres currently in the City of Auburn is 6.03 acres per 1000 residents. This will maintain our

neighborhood, community and linear parks at their current level. Although Auburn has some of the best recreation facilities in the area, our recent population growth are placing pressure on existing resources. A critical lack of indoor facilities is restricting the City's ability to provide a complete range of recreation programs and opportunities. The plan and staff recommends minimum development of the following recreation facilities to meet current demand:

- 119 Acres of Community Park space
- 11 Softball and youth baseball fields
- 2 Soccer/Football fields
- 10 gymnasiums
- Recreation/transportation trails to connect the different planning areas of the City (i.e. West Hill, East Hill, and SE Auburn).

All standards and descriptions of current and future needs for parks and the facilities are fully detailed in Chapter 3, The Community Attitude & Interest Citizen Survey and Park Board and staff recommendations.

3. Open Space: The topic of open space is included in the City of Auburn Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan. This is partially in response to the Growth Management Act, which requires we plan for open space, but is also in response to local interest in maintaining green spaces and environmentally sensitive areas. The plan for open space outlined in Chapter 7 and proposes a new Open Space Program that would seek to conserve significant natural resources, and in some cases acquire and manage land as open space. A system of greenbelts which interconnect and provide travel corridors for people and/or wildlife is recommended.

4. Meeting the Recreation Needs of All Residents:

The City can offer a broad range of classes, activities, league sports and community events appealing to persons of all ages and abilities. An overview of the recreation programs currently offered by the City reveals an excellent series of programs hampered by a lack of space. The construction of a community center, which will be completed in Summer 2106, is critical to the continued development of recreation programming in Auburn.

A few of the identified recreational needs for the community include improved programming for youth, a wider selection of adult classes and activities, and expanded programs for the diverse needs of retirees and senior citizens, who now range from age 55 to 95. Space needs are also high on the list:

- Activity areas for teens, multipurpose space for classrooms, and exercise rooms for aerobics/fitness
- Gallery space, studio space, rehearsal space, and small performance areas
- Community meeting rooms/classrooms
- Walking and running areas

The Challenge Ahead

Accomplishing the tasks laid out in this Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan are a continuation of the existing Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan. Many of the actions recommended are already underway.

The key to achieving the large vision is to continue to identify what needs to be done, and to begin methodically executing those tasks. This plan begins to identify and prioritize the tasks.

The recommendations and conclusions found in Chapters 3 through 8 are compiled and summarized in Chapter 9, and for some this will be a logical starting point. Others may want to know the whys and hows of the plan's development and then the conclusions. It is recommended you read straight through the plan.

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Chapter 2: Our Auburn Community

Chapter 2
Our Auburn Community

Parks —- Creating Community through People, Parks and Programs

In making decisions about the future direction of our parks, open spaces, and recreation programs, it is vital to know something about who we are. The age of our citizens, where they live, their hobbies and recreational interests, and our predicted population growth—all of these facts and trends inform us how our recreational spaces and programs can be designed to serve the city's diverse population. This chapter concentrates on two of Auburn's most important resources: its people and its land. Both are vital to the decision making process. Who our citizens are will influence their preferences and expectations for recreational opportunities. And the geographic setting serves as the "canvas" upon which we can design our system of parks and open spaces.

Planning Area

The plan for this study includes all areas within the city limits of Auburn. Parks located in nearby unincorporated areas are discussed briefly in order to understand how the City's system fits into the broader context of the region, however development of these parks do not usually occur outside the existing City limits.

Community Profile and Population Changes

Population Estimates (chart)

Population figures for 1990, 2000 and 2010 are based on actual counts of persons in each household. In each of the intervening years our population figures are estimates reviewed by the Washington State Office of Financial Management. Population numbers are not updated each year for the various categories discussed in the remainder of this section, therefore 2010 figures will be used to discuss who our residents are.

Auburn	
1990	*33,102*
2000	*40,314*
2010	*70,180*
2014	*76,347**
2025	*84,948**
2030	*89,868**
2035	*94,788**

**projected estimates*

Every ten years the U.S. Bureau of the Census performs a detailed population count of all residents of the United States. Data from the 2010 Census reveals a great deal of information

about who we are. One of the most basic pieces of data provided by the Census, which is useful to cities, is the overall population count. For example, the Census shows Auburn's population increased from 40,314 in 2000 to 76,347 in 2014. (See note about population estimates in side-bar) Recent growth, as well as projected growth, is attributable mainly to annexations and/or the construction of new housing in the recently annexed areas. If Auburn continues to grow at its current rate, and if it incorporates its potential annexation areas as planned, then by the year 2035, its population will be approximately 94,788 people. Other 2010 Census data relevant to this Park Plan, which will be considered in the decision-making process, are listed below:

- **Population by Age Group**
- **Households by Type**
- **Population by Race**
- **Housing**
- **Income**

Population by Age Group

The population is measured in increments of five years of age, from 0 to 85+. Each of these increments shows an increase in numbers.. Much like the 2000 Census data, the 2010 data indicates that the largest increases in population group was 35-60 year-old adults.

Significance of Age Groups for the Park Plan:

Recreation programming adjusts by specific age groups, as population increases and decreases in the various segments. Auburn's large population of children, from infants to nine year-olds in 2010, will affect our recreation programming for years to come. Increased numbers of recreation classes, or an increase in class size, may be necessary to meet the needs of this group as they mature. The same is true of adults, ages 35 to 60.

As our middle aged and older populations experienced the largest increases in growth, it continues to be necessary to provide additional programming that meets the specialized interests of these groups.

Family Composition

Families composition (with and without children) comprise the largest segment of Auburn's population. In the year 2010 Census, Auburn had a total of 26,051 households. Families with children comprise just over one-third of Auburn's total households.

Population by Race

Auburn's population is almost 79% white. Although this is a majority, the number and percentage of people of color is increasing in Auburn. Between 1980 and 2000 total figures for people of color almost tripled, from 1,611 individuals to 6,932. The greatest increase in actual numbers was in the Latino and Native American category, while the largest percentage increase was in the Latino population. Although not strictly a consideration of racial composition, staff

observation and immigration trends reveal that this part of King County is seeing a larger increase in Latino residents.

Significance of Racial Composition for Park Plan:
Facilities should be designed to take advantage of different cultural interests and histories. Possible facilities and programs are:

- Educational programs that acknowledge ethnic differences and celebrate diversity.
- Events that celebrate traditional holidays and occasions of the Muckleshoot Indians, Latino, Black, and Asian populations.
- Facilities designed using the artwork of, or in the historical style of, one or more of these cultures.

Housing

Auburn's 131% population growth increase in the 24 years between 1990-2014 means that there is also a significant increase in new home construction. Much of this construction is in multi-family units, in mobile homes and manufactured housing. The city has a total housing stock of about 26,051 dwelling units in 2010, which is a 59% increase in the total number of housing units since the year 2000. In 2000, 46% of Auburn's housing units are single family, 42% are multi-family and 12% are mobile homes. According to the Year 2010 Census, the number of owner-occupied housing units was just under 60% and the number of renters was about 40%.

Significance of Housing for Park Plan:
Increases in multi-family housing and decreases in average house lot size mean that most people have smaller yards or no yard at all. For some this is an advantage, but for those with young children or with active recreational interests, it means that public parks and open spaces become even more vital. As a result, the following will be needed:

- New parks to meet the demands of increasing population numbers.
- Developer impact fees paid by each new household to contribute to the additional new park space that will be needed or parks will be developed to meet city standards.
- Connecting routes to the natural environment from new residential development via an open space/trail system.

Income

Table 2-1
Median Household Income – 2010

Auburn	King County
$55,483	**$71,811**

Household income levels in Auburn are one of the lowest in King County; however, the city also has some of the lowest housing costs in the county. Table 2-1, using data from the 2010 census, shows the difference in income between Auburn and King County. Auburn also has a substantial number of households that fall into the low and very low income categories. More than 53% of households in Auburn are considered "low income", which is defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as a household with a total yearly income equal to, or less than, 80% of the King County median household income. "Very low income" is defined as a household with an income equal to, or less than, 50% of the King County median household income. About 31.7% of Auburn households fall into the very low income category.

Significance of Income Levels for the Park Plan:

Data shows that people with lower incomes tend to recreate less than those with higher incomes. However, it may also be true that populations with less financial flexibility need local recreational resources more than those who can afford vacations outside the city or state. The City may respond to the needs of our less affluent citizens with some of the following methods:

- Recreational and educational programs designed to meet special needs, such as:
  1. Scholarships for needy participants, which are based on family income and are available at 100%, 75%, 50% and 25% levels. The Parks and Recreation Department may want to evaluate this existing program to see if it is sufficient to meet the needs of Auburn residents.
  2. An increased number of "no-cost" or "low-cost" programs
  3. Programs devoted to improving skills or money management
  4. Child care during evening programs, especially those oriented to low income or single-parent households.
  5. Continuation and expansion of free community sponsored events

- It may be advisable to expand programs for special population groups such as teens, the developmentally disabled, and senior citizens, and include exploration of providing transportation, on-site counseling and mental health services, adult day care, expanded health services and more.

- Good geographic distribution of parks throughout the community will be especially beneficial to low-income families. Parks are ideally located within walking distance of most residential neighborhoods.

Geographic Setting

Auburn's location in the Puget Sound region has a great influence on the City as it exists today and in the future. Originally, geography was a driving force in the development of the region. Auburn's proximity to rivers made it an early transportation center for both Native Americans and settlers. As the fertile valley began to be farmed, train tracks were installed to move

important food crops and timber from the rural towns, like Auburn, to the larger cities of Tacoma and Seattle.

In the 1990s, Auburn's south King County location made it a prime target for growth as the entire Puget Sound region experienced a rapid influx of new residents. Auburn's 1990 population, of approximately 30,000, took a 131% jump to over 76,347 in 2014. Although population is not expected to continue growing at this rate, Auburn is still seen as a desirable community in which to live due to its image as a family-oriented small town. Its low real estate costs, compared with most of King County, its ease of access to highways and its small town atmosphere will continue to attract steady growth. This growth will create a continuing need for recreation facilities.

Topography

Topography refers to the configuration of surface features of the land–from minor changes in elevation to riverbeds, mountains and other natural features. Topography is significant because it affects how and where human activity occurs. Flat, dry areas were traditionally developed first. These kinds of sites easily accommodate the construction of houses, roads and other structures. They are also well suited to park development, which often requires broad, flat expanses for the development of sports fields and other recreation facilities. Hills, steep slopes and poorly drained soils pose construction challenges for both parks and other uses. The dominant topographical features of Auburn consist of a broad, flat valley bordered on the east by the Green River and Lea Hill, with the West Hill forming the western edge of the city. These hillsides create distinctive edges that contain immediate views within the city, but still allow unobstructed views of the Cascades and Mount Rainier. The hillsides also create barriers for physical connections between the various districts of the City. The White River in the southern part of the city creates an edge between the more developed portion of the city and the more rural. The city has followed a typical pattern of development, with growth occurring in the valley in the early days of settlement, and in the recent past. Most city parks are also located on sites in the central valley. As this area reaches its capacity for development, development activities have shifted to the recently annexed areas in the western, eastern, and southern portions of the City.

Significance of Topography for the Park Plan:
While the slopes of some hillsides are too steep and unstable for construction of conventional park facilities, they may be suitable for open space designation or non-motorized trails. Topographic constraints are not an issue in the remaining unoccupied valley locations, which might be considered for park sites. In the west part of the valley floor, wet soils and high ground water are common, making development of these sites more difficult. These conditions would, however, allow some interesting opportunities for pedestrian scale recreation and education.

Drainage

Auburn has a system of rivers and creeks that are valuable for their drainage, flood control, fish and wildlife habitat, visual interest, historical value, and recreational opportunities. The Green River, White River, Mill Creek, Bowman Creek, Olson Creek, Mill Pond and White Lake all provide fascinating glimpses into Auburn's past. The integral role that these bodies of water played in earlier decades has changed over the years, but is no less valuable.

Mill Creek, in west Auburn, is a small stream that passes through open wetlands, retired pastures, and fields. Earlier in the century, portions of the Mill Creek channel were realigned and redesigned to accommodate farming activities. With the demise of farming here, Mill Creek is returning to its original drainage function. The presence of wetlands along much of its corridor precludes extensive development, although some industrial properties are already present.

Although historically the alignments of the rivers were altered by human activity, and the banks were engineered to contain the river during flood events, multiple levee setback projects within the City have created areas that are appropriate for linear pedestrian trails. White Lake and West Auburn Lake are the only naturally occurring lakes or ponds in the city. West Auburn Lake was recently acquired by the City and represents a recreational opportunity for a natural area in a highly urbanized area. White Lake, located just south of Highway 18 is presently in private ownership and not available for public use. Should the area eventually be developed, White Lake would be a very desirable recreation amenity.

Significance of Drainage for the Park Plan:

In the past couple of decades the City has begun to take advantage of the recreational opportunities provided by these drainage areas, with the construction of Isaac Evans Park on the Green River, and Game Farm Park, Game Farm Wilderness Park, Reddington Trail along the Green River and Roegner Park on the White River. Public access and future park development along the rivers continue to be priorities of the City. A summary of potential projects utilizing naturally occurring drainage ways include:

Roegner Park which connects to Game Farm Wilderness Park by a trail that runs alongside the river. Continuation of the trail from Roegner Park to 'A' Street and eventually to the Interurban Trail is being considered.

A master site plan by King County, which is being utilized to develop a regional trail along the Green River. Currently the Green River Trail extends from Cecil Moses Memorial Park in Tukwila to North Green River Park in South Kent. The hope is that if the trail is extended to S. 277th Street that it can be extended through Auburn and beyond. Due to private property along the River the section of trail through Auburn presents some challenges, but surface streets could be used to bridge the expected gaps.

Mill Creek, which provides an opportunity for a system of recreational activities along its length, from pedestrian trails or boardwalks to educational interpretive sites. Property acquisition, park planning and programming of the Auburn Environmental Park as well as Mill Creek restoration efforts should continue. This future site will include connections to the Interurban Trail and environmental, educational, interpretive signage describing the fish, plants, wetlands, and bird migration patterns.

Vegetation

Historically, 80% of the trees in this region were Douglas fir, with western red cedar, black cottonwood, western hemlock and Sitka spruce present in smaller amounts. This naturally occurring vegetation in Auburn was largely replaced as land came into use for farming, housing, commerce and industry. Exceptions are the wooded hillsides, and the wooded corridors along the Green and White Rivers. Many of these locations were cut for timber years ago and now are second and third growth woodlands.

In the valley's more developed portions of the city and in the city parks, ornamental and introduced species predominate. Wetlands in the west part of the valley vary in composition from tree/shrub combinations of willow, dogwood, blackberries and black cottonwood to non-tidal marshes consisting primarily of grasses and rushes. Vegetation along the larger rivers consists primarily of black cottonwood with an occasional red alder and several varieties of deciduous tree species.

Significance of Vegetation for the Park Plan:
All of these natural elements provide unique educational and recreational opportunities. They are also different visually, and each provides visitors with a different experience. Possible ways to incorporate vegetation into the educational and recreational experience include:

- Install signage about the natural history of Auburn and the Puget Sound in several park locations throughout the city, each providing its own distinctive environment.

- While existing and proposed parks already encompass the river environment, explore the wetlands and forested hills as two other natural environments that could be used for possible park sites.

- Reintroduce native species, particularly in less urban parks. Not only are these varieties generally low maintenance and disease resistant, they also provide valuable wildlife food and habitat.

History

From its beginnings, Auburn was a crossroads. Tribal groups such as the Skopamish, Smalhkamish, and Stkamish lived along the intersecting rivers. They forged trails over the

Cascade Mountains, traded with tribes living east of the mountains, and canoed down river to gather shellfish and trade with coastal tribes.

In the mid-1800s, the first pioneers arrived in the White River Valley. Railroads reached the area in the 1880s and brought adventurers from the east and Midwest United States, as well as Europe and Asia. Early farmers, and many immigrants, from both Europe and Japan, tilled the rich soil and planted a variety of crops. The harvests were abundant and soon the White River Valley became one of the prime agricultural centers in the region.

Auburn's central location between Seattle and Tacoma was a key factor in the rapid growth of the area. A powerhouse, built in 1911 on the upper White River, served Auburn as well as the needs of the cities of Seattle and Tacoma. This facility also served the legendary Interurban Railway. In 1910 the Northern Pacific Railroad selected the town as the site of its western freight terminal. When scores of permanent rail workers arrived and needed housing, Auburn experienced its first population boom.

World War II saw the second transformation of Auburn. The most dramatic change, however, affected the local Japanese American community. When the federal government relocated the residents of Japanese ancestry to distant internment camps for the duration of the war, many families lost businesses, homes and farms. Most of these families never returned.

Although Auburn remained a strong agricultural community for some time, the city became even more industrialized in the years following the War. The Boeing Company opened an aircraft plant in Auburn in the 1960s. The occasional winter and spring flooding that wreaked havoc for the early pioneers was brought under control when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers built the Mud Mountain and Howard Hanson Dams. The metamorphosis of a small frontier settlement into a well-developed industrial center is a story that continues to evolve.

Significance of Auburn History for the Park Plan:
Unfortunately, this rich history is not known to many residents. Recreational sites can be a key tool in introducing residents to local history. The following ideas would contribute to furthering local historical knowledge and appreciation:

- Use park design, artwork, interpretive material and recreation programs to highlight past events and lifestyles to help bring history to life.

- The acquisition and interpretation of historically significant sites should be explored. Olson Canyon is a desirable site for this kind of use.

- The White River Valley Museum provides a valuable educational, cultural and recreational resource. The continued marketing and educational programs of the museum and their efforts to increase numbers of visitors will further enhance its value to the community.

Recommendations/Conclusions in Response to Our Auburn Community

Data concerning our population, natural resources, and history give us valuable information about how to best serve our communities park and recreation needs. The following conclusions can be drawn from the data provided above:

1. **Age/Composition:** Our young, growing population, with many single-parent families and an increasing population of elderly residents, has extensive needs for recreation and service programs, as well as recreation facilities.
2. **Race:** Auburn's changing racial composition can be incorporated into its historical, cultural and recreational programming and in development of facilities.
3. **Housing:** With increased density of housing, there is an increased need for parks and open space to replace the lost "backyard" is occurring.
4. **Income Levels:** The lower income levels in Auburn mean that there is a greater need for public recreation facilities. Our residents also require classes and programs at reasonable rates or no cost. Teens, the elderly and families with several children are particularly in need of free or reduced fee services.
5. **New Park Development:** Specific park land and facilities needed to serve new residents should be determined as development occurs or is planned. The recently annexed areas of Lea Hill and West Hill are under served by parks and recreation programs. Park site selection should ensure that the site will physically accommodate the identified facilities. Areas with extensive steep slopes and wetlands may be difficult areas in which to develop active recreation facilities, although they may be suited to open space or passive activities.
6. **Scenic and Resource Lands:** Lands with high scenic or natural resource value should be acquired and utilized for parks and open space. Public access to these locations should be guaranteed through site selection and design.
7. **Ecosystems:** It is desirable to have parks located in a variety of ecosystems present in the city. This means we plan parks in, or adjacent to the rivers, creeks, wetlands and wooded hillsides found throughout the city.
8. **Art and History:** The inclusion of historical artwork, public art, and information in the development of parks will broaden their value to the community. It can provide an added source of enjoyment and education to the recreational experience.

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Chapter 3: Public Involvement

Chapter 3
Public Involvement

Parks are intended to serve the residents, workers and visitors of the city, it is vital their input be sought in the planning process. This ensures implemented facilities and programs will be used. Data gathered in the planning process can be used as a foundation for future actions, eliminating the likelihood of arbitrary decisions. This section will detail how public input was obtained, and how it influences the decision-making process. This chapter is divided into four sections:

I. Recreation Needs Assessment
II. Park Land Needs
III. Facility Needs
IV. Summary

Section I, the Recreation Needs Assessment, describes the procedure used in determining what recreational opportunities our community needs. Its analysis of recreation participation rates and the preferred recreation activities of residents.

Section II, Park Land Needs, analyzes the quantity of park land needed to meet the needs of the present and future population.

Section III, Facility Needs, describes the type of facilities most desired by Auburn residents, and the number of facilities required to meet this demand. “Facilities” refers to physical features such as a basketball courts or sports fields.

Finally, Section IV provides a Summary of Park Land Needs.

Public Participation
Several methods were used to assure public guidance, participation and awareness of the park planning process in the Park and Recreation Plan. They include:

- On-line Survey
- Public, Park Board, Planning Commission and City Council Meetings
- Auburn Health Impact Assessment
- City of Auburn Community Visioning Report

The purpose of these activities was to determine community attitudes, use of existing facilities, and the demand for additional recreational facilities and programs.

Recreation Standards

Recreation standards are guides that communities follow to estimate in quantifiable terms the number of acres or facilities required to meet the recreation demand in the area. By attaching the standard to a population variable, it is easy to forecast future needs as the population grows. National standards, developed by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA), are very general guidelines. Auburn, like most cities, develop recreation standards specific to our community. Standards express minimum acceptable level of recreation facilities and park land. Meeting or exceeding the standards is our goal of the planning process for future park acquisition and development.

I. Recreation Needs Assessment

In March and April 2015 the City of Auburn Parks Department conducted an online Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Survey. The purpose of this work was to identify the demand for recreation programs and facilities in Auburn.

The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Survey produced by the Auburn Parks Department:

1. A survey of Auburn residents
2. Analysis of survey results compared to National Benchmarks to gain further strategic information
3. Analysis of existing park land needs and forecasting future needs by the community and Parks and Recreation department staff
4. Analysis of existing recreation facilities and forecasting of future needs, created by the Parks and Recreation department and outcomes of Community Attitude and Interest

For study purposes an estimated 2014 population of 76,347 was used as a base for current needs. The 2025 population is forecasted at approximately 84,948 and the 2030 population at 89,868. These figures are used in the study to calculate how much park land and what facilities will be needed in the future.

Although this Park, Recreation & Open Space Plan Update does not look at the city's ultimate development, it is good to keep in mind the impact that population growth will have on recreational resources. Providing sufficient park land is an obvious concern for the long term, as vacant land continues to be converted to commercial, residential, and industrial uses.

National Trends in Recreation Participation

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) encourages Parks Departments to be aware of trends facing parks and recreation. The NRPA has recently identified the following five trends that will impact the future of parks and recreation:

Trend 1: Programs are key to great park attendance.

The public likes programs in parks. When there are programs in parks attendance is stronger. When you don't have programs in parks it can lead to a slew of consequences – less use, less public support, reduced budgets and more. One caution – watch out for those mandates on cost recovery and the unintended social inequity that could be a result.

Trend 2: The perceived value of distributed services results in agency functions assigned to various departments.
The recession resulted in a lot of restructuring of departments and shifting roles. One thing is for certain, when a single department carries out all the park and recreation responsibilities, operations are most effective. If your agency can position itself as a valuable essential service and optimize your services, you'll fare best.

Trend 3: Agencies are pioneering new funding methods.
We have to remember that the "new normal" of shrinking municipal budgets doesn't necessarily mean there is less public support or demand. Getting creative to maximize this demand and bolster your revenue can be critical. In fact, during the recession those agencies and special districts that invested in revenue-producing facilities fared better than others. Keep in mind that you'll want to retain revenues for agency operations for success. The Analysis report has a few examples.

Trend 4: Infrastructure deficit means you'll have to fight harder for public dollars.
The nation's infrastructure of state roads, highways, bridges, dams, sewers and more are well over-due for replacement, renovation or renewal. Funding for these projects will compete with yours. But you can address this – be at the infrastructure table to discuss park needs and how you provide innovative solutions to the infrastructure challenge.

Trend 5: Walkable cities draw Millennials, fueling a suburban exodus.
The Millennials are here and have moved into the center of influence with their distinct views and behaviors. Research shows they are drawn to walkable environments with cultural amenities. Not only do you have to think about how you can serve their interests and harness their influential power, but we have to consider the shifts that are happening in our urban cores. Will disadvantaged populations be pushed into the suburbs? What does that mean for the services we provide?

The Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Survey Results

The survey specific questions were tailored to issues of strategic importance for park planning and development and national benchmarking comparisons to Auburn. The survey was developed to elicit information concerning:

- Level of use of park facilities
- Overall satisfaction of park facilities
- Percentage of respondents households that have a need for various recreational facilities
- How well existing recreational facilities in Auburn meet the needs of respondent households.
- Rates of participation in specific types of activities and programs

- Satisfaction of current programming levels
- Satisfaction of the current Parks Administration

Overview of the Methodology

The City of Auburn Parks, Arts and Recreation Department conducted an online Parks, Recreation, and Open Space survey during March and April 2015 to help establish priorities for the continued development of parks and recreation facilities, programs and services within the community. Parks staff marketed the survey through social media (Facebook), newspaper articles (Auburn Reporter), and through the City's Website. We received a total of 600 respondents for the online survey.

Summary of Survey Results

Q1. How often do members of your household visit any of the parks, trails, or other park facilities in Auburn?

Q2. Which facilities do you or members of your household use the most to participate in recreational activities?

Q3. Please rate your satisfaction with the following park facilities that you have used and/or visited in the last year?

Q4. In general how would you rate the quality and quantity of the existing inventory of parks, trails, and open spaces in Auburn?

Q5. Please rate the level of importance for each type of facility?

Q6. How often do you or members of your household participate in a Parks, Arts or Recreation Program in Auburn?

Q7. How do you rate the quality of the programs that you have participated in?

Q8. How did you learn about the City of Auburn programs?

Q9. Please rate your satisfaction with various Parks, Arts & Recreation Programs currently offered by the City of Auburn.

Q10. Please rate your level of participation in the following programs and activities that you or members of your household participate in (does not matter where activity takes place)?

Q11. What recreation programs should be offered in Auburn (by the City or by others) that your household members would use?

Q12. What recreation programs by age group should be offered in Auburn (by the City or by others) that your household members would use?

Q13. Please rate the importance of the following functions that Auburn Parks and Rec Department provide.

Q14. If it requires more money than can be budgeted from recreational resources to provide future recreation programs, how would you rate the following methods of paying for them?

Q15. City Council, subject to voter approval and in conformity with statutory authority, can propose a special property tax levy or bond issue as a means of financing parks, recreation and open space acquisitions, development or improvements. How much, if anything, would your household be willing to pay per year for this source of funding that could only be used for parks and recreation?

Q16. Which area of the city do you live in?

Q17. How close do you live to the nearest park?

Q18. Where do you work?

Q19. How many years have you lived in Auburn?

Q20. What type of housing do you live in?

Q21. What age group are you in?

Q22. What is your race? (mark one or more)

II. Park Land Needs

The determination of park land needs begins with an inventory of existing parks. There are currently 59 park sites owned and/or operated and maintained by the City of Auburn, totaling 977.37 acres. Table 3-1 below is an inventory of existing park land, by type. The park types are a classification system used to group parks of similar size and function. Beyond the City limits there are additional park and open space sites managed by King County. These may be important considerations in the future if these areas of unincorporated King County are annexed into the City.

Table 3-1
Existing Park Inventory

Park Type	No. of Sites	Acres/Miles	No. Developed	Acres/Miles Developed
Neighborhood Park	22	67.84 Acres	21	58.74 Acres
Community Parks	14	267.81 Acres	12	223.78 Acres
Open Space	7	386.89 Acres	0	0 Acres
Special Use Areas	16	254.77 Acres	16	254.77 Acres
Trails	15*	26.39 Miles**	15*	26.39 MIles**
Totals ***Not included in No. of sites** ****Not included totals**	59	977.37 Acres	49	537.29 Acres

Neighborhood Park Inventory and Needs Analysis

Table 3-2
Neighborhood Parks
Size: Less than 5 acres
Service Area: ½ mile radius
Typical Features:
Children's Play Structure
Picnic Facilities
Trails
Open Space/Nature Areas
Tennis Courts
Outdoor Basketball Court
Multi-use play fields

Definition
Neighborhood parks are a combination playground and park designed primarily for non-supervised, non-organized recreation activities. Neighborhood parks are usually small in size (less than five acres) and serve an area of approximately 1/2 mile radius. Since these parks are located within walking and bicycling distance, the activities they offer become a daily pastime for neighborhood children. Typical facilities are listed in the side-bar.

Existing Inventory

Currently there are 22 neighborhood parks category, one of which is undeveloped. Most neighborhood parks are fully developed. See Chapter 5 for a comprehensive list of neighborhood parks.

Determination of the
Neighborhood/Mini-Park Standard

1. *Adopted standard*:
Auburn's has an adopted ratio of 1.32 total acres/1,000 is within this standard, which is based on the current Park Impact Fee Study. The ratio of developed neighborhood parks is 1.32 acres/1000.

2. *Service area*:
Most residential areas of the City are served by neighborhood parks. Exceptions are the portions of West Hill, portions of Lea Hill, the central downtown area, portions of southeast Auburn, and undeveloped residential zones.

3. *Present city policy*:
In recent years the City has developed larger sized neighborhood parks over one to two acres. Parks of more than five acres are easier to maintain and can serve a wider range of ages and interests. Current City standard for neighborhood parks is 1.32 acres per 1,000 residents.

4. *User trends*:
Users of small neighborhood parks tend to be children. As neighborhoods grow older and children mature, these parks tend to get less use. Users of the larger neighborhood park tend to be older children and adults who visit it on a non-structured basis like hiking and jogging. These parks have open space and visual value for the neighborhood. In recent years some smaller parks have incorporated walking trails around the perimeter.

Table 3-3
Recommended Neighborhood Park Standard
Adopted Standard:
1.32 Acres/1,000
Existing Ratio:
Total: 1.01 Acres/1,000
Developed: 0.89 Acres/1,000
Undevel: 0.12 Acres/1,000
Existing Inventory:
67.84 Acres
Current Need:
32.94 Acres
Future Need:
2025: 44.29 Acres
2030: 50.79 Acres

Neighborhood Park

Conclusions/Recommendations:

1. *Adopted Standard:*

The adopted standard for neighborhood parks is 1.32 acres per 1,000 residents. Neighborhood parks should be developed in response to new residential growth.

2. *Current and Future Need*:

The City falls short of its adopted standard for Neighborhood Parks by 32.94 Acres. Approximately 44.29 acres of additional neighborhood park land will be needed by 2025. This number will rise to 50.79 acres by 2030.

3. *Future Neighborhood Park Development*:

The City will need to assess current adopted standard using a community based approach to determine if additional neighborhood park space is necessary to meet demand. In some cases community parks or other facilities may take the place of neighborhood parks.

4. *Park Development*:

The development of more mini-parks (under one or two acres) is not encouraged. Mini-parks have not been found to be as successful as larger community parks, because they tend to serve very small populations and are difficult and expensive to maintain. Developers may have the opportunity to develop neighborhood parks that are maintained by the local homeowners association but meet the park standards.

Community Park Inventory and Needs Analysis

Table 3-4

Community Parks

Size: 10+ acres*
Service Area: 1-2 mile radius
Typical Features:
Children's Play Structure
Picnic Facilities
Sport Fields
Nature Trails
Tennis Courts
Bodies of Water
Gardens
Parking
Restrooms
* Size exceptions occur for single purpose parks serving the entire community.

Definition

A community park is planned primarily to provide active and structured recreation opportunities for young people and adults. They often exceed 10 acres in size and may have sports fields, water bodies, gardens, nature trails or similar features as the central focus of the

park. Community parks can also provide indoor facilities to meet a wide range of recreation interests. They require more support facilities such as parking and restrooms than neighborhood parks. Community parks serve a much larger area than neighborhood parks and offer more facilities. Where there are no neighborhood parks, the community park can also serve the neighborhood park function. The community park service area covers a one to two mile radius.

Existing Inventory

Currently there are 12 community parks that are developed in Auburn, that comprise 223.78 total acres. Jacobsen Tree Farm and the 304 Ave SE property along the Green River are the two community park sites that are currently undeveloped. These two sites account for 44 acres of area that will be developed into Community Parks in the future. See Chapter 5 for a comprehensive list of Community Parks.

Determination of the Community Park Standard

1. *Adopted standards*:

The adopted standard for community parks is 4.5 acres per 1,000 residents. Auburn's current ratio of 2.92 acres/1,000 of developed community park area falls short of the adopted standard by 119 acres. There is currently 44 acres (0.57 acres/1000) of undeveloped community park land in the City's park land inventory.

2. Service Area:

The valley floor portion of Auburn is served by community parks reasonably well. The recently annexed areas of the City (West Hill and Lea Hill), and southeast auburn need to be considered for adding park area.

3. *Present city policy*:

In recent years the City placed emphasis on developing the larger community parks. They have more recreation choices, are cheaper to maintain on a per acre basis, serve more people and are easier to program for activities.

4. User Trends:

The larger multi-service community parks are popular because they provide a wide range of activities. Community parks can often meet the recreation needs of all members of the family in one location.

Table 3-5

Recommended Community Park Standard

Adopted Standard:

4.5 Acres/1,000

Existing Ratio:

Total: 3.50 Acres/1,000

Developed: 2.92 Acres/1,000

Undevel: 0.57 Acres/1,000
Existing Inventory:
Developed: 223.78 Acres
Undevel: 44.03 acres
Current Need:
119 Acres
Future Need:
2025: 158.48 Acres
2030: 180.63 Acres

Community Park
Conclusions/Recommendations
1. *Adopted Standard*:
Maintaining the standard of 4.5 acres of developed community park land per 1,000 population is recommended. This reflects both the relative importance Auburn residents place on this type of multi-use facility, which has remained relatively constant over the past two decades.

2. *Current and Future Need*:
At 2.92 acres/1000 residents, the City is currently is currently falling short of adopted standards for total community park land by 119 acres. If residential development proceeds as expected, by 2025 158.58 acres additional acreage is needed, with 180.63 acres of additional area needed by 2030.

3. *Future Community Park Development*:
Future community park sites should be selected to west hill and lea hill, newly developing areas, and to help fill large gaps between existing parks. Other residential areas, while within the two mile radius, are toward the edge of existing service areas. These areas include the northeast and southeast corners of the City. With population growth occurring in these areas, new community park acquisition and development is necessary.

Trails Inventory and Needs Assessment

Table 3-6
Trails/Linear Parks
Size: Wide Variation
Service Area: Local to Regional
Typical Features:
Trails
Trailheads
Nature Trails
Picnic Facilities
Interpretive Signage
Benches
River Access

Definition
Trails/Linear parks usually follow elongated features such as stream corridors, abandoned railroads, or power line easements. These parks may be used for trail systems, interpretive areas, open space or landscaped areas. Trail/Linear parks often contain limited development; trail heads, trail systems, educational signage and benches or picnic tables may be all that occur. However, in cases such as a wide power line easement, more extensive development is possible.

Existing Inventory
In Auburn, the Interurban Trail, the Reddington Levee (Green River) Trail, and the White River Trail fall into the trail park category. The Interurban Trail is a 4.5 mile path along the Puget Sound Energy right-of-way. The trail travels from north to south through the city and is part of a larger regional system that runs from Tukwila to Pacific. Development consists of a paved trail used for walking, running, biking and skating. The White River Trail (WRT) extends through Roegner Park and Game Farm Wilderness Park where the entire length of the trail runs along the river. The length of the WRT is included in this category, but the acreage for Roegner Park and Game Farm Wilderness Park are included in the area calculations for Community and Special Use areas, respectively. In addition to a paved trail, the WRT has a soft surface trail that is suitable for equestrians or hikers for part of its length.

Table 3-7
Adopted Trail Standard
Adopted Standard:
0.19 mile/1,000
Existing Ratio:
Total: 0.34 mile/1,000
Existing Inventory:
26.39 Miles

Current Need:
0.0 Miles

Future Need:
2025: 0 Miles*
2030: 0 Miles *
* Additional miles will be added based on residential development and the transportation plan.

Determination of the Standard
1. *Comparison to other standards*:
Auburn's adopted ratio of 0.19 total miles/1,000 developed trail park land is near the top when compared to other cities.

2. *Service area*:

Depending on the facilities, trails may serve a local neighborhood, or in the case of the Interurban Trail, serve the entire community and beyond. There are additional opportunities in Auburn to develop this type of park area.

3. *User Trends*:
Based on the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Survey, walking and other trail related activities continue to be the most popular form of recreational activity in Auburn. The vision to build regional trail systems connecting communities presents some challenges but is still attainable in southern King County.

Trails/Linear Parks
Conclusions/Recommendations:
1. *Recommended Standard*:
Because unique opportunities exist, and interest in trails is high, the standard for trails is recommended to stay at the current ratio of 0.19 miles developed trail park land/1000 residents. Even with the current inventory of trails exceeding adopted standards, further expansion and development of trails is imperative to connect the different areas of the City and beyond. The need for an interconnected trail system is expected to increase as residents show an overwhelming interest in using trails to recreate, and when considering alternative means of commuting to and from work.

2. *Future Trails/Linear Park Development*:
There are several opportunities to develop additional trails and linear parks in Auburn providing local and regional trail systems. Considering the interest in trail activities as demonstrated by the survey and national recreation trends, these additional trails are worth pursuing. Identified locations for potential loop trails within parks, new linear parks, or extensions of existing linear parks include:

- BPA Power Line Easement (Lea Hill to Green River Road)
- Green River
- White River Trail (A Street to Interurban Trail)
- Mill Creek Corridor
- Rotary Park
- Shaughnessy Park
- Fulmer Park

Special Use Area Inventory and Needs Assessment

Table 3-8
Special Use Areas
Size: Variable
Service Area: Not applicable
Typical Features:

Landscaped Areas
Community Gardens
Viewpoints
Historic Sites
Traffic Islands
Specific Park or Recreation Areas

Table 3-9
Adopted
Special Use Area
Standard
Recommended Standard:
None
Existing Inventory:
254.77 Acres
Current Need:
0.0 Acres
Future Need:
2025: 0 Acres **
2030: 0 Acres **
**Based on availability

Definition
Special use areas are miscellaneous public recreation areas or land occupied by a specialized facility. Some of the uses that fall into this classification include small landscaped areas, community gardens, streetscapes, developed portions of the Environmental Park, viewpoints, historic sites and other specialized areas.

Existing Inventory
The farmstead portion of Mary Olson Farm, and the bird tower and boardwalk area of the Environmental Park have been added to this category since the last Park Plan update. Other special use areas in Auburn include unique sites such as the Auburn Golf Course, Fenster Nature Park, Mountainview Cemetery, and Pioneer Cemetery. These areas in the City total 254.77 acres.

In addition to the areas mentioned above and not included in the overall acreage of our park inventory, the Parks and Recreation Department maintains trees and landscaping at more than 30 beautification areas throughout the City. Most of these beautification areas provide valuable green space along streets, but are not intended for recreation purposes. The horticultural maintenance crew also tends to all of the hanging baskets and planters downtown and at several sites throughout Auburn.

Special Use Areas
Conclusions/Recommendations
1. *No Standard Recommended*:

No standard for development of special use areas is recommended. It is expected that additional acreage will continue to be acquired as development occurs, and as small areas unusable for other purposes become part of the public right-of way.

2. *Aesthetic Improvements*:
Survey comments reveal that residents have a strong interest in the aesthetic improvement of the City through additional plantings of street trees, flowers and other plantings. These special use and beautification areas are good opportunities for incorporating aesthetic improvements into the community.

3. *Design Guidelines*:
The Parks and Recreation Department has a goal to develop design guidelines for special use areas. These should address the different types of special use areas and their particular design and maintenance requirements. Low maintenance plantings are recommended.

4. *Public Green Spaces*:
Opportunities for incorporating additional green space into public settings should be explored. The following activities should be undertaken to achieve this goal:

- Work with the Traffic Engineering Department to ensure parking strip and landscaping standards are sufficient to meet the cultural needs of street trees and other landscaping.
- Encourage development of boulevard style streets in significant locations.
- Develop a street tree program. Inventory trees and plants in existing public rights-of-way, and prepare a long-term care and replacement plan. Maintain Tree City USA designation.

5. *Historic Properties*:
Identification of historic sites and buildings, and potential methods for their preservation should be undertaken through development of a Historic Preservation Plan. Both existing and potential park sites should be examined for their ability to contain or interpret historic sites, buildings, and events. See Chapter 6 for more on historic preservation. Continue to work with King County Cultural Resources Division to identify sites and funding opportunities for historic properties.

TOTAL PARK LAND NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Definition and Inventory:
Auburn's total park land inventory equals 977.37 acres. This complete inventory includes all the park types discussed earlier in this chapter: Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks, Linear Parks, Open Space, and Special Use Areas. The ratio of total park area for all park, including all park areas is 12.8 acres/1,000 residents.

For the purposes of assessing the amount of park land needed for the future, our plan focuses on the Neighborhood, Community and Linear Trail Parks. These will be referred to as the "Core Parks" in Auburn's park system. The total developed park area, including community and neighborhood parks encompasses 282.52 acres. The overall area, including undeveloped community and neighborhood park areas encompasses 335.65 acres.

It is still desirable to continue adding space to the Open Space and Special Use Areas, but these lands are often acquired incidentally, and will not be pursued through developer impact fees.

Basis for the Standard:
Auburn's Total Park Land Standard is based on the core parks. In most cases existing parks are well-developed and can be considered complete. Several parks, however, contain open areas that can absorb additional recreational facilities or development. These parks were analyzed to determine the amount of fully developed acreage they contain. This "developed" park area is used in determining the recommended standard.

Table 3-12 lists the existing ratios for parks, showing these for both the total acres for each park type, then the existing ratios for just the developed acreage. In fairness toward those who may pay impact fees in the future, the Recommended Standard is based on the ratio for only developed park areas for the Core Parks. This plan assumes that future park land will be fully developed in order to meet the recommended standard.

Determination of the Standard:
The current standards are based on The Park Impact Fee Study prepared by the FCS Group, dated. The current Auburn Municipal Code (AMC), Chapter 19.08 codifies the impact fees and requires impact fees to be paid at the time of issuance of a Building Permit. The adopted , which includes Linear Parks, is 6.03 acres per 1,000. The standard of 6.03 acres per 1,000 applies to all new residential developments, which is in place to mitigate impacts on the community by paying impact fees.

Pursuant to ACC 17.14.100, it is the policy of the city to require park land dedication where a proposed subdivision will result in a substantial increase in demand for park land or is needed to prevent or abate public nuisances. Generally, this will occur where a subdivision will result in the creation of lots capable of supporting 50 or more residential dwelling units; however, where it is determined that the proposed subdivision, together with any reasonably anticipated future development on adjacent or nearby land, will act in a cumulative manner to substantially increase demand for park land, dedication may be required of smaller subdivisions.
Currently fee in lieu of land dedication is available, but is not required by code. Several large scale developments have opted for fee in lieu of land dedication in the recent past, with the fees being based on land values as they relate to the 6.03 acres/1,000 residents.

Based on the premise that larger community parks and multi-use facilities are more desirable from a demand and needs standpoint, the City needs to consider updating the current code to include a fee in lieu of land dedication program for developments that include 50 lots or more.

This will allow for allocating funds to develop and improve larger park properties in order to meet the demands of a growing population. A new Park Impact Fee Study is for Planned 2016, and will update the level of service standards based on the demand and needs analysis in this plan. A system that takes into account the ratio of land per 1,000 residents, an overall system dollar value per capita, and proximity of facilities to the population (service area) is recommended. Many cities are doing this in lieu of exclusively relying on land to residents per 1,000 ratios because needs and improvements are better assessed through this community based approach.

Total Park Land
Conclusions/Recommendations:
1. Recommended Standard:
The adopted standard of 6.03 acres per 1,000 population will ensure that Auburn residents will continue to have access to the same level of Community, Neighborhood and Linear Park land as the community continues to grow. As previously discussed this standard will be updated through a Park Impact Fee study.

No standard is established for Open Space Areas or Special Use Areas, although the City will continue to pursue acquisition of these types of park land as opportunities arise. These areas may be looked at more closely when updating the Park Impact Fee Study, while taking into account park land demands and needs presented in this plan.

2. Park Use by Non-Residents:
Park Department records show county residents participate frequently in Auburn recreation programs. It can be assumed they also visit the City's parks with equal frequency. Non-resident use does not show up in the survey data, since only City residents participated in the survey. In addition to county residents, people who work here and visit from other areas also benefit from the parks and recreation system. This group is known as equivalent population and should be taken into account when determining demands and needs, and level of service standards provided by the City's Park system.

The fee to participate in Auburn's programs and classes is discounted to Auburn residents, while non-residents pay full price. This fee system does not compensate the City for the actual cost of providing these services or facilities. The City also receives some funding from sources outside the City, including King County.

3. Potential Annexation Areas
Over the course of the past decade or more, significant areas in the west hill and lea hill portions of the City have been annexed. There are several smaller scale areas planned for annexation, but should not affect demands and needs over the service area that the City currently encompasses. This will make it easier to plan for expanding the parks inventory to meet the demands and needs of future populations.

III. Facility Needs

Establishing needs for specialized facilities such as sport fields, trail systems, swimming pools, and gymnasium space was determined by using several analytical approaches. These included:

- Present recreation participation levels and needs as expressed in the survey (City of Auburn Parks Department March 2015)
- NRPA trends
- Input from staff concerning user groups
- Number and type of sport teams
- Play requirements
- Mathematical models

Information derived from the survey and input from user groups via City staff was taken into account when goals were developed for specific types of recreation facilities. Also considered were existing school district, County and private facilities located within the City of Auburn. These other facilities satisfy a certain need, but they do not completely make up for the shortfall of public need.

The following pages provide a short description and analysis of each major type of recreational facility. These include:

- Baseball Fields
- Softball and Youth Baseball Fields
- Football Fields
- Soccer Fields
- Tennis Courts
- Gymnasium Space
- Community Center
- Swimming Pools
- Recreation Trails

Baseball Fields

Table 3-10
Adopted
Baseball Field Goal:
Adopted Goal:
1 Field/6,000 residents
Existing Ratio:
1 Field/5873 residents
Existing Inventory:
13 Fields
Unmet Need:

0 Fields

Existing Baseball Field Inventory:

City Fields	
Brannan Park	2 Field, Lighted
Game Farm Park	1 Field, Lighted
School Fields	
Auburn High	1 Field; Lighted
Auburn Riverside High School	1 Field; Lighted
Auburn Mountainview High School	2 Field; 1 Lighted
Cascade Middle School	1 Field
Mt. Baker Middle School	3 Fields
Olympic Middle School	1 Field
Rainier Middle School	1 Field
Total	**13**

Analysis:
Baseball fields in Auburn parks are suitable for adults and youth ages 13 and over. At present most baseball teams are for are the primary users of baseball fields in the City. The City, Auburn Little League and select baseball leagues administer Youth baseball programs.

Determination of the Goal:
1. Survey:
   The survey indicated that youth baseball ranked #16 in participation and adult baseball ranked 38 in Auburn.
2. User Trends:
   Youth baseball participation has decreased in the past two decades.
3. Field Demand:
   Demand for baseball fields is currently created by 8 teams.
   These include:

2	City Sponsored Youth Baseball Teams, age 13+
0	Auburn Little League, age 13+
4	Select teams
8	**Total Teams**

Conclusions/Recommendations:

The current number of fields are currently adequate, but will need to be reassessed during the next Park Plan update in order to determine if needs are met in the future. A priority system

has also been established that ensures that Auburn residents have the highest priority for field use.

Softball and Youth Baseball Fields

Table 3-11
Recommended
Softball and Youth
Baseball Field Goal:
Adopted Goal:
1 Field/2,200 residents
Existing Ratio:
1 Field/3,319 residents
Existing Inventory:
23 Fields
Unmet Need:
11 Fields

Existing Softball/Youth Baseball Field Inventory:

City Fields	
Brannan Park	1 Fields (1 Lighted)
Fulmer Field	2 Fields (2 Lighted)
Game Farm Park	3 Fields (2 Lighted)
GSA Park	2 Fields (2 Lighted)
Les Gove Park	1 Fields
Scootie Brown Park	1 Field
Sunset Park	2 Fields
School Fields	
West Auburn High	1 Field
Auburn Riverside High School	2 Fields (1 Lighted)
Auburn Mountainview High	2 Fields
Mt. Baker Middle School	2 Fields
Olympic Middle School	1 Field
Rainier Middle School	1 Field
Community Fields	
YMCA	2 Field
Total	**23**

Analysis:

The demand for softball and youth baseball fields has declined but remains strong, with over 161 teams currently using City fields. In Auburn, the City manages adult softball, youth softball, youth baseball and T-Ball programs. In addition, school teams, local Little League, and select fast pitch teams use City fields. In Auburn, adult and youth softball, youth baseball and sometimes even soccer are played on the same fields. When these leagues play at the same time it makes scheduling very difficult and requires more field space.

Determination of the Goal:

1. Survey:
   The survey shows that youth baseball was ranked #16, youth softball was ranked #26, and adult softball was ranked #32 in participation.
2. User Trends:
   Interest in youth baseball has decreased in the past two decades; interest in softball has remained nearly constant.
3. Field Demand:
   Demand for softball and youth baseball fields is created by the following number of teams:

   80 City Adult Slow Pitch
   9 City Youth Baseball (grades 3-6)
   7 City Youth Fastpitch
   18 City T-Ball/Cub Clinic
   40 Little League
   161 Total Teams

The City is able to provide enough fields only by restricting practice time once the season begins. Teams practice before the season, on weekends or use elementary school facilities. Demand for practice time exceeds the availability at school fields. The heavy demand for organized play and practice allows little opportunity for informal play at most of these fields.

Conclusions/Recommendations:

To meet the adopted standard of 1 field/2200 residents the City will need to consider developing or gaining access to 11 additional fields. The current number of fields does not meet current or future needs, but with participation rates declining this number is likely not as bad as it looks.

Football Fields
Existing Football Field Inventory:

Table 3-12
Adopted
Football Field Goal:
Recommended Goal:
1 Field/4,000 residents

Existing Ratio:
1 Field/6,940 residents
Existing Inventory:
11 Fields
Unmet Need:
8 Fields

City Fields	
Game Farm	4 Seasonal Field (1 Lighted)
School Fields	
Auburn High School	1 Field, Lighted, Synthetic
Auburn Riverside High	1 Field, Lighted, Synthetic
Auburn Mountainview High	1 Field, Lighted Synthetic
Cascade Middle School	1 Field
Olympic Middle School	1 Field
Mt. Baker Middle School	1 Field
Rainier Middle School	1 Field

Analysis:
Eleven football fields currently serve several football programs. The City-sponsored adult flag football program has 41 teams that play on four seasonal fields at Game Farm. The Auburn Junior Football Auburn Ravens Leagues are privately sponsored and have four age divisions which play tackle football, with a total of 9 teams between them. Each of privately sponsored youth football leagues have cheer programs, which share the spaces being used for football. The Parks Department sponsors a youth flag football league which has seven teams. As the existing inventory list shows, seven fields are on school property, so these fields are not available during school events.

Determination of the Goal:
1. Survey:
   Although survey rankings for football were not very high, this sport remains very popular for certain age groups and individuals. Football ranked #25 in participation rates.
2. User Trends
   The number of football teams playing in Auburn has remained constant for the past few years.
3. Demand:
   41 City Adult Flag Football
   9 Auburn Junior Football League (4 age divisions)
   7 City Youth Flag Football
   57 Total Teams

Conclusions/Recommendations: The current need for these fields is for games and practice time. The existing ratio reflects a deficiency in football fields. With deficiencies in football and

soccer fields, the City needs to consider adding to the inventory of fields used for football and soccer.

Soccer Fields

Table 3-13
Recommended
Soccer Field Goal:
Recommended Goal:
1 Field/2,000 residents
Existing Ratio:
1 Field/7,634 residents
Existing Inventory:
36 Fields
Unmet Need:
2

Existing Soccer Field Inventory:

City Fields	
Brannan Park	1 Field, Unlighted
Brannan Park	7 Modified
Game Farm Park	2 Fields, Lighted
Game Farm Park	7 Modified
School Fields	
Auburn High	1 Field, Lighted
Auburn Riverside High	1 Field, Lighted
Auburn Mountain View High	1 Field, Lighted
West Auburn High	1 Field, Unlighted
Community Fields	
YMCA	2 Fields, Unlighted
YMCA	13 Modified
Total	**36***

*Includes a combination of full sized and modified fields

Analysis:
The total number of soccer fields includes 10 full sized soccer fields and 27 mini or modified fields that are set up between Game Farm Park, Brannan Park, and the YMCA. Depending on the size of the modified fields they can be used for youth or adult play. With the popularity of

soccer trending upwards, the City needs to consider how to increase the number of accessible soccer fields in order to meet current and future demands.

The City has one existing Kompan mini soccer field at Lea Hill Park, with one planned and funded through a King County Youth Sports Facility Grant at Brannan Park. These are small arena style sports courts with synthetic surfacing, and are extremely popular for open play. There is no programming planned for these facilities.

Determination of the Goal:

1. Survey:
   According to the survey, youth soccer was #12 in participation, while adult soccer ranked #34. However, interest in.
2. User Trends:
   Soccer has shown a steady increase in popularity nationally, and a dramatic increase in the Northwest in the last 10 years.
3. Demand:
   Currently, demand for soccer field use is created by the following number of teams:
   66 City Youth Soccer
   70 Auburn Youth Soccer Association
   6 Adult Soccer Teams
   142 Total Teams

Conclusions/Recommendations:

Analysis of the figures indicates a need for 28 additional fields at this time.

Tennis Courts

Table 3-14
Adopted
Tennis Courts Goal:
Recommended Goal:
1 Court/2,500 residents
Existing Ratio:
1 Court/2633 residents
Existing Inventory:
29 Tennis Courts
Unmet Need:
1 Courts

Existing Tennis Court Inventory
City Courts

Game Farm Park	4 Courts, Lighted
Lea Hill Tennis Courts	1 Court

School Courts	
Auburn High School	8 Courts, Lighted
Auburn Riverside High	8 Courts, Lighted
Auburn Mountainview High	8 Courts, Lighted
Total	**29**

Analysis:
There are 29 tennis courts in Auburn located at school sites and city parks. There are no public or private indoor tennis facilities in the Auburn area.

Determination of the Goal:
1. Comparison to Other Standards:
   Auburn has a higher ratio than most other representative communities. This is accounted for in part because school facilities are used in calculating the ratio.
2. Survey:
   Survey results show that tennis was ranked #30 in participation.
3. User Trends:
   Although interest in tennis on a national scale has remained about the same for the past twenty years, Auburn's participation remains relatively low.

Conclusions/Recommendations:
Because of Auburn's relatively low interest and participation rates, the current number of tennis courts is sufficient. No additional courts are needed at this time.

Gymnasium Space
Existing Gymnasium Inventory:

Table 3-15
Adopted
Gymnasium Goal:
Recommended Goal:
1 Gym/5,000 residents
Existing Ratio:
1 Gym/15,269 residents
Existing Inventory:
5 Gyms *
Unmet Need:
10 Gyms
* Based on 15% usage of 27
Public School Gymnasiums.

City Facilities	
Les Gove	1 Gym
Auburn Schools	
Alpac Elementary	1 Youth Gym
Arthur Jacobsen Elementary	1 Youth Gym
Chinook Elementary	1 Youth Gym
Dick Scobee Elementary	1 Youth Gym
Evergreen Hts. Elementary	1 Youth Gym
Hazelwood Elementary	1 Youth Gym
Gildo Rey Elementary	1 Youth Gym
Ilalko Elementary	1 Youth Gym
Lakeland Hills Elementary	1 Youth Gym
Lakeview Elementary	1 Youth Gym
Lea Hill Elementary	1 Youth Gym
Pioneer Elementary	1 Youth Gym
Terminal Park Elementary	1 Youth Gym
Washington Elementary	1 Youth Gym
Cascade Middle School	1 Adult Gym
Mt. Baker Middle School	1 Adult Gyms
Olympic Middle School	1 Adult Gym
Rainier Middle School	1 Youth Gym
Auburn High School	2 Adult Gyms
Auburn Mountainview High	2 Adult Gyms
Auburn Riverside High School	2 Adult Gyms
West Auburn High	1 Adult Gym
Green River College	1 Adult Gym
Community and Private Gyms	
Grace Community Church	1 Adult Gym
Total	**29 Gyms**

Analysis:
The City of Auburn offers volleyball, basketball, fitness, karate, judo, indoor soccer, indoor playground, and gymnastics programs that utilize gymnasiums. Because the City has only one gymnasium of its own, it borrows space from the Auburn School District. The primary limiting factor in gym space is when school and park programs overlap. During the school year access to the school gyms is unpredictable and they are usually not available until after 7 p.m. In addition, several groups, such as the YMCA, scouts, churches and the City, compete for use of school and City facilities, which makes scheduling more difficult.

Based on the information above, school district facilities are available only 15% of the time. This figure is used in calculating the existing ratio and recommended standard. Analysis reveals the

use of school gymnasiums provides just enough space for the volleyball and basketball programs. Cancellations of games are frequent, due to school programming. Free court time or court use for other programs is limited. Since the construction of the City's Gymnasium at Les Gove Community Center, day use by indoor playground users and senior groups has been extremely popular.

Determination of Standard:
Since many different activities use gymnasiums, this standard affects many sports.
1. Survey:
   The Survey indicates that access to gymnasiums for a broad range of sports and activities is important to residents. Participation rates of City programming was also taken into consideration for the demands and needs of Gymnasium facilities.

The seasons with the greatest demand occur from September through May. During this season basketball and volleyball programs sponsored by the City, YMCA and the School District take place simultaneously. At peak season the following number of teams play:

41 City Adult Basketball
8 City Youth Basketball
36 Community Based Youth Basketball
8 City Youth Volleyball
16 Auburn Youth Basketball
109 Total Teams

Additional Demand: A substantial number of other dance and fitness classes per week would be offered if additional gymnasium space was available.

Conclusions/Recommendations:
Both the number of gymnasiums and the hours that are available point to a strong need for additional gym space. For maximum scheduling availability and operating efficiency, it would be beneficial to have additional facilities constructed, owned and operated by the City. The new Community and Teen Center is expected to absorb some of the current needs of gymnasium space areas available for fitness classes and other activities that do not require full sized gymnasiums.

The City-owned gymnasium has added much needed daytime hours to the program schedule and enabled the City to serve populations such as young children and seniors. Once completed, the community center (which will include indoor fitness areas) will be a valuable resource for Auburn residents choosing from a list of proposed recreational facilities.

Ultimately the City needs to reassess the adopted standard. There is no question that the current number of gymnasiums is deficient, but it is not realistic to construct or expect to gain access to 10 additional gymnasiums.

Swimming Pools

Table 3-16
Recommended
Swimming Pool Goal:
Recommended Goal:
159 sq. ft./1,000
residents
Existing Ratio:
155 Sq.Ft./1,000 residents
Existing Inventory:
7,000 Sq. Ft. YMCA
4,859 Sq. Ft. ASD Pool
Unmet Need:
None

Existing Swimming Pool Inventory:

Auburn School District	1 Indoor Pool
YMCA	2 Indoor Pool (Natatorium)

Analysis:
Auburn has a higher ratio of pool water than most cities analyzed. Swimming was ranked #9 in participation.

Determination of the Goal:
1. Comparison to Other Cities:
   Auburn has a higher ratio of pool water than most cities analyzed.
2. Survey:
   Swimming was in the top ranked #9 in participation.
3. User Trends:
   Swimming is usually one of the top recreation activities in a
   Community.

4. Demand:

   Community needs for aquatic facilities are currently being met through a combination of School District and YMCA facilities.

Conclusions/Recommendations:
Based on the demand above, there is an excess of pool space currently available. The recommended goal shows no additional indoor pool area is presently needed. The addition of the new Auburn YMCA pools will cover the need of the community by way of park department use of the facility on a regular basis.

IV. Summary of Park and Facility Need

Table 3-23 below summarizes the information described and analyzed in the previous pages. The table includes:

- Adopted standards
- Inventory of existing park land
- Inventory of specialized recreation facilities
- Amount of land and facilities that will be required to meet needs in 2025 and 2030

Table 3-17 Summary of Park and Facility Needs

Park Types	**Adopted Standard (In developed acres/1,000 res.)**	**Existing Inventory (Total Acres)**	**Existing Inventory (Dev'd acres)**	**Current Unmet Need**	**Future Need: 2025 (Est. Pop 84,948)**	**Future Need: 2030 (Est. Pop 89,868)**
Neighborhood Parks	1.32	67.84	58.74	32.94	44.29	50.97
Community Parks	4.5	267.81	223.75	119	158.48	180.63
Open Space Areas	As acquired	386.89	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Trails	0.21	26.39 Miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Subtotals	6.03	6.03				
Special Use Areas	As identified	254.77				
Total Park Land	6.03 Acres/1,000 residents	977.37	537.29	151.94	202.77	231.6
Recreational Facilities	**Adopted Standards**	**Existing Inventory**	**Existing Inventory (Dev'd)**	**Unmet Need**	**Future Need (2025)**	**Future Need (2030)**
Baseball Fields	1 Field/6,000	13	N/A	0	1	2
Youth Fastpitch and baseball fields	1 Field/2,200	23	N/A	11	16	18
Football Fields	1 Field/4,000	11	N/A	8	10	11
Soccer Fields	1 Field/2,000	36	N/A	2	6	9
Tennis Courts	1 Field/2,500	29	N/A	1	5	7
Gymnasiums	1 Gym/5,000	5	N/A	10	12	13
SwimmingPools	159sf/1,000	155	N/A	0	1,674 sf	2,456 sf

PUBLIC ART INVENTORY

Existing Major Public Art Projects

Year	**Artist**	**Piece**	**Location**
1989	Tom Teitge	City Centennial Mural	E Main & B St. NE

1989	Meg Pettibone	Steelhead	Isaac Evans Park
1991	Richard Beyer	Children Playing Train at the Switch	City Hall
1992	Brad Rude	The Long Look	Centennial Viewpoint
1993	Michele Van Slyke	Every Year the Salmon Return	Roegner Park
1994	Nancy Hammer	Burlington Northern Railroad Bridge	Auburn Way S & Hwy 18
1995	Garth Edwards	B Street Plaza	E Main & B St. SE
1996	Timothy Siciliano	Bus Shelter Murla	15th St SW
1996	Gerald Tsutukawa	Sun Circle	Game Farm Park
1997	Timothy Siciliano	The Equine Amusement	15th St. NE @ Metro P&R
1998	Deborah Merksy	Pioneer Cemetery Entryway	Auburn Way N & 8th St. NE
1999	Kulzer & Spitzer	Xtreme AtmosFearic Oscillator	Auburn Skate Park
2000	Evans & Mee	Mnemosyne's Opus	King County Library
2000	Ries Niemi	Sundial	Les Gove Park
2001	Phillip Levine	Threshold	Les Gove Park
2001	Ries Niemi	5 Moments Senior Center	Les Gove Park
2003	Paul Sorey	Running Figures	Sound Transit Plaza
2004	Brandon Zebold	Sighting	LL Hills Way & Evergreen Way
2004	Sidney Genette	Blue Neutron	Auburn Justice Center
2005	Ingrid Lahti	Les Gove Community Campus Sign	Auburn Way S & F Street
2006	Darel Grothaus	Evergreen-Washelli Cemetery: Seattle, WA	Cemetery Admin Building
2007	Greg Boudreau	Veteran's Day Parade	Veteran's Memorial Building
2008	Tom Askman Le Anne Lake	Tobu Bo	West Main Street
2008	Jesse Brown	Urban Art Works Mural	233 W. Main Street (A1 Collision Building)
2009	Susan Zoccola	Swing and Flight	Auburn Golf Course
2010	Rachael Dotson	Auburn Ave Theater Mural	10 Auburn Ave
2011	Bruce Meyers	Auburn Valley Topography	Les Gove Park
2011	Sheila Klein	Civic Lanterns	25 W. Main, City Hall
2011	Rachael Dotson	Utility Boxes	Varous–Throughout Downtown
2011	Mauricia Robalino	Ride the Wave	116 A Street
2012	Chris Sharp	Railroads our Beginning Mural	364 W Main Street
1013	Michael Laughlin	Strawberry Calf	Lea Hill Park
2013	Lin McJunkin	Riparian Totem	Auburn Justice Center
2013	Patricia Vader	Watch My Tail	4910 A Street SE
2014	Kenneth Hall	Origami #2 – Fuchia	Sunset Park
2015	Greg Bartol	Silverware Ostrich	A St NW and 1st St. NE
2016	Virginia Paquette	Confluence/Community	9910 Ninth Street SE

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Chapter 4: Goals and Policy

Chapter 4
Goals and Objectives

The Mission Statement of the Auburn Parks, Arts and Recreation Department is to "Protect the City of Auburn's natural beauty through a vibrant system of parks, open space, and trails while enhancing the quality of life for our citizens by providing outstanding recreational ad cultural opportunities."

These goals and objectives outlined in this chapter were developed from the following resources:

- 2005 Park, Arts and Recreation Open Space Plan
- 2015 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Survey
- Park and Recreation Board meetings
- Analysis of recreation trends
- Participation rates and interests
- Evaluation of existing park conditions.
- City of Auburn Health Impact Assessment

1. Serve all citizens – Provide a broad range of programs and facilities in order to serve all citizens regardless of age or ability.

The Auburn Parks, Arts and Recreation Department strives to provide leisure/recreational programs and facilities which are open and accessible to all citizens in the community. We are aware of the special needs of some segments of our population, and continue to provide and improve upon facilities and programs designed to accommodate these special needs.

A continuing issue for any recreational program or park system is to ensure that people are aware that programs are available. With the evolution of social media over the last decade, the City has had to adapt its marketing strategies to include both innovative and traditional ways to engage the citizens of Auburn.

Objectives

- Provide a variety of recreation facilities and programs that will improve the physical and mental wellbeing of community members.
- Provide a system of neighborhood and community parks so that residents live within a half mile walking distance to a developed park.
- Develop multi-use facilities to increase flexibility to meet recreational trends as demonstrated by community input.
- Continue to identify underserved segments of the population and develop programs that will satisfy unmet needs.

- Develop marketing strategies allowing the widest possible distribution of information concerning park facilities and recreation programs.
- Provide programs and facilities designed for maximum affordability to local residents.
- Continue to improve upon and expand the Fee Waiver and Scholarship Programs, where possible, to allow more low income youth and seniors to participate at reduced rates.
- Continue to improve access for the disabled and seniors by providing wheelchair ramps and other appropriate facilities in parks where they do not currently exist.
- Continue to maintain an open decision-making process that allows opportunity for citizen input.
- Parks and Recreation Department staffing levels shall be sufficient to maintain and improve the existing cultural and recreation programs. As programs expand or additional parks are developed, the impact on current staff levels and the need for additional staff will be evaluated.

2. Healthy Balanced Activities - **Provide a balanced mix of passive and active recreation opportunities.**

Active recreation - Predominately muscle-powered activities such as jogging, cycling, field and court sports, etc.; they commonly depend on developed sites.

Passive recreation - Activities that require very little use of muscle power, such as nature viewing, photography, or picnicking.

Historically Auburn Parks and Recreation Department emphasis was on sports and active recreation. While the Department and park facilities are still more oriented toward active recreation, recent development has included walking trails and appealing natural environments more conducive to a quieter experience in our parks.

Objectives

- Develop a park system that provides facilities for social, cultural and physical activities.
- Provide parks areas that accommodate passive recreation opportunities such as picnicking and walking.
- Provide park areas that accommodate active recreation such as ball fields, skate parks, spray parks, sports courts, etc.
- Track changing trends at the local, state, and national levels. Respond with appropriate programs and facilities to meet changing needs as funding and budgets are available and meet the level of service expectations of the citizens of Auburn.
- Provide access to healthy foods through the continued operation of the Auburn Farmer's Market and Community Gardens.

3. High Quality Parks - **Provide a system of high quality parks that are well maintained and aesthetically pleasing.**

Parks are one of the most visible public features in a City, their design and maintenance can influence people's perceptions of the community. Long term maintenance, good design, and the use of high quality materials will all affect the appearance of a park for years to come.

Objectives

- Develop Level of Service Standards to assure that citizen expectations are met.
- Parks shall be intentionally designed to require low maintenance, and low water and energy consumption. Higher maintenance features like fountains or annual beds are reserved for high visibility locations or as appropriate.
- Select environmentally friendly materials that are durable and aesthetically pleasing**.**
- Parks shall exhibit a "cared for" appearance through close attention to maintenance.
- In order to maintain parks in a safe and attractive condition, maintenance staff levels will be evaluated with additions of new park land or facilities.
- Renovate deteriorating features. Identify conditions that require redesign or construction of new facilities; schedule and budget necessary changes in the City's Capital Facilities Plan.
- Conduct regularly scheduled inspections to identify necessary repairs and upgrades to ensure safe conditions.

5. Positive Image through Parks - Provide a park system that contributes to a positive city image for Auburn.

Auburn's Comprehensive Plan contains a goals and objectives to enhance the City's identity by ensuring a quality visual environment. Parks are an effective tool in improving visual appearance, but many of Auburn's parks are tucked away in residential neighborhoods, unseen and unknown except to residents. This lack of visibility hinders the parks from effectively contributing to the city's overall appearance. Increased visibility and high quality design are paramount to "advertising" our community as a good place in which to live and work.

Aesthetic and environmental improvements can also play an important role in community appearance. Maintenance and retention of existing trees and landscaped areas in our developed park areas, as well as planting new trees will improve the feel in our parks and public spaces. In addition to our trees and landscaped areas, public art plays a vital role in improving aesthetics around the City. Created in 1988 by the City of Auburn Arts Commission, the Art in Public Places Program is the thread that connects art, people, and place throughout Auburn.

City staff and a group of consultants are currently going through a revitalization process for the downtown core area, which has the potential to create a particularly strong image of Auburn. This is an area seen and visited by most residents and many visitors. The high visibility of downtown, and the need to strengthen and renew the downtown core, make it an especially desirable location for "green spaces" in the areas encompassed by Plaza Park and City Hall

Plaza. The following objectives are intended to improve the image of Auburn through sensitive park design:

Objectives

- Select new park sites that enjoy high visibility. This may be accomplished by locating at least one side of larger parks along arterial streets.
- Increase the quantity of trees, shrubs and ground covers in parks.
- Continue to work on Tree City USA goals for better Urban Forestry design and tree preservation.
- Create a green spaces in the downtown core that will be a focal point for community activities and stimulate economic growth.
- Incorporate artwork as part of new park development or when upgrading existing parks or other public facilities.

6. Open Space and Natural Areas - Acquire and manage important open spaces in the City of Auburn.

Undeveloped open spaces contribute to the well-being of our community in many ways. We value them for their ability to provide buffers from urban encroachment; to provide opportunities for recreation; to provide public access to creeks, rivers and other water bodies; to create distinctive settings within the city; to provide connections between different areas for both people and wildlife; as well as offering health and safety benefits.

Objectives

- Maintain and protect a system of forested corridors and buffers to provide separation between natural areas and urban last uses.
- Target significant open space areas in the City, with emphasis on their planning and acquisition. Target areas include the land along the Green and White Rivers, steep hillsides, Mill Creek Corridor and West Hill Watershed.
- Explore all possible funding mechanisms to enable the acquisition of open space on a regular basis to identify properties as they become available.
- City owned open space lands shall be accessible to the public wherever possible and appropriate.
- Provide adequate management and maintenance of public open spaces, ensuring their ability to provide environmental benefits and wildlife habitat.
- When mitigation is required, develop a monitoring and maintenance plan to ensure successful establishment.
- Involve the community in habitat restoration activities through the City's annual Clean Sweep event, community service days, and an adopt a park program.

7. Trails – Provide a network of pedestrian and bicycle trails.

The needs of all citizens must be considered when developing a comprehensive multi-use trail system. Being able to move throughout the city and region without a car is becoming more and more important as we are increasingly aware of environmental pollution and traffic congestion. The following objectives are offered as ways to enhance our trails system to become a more truly multi-modal environment:

Objectives

- Develop a network of trails created or extended to provide adequate coverage for both commuting and recreational cyclists. Locations for east/west trails shall be identified and developed.
- Acquisition of land for the proposed Green River Trail shall continue to be a priority.
- Trail design and layout shall take advantage of unique natural locations and provide access to a variety of landscapes and habitats.
- Participate in planning activities for regional trails in South King County and North Pierce County.
- Explore possibilities for new trail connections between Auburn and neighboring communities.
- Develop and maintain trails to comply with Americans with Disabilities Act.
- Provide safe trail system by discouraging crime through environmental design concepts.
- Develop a standardized interpretive and way-finding program to be used throughout our trail system.
- Identify and provide funding to maintain existing trail systems.

8 - New Parks – Expand our existing park inventory where level of service standards are not being met, with an emphasis on the West Hill and Lea Hill areas of the City.

The development of new parks gives the community the unique ability to continue to shape the city in ways that are beneficial to all. Over the last two decades significant areas to the west and east of Auburn have been annexed into the City. Land acquisition is a fundamental requirement for new parks, and becomes increasingly challenging in economically difficult times. Optional methods for financing or acquiring land must be explored to meet the challenges ahead.

Objectives

- Make the development of community parks and linear parks with trail systems a priority over small neighborhood parks when possible and appropriate.
- Apply for King County Conservation Futures grants and other available funding sources to acquire and preserve park land and natural areas.
- Acquisition of community amenities, such as shoreline property, shall be emphasized, to preserve or allow public access to these special places**.**
- Minimize land use conflicts between parks and other uses, and use sensitive design measures when locating parks in residential neighborhoods.

- Criteria for new park development ensures consistent high quality design meeting the needs of the community.
- Develop Master Plans for undeveloped park properties and incorporate future park development costs into the Capital Facilities plan as appropriate.
- Schedule public meetings as a part of the Master Planning process to ensure that citizen voices are heard and needs are met when developing new parks.
- Develop public gathering spaces in the downtown core.

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Chapter 5: Our Park System Today Inventory & Recommendations

Chapter 5
Our Park System Today

Inventory and Recommendations

Over its 113 year history, and under the leadership of past and present Mayors and City Councils, Auburn acquired property through donations, dedications and purchases to create the park system of today. Individual parks are evaluated and renovated periodically to assure they meet and exceed changes in recreational trends, and aesthetic appeal, safety and government standards. To serve both current and future residents, the City needs to continue to acquire new park land and to maintain and improve existing parks and properties.

This chapter explores the city parks. We take a look at individual parks, listing facilities and making recommendations for future improvements. The recommendations that are listed for each park include the six year timeframe that this plan covers. Evaluation considers:

location
condition and appropriateness of recreation equipment
amenities
facilities
maintenance
aesthetic quality
unique features
recreational trends

Much like the last Park Plan update, residents responding to the public opinion survey strongly overwhelmingly favored operating and maintaining the existing parks. To operate and maintain city parks and facilities (85 percent) had the highest percentage of important functions to provide in the city. The following pages will give us direction in the years to come for ways to accomplish these goals.

Summary of Park Evaluation

Although parks are unique, there are common conditions they share. The recreation components need to continue to be well-designed and maintained. Heavy use combined with natural aging requires rehabilitation. The Parks and Recreation staff have worked hard to develop strong recreation programs and build relationships with private teams and clubs that use City facilities so maintaining functional and aesthetically pleasing facilities is important. Parks and open space areas can provide a “green oasis” in an increasingly urban environment. Aesthetic improvements such as additional landscaping, improved site furnishings, and the screening of objectionable views are desirable to achieve this vision.

Summary of Needs

Many needs fall into one of the categories summarized below. As parks age, they need annual maintenance as well as occasional minor and major renovations.

- **Prepare Plans** —Prepare long and short term plans for the maintenance and development of all existing parks.

- **Rehabilitate Older Parks** — Replace outdated recreation equipment. In some instances a complete redesign of a park or a use area is warranted.

- **Landscape Improvements** — Rehabilitate old or overgrown plantings. Use sound environmental design to create aesthetically pleasing park and open spaces areas and to encourage intended uses. Use native and drought tolerant plants.

- **Provide Screening** — Provide visual and physical buffers (such as landscaping) between two incompatible use areas, such as residences and active recreation areas.

- **Improve Site Furnishings** — Provide more benches and seating, bike racks, wayfinding, water fountains, and trash receptacles. Remove old chain link fencing; where needed, replace with decorative fencing in highly visible locations. Black PVC coated chain link fencing in less visible locations.

- **Provide Additional Components** — Add passive recreation components to parks, such as trails, nature walks, horticultural display gardens and art. Design attractive spaces for adult visitors adjacent to playgrounds. Take advantage of natural beauty and unique settings, such as views of the White River at Game Farm Park.

- **Design of New Parks** — Build on the unique aspects of each site. Integrate historical information and artwork. Preserve mature trees. Locate parks so streets or greenbelts serve as buffers between the park and other uses. Meet accessibility requirements; design some facilities to encourage use by specific disabled users. Connect to neighborhoods with recreation/transportation trails.

The Americans with Disabilities Act

In 1990 the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) was signed into law. This act implemented sweeping measures at the federal level, and focused on the importance of accessibility to publicly and privately owned facilities. In Washington state, additional accessibility design requirements have been rewritten into a single legal document, with enforcement responsibility placed in the hands of the local building officials. The regulations became effective July 1, 1992. Compliance with both state and federal law is required in Washington.

Civil Rights Protection

The ADA is legislation that gives civil rights protection to individuals with disabilities. It is an anti-discriminatory law, not merely a compendium of architectural guidelines. The law is intended to assure that a person is not excluded from participation in an activity or place due to a physical or mental condition. The Department of Justice emphasizes the need to consult with disabled individuals or organizations representing the disabled to determine the needs and priorities of local citizens.

Inventory of Parks and Recommendations

Included in this section is a short description of each park in the City of Auburn and a list of recommended improvements for the next six years. These do not constitute a true maintenance or development plan, as suggested earlier, but give some idea of the major concerns in each park.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are a combination playground and park designed primarily for non-supervised, non-organized recreation activities. Features include:

Size: Less than 5 acres

Service Area: ½ mile radius

Typical features:

- Play Structure
- Picnic Facilities
- Walking Trail
- Barbecue Grill
- Open Space/Nature Areas
- Outdoor Basketball Court
- Multi-use playfields
- Tennis courts

Table 5-2: Existing Neighborhood Park Inventory:

Park	Acres
21st Street Playground	0.17
Auburndale Park	9.74
Auburndale II (Und)	9.34
Ballard Park	0.68
Cameron Park	3.85
Cedar Lanes Park	8.36
Dorothy Bothell Park	4.35
Dykstra Park	1.67
Forest Villa Park	0.21
Gaines Park	1.33
Indian Tom Park	0.42
Jornada Park	1.89
Kersey A	2.73
Kersey B	0.79
Lakeland Hills Park	5.06
Lea Hill Courts	1.18
Riverpoint Park	2.95
Rotary Park	3.89
Scootie Brown Park	1.68

Shaughnessy Park	3.46
Terminal Park	1.22
Village Square	1.10

TOTAL: **66.08 Acres**

Map Needs: Map of Neighborhood parks with ½ mile radius
Photos: Photos of Neighborhood park Features

Neighborhood Park

21st Street Playground

405 21st Street SE
0.17 acres
Dedicated in 2006

This small pocket park is situated adjacent to a City stormwater detention pond. Park amenities include a playground, picnic table, and benches. The park is on a short list of parks that need to go through the naming process.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	Bike rack
Facility:	
Parking Stalls:	
Trail:	
Benches:	4
Picnic Tables:	1
Barbeque Grill(s)	3
Other Notes:	Playground in good condition and other park amenities are in good condition.

Park History:

The 21st Street Playground was constructed in 2006 with volunteers during the City's annual Clean Sweep event. The construction of the playground was primarily a result of the residents

in the surrounding neighborhoods not being satisfied with the level of service for neighborhood parks in the area.

Neighborhood Park

Auburndale Park

31700 108th ST SE
9.74 acres
Transferred in 2003

Auburndale Park falls into the neighborhood park category, and like many in this classification, is underused. The City is considering design options to create an entrance on the east side of the park in order to provide better access to the surrounding neighborhoods in an effort to increase use in the park. The main feature of the park is a natural wooded area with a loop trail. There is a play area, picnic tables and barbeque grill.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	Arbor
Facility:	
Parking Stalls:	
Trail:	Trail – ¼ mile walking trail
Benches:	2
Picnic Tables:	4
Barbeque Grill(s)	3
Other Notes:	Playground in good condition, arbor in good condition, several trees in poor condition.

Park History:

Transferred from the King County Parks Department in 2003. The name came from a designation of an area on old plat maps of the surrounding area of Auburn.

Recommended Improvements

- Remove and Grub blackberries in the eastern portion of the park
- Construct entrance from 110th Ave. SE
- New park entry sign
- Install 3 new benches
- Replace trash receptacles
- Install new bike rack
- Replace existing play structure

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Neighborhood Park

Auburndale Park II (Undeveloped)

29725 118th ST SE
9.34 acres
Transferred in 2003

Auburndale II is an undeveloped park with a mix of native overstory, and an understory that is dominated by Himalayan blackberry and scotch broom. A future trail connecting Lea Hill to the valley floor is being considered, which would likely run east to west along the northern boundary of the park.

Park History:

Transferred from the King County Parks Department in 2003. The name came from a designation of an area on old plat maps of the surrounding area of Auburn.

Recommended Improvements

- Prepare a Master Plan to develop the park

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Neighborhood Park

Ballard Park

1612 37th Way SE
0.68 acres
Dedicated in 1966

Ballard Park is situated along the north side of the White River and has a view of the river, but there is no direct river access. The main feature of the park is a distinctive stone picnic shelter that is first come first serve. In 2003, a new playground and irrigation system was installed, as well as pathways and an entrance gate.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	1/2 basketball court
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	
Facility:	Picnic Shelter
Parking Stalls:	
Trail:	
Benches:	2
Picnic Tables:	1 + 2 in Picnic Shelter
Barbeque Grill(s)	1
Other Notes:	Adjacent to Stuck River, all amenities in good condition.

Park History:

Named after Dr. Levi Ballard, an early pioneer who, in 1865, came with his wife from Oregon to the Puget Sound by covered wagon. He had planned to start a medical practice in Seattle, but that city already had two physicians. David Neely offered the Ballards hospitality when they arrived and settlers encouraged Dr. Ballard to stay in the White River valley. After leasing an old log cabin from the Neelys, they built a house near what is today, Third Street and Auburn Way North and later built another home at First and Auburn Avenue. Dr. Ballard founded the site of downtown Auburn and filed for the first plat of the town of Slaughter in 1886.

Recommended Improvements

- Renovate existing picnic shelter

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Neighborhood Park

Cameron Park

3727 Lemon Tree Lane
3.85 acres
Dedicated in 1989

Cameron Park is a nestled between two rows of houses, east of the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation. The park has two entrances, one near the intersection of Lemon Tree Lane SE and Academy Drive SE, and the other off of Lemon Tree Lane SE. Visitors can take an asphalt path into the heart of the park that winds through a large grassy open field, planted with occasional trees. A colorful play structure is located in the northeast corner of the park. Picnic tables next to the playground provide seating for picnics or for caretakers of young children. The layout of the path provides a good opportunity to integrate the play area into the rest of the park using landscaping to create a more lush and cohesive setting. A limiting factor in achieving this is the utility easement of Northwest Pipeline, which reduces the ability to landscape and improve some parts of the park.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	Yes
Basketball Court(s):	½ Basketball Court
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	
Facility:	
Parking Stalls:	
Trail:	Trail
Benches:	2
Picnic Tables:	2
Barbeque Grill(s)	1
Other Notes:	All amenities in good condition.

Park History:

Named for dairy farmer Bruce Cameron, who donated property for a park when his property was sold for a housing development.

Recommended Improvements

- Install landscape plantings around the perimeter of the park for screening from the surrounding neighborhood
- Install two new picnic tables and concrete pads

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Neighborhood Park

Cedar Lanes Park

1002 25th Street SE
8.36 acres
Dedicated in 1969

Cedar Lanes Park is a unique combination of native woodland, well-kept lawn, and a formal playground. The forested area contains a mix of western red cedar, big leaf maple, and cottonwood trees. Unfortunately, recent removal of the native understory has been done by the parks maintenance staff in order to improve site corridors, and deter transient activity and drug use.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	
Facility:	
Parking Stalls:	8
Trail:	Trail
Benches:	1
Picnic Tables:	2
Barbeque Grill(s)	
Other Notes:	Playground in good condition.

Park History:

Named for the development area in south Auburn and for the number of Cedar trees located on the property. The property was purchased with IAC money in late 1967.

Recommended Improvements

- English ivy and blackberry removal
- Landscape restoration where understory has been removed
- Fence repair
- Kompan Free Play sports court
- Regrade/repave parking lot
- Community Garden

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Neighborhood Park

Dorothy Bothell Park

1087 Evergreen Way SE
4.35 acres
Dedicated in 2009

Located adjacent to the Lakeland Hill Community Center, Dorothy Bothell Park is a an attractive neighborhood park in Lakeland Hills. Park amenities include a playground, climbing boulders, and a trail that connects with other trails beyond the park. Dinosaur bones have been buried in the play area for the kids to uncover.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	Yes
Basketball Court(s):	
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	
Facility:	
Parking Stalls:	
Trail:	Trail
Benches:	4
Picnic Tables:	3
Barbeque Grill(s)	
Playgrounds:	
Other Notes:	Playground featuring a swing set, climbing boulders, climbing pets and hidden dinosaur bones for kids to uncover. All amenities in good condition.

Park History:

Dedicated in 2009, the park was constructed through a partnership between the City of Auburn, Tucci & Sons, and Eagle Scout projects from Scout Troops #323, #401, and #510. It is named in honor of Dorothy Marion Bothell who devoted her life to her family, the family business and civic duty. Appointed in 1950, Bothell served as Auburn's first female council member and was also active on the Cemetery Board, served the Red Cross, organized the first chapter of the Women's Business and Professional Club, and was a member of many other local and regional service clubs.

Recommended Improvements

- No recommendations for Dorothy Bothell Park for the 6 year timeframe

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Neighborhood Park

Dykstra Park

1487 22nd Street NE
1.67 acres
Dedicated in 1979

Dykstra Park is a small, attractive park along the Green River. Its linkage to the larger Isaac Evans Park via a suspension bridge increases its value to the community. The bridge was substantially repaired in 2002, with major structural repair completed on the north end of the structure.

Dykstra is primarily a playground neighborhood park, and its proximity to the river also makes it popular with walkers and wildlife lovers. A new playground was installed in April 2015 made possible by a Dr. Pepper/ Kaboom! Playgound grant. The playground was constructed using volunteer labor during the City's annual Clean Sweep volunteer event. In addition to the three new playground pieces, approximately 150 cubic yards of playground fibar wood ships were placed within the play area.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	
Facility:	
Parking Stalls:	
Trail:	Trail connects to Brannan Park and Isaac Evans Park
Benches:	1
Picnic Tables:	1
Barbeque Grill(s)	
Playgrounds:	
Other Notes:	Footbridge over Green River to Isaac Evans Park, Adjacent to Green River. Play equipment in good condition, old play surface is hard.

Park History:

Named after Henry Dykstra, an early pioneer and dairy farmer. Henry Dykstra emigrated from the Netherlands to Michigan in 1888 and relocated to the Puget Sound in 1895. During the Yukon Gold Rush he sold milk in Dawson and throughout the territory for seven seasons. In 1908 he purchased a 94-acre hop farm at Thomas, north of Auburn, calling it Maple Water Farm. He farmed and established a major dairy farm. The property remained in the family's hands until 1967. The park is located on two acres of the Dykstra's former farm.

Recommended Improvements

- Structural review of the Green River footbridge
- Selective tree removal

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Neighborhood Park

Forest Villa Park

1647 Fir Street SE
0.21 acres
Dedicated in 1971

The Forest Villa Park is located on small lot in a single family residential neighborhood. A play structure is the primary focus of the park. Park amenities include play equipment, safety surfacing, benches, landscaping, irrigation and a picnic table.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	
Facility:	
Parking Stalls:	
Trail:	
Benches:	1
Picnic Tables:	1
Barbeque Grill(s)	
Playgrounds:	
Other Notes:	All amenities in good condition. Missing tire swing?

Park History:

Named for the development adjacent to the park.

Recommended Improvements

- No recommendations for Jornada Park for the 6 year timeframe

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Neighborhood Park

Gaines Park

1008 Pike Street NW
1.33 acres
Dedicated in 1999

Gaines Park is located in the Vistaria/Sunning Hills residential area. This park is a joint project between the the City's Storm Water Division and Parks and Recreation. There is a short section of boardwalk through a wetland area on the east edge of the park. The park has a picnic area, play area, ½ basketball court, and a walking trail through the park.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	½ Basketball Court
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	
Facility:	
Parking Stalls:	
Trail:	Walking trail
Benches:	5 seats
Picnic Tables:	2
Barbeque Grill(s)	
Other Notes:	Picnic Area, Storm Retention Pond, Adjacent to wetland area, playground in good condition, but needs fibar wood chips.

Park History:

Dedicated in May, 1999, and named for former Auburn Mayor Robert E. “Bob” Gaines, 1964-1969. This park is a joint project between the Storm Water Division and Parks and Recreation.

Recommended Improvements

- No recommendations for Jornada Park for the 6 year timeframe

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Neighborhood Park

Indian Tom Park

1316 6th Street NE
0.42 acres
Deeded to the City in 1979 from King County

This small park is located on a single lot in the middle of a residential block. A playground was installed in April 2014 made possible by a Dr. Pepper/ Kaboom! Playgound grant. The playground was constructed using volunteer labor at the City's annual Clean Sweep volunteer event.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	
Facility:	
Parking Stalls:	
Trail:	
Benches:	2
Picnic Tables:	1
Barbeque Grill(s)	
Other Notes:	New playground/swing set installed spring 2014, 1 bench is damaged.

Park History:

Named after Indian Tom, Tom Wil-Etch-Tid, a friend of the white settlers who saved the lives of Dr. John King and other pioneer children during the White River massacres during 1855.

Recommended Improvements

- Install a ADA ramp at the play areas
- Landscape improvements
- Install additional picnic tables and benches

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Neighborhood Park

Jornada Park

1433 U Court. NW
1.89 acres
Dedicated in 2004

This small park is located on a single lot in the middle of a residential block. It contains a play structure, climbing wall, picnic tables and a short loop trail.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	½ Basketball Court
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	Small Climbing Wall
Facility:	
Parking Stalls:	
Trail:	Trail – ¼ mile
Benches:	
Picnic Tables:	2
Barbeque Grill(s)	1
Other Notes:	All amenities in decent condition, most of the trail is unpaved, muddy and sloped with no stairs.

Park History:

Named for the neighborhood**,** the park was completed in 2004.

Recommended Improvements

- No recommendations for Jornada Park for the 6 year timeframe

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Neighborhood Park

Kersey A

5480 Charlotte Ave. SE
2.73 acres
Dedicated in 20XX

This park was constructed to meet level of service needs for a neighborhood park within in newly developed Kersey III nieghborhood. A paved walking trail with picnic tables and benches connects the ball field, to the playground and the basketball court. The park is on a short list of parks that need to go through the naming process.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	Informal field with backstop.
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	Basketball Court
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	
Facility:	
Parking Stalls:	
Trail:	Trail – ¼ mile
Benches:	3
Picnic Tables:	3
Barbeque Grill(s)	
Other Notes:	Park is in relatively new, and in good shape.

Park History:

Named for the surrounding neighborhood.

Recommended Improvements

- No recommendations for Kersey A Park for the 6 year timeframe

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Neighborhood Park

Kersey B

1433 U Court. NW
0.79 acres
Dedicated in 2004

This park has similar features and amenities as nearby Kersey A, but on a smaller scale. This park is also on a short list of parks that need to go through the naming process.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	½ Basketball Court
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	Small Climbing Wall
Facility:	
Parking Stalls:	
Trail:	Paved trail
Benches:	3
Picnic Tables:	2
Barbeque Grill(s)	
Other Notes:	Park is in relatively new, and in good shape.

Park History:
Named for the surrounding neighborhood.

Recommended Improvements
- No recommendations for Kersey B Park for the 6 year timeframe

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Neighborhood Park

Lakeland Hills Park
1401 Evergreen Way SE
5.06 acres
Dedicated in 1993

Lakeland Hills Park serves the Lakeland development in south Auburn. This five-acre park is nestled into a wooded hillside, where many native trees were saved and integrated into the design of the park. The park provides active recreation facilities at a neighborhood scale, and also a paved trail around the circumference of the park. Restroom facilities were built in this park and share a common structure with some water utility equipment.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	1
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	1
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	
Facility:	Restroom Building, Picnic Shelter
Parking Stalls:	
Trail:	Trail
Benches:	2
Picnic Tables:	3 + 4 in Picnic Shelter
Barbeque Grill(s)	
Other Notes:	Native Woodland, all amenities in good condition. Playground equipment is older style wood.

Park History:
Named for the home development surrounding it and named by the company who built it.

Recommended Improvements from 2006 plan

- Replace and expand play structure

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Neighborhood Park

Lea Hill Tennis Courts

32121 105th Pl. SE.
1.18 acres

The Lea Hill Tennis Court has a unique location on top of a City of Auburn water reservoir. Originally, two courts were constructed, but one of these is now being used as a basketball court. The remaining tennis court is not currently used for its intended purpose because vandalism to the net. The courts on Lea Hill, surrounded by an adjacent apartment complex. Standing water is evident in several low areas.

Park Features:

- Tennis Courts
- Views of Green River Valley
- ½ court Basketball

Recommended Improvements

- No recommendations for Lea Hill Courts for the 6 year timeframe

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Neighborhood Park

Riversands

5014 Pike Street NE
1.76 acres
Dedicated in 2015

This pocket neighborhood park located is along the Green River near the northern City Limits. Visitors can gain direct access from the park to a bridge across the river that connects to the City of Kent's S. 277th Street Trail (1.1 miles). The future Green River Trail will run along the eastern boundary of the park if the trail is ever extended through Auburn.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	1/2 basketball court
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	
Facility:	
Parking Stalls:	
Trail:	
Benches:	5
Picnic Tables:	2 in Picnic Shelter
Barbeque Grill(s)	
Other Notes:	Adjacent to Stuck River, all amenities in good condition.

Park History:
Named for the home development surrounding it and named by the company who built it. The park was turned over to the City if 2015

Recommended Improvements
Park History:
Named for the home development surrounding it and named by the company who built it.

Neighborhood Park

Rotary Park
2635 Alpine Street SE
3.89 acres
Dedicated in 1966

Rotary Park was developed in 1966 by the Auburn Rotary Club. At first glance the playground is the only apparent facility here. The rolling topography, unusual shape of the site and the location of conifers obscure the presence of the other major recreation facilities, including the basketball court and informal softball field. An additional acre, and a half-court basketball was added to Rotary Park in connection with the development of the Riverwalk neighborhood.

In 2008 Rotary Park received an extreme makeover when an irrigation system was installed, grading was completed, landscape rocks were placed and new benches were installed. The Rotary Club of Auburn contributed to a new playground and helped with the installation of the equipment. The neighbors surrounding the park helped complete the project by planting nearly 300 plants and spreading beauty bark throughout the park.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	1
Basketball Court(s):	½ Basketball court
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	
Facility:	
Parking Stalls:	
Trail:	
Benches:	
Picnic Tables:	2

Barbeque Grill(s)	
Other Notes:	.25 Paved Trail (future). All amenities in good condition, playground missing spring toy.

Park History:

Named for the Rotary Club, who helped to secure funds for its development.

Recommended Improvements

- Construct ADA ramp into the play area
- Landscaping improvements

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Neighborhood Park

Scootie Brown Park

1403 Henry Road NE
1.68 acres
Dedicated in 1973

The park is located at a junction between commercial and residential zones. Bounded on the north by 8th Street N.E., the park has a busy, open feel, with minimal landscaping. The City's youth baseball programs use this park for practice.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	1
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	1
Pickle Ball Court(s):	1
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	Water Fountain, 1 set of Bleachers
Facility:	
Parking Stalls:	31
Trail:	
Benches:	2 in Dugouts
Picnic Tables:	1
Barbeque Grill(s)	
Other Notes:	Surface on courts in good condition.

Park History:

Named for Stanley W. “Scootie” Brown, who was a popular high school baseball player nicknamed for his ability to “scoot” fast and get around the bases. He was a banker in Auburn for 56 years, and a member of the Kiwanis – with 35 years of perfect attendance.

Recommended Improvements

- Install a 6’ tall black vinyl fence w/ pedestrian and vehicular gates
- Landscaping and irrigation improvements

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Neighborhood Park

Shaughnessy Park

3302 21st Street SE
3.46 acres
Dedicated in 1973

Shaughnessy Park is located in an attractive setting of mature Douglas Firs on a quiet residential street. Several recreational courts are located in close proximity to the street. An open play field with a backstop is in a corner of the park and is not readily apparent from other parts of the park and street. The adjacent residential neighbors have erected fences between their backyards and the playing field. Recent park improvements were made possible by a Neighborhood Block Grant in the amount of $50,000

Notable Park Improvements in Recent Years (2011-2015):

- At **Shaughnessy Park**, renovations to the old tennis court included: removal of the asphalt and rock base of the court, removal of the old fence surrounding the tennis court, spreading 300 yards of topsoil and seeding the area to create a pleasant, open, lawn area. All of this work was accomplished with in-house staffing. *(2012)*
- An irrigation system was installed. *(2012)*
- The old dilapidated **playground** at Shaughnessy Park was replaced and a new picnic area was added. (2011)
- The **basketball court** was resurfaced, the court painted and the basketball backboards and hoops were removed, sand blasted and powder coated. (2011)
- The volleyball court was converted to a **pickle ball court**, new asphalt was laid and the court was painted. (2011)
- New **sidewalks** to the basketball court, playground and picnic area were installed.(2011)
- During **Clean Sweep**, volunteers removed the old playground, and cleaned out ivy and other noxious weeds from the hillside and wooded areas. Volunteers also spread beauty bark in landscape beds and repainted the practice wall. A Neighborhood Block Grant in the amount of $50,000, helped fund the park improvements. *(2011)*

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	Playfield with backstop
Basketball Court(s):	1
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	1
Other:	
Facility:	
Parking Stalls:	
Trail:	

Benches:	2
Picnic Tables:	4
Barbeque Grill(s)	
Other Notes:	Everything in almost new condition.

Park History:

Named for former Mayor James N. Shaughnessy who served from 1960 –1964. As a member of a pioneer family and an avid historian, Mayor Shaughnessy was one of the founders of the White River Historical Society.

Recommended Improvements

- Ball field improvements – New backstop
- Landscaping and irrigation improvements

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Neighborhood Park

Terminal Park

1292 C Street SE
1.22 acres
Dedicated in 1913

Terminal Park is a small park along a quiet residential street. The newly renovated playground at the center of the park is the focal point here. The remainder of the park contains a slightly rolling lawn, with mature trees scattered throughout. Improved irrigation has also been added. In 2013 broken patio pavers were replaced with colored concrete in the patio adjacent to the playground.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	1
Basketball Court(s):	
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	
Facility:	
Parking Stalls:	
Trail:	
Benches:	3
Picnic Tables:	3
Barbeque Grill(s)	2
Other Notes:	Playground in good condition, maple tree in NE corner should be removed.

Park History:

In the 1920s was the first park developed in Auburn and named for the terminal end of the railroad, and the neighborhood where the railroads workers lived, Terminal Park.

Recommended Improvements

- Landscape improvements
- Turf improvements

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Neighborhood Park

Village Square

12111 SE 310th Street
1.10 acres
Tranferred in 20XX

This is a small pocket park is located in the middle of an apartment complex. The park has a short loop trail with a small grassy area in the middle. Access to the park can either be gained from the adjacent apartment complex or from SE 310th Street. The park is on a short list of parks that need to go through the naming process.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	1
Basketball Court(s):	
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	
Facility:	
Parking Stalls:	
Trail:	
Benches:	3
Picnic Tables:	3
Barbeque Grill(s)	2
Other Notes:	Playground in good condition, maple tree in NE corner should be removed.

Park History:
This park was transferred from King County in 20XX and named for the surrounded apartment complex.

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Community Parks

Parks providing active and structured recreation opportunities for all ages. They often exceed 10 acres in size and may have sports fields, water playgrounds or bodies of water, garden, nature trails, or similar features as the central focus of the park. Community parks can provide indoor facilities to meet a wide range of recreation interests. They require more support amenities such as parking and restrooms than neighborhood parks.

Community parks serve a much larger area than neighborhood parks and offer more facilities. Where there are no neighborhood parks, the community park serves as the neighborhood park function. The service area covers a one to two mile radius.

Size: 10+ acres

Service Area: 1-2 mi. radius

Typical features:

- Children's play structure
- Picnic facilities
- Sports fields
- Tennis Courts
- Bodies of Water
- Gardens
- Nature Trails
- Parking
- Restrooms

Park	Acres
104th Ave SE (Lower Green River Housing Bend Property)	14.73
Brannan Park	21.68
Fulmer Park	5.04
Game Farm Park	57.20
Game Farm Wilderness	48.50
GSA Park	5.31
Isaac Evans Park	19.87
Jacobsen Tree Farm (und.)	29.30
Lea Hill Park	5.26
Les Gove Park	14.68
Mill Pond Park	4.20
Roegner Park	19.22
Sunset Park	15.15
Veterans Memorial Park	7.67
Total	**267.81 acres**

Map Needs: Map of Community parks with1 mile service radius
Photos: Photos of Community park Features

Community Park

Brannan Park

1019 28th St. NE
21.68 acres
Dedicated in 1973

Brannan Park contains one of Auburn's most heavily used sports complexes. The City sponsors many sports events at Brannan Park; Cascade Middle School users and a variety of organizations – youth soccer leagues, and Little League - also use the playing fields extensively.

Brannan Park is on a flat, open site, with the Green River forming the park's eastern boundary. The remaining sides are bounded by residential housing to the north and west, and Cascade Middle School to the south.

Notable Park Improvements in Recent Years:

- Over 200 volunteers joined forces with Delta Air Lines employees and representatives from KaBoom! to build a new playground at the park. (2013)
- King County completed the Reddington Levee setback project, increasing flood protection and improving fish habit associated with the Green River. In addition an approximate 1-mile paved trail along the top of the levee was connected to the park. (2013)
- New energy efficient Musco lights were installed on Fields #2 and #3; and new fencing, bleachers, soccer goals, and turf surface improvements were made possible through funds donated Auburn Youth Soccer Associated and a King County Youth Sports Facilities Grant (YSFG). (2009)
- Field 4 received new surfacing, fencing, bleachers, and soccer goals with a YSFG from the Washington State Conservation Office (RCO). (2008)
- The irrigation system was completed. (2003)
- A complete loop trail within the park was constructed that has a connection to the levee trail. (2002)
- Lights on Fields #1 and #2 were installed to provide more efficient lighting for the ball fields less intrusive to the neighborhood. (2002)
- The outfield fence for Field #2 was replaced and arborvitae was planted. (2001)
- A skatepark was constructed, and picnic tables and benches were added to the adjoining area. (1999)

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	2
Baseball Field(s):	1
Soccer Field(s):	1
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	1
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	Skate Park

Facility:	Restroom Building, Concession Stand
Parking Stalls:	174
Trail:	Paved Trail - 0.66 mile (connects to Green River Trail)
Benches:	5 + 22 in Dugouts
Picnic Tables:	4
Barbeque Grill(s):	
Other Notes:	

Park History:
Named after the families of brothers William and Joseph Brannan who homesteaded in the White River Valley in the mid-1800s. William Brannan and his wife were killed during the early Indian wars. Joseph married Sarah Henness in 1857. They purchased the Meeker Farm in Kent in 1858, and finally moved to their donation claim near Auburn in 1868.

Recommended Improvements

- Asphalt Pavement Repair & Overlay
- Remove & Replace Concrete Curb
- Demolish Backstops & Dugouts on Field #4
- Field Illumination
- Landscape/Irrigation Improvements

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Community Park

Fulmer Park

1005 5th Street NE
5.04 acres
Dedicated in 1979

Fulmer Park is primarily an active sports facility. In 2015 an undeveloped area on the north side of the park was bladed, all of the blackberry bushes were removed, and a new perimeter fence was installed. New irrigation, perimeter landscaping, and grass seed was added in 2014. New backstops, fencing, dugouts and drinking fountains, as well as scorekeeper tables, were added to the park in 1998.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	2
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	2 Water Fountains
Facility:	Restroom Building
Parking Stalls:	
Trail:	
Benches:	1 + 12 in Dugouts
Picnic Tables:	1
Barbeque Grill(s):	
Other Notes:	Playground is in decent condition, a bit beat up but stable.

Park History:
Named for a former Auburn retailer, Frank Fulmer, who owned an ice cream business in Auburn and was known for giving ice cream to children in town. Gene Colburn was on the Park Board and promoted naming the park for him.

Recommended Improvements

- Replace & Expand Play Structure & Sitework
- West Parking Lot Repair, Overlay & Striping
- Remove & Replace Curb
- Sports Field Illumination Upgrade
- Landscape/Irrigation Improvements

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Community Park

Game Farm Park

3030 R ST SE
57.20 acres Dedicated in 1988

Game Farm Park continues to be one of the largest and most frequented parks in Auburn. The park contains a wide variety of facilities for organized sports activities as well as a distinctive natural setting. The hillside backdrop and the White River along its southern edge create an intimate setting for park for users to enjoy. The park with its many courts, fields and picnic facilities is heavily used. Game Farm Park was dedicated in 1988 and exhibits many successful design features. Designing and building the park in one phase resulted in functional architectural features and site layout. Passive uses such as trails or open grassy slopes are located where the park abuts residences. Good pedestrian access is available to the surrounding neighborhood at several points along the park's perimeter. A trail head off of Forest Ridge Drive SE provides access to a relatively unimproved gravel trail along the river in the eastern portion of the park.

Notable Park Improvements in Recent Years:

- A $20,000 Dr. Pepper/Kaboom! Grant helped to replace and expand the large playground in the eastern portion of the park. Additional work in the vicinity of the playground included a new sitting wall, concrete sidewalk, and new benches were also installed. (2012)
- The patio area between baseball fields #2 and #3, and the patio in front of the baseball concession stand were resurfaced. (2012)
- The basketball courts were surface painted to match the tennis courts and pickle ball courts. (2012)
- The City received a $58,500 KC YSFG to make improvements to the tennis courts at Game Farm Park The tennis court improvements included repairing root damage, repainting playing surface, installing a practice wall, installing a fabric wind screen, and removing trees that were causing damage to the courts. (2011)
- The City received a $225,000 Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant to accommodate lighting improvements. Fourteen light poles and 142 light fixtures were replaced with 6 light poles and 40 energy efficient light fixtures on the turf fields at Game Farm Park. *(2010)*

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	2
Softball Field(s):	3
Baseball Field(s):	1
Soccer Field(s):	2 – synthetic turf
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	1
Pickle Ball Court(s):	2
Tennis Court(s):	4
Other:	
Facility:	Picnic Shelter, Len Chapman Amphitheater, Outdoor Exercise Stations
Parking Stalls:	303
Trail:	Trail
Benches:	15 + 16 in Dugouts

Picnic Tables:	31 Total, 16 in Picnic Shelter
Barbeque Grill(s)	7 Total, 4 in Picnic Shelter
Other Notes:	Sports Complex, Adjacent to Stuck River. Everything is in pretty good condition, except for missing play structure.

Park History:
The park is built on a historic wild game refuge once owned by the King County Game Commission. In 1933, ownership was transferred to the Washington State Department of Game. It was an experimental facility for bamboo partridge, quail, ring-necked pheasants, tinamou and other exotic birds. In 1978 the land transferred ownership to the State Parks and Recreation Commission. The City of Auburn signed a long-term use agreement in 1984 which provided that the City cooperate with the State Parks to develop the 160-acre site as a park.

Recommended Improvements

- Remove & Replace Synthetic Turf on Rectangular Field 1
- Remove & Replace Synthetic Turf on Rectangular Field 2
- Improve Parking Lot Drainage
- Resurface Paved Trails
- Demolish Existing Care Takers Residence

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Community Park

Game Farm Wilderness Park

2407 Stuck River Dr. SE
48.50acres
Dedicated in 1989

Game Farm Wilderness Park emphasizes a connection with the natural environment. It has limited development and has preserved most of the native woodland along the White River. The White River Trail continues along the river on the north side of the park from Kersey Way beyond the east end of the park. The park is designed for both overnight and daytime visitors. The camping area is designed to accommodate recreation vehicles, providing each unit with water and power hook-ups.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	RV Camping Area
Facility:	Restroom Facility, Picnic Shelter, Day Camp Area
Parking Stalls:	40
Trail:	Trail conects to Roegner Park
Benches:	20
Picnic Tables:	34
Barbeque Grill(s)	19 Fire Pits
Other Notes:	

Park History:
This property was built by the state Department of Parks on land that was formerly a game and wildlife area. This area was part of the Washington State Department of Game property across the White River, which is now Game Farm Park.

Recommended Improvements

- Landscape Improvements
- Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
- Photos of Park Features

Community Park

GSA Park

413 15th St. SW
5.31 acres
Dedicated in 1966

The land for GSA Park was donated to the City by the U.S. General Services Administration. Its location in a heavily trafficked industrial zone has resulted in an atypical park setting. Currently the park has two youth softball/baseball fields, a parks maintenance building, and dugouts. New dugout covers were recently added, made possible by donations from Auburn Little League. A greenhouse is located on the property near the maintenance that is used by the City's horticulturist to propagate new plants. The completion of the two fields was completed in 2003, including drinking fountains and an asphalt trail to the ball fields. The park is in need of a play structure and a restroom facility.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	2
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	4 Bleachers
Facility:	Greenhouse, Park Maintenance Shops
Parking Stalls:	
Trail:	
Benches:	8 in Dugouts
Picnic Tables:	2
Barbeque Grill(s)	
Other Notes:	12 picnic tables and one set of bleachers are stored here during winter months.

Park History:
Named for the General Services Administration, which is located south of the park. The property was granted by this group.

Recommended Improvements

- Install A Concession Pad For Mobile Concession Stand
- New Restroom Facilities
- Improve Open Playfield Area In The Northern Portion Of The Park

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Community Park

Isaac Evans Park

29827 Green River Road SE
19.87 acres
Dedicated in 1989

Isaac Evans Park is a riverfront park providing valuable passive recreation opportunities for the citizens of Auburn. The park's connection to Dykstra Park via the suspension bridge increases its accessibility to local residents and is an appealing feature for visitors. The pedestrian bridge may also accommodate future trail connections between the eastern and western sides of the river. A internal paved trail runs around the circumference of the park. The forested riparian area along the Green River remains in a natural condition with recent restoration plantings added to accommodate the Reddington Levee Setback project located across the river from the park. Scattered throughout the grassy space on the inside of the trail are clusters of picnic tables, a picnic shelter, restroom facilities, and playground equipment.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	1
Basketball Court(s):	
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	
Facility:	Picnic Shelter, Restroom Building
Parking Stalls:	57
Trail:	Trail connects to Dykstra Park
Benches:	5
Picnic Tables:	21 Total, 4 in Picnic Shelter
Barbeque Grill(s)	5
Other Notes:	Access to Green River. Playground is old wood style but in decent condition.

Park History:

Dedicated in 1989, and named for an early pioneer, who farmed along the Green River

Recommended Improvements

- Parking Lot Improvements
- Replace Play Structure
- Repair Paved Trail
- Landscape And Irrigation Improvements

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Community Park

Jacobsen Tree Farm Park (undeveloped)

29387 132nd Ave. SE
29.30 acres
Transferred in 2003

The Jacobsen Tree Farm property is an undeveloped park located in the Lea Hill area of Auburn. The City went through a master planning process for the future park, which was completed in 2010. Future elements of the park include soccer fields, baseball fields, play grounds, and passive recreational opportunities. The park is adjacent to Arthur Jacobsen Elementary and Auburn Mountainview High School, and has magnificent views of Mount Rainier. A bond or levy will be needed in order to develop this large community park property.

Park History

This undeveloped park property was transferred from King County to the City of Auburn in 2003, and the area was annexed into the City of Auburn in 2007. Historically the site was a tree farm that was owned and operated by the Jacobsen family where they grew a variety of evergreen and birch trees.

Recommended Improvements

- Explore funding options to develop the park

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Community Park

Lea Hill Park

31693 124th Ave. SE
5.26 acres
Dedicated in 2013

Lea Hill Park is a community park that serves the Lea Hill neighborhood and is located adjacent to the Green River Community College Campus. Park amenities include a skate park, pervious walking pathways, a rentable picnic shelter, an amphitheater, baseball field, free game synthetic sport area, half basketball court, and a play area featuring a tractor and climbing toys. An ADA accessible restroom facility with two unisex bathrooms and drinking fountains was completed in the spring 2015.

A $60,000 KC YSFG helped fund the synthetic sport area and a $20,000 KaBOOM! Dr Pepper Snapple Group Construction Grant helped fund a portion of the playground equipment.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	1
Soccer Field(s):	1 small-scale soccer and multipurpose synthetic turf field
Open Play Field(s):	yes
Basketball Court(s):	½ basketball court
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	1
Other:	Skate spot
Facility:	Picnic Shelter, Amphitheater area
Parking Stalls:	
Trail:	
Benches:	4 + 7 Seats in Playground
Picnic Tables:	8
Barbeque Grill(s)	2
Other Notes:	Public Art – Strawberry Calf by Michael McLaughlin

Park History:
The park was previously located near the corner of SE 320th Street and 124th Ave SE, but only contained a full sized baseball diamond and a softball field. The old location was the home field for the Green River Community College baseball and softball teams, and was also used by Auburn Little League. The property where the park is today was acquired as part of a land exchange with Green River Community College that occurred in 2012. The current park is located just north of the original park property.

Recommended Improvements

- Landscaping Improvements
- Resurface Synthetic Turf On Kompan Free Game Court

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Community Park

Les Gove Park/Les Gove Community Campus

910 9th St. SE
14.68 acres
Dedicated in 1966

Les Gove Park is a recreational and educational facility serving the entire community. The Library, Parks and Recreation Administration Building, Community Center, Teen Center, Senior Center, the White River Valley Museum, and a variety of recreational features make Les Gove a very popular destination. A Park Master plan was completed in 2015 in order to help define park elements, and create a roadmap for near term and long range planning concepts for the entire campus. A major outcome of the Master Plan was to establish the Auburn Community Campus that features Les Gove Park.

The park has residential development on roughly three sides, and is bound by 12th Street SE to the south and Auburn Way South to the west. Existing entrances to the park are not ideal, as they pass through residential or commercial settings, and can be unclear to a first time visitor to the park.

Approximately 3/4 of Les Gove Park is developed with a youth softball field, patios, a splashpad, the Discovery Playground, and a concrete pad used for kids concerts in the summer. The remaining portions of the park are comprised of grassy open areas used during special events in the park.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	2
Softball Field(s):	1
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	yes
Basketball Court(s):	
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	Spray Park; Bocce Courts, Outdoor Exercise Stations
Facility:	Picnic Shelter, Restroom Building
Parking Stalls:	0
Trail:	½ mile looped trail
Benches:	23 + 2 in Dugouts
Picnic Tables:	19
Barbeque Grill(s)	1
Other Notes:	Includes Gymnasium, PRAB Admin Building, Senior Center, White River Valley Museum, Auburn Library and Les Gove Building, (accessible) Discovery Playground, Rotary Spray Park, Views of Mt. Rainier. 10 benches are located in the bocce court, 25 seats at spray pool.

Park History:
Named for former Mayor Leslie J. Gove, who served from 1936 – 1946 and again in 1955 for only two months. Gove was mayor during the time the park property was converted from undeveloped land to a housing development for war workers. When the property was approved for the development of a fifteen acre park in 1960, Councilman Fred Towner was instrumental in getting the park named for Mayor Gove. Mayor Gove's family members were early pioneers in the area, who moved here in 1875. They farmed north of Auburn and put in the first water system in the area, giving them running water from a source on the West Hill to their back porch.

Future Community Center
The construction of a 21,000+ square foot Community Center and Teen Youth Center began in August 2015, and is expected to be completed in June 2016. The multi-use and multi-generational building will be used for educational, cultural, social activities, and will house Park Administration staff. Emphasis for the community center will be made on creating spaces that will attract teens and encourage cross-generational interactions with the existing neighboring teen center. The community and teen center will be created by renovating the existing Parks and Recreation Building (approximately 7,300 sq. ft.) and adding approximately 13,700 sq. ft. of new building space.

Gymnasium
The 9,859 sq. ft. gymnasium was opened in October 2011 at the Auburn Community Campus. Participants can drop-in to a variety of programs, including open gym basketball, volleyball, pickleball and futsal (indoor soccer); a youth after-school program, an indoor playground designed for ages 5 and under, family nights, and rock climbing instruction. Organized programs include volleyball and basketball leagues, specialized recreation leagues, preschool sport classes, and rock climbing classes. Additionally, birthday party packages are offered using the gymnasium as an activity center complete with a party host, pizza or a birthday cake, and treat bags for birthday party guests. The facility is also available for rentals and other special events.

Senior Center
The Senior Center is a 12,000 square foot, one story, brick structure, constructed and completed in 2002. The structure features a large room dining/meeting area which will hold 200 people, a commercial kitchen, meeting rooms, a pool hall, computer lab, and a large reception/gathering area.

Library
The City of Auburn and the King County Library system entered into an agreement where a new library building was constructed and completed within the Community Campus in 2012, owned by the City, but a branch of the King County Library system. The library is at the southwest corner of the park, with access gained from Auburn Way South.

Museum
The White River Valley Museum, cooperatively managed by the City of Auburn and the White River Valley Historical Society, is located behind the Library in Auburn Community Campus. It is also a one story building. Inside is a reconstruction of a log cabin, the reproduction of Auburn's Main Street at the turn of the century, a caboose representative of the railroad history of Auburn, and a representative

display of the Native Americans and other early residents of the area. Additionally, the museum has revolving exhibits on a variety of historical subjects and a unique gift shop. Outdoor features include antique farm machinery displayed in an enclosed area. The farm machinery will likely be relocated to the Olson Canyon site in the future.

Recreational Area

The outdoor recreational component of Les Gove Park is found primarily in the south 2/3 of the park. A half-mile paved trail encircles an attractive bermed and treed area including 100 flowering cherry trees given by the Japanese Sister City Lions Club of Kasuga-Cho in 1984. Other recreational features include a softball field, informal play fields, splash pad and, and bocce courts. The water playground located in Les Gove Park is one of the city's favorite features for young children. Currently, a single playground site serves the park.

In June 2014 the Auburn community celebrated the opening of the 32,000 sq. ft. Discovery Playground. This unique playground features accessible surfacing; play opportunities that support all levels of development; elevated sand tables, water, and auditory elements; a cozy spot to gather; areas to swing, spin, balance, roll and play. The rocks at the highest level near the hill slides represent Mt. Rainier and two textured walking paths characterize the White and Green Rivers. The amazing support and community involvement in this project is proof once again that Auburn is a City with incredible heart. A community fundraising team was formed to raise $300,000 for the project and a community design team of agency professional, occupational therapy professionals and a youth representative helped to design the playground. Donations were received by 71 separate funding sources, including individuals, corporations and businesses, granting agencies, foundations, service clubs, children and service providers.

Recommended Improvements

- Multi-Purpose Building Renovations
- Lighted Crescent Concrete Walk From South Parking Lot to Community Center
- H Street Extension
- Roundhouse Pavilion Near The White River Valley Museum
- South Parking Lot Overlay
- Site Furnishings
- Deals Way Demolition
- New Restroom
- Paved Trail Overlay
- Construct New Section of Paved Trail in the Southern Portion of the Park
- Landscaping and Irrigation Improvements

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Community Park

Mill Pond Park

4582 Mill Pond Dr. SE
4.20 acres
Dedicated in 1997

Mill Pond is unique in several ways. The park is a joint project between the Parks and Public Works Departments, the Auburn School District, and the developer of Lakeland Hills. All of these groups came together to create a park with a dual purpose: to provide a recreational experience in a natural setting, and to provide stormwater detention and filtering for a 400 acre area. The site includes a permanent pond, a grass-lined bio-swale that becomes a temporary pond during storms, a 1/4 mile paved trail around the circumference of the ponds, and a fishing dock. Fishing in the pond is limited to children under 15.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	Fishing Pond
Facility:	
Parking Stalls:	0
Trail:	Trail
Benches:	2
Picnic Tables:	3
Barbeque Grill(s)	
Other Notes:	Combined stormwater and park facility

Park History:

The park was named after Mill Creek, which runs through it. This joint project between the Storm Water Division and Parks and Recreation, has a three-story- deep water retention vault under the tennis courts.

Recommended Improvements

- No improvements are recommended for the 6 year timeframe

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Community Park

Roegner Park

601 Oravetz Road SE
19.22 acres
Dedicated in 1994

This community park is located along the banks of the White River, adjacent to Auburn Riverside High School. A trail system includes both hard and soft-surfaced sections that meet the needs of many different users, including equestrians from the nearby Hidden Valley neighborhood. Trail construction in 1997 from the east side of Roegner Park to Kersey Way and continuing east along the river to Game Farm Wilderness Park and beyond. An approximate ½- acre off-leash fenced dog park is located near the trail, and can be easily accessed from the parking area off of Oravitz Road. Commissioned artwork for the park includes a uniquely designed bench with a salmon motif, placed to allow views of the river.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	Yes
Basketball Court(s):	
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	
Facility:	Picnic Shelter, Restroom Facility
Parking Stalls:	40
Trail:	Trail
Benches:	16
Picnic Tables:	29, 6 in Picnic Shelter
Barbeque Grill(s)	4
Other Notes:	Public Art. Swing set is in good condition. Playground equipment has several rotting boards which need replacing. Several picnic tables and benches have rotting, broken or missing boards needing replacement.

Park History:

Named for former Councilman and Mayor Bob Roegner (1982 –1993)

Recommended Improvements

- Replace Play Structure
- Drainage Improvements
- Landscaping and Irrigation Improvements

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Community Park

Sunset Park

1420 69th St. SE
15.15acres
Dedicated in 2003

Sunset Park was developed by the developer in Lakeland Hills. It is unique in several ways. The community park serves the Lakeland Hills neighborhood but also the community. The site includes a picnic shelter, two youth baseball/softball fields, trails, basketball court and skatepark. Fundraising and planning efforts began in early 2015 for a splashpad with a targeted completion date tentatively set for summer 2016.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	2 (youth baseball/softball)
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	1
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	Skate Park
Facility:	Restroom Facility, Picnic Shelter
Parking Stalls:	154
Trail:	Trail (s?)
Benches:	4 + 12 inside Dugouts
Picnic Tables:	16, inside Picnic Shelter
Barbeque Grill(s)	2
Other Notes:	All structures are in good condition.

Park History:

This park was designed and developed by the developers of Lakeland Hills in conjunction with the City of Auburn. The name was selected by a citizen's group, who decided to name it for the wonderful views of the sunset from the park.

Needs Assessment from 2006 plan

The park was completed in 2003 and is in good condition, requiring regular ongoing maintenance.

Recommended Improvements

- Splash Pad
- Landscaping and Irrigation Improvements

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Community Park

Veterans Memorial Park

405 E St. NE
7.67 acres
Dedicated in 1926

Veteran's Memorial Park, formerly City Park, is a popular community park located close to downtown Auburn and adjacent to Auburn High School's Memorial Stadium. The park is distinctive for its Veterans Memorial structure, shady woods and underlying expanse of green lawn. The Veterans Memorial structure was funded with donations and fund-raising events by local veterans groups. Its design and construction were accomplished with use of volunteer labor.

Park Features:

Playgrounds:	1
Softball Field(s):	
Baseball Field(s):	
Soccer Field(s):	
Open Play Field(s):	
Basketball Court(s):	½ basketball Court
Pickle Ball Court(s):	
Tennis Court(s):	
Other:	Backyard Idea Garden
Facility:	William C. Warren Building (capacity: 74)
Parking Stalls:	40
Trail:	
Benches:	8
Picnic Tables:	10
Barbeque Grill(s)	2
Other Notes:	Six benches are concrete, two are in Backyard Idea Garden. Spray pool has been removed. Playground is in good condition.

Park History:
Formerly named City Park, the park was dedicated and opened in 1926, and was "touted as the largest, most up-to-date and complete (park) in all the surrounding country". Money for the park came from a 1924 bond issue and the property was purchased from the Faucett family. Renamed in 2000 to honor Auburn Veterans groups who built the Veterans Memorial in the park.

Recommended Improvements

- Selective Tree Removal
- Resurface Basketball Court
- Landscaping and Irrigation Improvements

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Community Park

104th Ave SE (undeveloped)

31495 104th Ave. SE
14.73 acres
Transferred in 2006

This undeveloped riverside property is comprised of two parcels along the Green River. A nice sandy beach along the Green River is popular for swimmers in the summer, and fishermen in the fall and winter months. Nearly two-thirds of the park is located within the 100 floodplain so given the location of the park along the river and regulatory constraints, the park will likely be designed as a passive use nature park.

Park History:
The 104th Ave property was transferred to the City through acquisitions from Washington State Parks through a grant from the Recreation and Conservation office, and the other from King County.

Recommended Improvements

- Develop Master Plan

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail
Photos of Park Features

Open Space

Open space areas are land that is largely undeveloped, and that has been left in a natural or natural appearing condition. Other areas in the inventory are included with their respective park.

Size: varies
Service Area: Not applicable
Typical features:

- Nature Areas
- Wildlife Area
- Specific Park left in natural condition for future development
- Wetland area

Table 5-4: Existing Open Space Inventory:

Open Space	Acres
Auburn Environmental	190.91
Clark Property	26.68
Game Farm Open Space	26.00
Golf Course	40.98
Lakeland Nature Area	46.07
Mary Olson Farm	47.00
West Auburn Lake	9.25
Total	**386.89 acres**

Map Needs: Map of Open Space areas
Photos: Photos of volunteer events

Auburn Environmental – For the purpose of this plan the Auburn Environmental Park (AEP) has been divided up into open space and special use areas. The open space area is comprised a large undeveloped Category II wetland area bisected by SR 167, while the special use area is comprised of the parcels of land where the boardwalk and bird tower are located. On the east side of SR 167 there are two large wetland mitigation areas along Clay Street NW. One of the mitigation, known as Thermod has a large pond, and was installed to compensate for impacts associated with the Emerald Downs Race Track Facility. The other large mitigation area was installed to accommodate the City's B Street Corridor project. The Interurban trail runs up the east side of much of the AEP. On the west side of SR 167 Mill Creek and an associated wetland flows north across the property. The west side of SR 167 is the site of a large future stream relocation known as the Wetland 5K project where Mill Creek will be relocated back to its relic channel. Construction of the Wetland 5K project is expected to be completed in fall 2015.

Clark Property Forested open space area along the White River Trail, just west of R Street. The property is located on both sides of Oravitz Road. Bowman Creek crosses this property along the toe of the slope below Oravetz Road before flowing into the White River

Game Farm Open Space - Undeveloped forested area located on a plateau in the northeast portion of Game Farm Park. This area overlooks the White River to the east and is bordered by the a residential development to the north. A trailhead is located off of Forest Ridge Drive SE in the residential development that provides access to a trail system through the forested area. The discrete trailhead is located between two homes and is fairly difficult to find if you don't know that it is there. This area has been a popular spot for transient camps, which has resulted in limited use of the area by park users.

Golf Course Open Space – Mostly forested area located on a steep west facing slope along the eastern edge of the golf course. A power line easement runs east west across the northern portion of this area.

Lakeland Nature Area Assemblage of parcels located west of Fire Station 33 in the Lea Hill area of the City. The property contains forested wetland areas, but the extent of these areas is currently unknown. This park property will likely be a passive use park with a trail system, but a master plan is needed in order establish near term long term plans for the site.

Mary Olson Farm Open Space – Forested area on a west facing slope in the eastern portion of the Mary Olson Farm Property. These areas contain very large mature trees that overlook the farm. Olson Creek flows through a steep ravine from the east before flowing across the property and into the Green River. Olson Creek supports five different species of salmon, as well as steelhead trout and bull trout. Three of the fish species supported by Olson Creek are protected under the Endangered Species Act.

West Auburn Lake – This property is located at the terminus of S. 320th Street in the West Hill area of Auburn. Access to the site can gained from the west via S 320th Street or from the east via W Street NW. The site contains an approximate 2-acre lake, with approximately 7 acres of mature forested upland area. A Master Plan was developed for the park in 2013. Future site improvements identified in the Master Plan include a trail around the perimeter of the lake, a parking area at the end of S. 320th Street, viewpoints with benches, invasive species control, and the installation of native plantings.

Special Use Areas

Special use areas are miscellaneous public recreation areas or land occupied by a specialized facility. Some of the uses that fall into this classification include small landscaped areas, community gardens, streetscapes, environmentally sensitive areas, viewpoints, historic sites, and other specialized areas.

Size: Generally very small, "leftover" spaces
Service Area: Not applicable
Typical features:

- Landscaped Areas
- Community Gardens
- Viewpoints
- Historic Sites
- Nature Areas
- Traffic Islands
- Specific Park or Recreation Areas
- Environmental Park

Existing Special Use Areas Inventory:

Special Use Areas	Acres
B Street Plaza	0.10
Bicentennial Park	1.07
Centennial Viewpoint Park	0.70
City Hall Plaza	1.10
Clark Plaza	0.25
Community Garden A	1.04
Community Garden B	0.39
Environmental Park	16.84
Fenster Nature Park	12.58
Fly-in Lion	0.02
Golf Course	139.71
Mary Olson Farm	20.0
Mountain View Cemetery	46.57
Pioneer Cemetery	0.77
Plaza Park	0.02
Slaughter Memorial	0.02
TOTAL	**254.77 acres**

B Street Plaza - a small pocket park in downtown Auburn featuring artwork

Bicentennial Park - Green open space park at Auburn Way and Hwy 18

Clark Plaza - small pocket park at the corner of Auburn Way North and 15th Street NE.

Morningcrest - a landscape area at 58th & 24th NW

Slaughter Memorial - small pocket park at Auburn Way North with the memorial commemorating the battle of Slaughter

Fly-in Lion - Small pocket park located at the south end of Scobee Field (Auburn airport) with benches to watch the Airplanes take off and land. The park is located on King County transit property at the northeast corner of a park and ride.

Special Use Area

Centennial Viewpoint Park

402 Mountain View Dr.
0.7 acres
Dedicated in 1991

Centennial Viewpoint Park was created in 1991, during Auburn's Centennial year. As its name implies, it is blessed with tremendous views of the Green River Valley, the Cascade Range, and Mount Rainier beyond. The park is tucked into a small spot along Mountain View Drive, across the road from Mountain View Cemetery. This small park functions primarily as a scenic overlook. A bronze sculpture of a deer standing on a log, overlooking the valley, was commissioned by the Auburn Arts Commission for the site.

Park Features:

- Artwork
- Picnic tables
- Views of Mt. Rainier

Park History: Was developed by the Auburn Rotary Club during Auburn's centennial year celebration.

Special Use Area

Environmental Park

413 Western Avenue NW
16.84 acres plus
190.91 acres of open space
Designated in 2004

The Auburn Environmental Park (AEP) has been divided into open space areas and special use areas. The special use area of the AEP is located in the southern portion of the park. Here visitors will find a birding tower and an elevated boardwalk through a large wetland area. The boardwalk extends north from West Main Street to the birding tower, which located off of Western Ave NW. An information kiosk, picnic tables and a parking area are also located off of Western Ave. NW.

Park Features:

- Wetland Mitigation Areas
- Bird tower
- 1,200 foot elevated boardwalk with interpretive signs
- Picnic tables

Park History:

In 2004 City Council passed a resolution expressing interest in the Environmental Park Project. The formation of the AEP was made possible through a number of land acquisitions between 1996 and 2014, which resulted in a permanently protected area 207 acres in size.

Recommended Improvements

- Trail Connection Between Boardwalk and Interurban Trail
- Construct Boardwalk in Northern Portion of Park
- Routine Maintenance and Inspections to Boardwalk Structure

Special Use Area

Fenster Nature Park

2033 4th Street SE
12.58 acres
Acquired in 1996

Fenster Nature Park is located along the Green River where the river flows into the City limits. Two phases of buried revetments have been constructed on the property, Fenster I was completed in 2008 and Fenster II was completed in 2014. Upon completion of these revetment project the areas were planted with native vegetation.

A sandy beach located along the Green River is a popular spot for swimmers and tubers. The beach is actually located upstream of Fenster Nature park on property owned by King County, but visitors must cross through the park in order to gain access to this area. Parks staff is currently working with a consultant to a develop a design for a river access for emergency responders, drift boaters, rafters, and tubers.

Park Features:

- **Swimming and tubing access to the Green River**
- **Access to a trail system located upstream on King County property**
- **Public fishing access**

Park History: The northern portion of the property was acquired through a series of land acquisitions that occurred between 1994 and 2014. The southern portion of the park was purchased in 2006 from the Fenster Family, who owned and operated a farm along the river.

Special Use Area

Auburn Golf Course

29630 Green River Rd SE
139.71 acres plus
Open Space of 40.98 acres

A full-service 18-hole facility, the fair but challenging par 71 course is just over 6,450 yards and hosts over 50,000 rounds of golf each year. Services include a pro shop, equipment and power cart rentals, professional instruction and lessons, tournaments and leagues, and youth activities. The majority of the course is in the valley, with four holes on the hillside overlooking the valley.

The Auburn Golf Course offers an assortment of top notch facilities. Our Pro Shop has much of the newest gear at great prices. If you are hungry after your round of golf, be sure to stop in for a bite at our new Bogeys restaurant

Park Features:

- 18 hole golf course
- Clubhouse
- Putting Green
- Views of Green River and Mt. Rainier

Park History: The City purchased the Green River Golf Course in the 1960's. It was a 9-hole course on the north end of the current site, built in the late 1940s. After the city took over, it was developed from 9-hole to 18-hole course.

Recommended Improvements

- **Working with Golf Course Superintendent to determine recommended improvements**

- Special Use Area

Mary Olson Farm

28728 Green River Rd NE
20 acres plus
47 acres of Open Space land
Purchased in 1993

The City applied for and received King County Conservation Futures funding to purchase the historic Mary Olson Farm in 1993. The funding stipulates that the Farm can be developed for passive recreation and open space use only. The 67-acre Farm is on the National Register of Historic Places, and is a King County Landmark property. The private canyon in the center of the farm includes a farmhouse, large barn, a weaving house, and several other out buildings surrounded by forested hillsides and two meadows. The Mary Olson Farm is the most intact 1880s family farm in King County. The buildings, and to some extent the landscape have required extensive restoration. To that end the buildings have been leased to the White River Valley Historical Society so that they can be economically and quickly restored using grant funds.

The Farm includes many important historic features: a wagon road; seven historic buildings, an heirloom orchard; four runs of salmon in Olson Creek; two meadows; all surrounded by forested hillsides. The City intends to continue restoration efforts on the Farm and its environment to use as a living history museum attracting school groups and members of the general public. The wagon road will be able to connect area trails and bicycle routes in the area. In 2000 an award winning Master Plan was developed for the Farm, and in 2004 an Operations Plan was developed, creating a year by year plan leading to full program offerings and public access in 2014.

Park Features:

- Historic Farmstead
- Meadows
- Bluff and Creek

Park History:
Named after the matriarch of the early settler family who purchased the land in 1879—Mary Olson.

2015 Needs Assessment

Since 2014 the Farm has been fully restored and has been undergoing specialized maintenance care. That work must be ongoing and constitutes an annual investment. Future projects include recreation of the historic footbridge over Olson Stream, reclaiming land from blackberries and other invasive species and returning that land to native growth and producing hay fields. Future improvements will include the development of trails; acquisition of uphill canyon land as a conservation easement; development of an interpretive site dealing with Native American fishing and gathering; replacement of the caretaker's mobile home; installation of interpretive artwork to enhance the walking experience; and development of additional programs that share this remarkable site with a boarder audience.

Map Needs: Map of Park – Aerial/Detail

Photos of Park Features

Special Use Area

Mountain View Cemetery

2020 Mountain View Dr.
60.00 acres

Mountain View Cemetery is nestled on 60 acres of property overlooking the Mt. Rainier and the Green River Valley. Mountain View offers an urn garden, adult graves, columbarium niche walls, and a special section for veterans and their spouses. The Cemetery was established in 1890 when 40 acres of land were purchased. In 1945, a group of local businessmen formed the Thousand and One Club to transfer the cemetery to the City of Auburn. In 1947, the cemetery was endowed, ensuring that maintenance of the grounds would be continued into the future.

Park Features:

- Children's Place and Veterans Section
- Urn garden
- Niche walls
- Mausoleum
- Views of Green River Valley and Mt. Rainier

Park History:

Mountain View was established in 1890, a year before the town of Slaughter (now Auburn) was incorporated. This is the resting place of some of the early pioneers who settled in Washington Territory.

Recommended Improvements

- Working Cemetery Manager to determine recommended improvements

Special Use Area

Pioneer Cemetery

8th & Auburn Way N.
0.77 acres

Pioneer Cemetery, located at 8th N.E. and Auburn Way North, near Fred Meyer. The land was donated in 1878 to the town of Slaughter, Washington Territory, for a cemetery. It was only active for 20 years due to spring flooding. In 1917, land on the east edge was given to the Buddhist Church at Christopher for use by the Japanese community. Burials at Pioneer Cemetery are rare, as only cremated remains of descendants who were originally interred there are eligible. The grounds at this historical site are under the care of the Cemetery Division of the Parks Department.

Park Features:

- Ornamental Iron Artwork

Park History:
Donated to city in 1878.

Schools and Other Public Lands

People don't use only parks for their recreation. Other public lands and private facilities must be considered in evaluating the sufficiency of our public park system. In Auburn, schools are one of the largest contributors to recreation space other than the City parks.

Schools

School grounds are natural gathering places for neighborhoods—there is usually one within walking distance of every home in the city. In addition, school grounds have features, which, at a minimum, include sports fields, grassy fields for open play, and sometimes play equipment and basketball courts.

School facilities vary in their accessibility and availability. During the school year these are in use by the school throughout the day and often after school hours. This limits their use by individuals or non-school leagues. Also, some sports fields are too small or not in prime condition considered necessary for league play. For these reasons school facilities are considered to be valuable components in the community's total recreational resources, but cannot replace a strong public park system.

Map shows the location of all schools within the study area. Table 5-6 summarizes the facilities found at Auburn School District properties. Note: the Auburn School District extends beyond the Auburn City Limits.

Comment [jwk1]: There is no map of schools in Auburn.

Other Public Lands

Several properties are used informally for recreation purposes are owned by public entities. The major properties are identified below:

Table 5-6 UPDATE: Auburn School Facilities

School	Facilities (do we need to add playgrounds to this list) – list needs to be updated
Elementary Schools	
Alpac	2 youth baseball/softball fields
Chinook	4 youth baseball/softball fields
Evergreen Heights	2 youth baseball/softball fields
Gildo Rey	2 youth baseball/softball fields
Ilalko	2 youth baseball/softball fields
Lakeview	3 youth baseball/softball fields
Lea Hill	2 youth baseball/softball fields
Dick Scobee	2 youth baseball/softball fields
Pioneer	3 youth baseball/softball fields
Terminal Park	2 youth baseball/softball fields
Washington	2 youth baseball/softball fields
Middle Schools	
Cascade	1 Football Field with Track, Gymnasium with 1 basketball court, Annex 2 Baseball/Softball Fields, 90' & 65' fields

Mt. Baker	1 Football Field with Track, 2 Gymnasium 3 Baseball Fields, 90' & 65' fields 3 Softball Fields
Olympic	1 Football Field, Track, Gymnasium with 1 basketball court 2 Baseball/Softball Fields, 90' & 65' fields
Rainier	1 Football Field, Track Gymnasium with 2 basketball court 2 Baseball/Softball Fields, 90' & 65' fields
Senior High Schools	
Auburn Riverside High	1 Football Field synthetic turf with Track (Lighted), 8 Tennis Courts 5 Gymnasiums 1 Basebal Field, 90' infield, 3 softball fields
Auburn Senior High	1 Football Field synthetic turf with Track (Lighted), 8 Lighted Tennis Courts Gymnasium with 2 basketball court 1 Baseball Field, 90' infield
Auburn Mountain View High	1 Football Field with Track, 6 Gymnasiums, 8 Tennis Courts 2 Baseball Fields, 90' & 65' fields, 2 Softball Fields
West Auburn High	1 Baseball/Softball Field, 65' infield 1 Gymnasium

Auburn Water Utility

The watershed areas owned by the Auburn Water Utility. These have restricted access in order to maintain water quality. Coal Creek Spring Watershed in south Auburn is the major source of the city's water supply. The West Hill Watershed is considered a secondary water source; its location next to an elementary school make it a popular spot for neighborhood walks. Public use of these areas is presently discouraged by the Water Utility.

King County Parks

King County Parks owns several developed and undeveloped properties in close proximity to the planning area. While existing Auburn parks are more convenient to Auburn residents than most King County properties, recreation users are not restricted by civic boundaries, therefore some of these parks can be expected to serve Auburn residents.

The Green River Trail is a King County regional trail project that currently winds more than 19 miles from Cecil Moses Park near Seattle's south boundary to North Green River Park in south Kent near Auburn. The section of the Green River Trail that extends south from the City of Kent has stalled out in recent years due to private property issues, but there is still hope that one day it will extend through Auburn. A section of the trail was constructed in 2014 as a part of the Reddington Levee project near Brannan Park, which could easily be extended north to S. 277th Street. The section of the Green River trail south of Brannan Park presents many private property challenges, and may have to follow surface streets in order to make it to Fenster Nature Park and beyond.

State of Washington

The State of Washington owns an easement along the west side of the Green River in certain locations through the city. Much of the easement runs directly behind residences where access is allowed for fishing only. The Washington Department of Natural Resources also owns a quarter section of land in southeast Auburn. The land is not used for recreation at this time.

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Chapter 6: Recreation and Cultural Programs

Chapter 6
Recreation and Cultural Programs

Auburn—an Active Community

The City of Auburn Parks, Arts & Recreation Department provides opportunities for the public to participate in diverse recreational programs and activities designed to meet the needs of the community. These programs include preschool, youth, teen, and adult leisure programs; youth, teen, and adult athletics; fitness and wellness programs; programs designed to provide social and recreational opportunities to senior citizens and those with special needs, as well as a host of special events and cultural activities suitable for the entire family and community at large.

The City of Auburn Parks, Arts & Recreation Department has an active series of recreation and cultural programs. Survey results show over 75% of the city's population participate in at least one of these programs with over 30% participating on at least a monthly basis.

Analysis of recreation programs repeatedly revealed the need for indoor spaces for many types of athletic, cultural and recreational activities. Current programming is conducted at the Parks, Arts and Recreation Administration Building, Senior Center, City Hall, the multi-purpose building at the Auburn Community Campus, the William C. Warren Building at Veterans Memorial Park, and various school district facilities.

The addition of a gymnasium in 2011 has allowed for increased athletic programming opportunities. A new community center and teen center are slated to open in 2016; adding to the inventory of spaces available for programming a robust schedule of activities and programs for the community.

A Variety of Departmental Programs

Programs within the Parks, Arts & Recreation Department are divided into five major activity areas:

- Athletic Programs
- Leisure and Education Programs
- Health and Wellness Programs
- Heritage and Preservation Programs
- Cultural Programs: Arts and Events

City residents are offered a broad selection of leisure time activities contributing to social interaction, physical recreation and health, and cultural and artistic enrichment. The components of each program area and the future needs are described individually in this chapter. Some general conclusions and recommendations are also made about all programs offered by the City. This overview guides the City's direction to maintain the high quality of its recreation programs.

According to the 2015 survey, the top programs and activities that Auburn residents have a combined high and moderate level of participate in (regardless of the location) are as follows (Question #10):

- Running or walking – 88.74%
- Visiting nature/wildlife areas – 77.56%
- Attending community special events – 59..58%
- Bicycling – 55.07%
- Attending live theater/concert performances – 54.73%
- Nature/Environmental education – 46.69%
- Using exercise equipment – 45.68%
- Recreation swimming – 44.86%
- Adult fitness/health/wellness classes – 40.54%

The same survey asked respondents what recreation programs should be offered in Auburn (either by the City or by others) that members of their household would utilize. Their combined highest and moderate likelihood of use was as follows (Question #11):

- Festivals or events – 77.69%
- Fitness/health/wellness programs – 64.59%
- Volunteer opportunities – 57.08%
- Performing arts (dance, music, theater, etc) – 51.87%
- Outdoor sports – 51.31%
- Nature and environmental education – 51.09%
- Enrichment and self-help classes – 49.80%
- Visual arts – 43.26%
- Indoor sports – 41.60%

The survey also asked respondents what recreation programs by age groups should be offered in Auburn (by the City or by others) that members of their household would utilize. Their combined highest and moderate likelihood of use was as follows (Question #12):

- Adults – 68.03%
- Teens (middle & high school) – 65.77%
- Elementary school youth – 41.29%
- Seniors (at or near retirement) – 40.89%
- Toddlers/preschoolers – 27.44%
- Developmentally Disabled (all other ages) – 12.84%
- Developmentally Disabled (school age) – 12.34%

Conclusions/Recommendations for All Recreation Programs

1. Increase Awareness: Continue to increase awareness of recreation programs by trying new marketing avenues, including social media outlets.

2. Expand offerings for general fitness, health and wellness programs. According to survey results, there is a higher interest level among residents for offering general fitness, health and wellness programs (64%) than outdoor sport leagues (51%) or indoor sport leagues (41%).
3. Class Scheduling: Offer classes with both daytime, evening and weekend hours, to meet the needs of those without traditional 8-to-5 work schedule. While space shortage has impacted this in the past, the addition of a new community center and youth/teen center will aid in class scheduling. Continue to seek additional spaces, either through rental, lease or purchase for indoor recreation programs in heavily dense neighborhood areas, such as Lakeland Hills and Lea Hill.
4. Families, Neighborhoods & Cultural Connections: Reinforce family structure and interaction by offering activities or outings suitable to families. Continue to offer some programs at neighborhood locations, thereby strengthening the role and identity of neighborhoods in the city. Continue to seek ways to engage different cultures in recreation programming, through activities, food experiences, and social gatherings. Based on survey results, 87% of respondents want programs offered for all ages.
5. Nature and Environmental Education: Increase exposure to the natural world through activities and fun learning opportunities at suitable locations. As parks are developed around wetlands and other natural areas, residents and students can be involved in all stages, from design to implementation and maintenance. Adult environmental education can also inform residents of the functions and value of our open spaces (and the care and awareness of our urban assets). Survey results indicate that over 50% of respondents would be interested in nature and environmental education programs. The Environmental Park, Fenster Nature Park, Mary Olson Farm, and the undeveloped West Hill Lake property all have the potential to offer programming focused on environmental education.
6. Topics for Recreation Programs: Direction for recreation program topics are gleaned from several sources, including the public opinion survey conducted in 2015, direct requests to the Department, national and regional trends, and recommendations by staff members, the Park & Recreation Board and the Arts Commission. The survey is an especially rich source of ideas for activities, both for learning what recreation activities residents are currently participating in and what activities they would like to see offered by the City of Auburn Parks, Arts & Recreation Department. The Recreation Needs Assessment should be reviewed periodically to generate new strategies for recreation programming.

Athletic Programs

The Auburn Parks, Arts & Recreation Department organizes various seasonal sport leagues for adults, teens, kids and families as well as opportunities for drop-in programs. Additionally the City maintains general outdoor recreation facilities including trails, tennis courts, basketball courts, bocce courts, disc golf, skate parks, and a municipal golf course.

Many area residents participate in the athletic programs sponsored by the City's Parks, Arts & Recreation Department. In 2014, approximately 4,500 youth and adults participated in these programs, a decrease of approximately 15 percent since 2004. With the addition of a gymnasium in 2011, opportunities for drop-in play have been added; with over 4,000 individuals taking advantage of that option. Drop-in play is suited for those with flexible schedules; rather than more structured schedules as is seen with organized leagues. Several explanations can be given for the decreasing recreation rate for organized athletic programs, with the most common factor being there are a variety of options available to residents to meet their recreational, health, and fitness needs other than organized athletics. Additionally, many people have a perception of less leisure time in their lives today.

Residents have the opportunity to become involved in many sports activities, and can participate as an individual, or as part of an organized team or league. Programs are provided for both youth and adults, and are further divided into coed programs, and all male and all female programs.

Survey results show that 51% of the city's population would like Parks, Arts & Recreation Department to offer outdoor sport options and 40% would like indoor sport opportunities.

Adult Athletics: Adult athletic programs revolve primarily around the sports of softball, basketball, volleyball and flag football. With the addition of a new Gymnasium in 2011, dodgeball and futsal (indoor soccer) have been added as options for adult athletics. Soccer plays a smaller role in Department offerings, as there are many outside leagues that offer soccer. Since the opening of the Gymnasium in 2011, open gym volleyball, pickleball, and basketball programs are averaging over 4,000 drop-in players annually. Programs such as flag football and basketball still attract primarily men, although they are open to all players. There is a growing trend of people doing more family centered activities and other individual sports and activities. Adult athletic program offerings should be directed at meeting the needs of individuals and families.

Youth Sports- Youth sports programs are offered for children from age 3 to 18 and vary seasonally. The main focus is on recreation, team work, learning and fun rather than high-level competition. Preschool sports, through a "Let's Play Sports" program are hugely popular and require parent participation. They help lead children to playing in additional sport programs offered by the Department. Youth sport

programming has diversified beyond soccer, baseball and fastpitch and the Department now also offers cross country, girl's volleyball, track & field, flag football, climbing, dodgeball and a select basketball league to give children a larger pool of athletic activities in which to participate.

Specialized Recreation Athletics: The department offers both a sports and Unified Sports program in the sports of Basketball, Volleyball, Roller-skating, Bowling, Soccer, Track & Field, Cycling, Swimming and Softball. In Unified Sports Programs, athletes and partners, those with and without developmental disabilities, participate on teams together. Cooperative efforts with the Auburn High School staff has resulted in partnered social programs. Programs partnered with the Community Lab at the AHS has produced mentorship and life skills programs. With two wheelchair accessible buses, the department is able to transport participants to and from events and programs.

Athletic Programs Needs/Recommendations

1. Continue/Expand family sport programming
2. Expand individual oriented athletic options – running, walking club
3. Flexible scheduling for drop-in programs
4. Track sport trends and interests such as Ultimate, pickleball, disc golf, lacrosse, rugby, bocce
5. Increase Participation by Women and Girls: Continue to expand the co-ed, women's and girls programs as new recreation facilities are provided. Investigate ways to inform more women of the women's athletic programs.
6. Partnerships: Continue to partner with schools and other providers to increase program offerings and participation. Coordinate with the local school district to maximize use of current facilities.
7. Offer Programs in New Sports: Experiment with offering athletic programs/classes in new or developing sports such as, disc golf, futsal, mountain-biking, foot golf, bike courses. Place an emphasis on family and individual oriented programs.
8. Gymnasium Space: City-owned and scheduled gymnasium space is needed to maintain the current course offerings. An increase in gymnasium space is needed if these very popular programs are to be expanded to keep up with the community's growing population.

Leisure and Educational Programs

A wide range of recreation programs, including instruction in arts and crafts, dance, music, community education and special events are offered through the Auburn Parks, Arts and Recreation Department. Existing leisure and educational programming falls into various age categories: preschool; youth; teens; adults; seniors; individuals with specialized needs; and families. Programs fluctuate based on community interest, seasons, availability of instructors and facilities.

Survey Results

Although the City provides programs for all ages and categories; the public opinion survey is useful in determining the likelihood of use in each area by residents. The survey asked respondents what recreation programs by age groups should be offered in Auburn (by the City or by others) that members of their household would utilize. Their combined highest and moderate likelihood of use was as follows (Question #12):

- Adults – 68.03%
- Teens (middle & high school) – 65.77%
- Elementary school youth – 41.29%
- Seniors (at or near retirement) – 40.89%
- Toddlers/preschoolers – 27.44%
- Developmentally Disabled (all other ages) – 12.84%
- Developmentally Disabled (school age) – 12.34%

Preschool Programs, Ages 1-5: Preschool programs provide classes in movement, crafts, sports, and innovative holiday activities. The availability of facilities affects which classes are offered. With the opening of a new gymnasium in 2011, a new Indoor Playground program was initiated that allows parents to bring their preschool aged child for socialization and fun! The department provides balls, games, mats, riding toys, climbing toys and more in the Les Gove Gymnasium. Approximately 3,000 registrations occur on an annual basis. Most preschool classes are offered at Les Gove Park's Multi-purpose Building, as are many other events. This is inconvenient for preschool programs, because the room, supplies and materials must be continually set up and taken down, in order not to interfere with other uses. Movement classes such as ballet and gymnastics are held at buildings that are not well-suited to these activities, as they do not provide the mirrors, bars, and other equipment or settings needed for effective learning. The opening of a new Community Center in 2016 should help to alleviate these current challenges.

Youth Programs, Ages 5-10: Youth programs consist of arts and crafts, gymnastics, dance, sports, acting, music, science, and social and personal skills. Summer activities include a variety of day camps, sport camps and specialty camps. Most recreation programs are currently directed toward youth 10 years old and under.

Leisure & Education Program – Preschool/Youth Needs & Recommendations:

1. Design and add a mobile recreation bus with activities that can be taken into the community for the introduction of recreation activities to school-age children.
2. Work with the Auburn School District to introduce school-based before and/or after school recreation activities to encourage activity and healthy habits in youth.

3. Expand multi-generational programming and Family Programming;

Tweens/Teens, Ages 11-19: Like communities around the country, Auburn is struggling with concerns for its young people and the challenges they face today. The City employs two positions focused on teen programming. These staff members have worked over the last 20 years to engage teens in recreation programs, provide information and marketing materials specifically geared for teens about program and service opportunities; and developed relevant and diverse opportunities for young people. An evaluation of the existing athletic and recreation programs reveals that 11 to 15 year-olds participate primarily in the athletic programs offered by the City; however a popular Teen Late Night program; and several Middle School programs have given teens greater opportunities. Additionally, the Department coordinates the Auburn Youth Council which provides teen leadership and server/earning opportunities. The Youth Council meets on a regular basis to plan service projects and fundraising events. Another factor to consider in planning for teens is the large number of low-income families in Auburn. Nearly half of Auburn residents fall into the low or very low income categories, making it difficult for many families to pay for recreational activities for teens who are able to care for themselves during out-of-school time. Providing facilities and programs with a positive social or recreational environment is seen as key to counteracting some of the negative behaviors and activities occurring when teens "just hang out." With the increasing options for social media; the department needs to be creative about engaging tweens/teens in programming options. Developing appealing programs for this age group may need to involve teens and be more creative in approach than for other ages. The City is currently repurposing the current Parks, Arts & Recreation Administration Building into a Teen Center and programming for Teens will increase in June 2016.

Leisure & Education Program – Teen Program Needs & Recommendations:

1. Improve Facilities: Improve existing facilities and develop additional facilities to provide a variety of recreational, cultural and artistic opportunities for teens in the community. Develop methods to evaluate recreation facilities and establish standards and criteria to improve existing facilities.
2. Assess Needs and Interests of Teens: Assess the recreational, cultural and artistic needs and interests of teens in the community on an ongoing basis. Use a youth specific evaluation tool for activities, programs and classes in order to meet the many varied needs and interests of teens today. This may mean offering "non-traditional" activities not available at schools.
3. Accessibility to Programs: A Fee Waiver Program allows many low-income residents to attend recreation classes and programs. While the Fee Waiver Program helps, more flexibility may be

needed for families in need who don't meet the United States Department of Agriculture Child Nutrition Program Income guidelines. Consideration for providing more youth and teen oriented programs at low or no cost encourages greater participation. Improved public transportation and an improved pedestrian/bicycle network will enable more teens to attend activities. Further develop partnerships with the local school district to expand transportation opportunities to and from programs.

4. Teen Center Programming: A variety of low to no cost drop-in programs and structured fee based programs will be provided. Provide middle school and high school specific programs.
5. Expand Sports Programs: Increase and expand sports programs for teens by developing an intramural sports program to encourage greater participation.
6. Outreach to "At Risk" Teens: Perform outreach activities connecting "at risk" teens to recreational programs. This will establish a connection to the community.
7. Creative Marketing: Current trends will continually be assessed to maintain relevant marketing.

Adult Programs: All adult programs are available to persons 18 and over; some are available to those 14 years and over. Adult recreation offerings include classes and workshops. Instructors are selected based on their qualifications, and local interest in the programs they offer. Staff and student evaluations of instructors and courses help to maintain high quality course offerings. Most adult programs are held at the Senior Activity Center, the Parks, Arts and Recreation Administration Building, the Multi-purpose Building in Les Gove Park and School District buildings when necessary/available. However, senior programs have first priority at the Senior Activity Center, which limits the availability of this facility and the number of adult programs that can be offered during the day. 68% of the survey respondents noted that adult recreation programs should be offered in Auburn (Question 12); the highest percentage of responses within that question.

Leisure & Education Program – Adult Programs Needs & Recommendations:

1. Facility Space: The Community Center opening in 2016 will offer the opportunity for expansion of adult programming. Additionally, adult programming will be offered in neighborhood venues.
2. Programming: Survey results, as well as opinions expressed to Parks and Recreation staff, indicate a larger selection of community education programs is desired. By keeping abreast of emerging recreational trends and areas of public interest, the Parks, Arts and Recreation Department can continue its tradition of offering a series of broad ranging and well-received classes and programs. By tracking trends and identifying areas of interest, program deficiencies can be identified and corrected.
3. Course Evaluation: Course offerings should continue to be reviewed on a regular basis to evaluate the instructor's performance and suitability of the facility and program. Enrollment, opinion surveys and other means should continue to be used for evaluation purposes.

Senior Programs: Comprehensive programming for ages - 50 and over focuses in Recreation and Leisure includes a wide spectrum of programs, and achieve this involving both staff and participants in decision-making. One of the big challenges of programming for this population is the wide span of ages - from 50 to 95+. The difference in interests, abilities and needs shifts dramatically in this forty plus year range. A diverse offering is provided including but not limited to trips and tours; exercise and fitness; Silver Sneakers –Heathway Membership; outdoor adventure; hiking; volleyball; pickle ball; Wii bowling league; in house social events such as movies and parties, games, cards, billiards, puzzles, computer lab. Classes and programs change monthly, but often include arts and crafts, academic classes, computer, dance and fitness classes. Topics are as varied as AARP Divers Safety, oil painting and consumer interest. Several support services are also offered for seniors, including classes on Social Security, wills, health insurance, tax counseling. Volunteers are provided through SHIBA (Senior Health Insurance Benefit Act) program to help seniors resolve questions about Medicare/Medicaid and seniors' rights.

Leisure & Education Program – Senior Programs Needs & Recommendations:

1. Marketing: The ability to better market senior programs is integral to reaching more people. Young retirees may feel they are too young for the Center, creating one type of marketing challenge. On the other hand, communicating with the frailer, home-bound elderly must be accomplished with a different approach. The Center's many different programs and services are suitable for people of many different ages and interests. Additional funding for effective marketing to promote and inform residents of the Senior Center's offerings is necessary to move beyond current participation levels.
2. Program Changes: Types of programs offered have changed as the interest of todays 50 plus has changed. We have seen a large increase in numbers participating in outdoor adventures, extended travel, cultural offerings and fitness. We need to continue to look beyond the next few years to address the changing needs of our aging population. We now see more instances of delayed retirement age, increased lifespan, diversity in interests, diversity in financial resources, and in cultural diversity. To meet these and other new demands, an analysis of both service planning and facility plans for the next 10 to 20 years should be undertaken. Expanded services in the areas of wellness, exercise and support services must be explored. Counseling and mental health services as well as expanded medical services must be considered. We are seeing an increased number of mentally ill older adults in our programs. Transportation of seniors to Senior Center programs should be considered in future Senior Center planning, as should outreach services for the frail elderly and expanded adult day care services. Meeting the needs of minority elders in our growing ethnically diverse population must also be a focus. The possibility of more off-site programming and/or expansion of existing facility would also be useful, as is exploring the Senior Center's role in city-wide human services discussions and senior housing projects.
3. Staff: With the projected changes in the aging population and social service needs mentioned as well as the projected need to increase rental revenues, there will be a corresponding need for additional staff.

Specialized Recreation: The Parks, Arts and Recreation Department offers social, educational and athletic opportunities for youth, teens, adults and seniors with special needs. A calendar of events published every three months, lists classes, sports and activities offered. The Young Generation Club is a program designed to meet the social and recreational needs for developmentally and physically disabled persons, ages 18 and up. Inclusionary and unified sports programs offer opportunities for individuals both with and without disabilities to participate together. The focus is on similar abilities, not differences. Emphasis is on providing understanding, disability awareness, building active participation for all people and involving families. It would be a goal to implement additional programs that focus on collaboration, which embrace diversity, where people with and without disabilities live, learn and play together.

Specialized Recreation Programs Needs & Recommendations:

1. Children with Special Needs: Continued growth in inclusionary programs for children under 12 are encouraged. Although the schools have a good educational program for the developmentally disabled, there are few social or recreational outlets available for these children, with the exception of athletic events such as the Special Olympics, which are open to children age 8 and above.
2. Transportation: Transportation to programs is an ongoing challenge for many people in this population. Few participants are able to drive or own a car, thus public transportation becomes vital. Recreational classes are held at various locations throughout the community. These programs occur primarily in the evenings and on weekends, when bus service is at its lowest level. Increased ACCESS Metro service and City of Auburn wheelchair-accessible buses have helped. Improved bus service, wheelchair-accessible vehicles, and pedestrian and bike facilities are essential to serving this group of users. Ongoing input should be provided to the transportation planning process, to improve service to these locations.
3. Program Costs: Financially, this group has extremely limited resources. The scholarship and fee waiver program is necessary for many of these residents to be able to participate. Maintaining the scholarship and fee waiver program and offering programs for children are priorities for this population.
4. Staffing: This population may require a higher staff to participant ratio in programs due to special needs. Additional staff training may be required.
5. Program Growth: Expansion of new and existing programming for specific specialized recreation programs as well as inclusion and unified programs.

Health & Wellness Programs

A wide range of health and wellness programs, including fitness classes, nutrition programs, cooking classes, community gardening, and a seasonal Farmers Market are offered through the Auburn Parks,

Arts and Recreation Department. Existing health and wellness programming crosses all age categories and is often offered to families. Programs fluctuate based on community interest, seasons, availability of instructors and facilities.

A recent Health Impact Assessment was conducted by Studio 3MW as a baseline for the City's Comprehensive Planning efforts. The baseline assessment for the Auburn HIA studied the following determinants of health: population health outcomes, urban form, the public realm (parks, open spaces, public places and streets) physical activity and the food environment. Understanding how these determinants of health influence community members' ability to make healthy choices helped to identify needs and opportunities for City actions to improve access to healthy living resources.

Key findings of the Health Impact Assessment suggest that community health outcomes could be improved through the following types of interventions: eliminating natural and man-made mobility barriers for pedestrian and bicyclists, improving sidewalk connectivity, improving the pedestrian environment, increasing the number of mixed use areas that provide goods and services, improving transit access, increasing the number of destinations located within walking distance of homes, increasing the number of healthy food sources within walking distance of homes and schools, improving safety and perceptions of safety, and eliminating affordability as a barrier to healthy food and physical activity.

Key community and geographic features contribute to urban form, mobility and access to goods and services. Geographic districts within the City include: The Auburn valley floor districts (North Auburn, South Auburn & Downtown) and hill districts (West Hill, Lea Hill, Lakeland, Southeast Auburn). Auburn includes over 30 square miles in land area, views of rivers, wooded hillsides, natural areas and Mount Rainier, annexed hill areas developed to County standards without sidewalks and few connecting streets. These features form barriers to connectivity and physical activity and create isolated districts within the City.

Auburn is a diverse community in many ways. The City's median age is 33.5, more than ten percent younger than the State average. Approximately 30 percent of residents identify as a race or ethnicity other than white or Caucasian. Of these residents, approximately ten percent are Asian and Pacific Islander, five percent are African American, two percent are American Indian and Alaskan Native, and five percent are another race or ethnicity. Thirteen percent of residents identify as Hispanic or Latino. One quarter of residents speak a language other than English at home.

A higher proportion of Auburn individuals and families face financial hardship compared to those in King County and Washington State. Auburn's median income is $54,329, about 24 percent lower than the King County median, and nine percent lower than the State median. The unemployment rate in Auburn is over ten percent. Approximately fifteen percent of Auburn families live on incomes below the federal poverty level. Over half of the students in the Auburn School District are eligible for free or reduced lunch.

Low-income and minority populations are generally at greater risk of poor health status and poor access to healthy living resources. These population groups make up a significant portion of Auburn's community; however, they are not uniformly distributed throughout the community.

Auburn has relatively poor community health outcomes. Compared to other cities in King County, it has the lowest life expectancy, highest rate of diabetes, one of the highest rates of obesity, and one of the highest rates of inactivity. The health outcomes of students in the Auburn School District are generally

consistent with King County averages, but could be improved to reduce the risk of students developing chronic diseases as adults. Improving community health is an important issue for the City and one that can be aided by offering health and wellness programs by the City of Auburn Parks, Arts & Recreation Department.

According to survey results, there is a higher interest level among residents for offering general fitness, health and wellness programs (64%) than outdoor sport leagues (51%) or indoor sport leagues (41%).

The City of Auburn coordinates a 17-week Auburn International Farmers Market every Sunday from June through September. The season features over 40 vendors each week who offer a variety of fresh locally grown farm-based foods, flowers, hand crafted items and concession stands that feature home-cooked tastes. The weekly market also included free community performances and several educational sessions on health, nutrition, and gardening.

The City of Auburn Parks, Arts & Recreation Department operates three community gardens for lease and use by residents. Community Gardens are used for recreational gardening and for growing vegetables and flowers for family use. The popularity of the gardens continues to grow and spots are sold out each year.

Health and wellness activities and services are a major focus for senior programs. A variety of health agencies provides periodic health assessments, foot care, flu shots, blood pressure clinics, therapeutic massage, dental cleaning and medical information and referrals specifically for seniors at the Auburn Senior Activity Center. An onsite weekday lunch program is operated and managed in partnership with Catholic Community Services and Aging and Disability Services. All meals meet one-third recommended daily allowance for persons 60 years of age and older. A salad bar is added to the meal provided by funds and product from the City of Auburn Human Services, sponsorships and participant donations. The Senior Activity Center also partners with Senior Services of Seattle King County to provide frozen Meals on Wheels to homebound seniors unable to prepare their own meals. Volunteers work with staff to ad mister the program and delivery of meals on a weekly basis. A variety of nutrition education materials and lectures are routinely provided at the Center and a volunteer “Wellness Team” assists staff in coordinating projects and activities specifically related to health and wellness for seniors. Center volunteers also work to provide a monthly food pantry for which groceries are purchased in bulk, re-packaged by volunteers and the savings are passed on to customers.

Health & Wellness – Needs & Recommendations:

1. Expand Offerings for Health and Wellness Programs:
    a. Neighborhood Based Programs-Provide health and wellness programs that are both traditional and innovative. Examples: Neighborhood free program sites, bring recreation to the community. Examples: Park Spotlight Series offering different activities while introducing the community to active recreation in their own local parks.
    b. Community Center Based Programs- Provide multigenerational fitness classes

2. Healthy Cooking – Provide classes and demonstrations that reflect the diversity of our community.
3. Farmers Market – Ensure access to healthy, fresh foods from local farms.
4. Expand Outdoor Fitness Equipment Options in Parks
5. Expand Community Gardens with an emphasis on low income neighborhoods
6. Expand Outdoor Recreation opportunities.
7. Partner with local health agencies to be a provider of preventive care and rehabilitation

Heritage and Preservation Programs

The City of Auburn has several sites designated as historic City Landmarks: the 1924 Auburn Masonic Temple at 302-310 E. Main Street; the 1937Auburn Post at 20 Auburn Avenue NE; the 1914 Auburn Public Library at 306 Auburn Avenue NE; and the 1879 Mary Olson Farm at 28728 Green River Road. Preservation efforts and identifying historic sites in need of landmark status can be strengthened by communication between the Museum and the Planning Department. By partnering between these City departments and staff, and by including key community groups a stronger heritage and cultural community can be built. The Museum can become a strong partner in helping establish landmark status for appropriate City properties, identifying and prioritizing preservation activities, and locating grant resources.

Mary Olson Farm: A Unique Landmark

In 1994 the City acquired the historic Mary Olson Farm which is recognized as a King County and City of Auburn Landmark and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Mary Olson Farm dates from the 1880s, and vividly portrays a working farm of the early 1900s. The 67 acre farm includes seven historic wooden buildings, a salmon bearing stream, a 100+ year old orchard, forested hillsides not logged since the late 1800s, and acres of meadows in hay production.

After years of restoration efforts and an over two million dollar fund raising effort, the Farm opened to the public in 2011. Now fully restored, the Mary Olson Farm is operated as a limited use City Park—cooperatively managed by the City of Auburn and the White River Valley Historical Society. In 2011 the Farm won the prestigious Historic Seattle's Best Preservation Award. In 2013 the Farm was named King Conservation Wildlife Protection Farm of the Year.

To date roughly 18,000 school children have toured the Farm on curriculum based fieldtrips where they learn where their food comes from and about stream ecology. The site offers opportunities for living history programs, the study of nature and the environment, arts performances, classes, and passive recreation. A caretaker is located on site, helping to maintain the landscape and care for the resident livestock.

Mary Olson Farm Operations

The built environment of the Mary Olson Farm is leased to the White River Valley Historical Society for the purpose of economic restoration of the buildings and landscape, and for programing purposes. The City of Auburn still maintains ownership and the Farm operates as a City of Auburn Park.

Programming at the Farm includes elementary school tours where students study where their food comes from. They visit stations and participate in hands-on activities such as digging up potatoes, making cider, feeding chickens and petting a cow. Later in the fall busloads of middle school students visit the Farm where they study stream ecology and salmon. Their visits are timed to coincide with the indigenous runs of salmon spawning in Olson Stream.

During the summer months the Farm is open for drop-in visits for picnics and walks. A staff person and the caretaker are on hand to give tours, bring the livestock out to visit the public and maintain the Farm. Several special events have become a tradition. Hops & Crops Music and Beer Festival occurs each September drawing over 900 visitors to sample craft brews and listen to regional musicians. Each year the Auburn Symphony Orchestra uses the site for a series of chamber music concerts. Summer camps keep many young people active and learning while experiencing old time games, food making, livestock care and interacting with the environment.

Recommendations for the Mary Olson Farm

1. **Acquiring Conservation Use of Adjacent Properties**: it will be beneficial to secure use or ownership of portions of several residential properties bordering the eastern boundary of the Farm. These properties are steep hillsides, include the ravine through which Olson Stream flows and are important view-shed areas key to program development and habitat restoration.

2. **Continuing Habitat Restoration:** Continued restoration of the natural habitat of the Farm is essential. Several work parties or contracted efforts each year are required to keep blackberry and ivy from infiltrating these 67 acres. Annual handwork should be scheduled to continue caring for the stream buffer area, keeping it free of invasive species and planting diverse native shrubs and trees.

3. **Increasing Maintenance Budget for Historic Site & Buildings**: The seven historic buildings, gravel walkways, historic orchard and many other unique qualities of the Farm require sensitive and ongoing maintenance. Cedar shake roofs need gentle cleaning every few years, gravel needs to be hand spread in walkways, and a certified orchardist needs to prune the fruit trees two times a year... There are many tasks of this nature at the Farm that are far beyond routine parks maintenance and need to be budgeted for accordingly.

4. **Staffing**: Should expansion of programs and event are to occur at the Mary Olson Farm it has to be recognized that additional staffing would be necessary to meet these needs. As educational programs and events increase, the staff hours to meet this need will need to be increased. Consideration should be given to increasing the current arrangement of providing the "Caretakers", "free rent" with one where the "caretaker "would also receive a monetary stipend as well.

White River Valley Museum

The White River Valley Museum is governed by a private/public partnership agreement between the White River Valley Historical Society and the City of Auburn. This partnership is the result of an extensive planning period (1990-1992) between the City and the Historical Society. The City of Auburn provides the salary for a fulltime Museum Director, a fulltime Curator of Education a .75 FTE Education Assistant and a .5 FTE Curator of Collections, In addition the City of Auburn provides some financial programming support as well as in-kind services such as printing and mailings.

The Museum serves as a community educational institution teaching children and adults about the arts and heritage of the White River Valley. In addition to exhibits, the facility houses an extensive research archive, and manages the caretaking of thousands of precious artifacts which represent the history of Auburn.

The Board of Directors is the governing body of the Museum. The 17 member board consists of eight members appointed by the City of Auburn and nine members elected by the Historical Society.

Over the course of this partnership the Museum has experienced tremendous growth. Using privately raised funds the building has been fully renovated to accommodate professional permanent exhibits, a rotating exhibit gallery, gift shop and extensive collections storage space. Three temporary exhibits a year are created onsite and draw critical acclaim from members of the profession, arts critics and patrons alike. Complementing lectures, workshops and films are offered throughout the year. Creative programs are filled by a following audience that enjoys children's Overnight at the Museum, Junior Curator Camp, Hooked on History open houses and Late Play Dates. Each spring several thousand elementary age students tour the Museum on curriculum based fieldtrips.

In the future the Museum may undergo some facility and program changes to better connect it to the energy of the Park and the neighboring facilities.

Recommendations for the Museum

1. **Accommodating Continued Growth of Educational Programs**: Museum programs are growing to meet the needs of the Auburn community and Auburn School District. All kindergarten and third grade Auburn School District students tour the Museum as part of their curriculum—an arrangement that is very rare in the State. Fieldtrip programs require a lot of staff and volunteer time. School programs are so strong that they will soon outstrip our ability and space. To that end fieldtrips will be streamlined, and grow into activities that do not require so many or such highly trained volunteers. Museum operations will need to depend more upon online registration and feedback. Consideration should be given to renovating the garage space into a classroom. Upon completion of this renovation, the Museum staff would be able to handle larger groups of students at one time.

2. **Increasing Visibility:** The most difficult aspect of successful operation of the White River Valley Museum has always been its lack of visibility. After years of working on this problem and successfully obtaining good signage, advertising and branding, the next step is to improve the exterior of the Museum to better attract visitors who are already at the park, library, senior

center, gym and the new community center. Consideration of rebuilding the Museum lobby, increasing signage and walkways, and developing the garage space into a classroom should be considered as methods to increase visibility. The Museum must also be an intragal part of the rebranding of Les Gove Park as part of the "Les Gove Park Master Plan" many items in the plan such as an outdoor plaza that could also serve as a gathering place for education and performance, the extension of "H Street" as well as the redevelopment of the shared City of Auburn and King County Library parking area can greatly benefit the Museum.

3. **Staffing:** After 2008 reductions in staff the Collections department at the Museum was decreased by 10 hours per week. This reduction remains in place today. . It is recommended that additional staff hours be allocated to the Curator of Collections position so that the professional, timely maintenance of the artifact collection remain.

Cultural Programs: Arts and Events

A wide range of arts programming and major city-wide special events are offered through the Arts and Events division within the Parks, Arts and Recreation Department. The main program areas include: Special Events, Performing Art, Visual Art, Public and Community Art and Literary Arts.

Special events and arts programming typically rate high in public opinion surveys, both City-wide surveys and individual Department surveys. For the most recent Parks & Recreation Open Space Survey, when respondents were asked what recreation programs should be offered in Auburn (either by the City or by others) that members of their household would utilize, over 77% would participate in festivals or events (combining high and moderate likelihood of use - Question #11). Similarly 51% would participate in performing arts (dance, music, theater, etc) and 43% in visual arts programming.

The Arts & Events division seeks to foster cultural growth and enrichment within the community while sponsoring programs representative of the arts spectrum and provide special events and programs that help create community. In recognition that the arts and event contribute enormously to Auburn's quality of life and foster economic growth, the division strives for excellence, diversity, and vitality in its programming, while broadening the availability and appreciation of the arts.

The City of Auburn also supports an Arts Commission, founded in 1985. The commission is made up of 12 members from the community, appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the City Council. The commission meets on a monthly basis and is provided a report from staff, and also meets to make recommendations on the Arts Granting program (regranting via 4Culture Sustained Support Funding) as well as selections on Public and Visual Arts displays and commissions.

Special Events: The department has had a long history of hosting large-scale community events. Connecting these events to the overall mission and vision of the City and the department is vital. Auburn's community events range in size, theme, and audience. Large-scale community events regularly see over 15,000 individuals in attendance at a single event and have been repeatedly recognized in citizen surveys as very important to the quality of life in Auburn. Current community-wide special events include Petpalooza, KidsDay, 4th of July Festival, Veterans Day Parade and Santa Parade.

Auburn also hosts a variety of special events annually that are coordinated by outside entities. Each event serves a unique role and adds to the spirit of our City. These community festivals, athletic, and cultural events provide opportunities for neighbors, artists, merchants, spectators, and participants to interact and celebrate the richness of Auburn. A new special event ordinance and permitting process was established in 2015 to streamline the event permitting process for outside agencies to coordinate and produce events within the City of Auburn. It impacts those events that impact the ordinary use of public streets, right-of-ways, trails, parks or sidewalks and/or may require additional city services than would normally be provided such as police escorts, traffic control, sanitation, and cleanup work required to support the event.

Program Needs/Recommendations

1. Continue to streamline the special event permit process to support community groups presenting their own events without impacting city staff, city equipment and city services.

2. Further staff collaboration and coordination of events to support outreach and promotion of other city services and programs.
3. In order to grow special events or add new events, staffing would need to increase. Current levels of staffing are at maximum capacity to execute and coordinate existing events.

Performing Arts: Performing Arts is a highly visible and central program to the Arts and Events division. Offering a wide range of programming, the performing arts spans from free summer concerts, professional ticketed performances at the Auburn Performing Arts Center, and managing all aspects of the Auburn Avenue Theater.

Program Needs/Recommendations

1. A full facility assessment of the Auburn Avenue Theater needs to be conducted, as the City is in year 7 of a 15 year lease of the building and a plan will need to be created in order to dictate next steps for the Theater and/or performing arts offerings.
2. The ability to offer concessions is an important factor in the patrons experience at ticketed performing arts opportunities. A reliable method of working with community non-profit agencies to secure the appropriate permits needs to be further explored and systematized. The creation of a Parks Foundation non-profit agency could potentially serve this need.
3. The largest growth program area has been in the production of plays and musical, in the Auburn Community Players as well as the youth and teen theater productions. These programs are incredibly space intensive and the growth/continuation needs to take into consideration additional facility space for practice, set-building, and being able to continue to offer rentals and programming while the cast is rehearsing.
4. While the Auburn Avenue Theater is leased, it is under the City's management. The outside of the building needs to reflect and represent the quality of entertainment that is occurring within. A façade improvement is needed to improve the street appearance of the building.
5. The Auburn Avenue Theater is also a great community resource, providing a venue for which community groups can rent and use for their events, presentations, conferences, etc. Streamlining the rental process would increase exposure to the theater as well as bring in additional revenues.
6. Continue to gather information and audience needs and have it input into the programming decisions that are made and what kinds of programming is offered.

Visual Art: The city curates two visual art galleries, on in the lobby of Auburn's City Hall and one in Auburn's Senior Center. Local and regional artists apply once a year for the display of their artwork within these spaces. The artists display their artwork for exposure and do not receive an honorarium for their time and effort. The City creates a flyer and promotional materials to be able to support the artists.

Program Needs/Recommendations

1. Research and explore offering an honorarium/fee to participating artists. Many municipal art programs are beginning to offer this as a way to support artists and the costs associated with displaying artwork (travel, framing needs, etc.)
2. Staff receives regular requests for artwork to be placed in offices and public areas. A potential new portable works program should be explored. This would involve the purchase of two dimensional artwork within through our Public Art selection process, and be potentially connected to a purchase award from the artists that participate in the gallery program.

Public and Community Art: The Public Art program was created in 1988 includes commissioned artwork and sculptures that have been created and placed in the public domain, outside and accessible to all. The Public Art collection includes over 25 artworks and is throughout the City mainly in public parks. The Public Art program is financially supported by a 1% for art program, in which 1% of City Capital Project Construction goes to the creation of a new artwork. Additionally, an annual $30,000 is allotted for the creation of new work. Community Art are projects that include community participation with the creation of public art, including temporary artwork displays, group-painted murals, and other projects such as utility boxes. Pianos on Parade, Benchmarks, Streetscapes (artwork within vacant storefronts) are examples of Auburn's Community Art programs.

Program Needs/Recommendations

1. The current iteration of the percent for art resolution was last revised in 2008. It is recommended that the language of the resolution is discussed with Mayor and Council specifically the language that excludes streets and utility projects from the requirement.
2. Maintenance and restoration of this aging collection is an increasing need, and restoration work regularly exceeds the annual budget allotment. The public art collection has annual maintenance program to ensure the longevity of the artwork, but exploration of a reliable funding source in which more comprehensive restoration could be completed is needed. The City maintains an insurance policy in which the artwork is covered in case of vandalism/theft with a deductible of $5,000.
3. Providing a method for which private developers are encouraged and incentivized to include public art within new or renovated construction projects could be a great benefit to the public spaces and built environments that are changing rapidly. An exploration of collaboration between Planning and Arts division to be able to advise new developments as well as have the process be responsive to timeline as well as a review process through the Arts Commission.
4. Downtown Sculpture Gallery is an artwork on loan program that places sculptures on City built pedestals for a one-year timeframe. The continuation of building new pedestals with new downtown core developments is recommended and will ensure the vibrancy of the program and have artwork throughout the downtown core.
5. The space needs for Pianos on Parade and Benchmarks is significant, and the materials are stored for the majority of the year.
6. The community participation of these types of programs makes the use of social media ideal for continued community participation. Working with the City's marketing director, create marketing plans that include social media contests, hashtags and tagging as part of the signage to increase exposure and online participation.

Literary Arts: In 2011 the position of Poet Laureate was established to recognize and honor a citizen poet of exceptional talent and accomplishment. The Poet Laureate also encourages appreciation of poetry and literary life in Auburn. The position is a three-year term and works with staff to offer programming and events throughout their term.

Program Needs/Recommendations

1. Expand Literary Arts opportunities in Auburn; including book readings, poetry readings, and writing classes.

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Chapter 7: Open Space Defines a Community

Chapter 7
Open Space

Introduction

Communities use the term "open space" differently as the natural and built environments differ so widely from place to place. In Auburn we define open space as land largely undeveloped, which has been left in a natural, near natural or natural appearing condition. Open space includes both public and privately owned land.

The Growth Management Act of 1991 (GMA) recommends that cities and counties develop park and recreation elements which complement the expected land development pattern of the community (RCW 36.70A.070(8)). The GMA also requires us to "identify open space corridors within and between urban growth areas. They shall include lands useful for recreation, wildlife habitat, trails, and connection of critical areas." (RCW 36.70A.160). This plan is intended to meet the requirements of the GMA, and to ensure that green spaces in Auburn are preserved to the maximum extent possible.

Why We Need Open Space

The majority of the Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan is devoted to determining how we can best serve our human constituents. The Open Space component of the Plan is different, however. In addition to benefiting people, open space is valuable to wildlife and to maintaining environmental quality. The preservation of green spaces and natural areas are important in protecting the quality of life for Auburn residents within a highly urbanized area.

Open space benefits are many and diverse. In addition to environmental advantages, open space provides psychological relief and opportunity for solitude that people need on occasion. Open space can:

- Provide physical and visual buffers between urban and rural areas, and between incompatible uses.
- Provide opportunities for passive and active outdoor recreation.
- Preserve natural areas and environmental features with significant educational, scientific, wildlife habitat, historic, and/or scenic values such as views of major visual resources i.e., as Mount Rainier, riparian corridors, and vistas along scenic routes.
- Provide public access to creeks, rivers and other water bodies.
- Create distinctive settings within the city or within a neighborhood by preserving features such as hillsides, rivers, wetlands, scenic corridors and potential trail corridors.
- Provide connections between developed areas and natural areas. Provide movement corridors suitable for wildlife.
- Offer health and safety benefits such as flood control, protection for water supply, cleansing of air, and separation from hazards such as landslides.

Goals and Policy

The goals and objectives of the Open Space Plan are focused on developing a high quality, diversified park and open space system that preserves and enhances significant environmental resources and features.

Goal 1

To acquire and manage important open spaces in the City of Auburn.

Objective 1.1 Coordinate planning efforts to create a system of open spaces, an acquisition and conservation strategy, a management and maintenance program, public art and an education component.

Objective 1.2 Pursue acquisition and conservation of critical open space lands. Acquisition of open space should be consistent with the site selection criteria and conservation priorities adopted with the Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan.

Goal 2

To develop a Greenbelt Open Space System with an interconnecting network of open space land allowing movement of people and wildlife.

Objective 2.1 Develop a system of trail corridors to link major parks and open spaces, residential neighborhoods, and other activity centers such as schools, employment centers, and community centers.

Objective 2.2 Explore the use of utility and transportation corridors to expand the trail system.

Goal 3

A funding mechanism should be established so that open space can be acquired on a regular basis.

Objective 3.1 Open space proposed for acquisition with public funds should be evaluated and prioritized based on such factors as environmental sensitivity and connections to other open space areas around the City and beyond.

Objective 3.2 The City seeks to acquire less-than-fee interest (i.e. Conservation Easements) in lands which can provide open space benefits compatible with reasonable private uses of the remaining ownership interest.

Policy 3.2.1 The City pursues agreements for public use of utility rights-of-way for public trails as connectors between open space parcels.

Policy 3.2.2 The City should approve use of public trail rights-of-way for underground utilities, or crossing of rights-of-way, in exchange for public use of utility rights-of-way or in return for fees dedicated to open space acquisition, maintenance or operation.

Policy 3.2.3 The City participates with other government agencies or land trusts in joint acquisition or land trades of regionally important open space lands.

Policy 3.2.4 The City devises methods for efficient and equitable exchanges between land owning divisions of City government to achieve open space goals.

Policy 3.2.5 Conservation easements along river and stream corridors throughout the City are always being considered. The program seeks continuous easements across property boundaries along these corridors.

A System of Open Spaces

To maximize the benefit of open space lands, Auburn seeks a meaningful system of open space. An open space system that best serves the needs of people consists of a series of activity centers, interconnected by open space corridors.

Because the central portion of Auburn is already largely developed, it will be difficult to develop a connected open space system in this location. Therefore, the care and preservation of individual green spaces such as parks and school grounds becomes very important. The function of public lands as neighborhood open space should be carefully analyzed before any changes in use or ownership are considered.

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Chapter 8: Auburn Trails

Chapter 8
Auburn Trails

Trails are a popular attraction throughout the Pacific Northwest. Our mild climate and love of outdoor activities contribute to strong support and use of trails, particularly in urbanized areas.

What IS a Trail?

A trail is a travel way intended for pedestrians and other users that excludes motorized traffic. It can be paved, and designed to support bicyclists, rollerbladers, joggers and other users who require a hard surface. Or be unpaved, to serve walkers, hikers, mountain bikers, and equestrians.

This plan will look at trails from three different viewpoints. First, are purely recreational trails; second, are trails serving both recreational and transportation needs; and third, are low impact trails within natural preserves. This differentiation is useful in determining the location, type, and quantity of additional trails needed in the City of Auburn. For this plan, there are three types of trails described as recreational loop trails, linear trails and recreation/transportation trails. Table 8-1 illustrates the existing trails present in Auburn.

1. Recreational Loop Trails

Short recreational trails, which are contained within a single park or site, are usually in the form of a loop. They are intended for walking, bicycling, hiking, or skating. They may connect different activity areas within a park, provide access to natural preserves, and sometimes provide a connection to the immediate neighborhood. Trails may be made of a hard surfaced material such as concrete or asphalt, or a "soft" surfaced material such as dirt, crushed stone or bark chips. The advantage of hard surfaced paths is they can accommodate more types of users, while soft surfaced paths have a more rustic, natural feeling. Hard surface trails are also usable in all weather conditions.

Table 8-1 Existing and Future Trails in Auburn

Trails					
Park/Trail	Description	Linear Total (miles)	Loop Inside Park (miles)	Transport-ation (miles)	Total Miles
A' Street SE Trail	Future trail				
Auburndale Park	Paved loop path around park		0.41		0
BPA Trails (Future)	Paths to be developed in the future				0
Brannan Park	Paved loop path around Park to Green River levee. Soft surface trail extends along the levee.	1.19	1.00		2.19
C' Street SE Trail	Ellington Rd. SW to 15th Street SW	1.60			1.60
Cameron Park	Paved loop path through park and loops through Lemon Tree Lane		0.33		0.33
Cedar Lanes Park	Informal path through wooded area		0.25		0.25
Dogwood South	Future trail				
Fulmer Park (Future)	Loop path to be developed				0
Game Farm Park	Paved loop path around meadow, play structure, ball fields. Extensive sidewalk throughout park	2.30	1.00		3.3
Game Farm Wilderness Park*	Paved trail along the White River and around the group camp area.	1.25	1.00		1
Green River Trail (Future)	Paved trail along the Green River				0
Interurban Trail	Paved 12' wide trail runs alongside the Union Pacific railroad, from the city's northern to southern limits			4.5	4.5
Isaac Evans Park	Paved loop through wood and along the Green River		1.07		1.07
Jornada Park	Paved loop through wood and around park		0.10		0.1
Lakeland Hills Linear	Extensive sidewalk path on Lakeland Hills Way from Evergreen Way to Lake Tapps Parkway	0.73			0.73
Lakeland Hills Park Trail	Paved loop path around recreational fields		0.39		0.39
Lake Tapps Blvd. Trail	Paved sidewalk and asphalt trail	1.62			1.62
Les Gove Park Trail	Paved loop path around open space		0.50		0.5
Mill Creek Corridor/Auburn Environmental Park	Board Walk Trail				
Mill Pond Park Trail	Paved loop path around pond. Connects to Lakeland Hills Trail.		0.29		0.29
Roegner Park*	Both hard and soft surface trails are present in the park. A paved loop path is marked.	1.29	1.00		1
Rotary Park (Future)	Loop path to be developed				0

Park/Trail	Description	Linear Total (miles)	Loop Inside Park (miles)	Transport-ation (miles)	Total Miles
Shaughnessy Park (Future)	Loop path to be developed				
Sunset Park	Paved loop path around park.	0.69	0.50		1.19
White River Trail*	Paved and soft surface trail	0.86	4.5 *		4.5
Williams Trail	Future trail				
Total	***26.39 miles***	**9.93**	**8.59**	**4.50**	
Refer to 2005 Transportation Plan					

2. Linear Trails

Recreational trails designed to connect one area of the city or activity center to another. They lead to a destination point and are hard surfaced so they are usable in most weather conditions and for a variety of activities, such as walking, bicycling, and skating.

3. Recreation/Transportation Trails

Trails designed to connect one area of the city or activity center to another serve a dual role for both recreational and transportation uses. Recreation/ transportation trails are generally linear in layout, lead to a destination point, and are hard surfaced so they are usable in most weather conditions and for a variety of transportation modes, such as walking, bicycling, and skating. Sometimes called "multi- modal trails", they are designed and constructed to stricter standards than the loop paths, and normally accommodate two-way traffic.

Current Recreation/Transportation Trails

- Interurban
- Lakeland
- White River

The White River Trail that stretches from Game Farm Wilderness Park to through Roegner Park and ends at A Street SE includes soft surfaced trail sections alongside the paved trail where possible. This enables riders on mountain bikes, horseback, hikers or others who need the extra traction to use these same trail corridors. Future trail connection with the Interurban trail is desired to connect the southern portion of the City to a regional trail system.

Interurban Trail - This 12' wide trail is located in the Puget Power right-of-way and parallels the Union Pacific Railroad for much of its length. The Interurban Trail currently runs north to south through Tukwila, Kent, Auburn, Algona and Pacific, and is approximately 17 miles long.

The trail is the primary north and south route suitable for non- motorized travel between valley communities. The trail's location through the heart of Auburn's industrial district brings potential users close to several of the largest employers in the city. Boeing, GSA, the Outlet Collection, and the Auburn Environmental Park are also located adjacent to the trail; downtown Auburn is less than 1/2 mile from the trail.

The Interurban Trail and the White River Trail are also designed for use by equestrians. Informal trails in the open space areas of southeast Auburn are also used. The shoulders of some of the rural roads are

used by equestrians, although these are not designed or managed for this particular use.

Lakeland Hills Trail - This trail connects the growing Lakeland development with Mill Pond and Oravetz Road. It is unique in Auburn because it passes directly through a residential neighborhood. As Lakeland continues to grow, the trail will extend to ensure all neighborhood residents have easy access. Future connections will allow residents to travel from Oravetz Road to Lake Tapps Boulevard and Sunset Park.

Due to steep grades and narrow width, the trail is most appropriate for pedestrian use only. With the completion of Roegner Park and Auburn Riverside High School, the Lakeland Hills trail has seen a dramatic increase in use.

White River Trail - The trail, within Roegner Park, falls into both therecreational loop path and recreation/ transportation trail categories. The trail extends east along the White River to Game Farm Wilderness Park.

The future extension of the trail expects to increase its usefulness as a transportation way. It will provide a much-needed east/west connector in the south part of Auburn for cyclists and equestrians. The proposed trail extends west to A Street SE, and appropriate provisions will be made for cyclists on A Street and Kersey Way, this will prove to be a very valuable link in our non-motorized network and a connection to the local schools in the area.

Do We Need More Trails?

Determining the need for trails is more complex than it is for other recreational facilities because of the large area they can cover and the many different trail uses. This plan will look at survey responses from City residents to evaluate the current demand for recreational loop paths. Recreation/transportation trails are discussed briefly, but by necessity, are more fully analyzed in the City of Auburn Transportation Plan under the non-motorized trail section.

Survey Results

The public opinion survey reveals that Auburn residents have a strong interest in trail related activities. The survey asked several questions concerning residents current use, what kind of trails they would most like to see developed, what recreation activities they participate in now, and what activities they would participate in if facilities were available. These questions were primarily oriented toward recreational trail use.

Sixty-one percent of Auburn households indicated that there was a need for walking and biking trails. Forty percent of Auburn households also wanted non-paved trails and biking trails. The survey respondents indicated that the residents were willing to spend $13 for every $100 to improve/expand walking & biking trails and non-motorized vehicle trails.

Current Participation in All Recreation Activities:

Activities that can be performed on trails constitute four of the top 25 activities that Auburn residents participate in. See Table 8-2.

Please note the survey activities ranked first and second are running/ walking and visiting nature areas, which are activities usually conducted outdoors. Walking for pleasure is therefore the most popular outdoor activity in the City.

Future Participation:

When asked what activities they would participate in if facilities were available, respondents indicated running or walking and visiting nature areas/wildlife were their number one and two choices. The popularity of running and walking ranked number one and two in the survey conducted for the previous park update in 2005. The category bicycling on paved surfaces was ranked third.

Current Trail Use:

More than 59% of respondents indicated that trails raked highest in priority when considering recreation activities.

Need for Trails:

More than half of the respondents indicated that additional paved trails for biking, walking and other activities are needed.

Conclusions from the Survey

Survey results support the conclusion demand for additional trails is high. The existing trails do not provide complete coverage for the City, whether for recreation or transportation uses. The fourteen recreational loop paths occur in scattered locations, but with the exception of Les Gove Park, the central portion of the city is not well- served. Because this is also the most developed part of the city, it will be difficult to add trails in this area. The Parks Department will work with the Planning Department to add trail connectors as new developments are proposed, especially along the Green and White Rivers.

Current Trail Efforts

Constructing new recreational loop paths in existing and future parks is a viable and reasonable way of meeting some of the demand for additional walking/biking/skating facilities. Parks and other City- owned properties that could accommodate new loop paths are:

Current

- Auburndale Park
- Brannan Park
- Cameron Park
- Cedar Lanes Park
- Game Farm Park
- Game Farm Wilderness Park
- Cedar Lanes Park
- Isaac Evans Park
- Lakeland Hill Park Park
- Les Gove Park
- Mill Pond Park
- Roegner Park
- Sunset Park

Future

- BPA trails (Lea Hill to Green River Road)
- Fulmer Park
- Rotary Park
- Green River Trail
- Shaughnessy Park
- West Hill Watershed
- Extension of Lakeland Linear Trail

Opportunities for trails are explored in all new park design and construction. Gaines Park, Cedar Lanes Park and Lakeland Hills Parks, both small neighborhood parks, each have a short loop path of approximately 1/4 mile. Roegner Park, Game Farm Wilderness Park, and the White River Trail includes two parallel trails that include a soft surfaced path suitable for hikers, mountain bikers and equestrians through part of the site, and a paved trail that extends the entire length of the park site. The trail continues east, connecting with the trail in Game Farm Wilderness Park, and west to A Street SW, establishing this trail as an important east/west route for non-motorized traffic. Further connections to neighboring residential areas to the south via sidewalks and the Lakeland Hills Trail will increase the usability of the White River Trail for students and other users.

A master site plan is currently being developed for the Future Green River Trail. The trail is a project partly financed by the King County Open Space Bond funding. This two phase trail is planned to follow the alignment of the Green River from Seattle to Auburn Narrows. In Auburn it follows the west side of the river from the City's northern boundary to Brannan Park, where it crosses the river into Isaac Evans Park. The trail runs along the east side of the river, just outside of the existing Auburn city limits, crossing

back to the west side at the Fenster/Green River Access, a new open space site. The Green River Trail will be a significant new resource for local residents. A longer term goal is to access the BPA power line and the Williams pipe line

to extend the trail up into Lakeland Hills area and back down to the Valley.

Like the Interurban, the Green River Trail will run in a north/south direction through Auburn. One or more connections between the two trails is desirable to provide safe and convenient access in an east/west direction across the valley. Small pocket parks or rest areas with picnic tables and benches are proposed along the trail. One planned connection is along the extension of S. 277th Street, where a paved trail for access from Auburn Way North to West Valley Highway. A second east-west trail from the Green River Trail to I St. should be located between 37th and 40th Street NE.

The City of Auburn is comprised of 6 general districts (Lea Hill, West Hill, Lakeland Hills, North Auburn, South Auburn, and Southeast Auburn. Additionally, the Downtown Urban Center is a sort of subdistrict where North Auburn and South Auburn meet and that demands its own approach for trails. Within each district there is a different level of emphasis that has been placed on trail development over the years. Trails were incorporated into Lakeland Hills from its inception. North Auburn, South Auburn, and Southeast Auburn have been located within Auburn city limits for many decades which has allowed the City to acquire, plan, and develop a number of parks and trails. Lea Hill and West Hill were incorporated in 2008 which means that these areas are light in their inventory of parks and trail assets. Each area deserves its own inventory, needs assessment and strategic approach to the development of parks and trails. Additionally, each district lacks non-motorized connectivity between districts.

Trail Goals and Objectives

The City and region are committed to exploring transportation alternatives to the personal automobile. Walking and bicycling are two options, which are low-cost, energy-efficient and non-polluting. Trails are a means to encourage these alternative transportation methods, while improving accessibility between residential neighborhood and jobs, shopping, schools, parks and other public facilities.

The goal to create a pedestrian and bicycle network of trails was first introduced as Goal 7 in Chapter 4, Goals and Policies. This chapter expands those goals and objectives with more detailed policy statements.

Goal 7

To create a pedestrian and bicycle network of trails.

Trails are most useful if they are easily reached by large numbers of people. Like streets, they should be connectors between places people want to go. Because of the variety of possible destinations, a network of trails is desirable.

Trail Network and Planning

Objective 7.1 A network of trails should be developed which provides adequate coverage for the entire city, and which provides connections to between districts within the City and to surrounding communities.

Policy 7.1.1 A grid of interconnecting trails running both north/south and east/west should be designed and developed. Consideration is given to creating safe trails to enable bicyclists, adults, children, and other specialized users to move "seamlessly" across trails and to their destination.

Policy 7.1.2 The City should seek opportunities to create trail connections with surrounding communities. The City continues to participate in development of countywide and regional trail systems, such as the Interurban and Green River Trails. Connection opportunities already exist on the north side of the City with Kent and the south side of the City with Sumner. Connecting Auburn's trails in these two areas is a high priority. Additional opportunities should be explored for the west side of the City with Federal Way and the east side of the City with Kent and Covington.

Transportation Plan

Policy 7.1.3 The trail portions of the Park Plan and the Non-motorized transportation element of the Transportation Plan are coordinated and rules of the road enforcement should be addressed.

Policy 7.1.4 Potential conflicts between trail users and adjacent landowners are minimized by involving all parties during the planning and design process.

Policy 7.1.5 Non-motorized transportation corridors should be identified as a means of connecting Lea Hill, West Hill, Lakeland Hills and Southeast Auburn with Downtown Auburn. It is likely that these non-motorized connections will need to be separated

from the high volume vehicular corridors that currently exist along Auburn Way South, Peasly Canyon Road, A Street SE, SE 312th Street and SE 304th Street. These corridors should be developed in order to promote the economic opportunities of downtown Auburn as well as to provide greater opportunity for use of transit and train services located in downtown Auburn.

Trail Design

Objective 7.2 Trail design and layout take advantage of unique natural settings, and provide safe and efficient settings for all users.

Discussion: An ideal trail is designed to be easily and quickly reached from any point in a neighborhood, and to directly link "nodes" of activity, such as schools, parks, commercial centers, and transit centers. Less opportunity exists to place trails in existing neighborhoods than in new neighborhoods, although when opportunities arise, these should also be explored. Sidewalks, trails and streets will form an overlapping network of transportation alternatives. In some settings trails and sidewalks may be redundant.

Policy 7.2.1 Trails should be sited to connect new residential neighborhoods with surrounding public facilities, other trails, and activity centers.

Policy 7.2.2 Trails are designed to provide a safe, pleasant, and high-quality experience. Trail design should be related to surrounding natural and man-made features. Where needed, space adjacent to the trail is designed to provide a buffer between incompatible uses.

Policy 7.2.3 Trail amenities shall be provided at trailheads and important activity centers. These include features such as restrooms or portable sanitary facilities, water fountains, kiosks, covered shelters, paved parking, benches, horse loading areas, art, environmental and historic interpretive signs, and directional signage.

Policy 7.2.4 Trail layout minimizes at-grade street crossings.

Policy 7.2.5 The most recent version of the AASHTO publication "Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities" is used to provide guidelines for paved trail design and construction. ADA guidelines for accessibility is followed when

possible.

For soft surfaced trails accommodating mountain bikers, equestrians, and hikers, when necessray developers of trails such as the Backcountry Horsemen or the U.S. Forest Service are consulted as needed.

Objective 7.3 The City participates in planning for regional trails in South King County. Possibilities for new trail connections between neighboring communities are explored.

Trail Connections to Public Transit

Policy 7.3.1 The City seeks to have trails connect directly to transit centers, bus stops, and other sources of public transportation where possible.

Discussion: By providing easy access to public transportation, intermodal travel may appeal to a larger number of people. Where transit centers are reached by foot or bike, the need for parking space may also be reduced. Where direct access to public transportation is not possible, signage and route markings are provided to the closest connections.

Serve a Variety of Users

Objective 7.4 A variety of trail types and lengths are constructed to meet the needs of different user groups.

Discussion: Trails are used by all ages of people, who are engaged in many different activities. To meet these diverse demands, recreational loop paths in parks and neighborhoods are needed, as well as linear trails for both recreational and commuting use.

Trail Recommendations

Because of their magnitude, trail development is a long and involved process. Planning of trail projects usually occurs far in advance of their actual construction. This section identifies potential trails deserving of further research and planning, or have already undergone a certain amount of planning or design. Some of these trails can serve as part of the transportation network and are also included in Auburn's Transportation Plan.

It is important we take an aggressive approach to securing easements in locations where active development could remove the opportunity for future trails. A prime example of this is the Tacoma-Covington powerline, where warehouse and parking lot development on the valley floor may eliminate the possibility of an important potential east/west trail between Auburn and Federal Way.

Potential Trails for Future Development

1. BPA Trail (Lea Hill)

Location: Jacobsen Tree Farm Property to Isaac Evans Park
Project Description:

- Acquire land and private property easements for construction of a trail that will connect Lea Hill to the valley floor. The trail is anticipated to extend to and through the Auburn Golf Course where it will connect to the internal loop trail at Isaac Evans Park and use the Dykstra footbridge to gain access to the west side of the Green River.

Schedule: TBD
Cost: TBD
Funding: Grant

3. A Street SE Trail

Location: A Street from south City limits to downtown
Project Description:

- Work with City of Pacific to create a plan for crossing the White River bridge safely and getting to Auburn's south City limits
- Class I trail from 41st St. SE to Cross Street
- Pedestrian/Bicycle tunnel under SR 18
- Project is envisioned on BNSF ROW

Schedule: TBD
Cost: $1,116,000
Funding: Mitigation for construction of intermodal freight yard

4. White River Trail

Location: A Street SE to Interurban Trail
Project Description:

- Connect the western end of the White River Trail to the Interurban trail to improve connections and trail user circulation for residents in the southern portion of the City. An A Street underpass and crossing the White River create significant challenges for this project.

Schedule: To be identified
Cost: TBD
Funding: Apply for grants

5. Green River Trail - North Auburn portion

Location: Reddington Levee Trail near the Port Property to S. 277th St. Project Description:

- Regional trail project from Seattle through Kent, and

ending at the Auburn Narrows. Through joint efforts by Auburn and King County, preliminary planning and design are completed for the North Auburn portion of the trail. City of Auburn will work with developer as developments are constructed along Green River.

Schedule: TBD
Cost: TBD
Funding: King County and Grants

6. Mill Creek Corridor/Auburn Environmental Park

Location: Along the Mill Creek, primarily north of SR 18

Project Description:

- A Linear Park project would introduce residents to the unique setting and ecosystem along the Creek. Trail surface would probably be a soft surface, and development alongside would be minimal, concentrating on environmental education.

Schedule: To be identified
Cost: TBD
Funding: Impact Fees, Wetland Mitigation

7. Southeast Trails (Williams Trail)

Location: South of the Stuck (White) River, and east of Kersey Way

Project Description:

- Develop trails through open space in southeast Auburn, along utility corridors, where possible. Use existing trails created by equestrians in the area as a basis for developing a good network.

Schedule: To be identified
Cost: TBD
Funding: Impact Fees/Grant

8. Future Trails identified in the Auburn Non-motorized Transportation Plan

Schedule: To be identified
Cost: TBD
Funding: Impact Fees/Grant

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Chapter 9: Getting It All Done

Chapter 9
Getting it All Done

The previous chapters of this plan inventoried and analyzed the existing parks, open spaces, and recreation programs here in Auburn. The result is a series of recommendations to meet the needs of our present and future residents. Chapter 9 takes the recommendations from Chapters 3 through 8 and integrates them into a plan of action. Looking at all the needs together is useful for providing a "global" picture of our long-term vision. Following the action and implementation plan outlined in this chapter will accomplish that vision.

This chapter is divided into three primary components:

I. Meeting Park and Open Space Needs

II. Meeting Recreation Facility and Program Needs

III. Financing Future Capital Improvements

This chapter will also provide a summary of the recommended actions, cost estimates for implementing these improvements, give an approximate time frame for completion, and indicate possible funding sources.

I. Meeting Park and Open Space Needs

Section I compiles the conclusions and recommendations from previous chapters and creates a program that, if followed, will keep Auburn on track to provide recreational sites for its constituents. The following four steps are necessary to ensure that we have sufficient parks and open spaces for all our residents, and future residents and that they are in optimal condition.

Step 1: Maintain Existing Parks and Facilities
Step 2: Renovate Existing Parks and Facilities
Step 3: Acquire and Develop New Parks and Facilities
Step 4: Acquire and Manage Open Space

Table 9-1, provides a summary of identified actions to accomplish each of the steps above. The following pages and the Appendix provide more information about each of these action items.

Step 1: Maintain Existing Parks and Facilities

Survey respondents reported that maintaining our parks is of primary importance. Management and maintenance of parks is an on-going task that occurs in all parks. Those

locations, which are highly visible or heavily used, receive highest priority. As new parks are added to the system, maintenance requirements will also grow. In addition to appropriate staff increases, a new park maintenance facility may be needed to handle work in an efficient manner in the Lea Hill annexation area.

Step 2: Improve Existing Parks and Facilities

Auburn residents expressed, in the public survey and in public meetings, that upgrading existing parks and providing more beautification projects were high priorities. Renovation of parks should include measures to improve aesthetics, circulation, safety, accessibility to all persons, and to rehabilitate or replace recreation equipment and facilities/amenities. Highest priority is given to those parks that experience extremely high use or represent a particularly important resource. Parks with safety or accessibility issues will also receive high priority. The Appendix details improvement projects, their estimated costs, and proposed funding sources.

Step 3: Acquire and Develop New Parks and Facilities

With a growing population, and land still available for future growth, it is necessary to consider acquisition and development of parks to serve our future population. The standards recommended in Chapter 3 provide the basis for determining how much land and what facilities we need now, and what may be needed in the future.

Step 4: Acquire and Manage Open Space

The City owns several open space properties, some of which were recently acquired. Some of these acquisitions will receive minimal development suitable for a passive recreation experience. Land, that is environmentally sensitive or inaccessible, may not receive frequent visitors, but will still require stewardship to guarantee and monitor the health and conditions found in these locations.

TABLE 9-1
Summary of Identified Needs

Park and Open Space Land and Facilities

Step 1:	**Perform Regular Maintenance**	All parks shall receive regular maintenance to ensure that they are SAFE, HEALTHY, ATTRACTIVE and CLEAN.
Step 2:	**Improve Existing Parks and Facilities**	1. Renovate all parks to meet ADA requirements as funding is acquired. 2. Perform major renovations: Cameron, Cedar Lanes, Game Farm, Game Farm Park Wildernesss, Isaac Evans, Les Gove, Shaughnessy Park.
Step 3:	**Acquire and Develop New Parks** 7	Current Need: City owns the following properties. Develop to meet current needs: Green River Stormwater Facility Park & Trail; Les Gove Park; Jacobsen Tree Farm, 104th Street Property, Auburndale II, West Hill Lake Future Need: **Develop by 2025:** Consider acquiring and developing properties in the Lea Hill, West Hill, and southeastern portions of the City.
	Develop Recreation Facilities	Current Need: 5 gymnasiums, 11 Softball and youth baseball fields, 2 Soccer/football fields 2 Fields. Future Need: **By 2025:** 4 Softball/Youth Baseball fields, 8 football/soccer fields, 5 tennis courts, 12 gymnasiums
Step 4:	**Manage Open Space**	Olson Canyon, Green River Access/Fenster Property, Lakeland Nature Area, Critical Areas, Other lands as identified

Future parkland needs are summarized in Table 9-2. This table uses the standards in Chapter 3 to determine the number of additional acres that will be needed in ten years and fifteen years from now if our population continues to grow as expected. The purpose of each column of Table 9-2 is described below.

Column 1: Park Type
Three park categories—neighborhood, community and linear parks— are included in this table, indicating the "core" parks that make up the majority of our park system. These are parks largely devoted to active recreation or sports.

Columns 2 & 3:
2015 Total Existing Acres/ 2015 Developed Acres

These columns compare total acreage in each of the core park categories with the amount of land that is actually developed for recreational use. This information reveals that more than 80% of the land in these types of parks is already fully developed.

Population Estimates
Current Population
76,347
Year 2025
84,948
Year 2030
89,868

Column 4: 2004 Remaining Undeveloped Acres
The remaining undeveloped acreage found in existing parks is available for development. In some instances, such as the neighborhood and linear parks, these are largely incidental spaces that need a small amount of landscaping or walkway to be complete. Our community parks contain some larger spaces that could accommodate additional recreational features or updating of facilities.

Column 5: Park Standards—Developed Acres per 1000 Residents
In Chapter 3 we recommended that a standard of 6.03 acres of parkland be acquired and developed per 1,000 residents. The goal of setting a standard is to ensure that the level and quality of parks remains the same as it is today, even if the population of our community increases. As noted in Chapter 3, these standards reflect the amount of developed acreage in our core park types: neighborhood, community and linear parks.

Columns 6 & 7: Additional Acres Needed—2025 and 2030
The last two columns refer to the amount of developed park land needed in the future to meet the demands of a growing population. These figures are based on the standard shown in the previous column.

Table 9-2 Future Park Acreage Needs

Park Types	2015 (Total Acres)	2015 (Dev'd acres)	2015 (Undev'd Acres)	Adopted Standard (In developed acres/1,000 res.)	Future Need: 2025 (Est. Pop 84,948)	Future Need: 2030 (Est. Pop 89,868)
Neighborhood Parks	67.84	67.84	58.74	1.32	44.29	50.97
Community Parks	267.81	267.81	223.75	4.5	158.48	180.63
Open Space Areas	386.89	N/A	386.89	As acquired	N/A	N/A
Trails/Linear Parks	26.39	26.39 Miles	N/A	0.21	0	0

Neighborhood Park Needs

Most of the City has good geographic coverage of Neighborhood Parks. Slight shortages occur in some fully developed neighborhoods, such as the central part of Auburn, but these are offset by Community Parks that serve the same areas. To meet neighborhood park demands 44.29 additional acres will be needed in this category by 2025 to meet the projected increase in population. Several options for meeting these needs are presented below.

2025: Meeting Neighborhood Park Needs

To meet a need for 44.29 additional acres of Neighborhood Parks in 2025 it is recommended that the City choose one of the following two options, or a combination of the two:

Option 1. Complete development of existing neighborhood parks.
The following parks have undeveloped acreage:

Auburndale Park	9.74 acres
Auburndale Park II	9.34 acres
TOTAL:	**19.08 acres**

Both parks listed above are located in the Lea Hill portion of the City, which is in need of additional park area. Completing development of these parks, while needed, is unlikely to create appreciable increases in recreational facilities. Auburndale needs minor improvements such as landscaping and a new playground. Auburndale II is the only undeveloped neighborhood park in the park inventory.

Option 2. Acquire and develop new park land. Even with improving Auburndale and developing Auburndale II, the City's parks system will still be deficient for neighborhood parks by over 25 acres. To meet future needs for neighborhood parks, the City needs to consider acquiring additional park property in the West Hill and southeastern areas of the City.

2030: Meeting Neighborhood Park Needs

If population continues to increase as expected then the City will need to add 50.97 acres of additional neighborhood park land. This will need to be done by either developing existing City owned property managed by departments other than parks, and/or acquire park land in areas of the City where we are not meeting demands and level of service standards.

Community Park Needs

Geographic coverage of the city with community parks is good. However, crowding may occasionally occur to their popularity. Analysis by neighborhood area shows that Lea Hill, West Hill, and southeast Auburn are most in need of community parks. Community parks typically contain more highly developed athletic fields than do neighborhood parks, and also provide

restrooms, parking, picnic shelters and other amenities. This makes them more costly to develop. Based on current standards the City's current Community Park inventory is deficient by 119 acres. This sharp increase in park needs is because the City's population has nearly doubled since the last Park Plan update in 2005.

2025: Meeting Community Park Needs

Available Community Park land can be increased by completing partially developed parks, developing unimproved land in City ownership, or by acquiring and developing new land. For example, facilities such as a skate park, loop trail, play structure or basketball court could be added to a partially developed Community Park. Some options for the next decade described below:

Option 1. Complete development of existing Community parks.

The following existing parks contain undeveloped acreage:

West Hill Lake Property	9.25 acres
104th Ave SE Property	14.73 acres
Jacobsen Tree Farm	29.30 acres
Les Gove Park	4.1 acres
Game Farm	4.0 acres
Lakeland Hills Nature Area	46.75
TOTAL:	**108.13 acres**

Highest priority should be given to implementing the proposed improvements in the Les Gove Master Plan, developing the West Hill Lake Property, and the Lakeland Hills Nature Area. These parks will provide a significant increase in the level of service for the least amount of money. Next the City needs to explore opportunities to develop Jacobsen Tree Farm into a regional sports complex, and to the 104th Ave SE property along the Green River. All of these parks contain facilities which are very much in demand, and will be most beneficial to the entire community if development occurs.

Option 2. Acquire and develop additional park land in the areas of the City where current and future demands are not being met.

As previously discussed, areas of Auburn in need of additional Community Park land includes the Lea Hill, West Hill, and southeast Auburn areas of the City. By the year 2025, 158.48 additional acres of park land will need to be developed in order to meet future demands and level of service standards

2030: Meeting Community Park Needs

Potential community park locations which have unique resources, or that are expected to receive significant residential development over the next 15 years are identified here. These parks will be acquired and developed concurrently with new housing construction. A balance between passive and active recreational uses should continue to be pursued. By the year 2030, the City will need to add more than 180 acres of Community Park land to meet current standards.

Academy Area Park

A community park located in the area around the Adventist Academy would serve a large and growing community that is somewhat distant from other recreational sites. This is a desirable location for a well-developed sports complex.

Trails/Linear Parks

Trails/Linear parks, which generally run along an existing linear feature such as a river or utility corridor, are considered to serve the entire city. Auburn has a unique opportunity for linear park development, with its generous supply of rivers, creeks, railroads and utility corridors. For this reason, it should be emphasized that the standard is only a minimum suggested acreage. This is a category where trail development also serves a transportation need and development beyond the minimum standard will be very useful to community members.

2025 to 2030: Meeting Trail/Linear Park Needs

Like the other types, Trail/Linear Park land can also be increased by completing partially developed parks, by developing unimproved land currently in City ownership, or by acquiring and developing new land. Several possibilities are described below:

- Acquire land and easements for the BPA Trail from Jacobsen Tree Farm to the Auburn Golf Course. This will greatly improve connectivity between the Lea Hill and Valley Floor.
- Extend the Green River Trail north from the Reddington Levee Trail to South 277th Street. This area is currently owned by King County and the Port of Seattle.
- White River Trail extension from A Street SE to the Interurban Trail.
- Mill Creek Corridor Trail System on the west side of SR 167. With the recently completed Mill Creek realignment, there is significant environmental education opportunities in this area.
- Auburn Environmental Park trail connects to the Interurban Trail.

Summary of Park Land Needs

Auburn is fortunate to still have many opportunities for expansion of its park system, both to meet the needs of current residents, and for those who will be joining us in the next 15 years. But it requires looking ahead, and sometimes making a commitment to acquiring land suitable for these uses before development makes it impossible. The options presented in the previous pages show the breadth of choices available during the next six to fifteen years. To recap, there are several directions we can take to continue to provide fully developed, high quality parks for our community. We have several options to accomplish this:

Option 1. Complete development in existing parks.
This approach is the least costly, because property purchase is not necessary. It also will provide the finishing touches that several parks still need. However, most developed parks already contain all the recreational facilities that are possible, and most development is more aesthetic or practical (as in improved parking) in nature. An exception is Les Gove Park. The recently completed Master Plan of the Les Gove Park will open more active/passive opportunities for the community.

Option 2. Create parks using land currently owned by the City. Several properties have been purchased or land turned over from King County in recent years that are suitable for Neighborhood and Community Parks. Again, future costs will be lower because property purchase is already complete. The 104 Ave SE, Lakeland Hill Nature Area, and the West Hill Lake properties discussed briefly above will give us the opportunity to develop some unique new Community Parks. Because of their open space character and funding source, these parks are best developed for passive recreations uses. In addition, the Jacobsen Tree Farm property provides an opportunity to develop a regional sports complex in a relatively underserved part of the City.

Option 3. Acquire and develop new land, particularly to meet needs of new residents. These parks will be acquired and developed as opportunities arise, such as gifts of land or grants, fee in lieu of, or by impact fees collected from the development of new residential units.

II. Meeting Recreation Facility and Program Needs

This section presents recreation facilities and programs planned for the present, and for ten and fifteen years from now. Facilities and programs go hand-in-hand, since most recreation, educational or cultural programs are possible only if an adequate facility is available.

Each major recreation facility type is discussed below, with suggestions for addressing deficiencies and meeting the goals developed in Chapter 3. These goals can be used as new parks are planned, to determine which facilities are most needed or most appropriate for the park being considered.

Facility needs are determined by surveying residents about their level of recreation participation and their needs and desires for the future, by examining national standards and recreation trends, by input from the recreation staff, and by the number and type of sport teams and each sport's play requirements.

Baseball

Current need:

With participation rates and baseball steady at best, the City is currently meeting demands and needs for baseball fields,

To meet future need, 2025 to 2030:

One additional baseball field will be needed by 2025 and two fields will need to be added by 2030. It is recommended that this be placed in a new community park in the north or southeast part of the city.

Recommended Future Development:

Jacobsen Tree Farm

Softball/Youth Baseball Fields

Current need:

With softball and youth baseball numbers holding relatively steady there is a strong need to add more fields. Based on current standards the City is deficient in this category by 11 fields.

To meet future need, 2025 to 2030:

Development of new community and neighborhood parks should include fields capable of supporting softball and youth baseball. Fields should be located in the following areas as adjacent residential neighborhoods develop. By 2030, it is expected that the City will need to add 18 fields to keep up with the demand of Auburn residents.

Recommended Future Development:

Academy Area Community Park
Jacobsen Tree Farm

Football Fields

Current need:

The demand for football fields has remained fairly constant in recent years. Even with the recent improvements to school district facilities the City needs to add 8 football fields to meet the demands of our current population. The primary need now is for practice time.

To meet future need, 2025 to 2030:

Ten additional fields will need to be added by 2025 and 18 by 2030.

Recommended Future Development:

Academy Area Community Park
Jacobsen Tree Farm
Additional sites to be identified

Soccer

Current need:

The rapidly growing interest in soccer has spurred the need for development of new soccer facilities. The demands and needs calculations considered "mini" or modified fields used for youth and adult leagues respectively. Based on current standards 2 fields need to be added at this time. With the growing popularity of the sport more fields may need be added to meet future demand.

To meet future need, 2025 to 2030:

Future soccer fields should be located in community parks when they are developed. By the year 2025 a minimum of 6 fields will need to be added, while 9 fields will need be added by the year 2030. With soccer and football being played on similar sized playing fields the development of additional fields could meet the needs for both football and soccer.

Recommended Future Soccer Field Development:

Jacobsen Tree Farm
Academy Area Community Park
North Auburn Community Park
Additional partnerships with schools and private organizations

Tennis Courts

Current and future need:

Sufficient tennis court space means that additional courts are not needed at this time. The construction of eight tennis courts at Auburn Mountain View High School adjacent to Jacobsen Tree Farm Park will provide sufficient court space for the city for many years.

Gymnasiums

Current need:

Even with the recent construction of the 2 gyms at the Les Gove Community Campus there is still great demand for availability during the day and early evening hours. Calculations indicate

that the City is short 10 gyms. The construction of the community center later this year will accommodate fitness classes so some of demand for gym space will be met. It is not realistic to expect to construct 10 new gymnasiums so the City will need to consider other options to gain access to existing gyms around the City.

To meet future need, 2025 to 2030:
Within the next ten to fifteen years an additional twelve to thirteen gymnasiums will be needed respectively. Some of this space may become available if additional schools are built. Meantime, space should be reserved for development of a third gymnasium at the proposed Community Center.

Recommended development:
Partnerships with private organizations like churches
Future School Development 2 gym

Swimming Pools

Current and future need:
Additional need for swimming pools is not expected now or in the near future. The construction of the new YMCA has filled the current need.

Loop Trails

Current need and future needs:
Recreational loop trails are located primarily in neighborhood and community parks, for easy use and access by neighborhood residents. Demands and needs analysis indicates that the City is currently meeting current standards. However walk and jogging trails are overwhelmingly the most popular and desirable park facilities of the residents of Auburn. The following existing and proposed parks are recommended to receive trail development.

Recommended Loop Trail Development:
Veterans Memorial Park
Rotary Park
West Hill Watershed
Olson Canyon
Auburn Environmental Park

Recreation/Transportation Trails

These longer, destination oriented trails serve recreating cyclists, pedestrians, equestrians and other users, as well as those who use the trail for transportation purposes.

Current need and Future Needs:
With an increasing interest in alternative modes of transportation for commuting and accessing regional trails systems, recreation and transportation trails are important to the residents of Auburn. Efforts should continue to complete these important trail corridors.

Recommended Recreation/Transportation Trail Development:
Green River Trail
White River Trail

To meet future need, 2025 to 2030:
This plan recommends the development of two Linear Parks to meet the needs of future residents. Mill Creek Corridor and South East Trails are proposed to meet trail needs by the year 2010.

Recommended Future Recreation/Transportation Trail Development
Mill Creek Corridor:
BPA Trail – Jacobsen Tree Farm to Auburn Golf Course

Recreation, Cultural and Heritage Program Services

Chapter 6, Recreation, Cultural, Heritage and Preservation Programs, developed an extensive list of recommendations and conclusions.

Capital Improvements

The projects and program improvements suggested in this plan will require a substantial financial commitment to accomplish. Some of these can be achieved within the annual Parks and Recreation Department budget. Other, more costly projects will need to be analyzed carefully to determine the source(s) of funding we want to pursue, and to determine when it will be fiscally advantageous to pursue them. There are five primary funding sources that can be used to finance park capital improvements:

1. City Funding—includes Bonds, the General Fund, and Real Estate Excise Tax
2. Grants and Countywide Initiatives
3. Developer Fees and Dedications (Impact Fees)
4. Gifts/Dedications/Donations
5. Program Fees

1. City Funding

The three basic options for City-based financing include the City's General Fund, Councilmanic or General Obligation Bonds, and the Real Estate Excise Tax (REET).

Typically, the General Fund pays for staff costs and operating expenses for the Parks and Recreation Department. Ongoing, regular maintenance costs of parks and purchase of equipment are also paid for in this manner. The General Fund has rarely been used in the past for large capital projects such as the purchase of land, or building of new parks.

The Real Estate Excise Tax is a 0.5% tax on the sale of real estate. These funds can be used for repair, replacement, and capital expenditures of park facilities. Partnerships with private organizations (OPM).

2. Grants and Countywide Initiatives

Grants have been a very instrumental tool in building the park system we have today. Since the 1980s, the City has received more than $7 million from grant sources. A major source is the Washington State Recreation Office (RCO) which administers state and federal funds for conservation and outdoor recreation purposes. RCO is made up of the directors of four state agencies and five citizen members who bring together a wide range of experience and viewpoints.

The largest program offered by the RCO is the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP). This is available for local government projects involving the acquisition, development and renovation of parks, urban wildlife habitat, open space, trails, and water access facilities.

All projects accepted for WWRP funding require a 50% local match, and a Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan adopted within the last six years. This Parks Plan will enable the City of Auburn to apply for these funds from 2016 through 2022.

King County has several grant programs which have helped the City purchase land and/or develop eight recreation sites in Auburn. We will continue to aggressively pursue all grant opportunities that will assist in the renovation of existing parks, or development of new ones.

3. Developer Fees

The State Environmental Protection Act (SEPA) allows cities to request mitigation for impacts to the park system created by large scale residential development. In Auburn land has been contributed by developers to create Lakeland Hills Park, Sunset Park, Gaines Park, and Mill Pond Park.

Existing standards for the City assert that developments of 50 or more dwelling units create sufficient impact on the availability of park space that mitigation should be provided. The 1986 Park Plan established standards of 6 acres per 1000 residents for Community Parks and 1.25 acres per 1000 for Neighborhood Parks. Under SEPA developers typically contribute land only, and the City is responsible for all development.

This 2005 Parks Plan recommended the adoption of impact fees for parks, as allowed by the Growth Management Act of 1990. Impact fees for parks are used to pay for the capital costs of public facilities needed to serve the people who occupy new residential development. Capital costs may include the purchase of land and costs for designing and constructing recreation facilities. These fees are paid by the developer of any residential unit, not just by those building more than 50 units. The term “developer” is used to denote anyone who is obligated to pay impact fees, including builders, owners or developers.

Credit for Contributions by the Developer

Impact fees do not include any other forms of developer contributions or exactions, such as mitigation or voluntary payments authorized by SEPA. Since there are other sources of revenue available for park development, impact fees are not expected to pay for 100% of new park development. The City also has the choice of accepting cash for the impact fee, or accepting land, recreational improvements or a combination of these. If the City accepts a method other than cash, the developer will receive a credit in-lieu of impact fees.

Service Area for Impact Fees and Expenditures

Parks and recreation facilities impact fees are collected and expended throughout the City of Auburn. The City boundaries create a single service area for park impact fees. Impact fees must be spent on capital projects contained in an adopted capital facilities plan, or they can be used to reimburse the government for the unused capacity of existing facilities. For example, some existing park land is not yet fully developed. Where improvements for these areas are identified in this plan, impact fees can be used to help pay for such improvements. Impact fees not expended within six years must be refunded.

Development Standards

This Plan depicts five different types of park land within Auburn:

1. Neighborhood parks
2. Community parks
3. Trails/Linear parks
4. Open space land
5. Special use areas

The first three of these, Neighborhood, Community and Trails/Linear Parks are considered the "core" parks in our system. These are the parks which are the most intensely developed and used for recreation. Developers will be required to contribute to this core system by providing cash, land, recreational facilities, or a combination, as described above. The standards established in Chapter 3 of this plan will be used to determine the parks impact fee.

Section II of this chapter identifies capital projects that will be (1) needed to maintain the City's current level of parks and recreation facilities, and (2) needed to meet the expected growth, based on the adopted development standards.

Rates for Impact Fees

Impact fees are calculated based on the projected cost of buying land appropriate for each of the park categories, and the costs of purchasing, installing or constructing the recreation facilities and amenities typical to each type of park. A separate cost calculation is made for each of the three types of core parks. Impact fee rates are found in the document "Rate Study for Impact Fees for Parks and Recreation Facilities."

4. Gifts

The City occasionally receives gifts of land, land leases, or money for park properties. These have primarily come from other public agencies.

The City pursued gifts in the Sharing and Gift Catalog. This source will be explored and marketed in the future more thoroughly. The Parks Department intends to establish a "Give to the Future" program to encourage more private donations. The program will provide information to individuals about how to contribute, the tax benefits of giving, and projects that need sponsors.

Capital campaigns to solicit funds could be a significant source of income for special projects. For example, the White River Valley Historical Museum raised $480,000 in cash and in-kind donations through its very effective capital campaign. These funds will enable the Historical Society to make significant improvements to the Museum building and displays.

5. Program Fees

Another method for raising capital or covering operating expenses may include increasing fees for facilities such as picnic shelters or baseball fields. Similarly, increasing the administrative charge on recreation programs and classes is necessary periodically. The City's goal is to keep fees affordable to individuals who are residents of Auburn and to small groups. However, when large groups use facilities, fees should be charged that reflect the additional staffing, equipment and cleanup needed.

An example of program fees is the capital improvement fee charged to adult athletic teams. This fee generates about $20,000 annually. These funds have been used to improve facilities used by adult athletic teams such as the installation of a new restroom at Fulmer Field and a new light system at Brannan Park Field #2.

Summary of Park Financing Options

The City has several options it can use to fund development of new parks, and improvements or expansions of existing parks. The most realistic approach is to pursue each of the five primary funding mechanisms described above.

With the adoption of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan, the City will be eligible to compete for grants from RCO and other sources. To efficiently use limited staff grant writing time the Parks and Recreation Department intends to aggressively track and apply for those grants that will be most beneficial to the City and for which it has a good chance of success.

PRIVATE UTILITIES ELEMENT

AUBURN COMPREHENSIVE PLAN - VOLUME 4
Private Utilities Element

PRIVATE UTILITIES ELEMENT VISION

Private Utilities in Auburn are planned, designed, and constructed in a manner that adequately supports future growth scenarios that are predicted in the City's Land Use Element and that meet the needs of residents, visitors and businesses. Sustainability is a principal that guides decisions for where utilities are placed, how they are constructed, how they are operated and maintained, and how all aspects of design, construction and operation are funded.

PRIVATE UTILITIES CONDITIONS

Electricity and Natural Gas: Puget Sound Energy (PSE) provides electrical and natural gas service to the City of Auburn and its potential annexation area. PSE is an investor-owned private utility which provides service to approximately 1.2 million customers in a service area that covers 6,000 square miles.

With respect to electrical service, PSE builds, operates and maintains an electrical system consisting of generation, transmission and distribution facilities. Facility technology for electricity transmission may change in the future in response to the need to create more efficient facilities and in response to various electromagnetic field and health concerns and diversification of resources. Utility policies should be updated in the future to take into consideration changes in technology, facilities, and services.

Natural Gas: The Northwest Pipeline Corporation and Enumclaw Natural Gas also have gas lines in the southeastern portion of the City. Northwest Pipeline Corporation's only customer in Auburn is Enumclaw Natural Gas. Enumclaw Natural Gas serves Auburn residential customers in the area of the Adventist Academy.

Telecommunications: Telecommunications include a wide range of services including conventional telephone, cellular telephone and cable television. Technology in the field of telecommunications continues to change rapidly.

Conventional Telephone

Conventional local telephone service to the City is provided by Century Link. Century Link is a global provider of telecommunications services.

The facilities in which calls are switched are called central offices. Typically there are four main lines heading out from each central office - one in each direction. Auburn's central office is located in downtown Auburn.

Long distance service is provided in the area by several providers. These providers have underground fiber optic cables passing through the City of Auburn.

Cellular Telephone

Cellular telecommunications provide mobile telephone communications via radios that send and receive signals from a network of receivers mounted on utility poles, towers, buildings or other structures on private property or within the right of way. Cellular communication companies offer digital voice, messaging and high speed wireless data services to customers.

Cellular telephone service within the City and its potential annexation areas is provided by multiple private companies providing service throughout the Puget Sound region. Regulation of cellular providers is

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provided by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). Technology and business practices in the area of telecommunications continues to change rapidly.

Cable Television

Cable television service is provided by Comcast through a combination of aerial and underground cables. The location of existing and planned cable lines are shown on Map 6.4.

INTRODUCTION

The Growth Management Act requires the City of Auburn to include a utilities element within its Comprehensive Plan. The element should provide a framework for the efficient and predictable provision and siting of utility facilities and services within the City consistent with the serving utilities public service obligations. This element covers private utilities, (those not provided by the City of Auburn) and includes electricity, telecommunications, and natural gas. City owned water, sewer, and stormwater utilities are described within the Capital Facilities Element (Chapter 5) of this comprehensive plan.

Investor owned utilities in the State of Washington are regulated by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC). State law regulates the rates, charges, services facilities and practices of utilities. Any changes in policies regarding these aspects of utility provision require WUTC approval.

The primary responsibility for planning for private utilities rests with the utility providers. Clearly, however, this planning can not take place without open lines of communication between the City and the utility providers. The City acknowledges that some private utility providers are not willing to provide capacity or future construction plans as some of this information may effect their competitiveness or be considered to be proprietary. The utilities, however, must recognize that this may hinder the City's ability to assist them in their projects.

Values:

Character - Private utilities will provide a positive contribution to the quality, aesthetics and functionality of the community.

Wellness - Utility infrastructure and systems support the delivery of safe and efficient electircity, gas, and telecommunications

Service - Utility infrastructure and systems support the City's goals of providing accessible and transparent government servces and processes.

Economy - Businesses are served by utility infrastructure that meets or exceeds the needs for entry into the market and future growth.

Celebration - Telecommunication systems are fully utilized to reach a broader cross section of the community in a way that brings people together for civic activities, cultural events, and social awareness.

Environment - Siting, installation and maintenance of utilities will ensure protection, preservation and respect of the wildlife habitat, water quality, and environmentally sensitive features.

Sustainable - When designing, constructing and maintaining utilities the long term investment horizon is favored over concepts that provide short term benefits and outcomes.

General Policies

Objective 1.1 To allow the development of private utilities to meet the needs of the existing community and provide for its planned growth consistent with the serving utilities public service obligations.

Policies:

PU-1 Private utility companies are recognized as providers of important services necessary to maintain current and future lifestyles.

PU-2 Private utility providers should refer to the City's Comprehensive Plan Map for guidance regarding future land uses and intensities. Private utility facilities and systems should be consistent with the uses and densities allowed by the Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Code. The City will regularly provide this information and information on pending development proposals (both public and private) to the appropriate provider. In return, the City expects there to be a cooperative posture towards coordinated and sensitive expansion of the infrastructure.

PU-3 Private utility companies should strive to provide utility services to all segments of the Auburn population and areas of the community.

Objective 1.2 To improve the safety, visual quality, and efficiency of private utility facilities consistent with the serving utilities public service.

Policies:

PU-4 The City shall require that new private utility distribution, service and telecommunication lines be located underground within all new developments. The City will also work with the utility companies to relocate existing distribution, service and telecommunication lines underground as a part of new development, whenever it is technologically feasible and as part of City capital roadway projects whenever it is economically and technologically feasible. Expansions and upgrades completed by private utilities will be required to be underground unless they meet appropriate exemptions.

PU-5 Common utility trenches should be encouraged and coordinated by both private and public providers whenever possible.

PU-6 To reduce visual clutter, antennas, relay mechanisms and similar structures should be located on existing poles, structures, or buildings whenever possible. When deemed feasible and necessary to minimize impacts on adjacent uses or views by the City, visual screening may be required.

PU-7 The City shall consider the environmental impacts of proposed utility facilities as a part of its environmental review process. When requested by the City, the utility provider shall furnish documentation of current research results and/or provide additional information related to determining the environmental impacts, if any, of the proposed facilities.

PU-8 The construction of facilities and provision of services by private utility providers within the City of Auburn shall be in compliance with all of the goals and policies of this comprehensive plan.

PU-9 Decisions regarding private utility facilities within Auburn should consider the safe, adequate and efficient availability of these utilities to other jurisdictions.

PU-10 The location of utility facilities is often dependent upon the physical requirements of the utility system. All utility facilities should be sited, designed, and buffered (through extensive screening and/or landscaping) to fit in with their surroundings harmoniously and safely. When sited within or adjacent to residential areas, special attention should be given to minimizing noise, light and glare impacts.

AGENDA BILL APPROVAL FORM

Agenda Subject:
Transportation Impact Fee Update (15 Minute Presentation/15 Minute Q&A)

Date:
November 17, 2015

Department:
CD & PW

Attachments:
Transportation Impact Fee Update Memo
2015 Transportation Impact Fee Comparison

Budget Impact:
$0

Administrative Recommendation:

For discussion only.

Background Summary:

Present the proposed 2016 update to the transportation impact fee, including changes to the project list and associated costs, changes in the number of growth trips, and a comparison with other jurisdictions.

Reviewed by Council Committees:

Councilmember:

Staff: Snyder

Meeting Date: November 23, 2015

Item Number: DI.B

CITY OF AUBURN WASHINGTON

Memorandum

TO: City Council, Mayor Backus

FROM: Community Development and Public Works

RE: DRAFT 2016 Transportation Impact Fee Update

DATE: November 12, 2015

The Community Development and Public Works Department is recommending an update to the Transportation Impact Fee program, to be consistent with the projects funding needs identified in the adopted 2016-2021 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP).

Purpose

The purpose of this memorandum is to present staff's recommendation for updating the Transportation Impact Fee program. The most recent update to the City's transportation impact fee occurred in November 2014, and was based on the previous 2015-2020 TIP. Transportation impact fees are updated annually to stay current with the need to fund road capacity projects identified in the recently adopted 2016-2021 TIP. The update accounts for changes to the project list, updated funding needs, and the portion of each projects cost which is attributable to new development. The update also accounts for revised growth forecasts developed as part of the 2015 Comprehensive Transportation Plan Update. These changes will ensure that the collection of impact fees is consistent with the road capacity projects identified in the current TIP.

Impact Fee Project List Changes

Not all of the projects included in the TIP are included in the impact fee program. Only projects which increase vehicular capacity at intersections and along roadway segments are eligible to be included in the impact fee program. A list of the projects included in the impact fee calculations is included as an attachment to this memo.

The majority of the projects included in the impact fee are the same as last year, but have been updated to reflect current funding needs. Three projects have been removed from the list because they have been completed, and eight new projects have been added based on identified capacity needs.

Impact Fee Project Cost Changes

Table 1 summarizes the total cost for the capacity projects which are included in the traffic impact fee program and the portion of this total cost which the traffic impact fee actually funds (unfunded growth costs). The table also provides a comparison of the cost basis for the current (2014) impact fee and the proposed 2015 update.

Table 1. Impact Fee Project Cost Comparison

	Total Costs	Unfunded Growth Costs
2014	$247,303,000	$62,252,000
2015	$254,168,000	$61,985,000

As shown in the table, the total cost for the capacity projects have increased slightly since last year due to the identified changes to the project list. However, the unfunded impact fee portion of the costs has decreased due to an increase in the portion of the project costs associated with correcting existing deficiencies, which are not associated with future development.

Citywide Growth Trips

The 2014 and earlier traffic impact fees were based on the forecast number of growth trips from the 2009 transportation demand model used as the basis for the previous comprehensive transportation plan. The proposed 2015 update is based on the number of growth trips forecast from the recent model update completed as part of the 2015 comprehensive transportation plan update. This reflects current growth projections beyond 2014 levels, and accounts for growth between 2009 and 2014. Table 2 summarizes the number of growth trips forecast from the previous and current models.

Table 2. Growth Trip Comparison

	Internal Growth Trips
2009 Model	20,200
2014 Model	16,100

As shown in the table, the number of trips across which the growth portion of the project costs is distributed has decreased by 20 percent. This lower value accounts for the growth which has already occurred, current PSRC growth targets, and other modifications which were made to the model to better reflect both current and anticipated future conditions.

Proposed Citywide Transportation Impact Fees

The current cost per new PM Peak hour trip in our transportation impact fee rate schedule is $2,926. The changes identified above increase the impact fee by $756 per weekday PM peak hour trip to $3,682. The increase, approximately 20 percent, is attributable to the current amount of funding being sought through the impact fee program, and a reduction in the number of growth trips forecast by the recently updated transportation demand model relative to the 2009 update. This fee is applicable to all new uses citywide except in Lakeland Hills, and the Downtown Urban Center (DUC) zone as described below.

Downtown Urban Center Zone Rate

In an effort to acknowledge the trip generation characteristics of the downtown urban center, the City added a second zone to the transportation impact fee program. The program charges reduced impact fees for development occurring in the downtown urban center. The applicable downtown area in which fees are reduced is shown in Figure 1.

Reduced impact fees for the downtown urban center account for anticipated reduced trip generation resulting from the availability of transit service (both bus and rail), the completeness of non-motorized facilities, and the close proximity of complementary land-uses (retail, commercial, medical, etc.). This provides a better nexus between transportation impact fees and the impacts of development in the downtown urban center.

The following reductions are used for each land use category in the downtown urban center:

Residential, Lodging, and Medical	***-19%***
Recreation, Institutional, Retail, and Service	***-26%***
Office	***-32%***

Citywide and separate Downtown Transportation Impact fee rates are shown in Table 3. National and local data was used to estimate the reductions for downtown land-uses in Auburn. This approach is consistent with other local jurisdictions, including the City's of Federal Way and Kent.

Lakeland Hills Rate

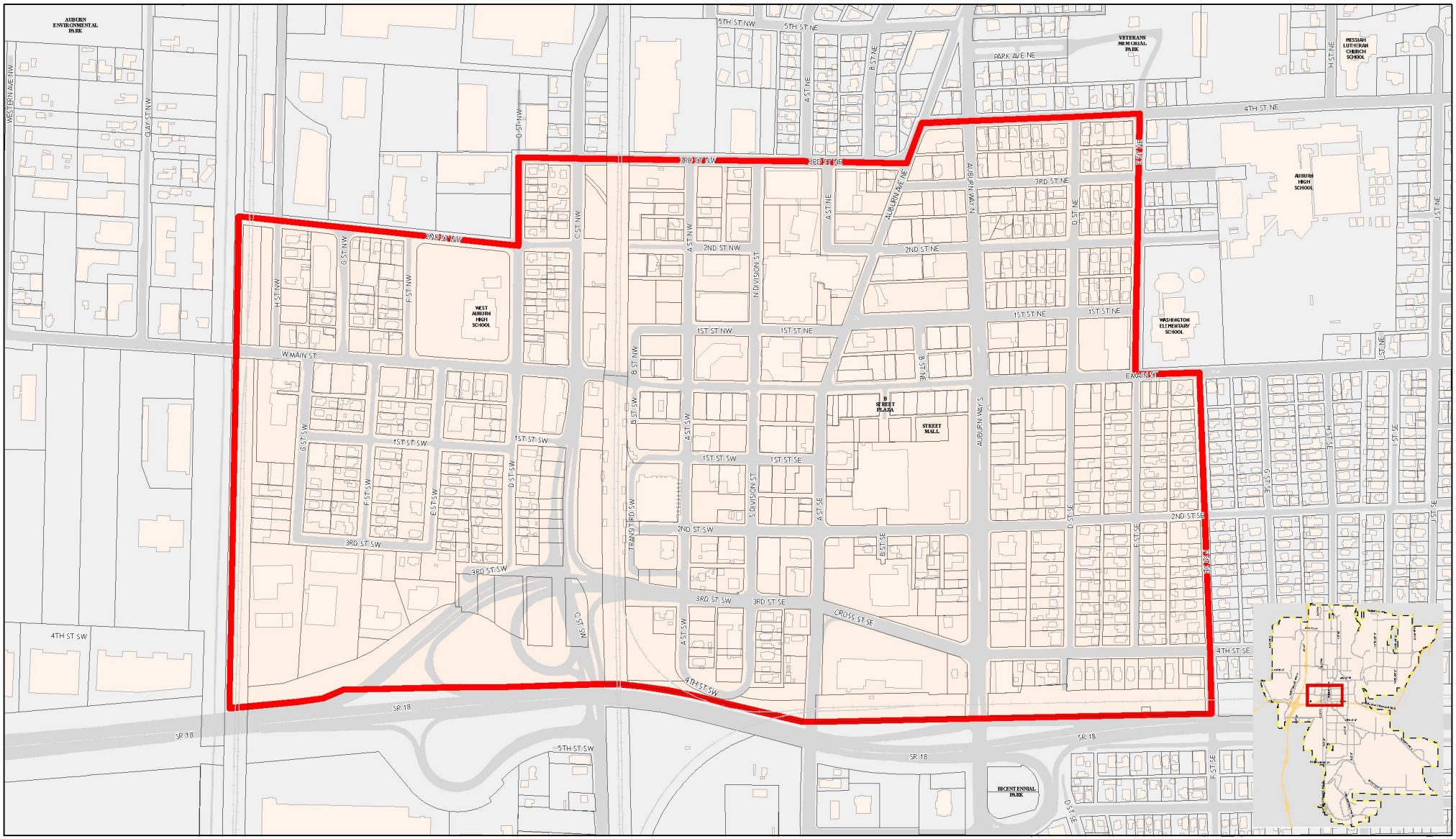
Transportation impact fees for Lakeland Hills were established in 1998 per Resolution No. 2955. At that time the initial impact fees were identified for detached single-family units, attached single-family and multi-family units, senior family residential units, and commercial and retail space. The fees are updated annually based on the Consumer Price Index for the Seattle-Metropolitan area. However, these have not previously been included in the adopted Fee Schedule. In order to have all fees in one location, staff are proposing to add these as part of this update. The most recent annual data shows that during the previous 12 month period, prices have increased by 1.8 percent. Table 4 summarizes the 2016 impact fee rates for Lakeland Hills.

Table 4. Lakeland Hills Rates

Single-Family Detached	$1,251.43/du
Single-Family Attached/Multi-Family	$812.26/du
Senior Housing	$279.12/du
Commercial/Retail Space	$3.25/sf

2015 TIF Comparison

Included in your packet is a comparison of the basic transportation impact fee for 60 Western Washington Cities and 5 Counties. The comparison shows that Auburns current fee is about average. Even with the increase proposed for next year, our fee would remain lower than Puyallup, Covington, Kent, Bonney Lake, and Maple Valley.



CITY OF AUBURN WASHINGTON

Auburn Downtown Map
Figure 1

Urban Center Boundary (231.34 Acres)

Auburn City Limits

INFORMATION SHOWN IS FOR GENERAL REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY AND DOES NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT EXACT GEOGRAPHIC OR CARTOGRAPHIC DATA AS MAPPED. THE CITY OF AUBURN MAKES NO WARRANTY AS TO ITS ACCURACY.

1 INCH = 400 FEET

Printed On: 08/16/2010

Map ID : 1271

Auburn 2015 Transportation Impact Fee
Table 3

Twenty-five or more dwelling units Communal residence	$212.00/year $150.00/year
b. The fee for a license to operate rental housing businesses in the city shall be for the license year from January 1 to December 31, and each applicant must pay the full fee for the current license year or any portion thereof during which the applicant has engaged in the operation of rental housing businesses.	
c. The rental housing business license fee required by this chapter is in lieu of, and not in addition to, the general business license fee required by Chapters 5.05 and 5.10 of the Auburn City Code (ACC); provided, however, that any person required to obtain a rental housing business license must also obtain a general business license, at no cost, pursuant to Chapters 5.05 and 5.10 of the Auburn City Code (ACC).	
d. Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-section (1) of this section, the fee for operating rental housing facilities for any single individual, partnership, corporation or entity shall not exceed $424.00 per license period.	
Rental housing business license renewals shall be for the period January 1 through December 31 of each year.	

B. ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS FEES

1. Transportation Impact Fee Rate Schedule: *(Per Ordinance No. 5763 as amended by Resolution No. 3953, Ordinance No. 6005, Resolution No. 4103, Resolution No. 4424, Resolution 4964 and Resolution No. 5114.)*

Land Use	ITE Land Use Code	Independent Variable	Trip Rate	Non-Downtown Fee Rate	Downtown Fee Rate
Industrial					
General Light Industrial	110	sf/gfa	0.97	$~~6.03~~7.59	-
General Heavy Industrial	120	sf/gfa	0.68	$~~4.74~~5.96	-
Industrial Park	130	sf/gfa	0.85	$~~5.29~~6.65	-
Manufacturing	140	sf/gfa	0.73	$~~4.54~~5.71	-
Mini-Warehouse/Storage	151	sf/gfa	0.26	$~~1.49~~1.87	-
~~Land Use~~	~~ITE Land Use Code~~	~~Independent Variable~~	~~Trip Rate~~	~~Non-Downtown Fee Rate~~	~~Downtown Fee Rate~~
Residential					
Single-Family (detached)	210	du	1.00	$~~3,413.48~~4,295.41	$~~2,764.92~~3,479.28
Multi-Family	220-233	du	0.62	$~~2,237.30~~2,815.34	$~~1,812.21~~2,280.42
Mobile Home	240	du	0.59	$~~1,611.17~~2,027.43	$~~597.22~~751.53
Senior Housing	251, 252	du	0.27	$~~737.31~~927.81	-
Lodging					
Hotel	310	room	0.60	$~~2,340.68~~2,945.42	$~~1,895.95~~2385.79
Motel	320	room	0.47	$~~1,833.53~~2,307.25	-

Recreational					
Movie Theater	444, 445	seat	0.08	$~~152.53~~191.94	$~~112.88~~142.04
Health Club	492, 493	sf/gfa	3.53	$~~8.01~~10.07	$~~5.92~~7.45

Land Use	ITE Land Use Code	Independent Variable	Trip Rate	Non-Downtown Fee Rate	Downtown Fee Rate
Institutional					
Elementary School	520	student	0.15	$~~198.96~~250.36	$~~147.23~~185.27
Middle School/Jr. High	522	student	0.16	$~~337.06~~424.14	$~~249.42~~313.87
High School	530	student	0.13	$~~375.29~~472.25	$~~277.71~~349.47
Church	560	sf/gfa	0.55	$~~1.99~~2.50	$~~1.47~~1.85
Day Care Center	565	sf/gfa	12.34	$~~18.05~~22.72	$~~13.36~~16.81
Library	590	sf/gfa	7.30	$~~9.08~~11.42	$~~6.72~~8.45
Medical					
Hospital	610	sf/gfa	0.93	$~~3.63~~4.57	$~~2.94~~3.70
Asst. Living, Nursing Home	254, 620	bed	0.22	$~~600.77~~755.99	-
Office					
General Office	710, 715, 750	sf/gfa	1.49	$~~6.67~~8.39	$~~4.54~~5.71
Medical Office	720	sf/gfa	3.57	$~~12.54~~15.77	$~~8.52~~10.73
Post Office	732	sf/gfa	11.22	$~~13.95~~17.56	$~~9.49~~11.94
Retail					
Free Standing Discount Superstore	813	sf/gla	4.35	$~~6.42~~8.07	$~~4.75~~5.97
Free Standing Discount Store	815	sf/gla	4.98	$~~8.47~~10.65	$~~6.26~~7.88
Hardware/Paint Store	816	sf/gla	4.84	$~~5.94~~7.47	$~~4.39~~5.53
Shopping Center	820	sf/gla	3.71	$~~5.02~~6.31	$~~3.71~~4.97
Car Sales – New	841	sf/gla	2.59	$~~9.30~~11.70	$~~6.88~~8.66
Car Sales – Used	N/A	space	0.28	$~~1,004.93~~1264.57	$~~743.65~~935.78
Automobile Parts Sales	843	sf/gla	5.98	$~~5.65~~7.11	$~~4.18~~5.26
Tire Store	848	sf/gla	4.15	$~~6.41~~8.07	$~~4.74~~5.97
Supermarket	850	sf/gla	9.48	$~~12.43~~15.64	$~~9.20~~11.57
~~Land Use~~	~~ITE Land Use Code~~	~~Independent Variable~~	~~Trip Rate~~	~~Non-Downtown Fee Rate~~	~~Downtown Fee Rate~~
Convenience Market	851	sf/gla	52.41	$~~25.92~~32.61	$~~19.18~~24.13
Home Improvement Store	862	sf/gla	2.33	$~~2.48~~3.12	$~~1.84~~2.31
Drugstore w/o Drive-Through	880	sf/gla	8.40	$~~6.55~~8.24	$~~4.84~~6.10
Drugstore w/ Drive-	881	sf/gla	9.91	$~~8.38~~10.55	$~~6.20~~7.80

Through					
Furniture Store	890	sf/gla	0.45	$~~0.35~~0.44	$~~0.26~~0.33

Land Use	ITE Land Use Code	Independent Variable	Trip Rate	Non-Downtown Fee Rate	Downtown Fee Rate
Services					
Drive-in Bank	912	sf/gfa	24.30	$~~18.84~~23.71	$~~13.94~~17.54
Quality Restaurant	931	sf/gfa	7.49	$~~13.91~~17.50	$~~10.29~~12.95
High Turnover Restaurant	932	sf/gfa	9.85	$~~12.60~~15.85	$~~9.32~~11.73
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive-Through	933	sf/gfa	26.15	$~~26.01~~32.74	$~~19.25~~24.22
Fast Food Restaurant w/ Drive-Through	934	sf/gfa	32.65	$~~32.48~~40.87	$~~24.04~~30.25
Espresso Stand w/ Drive-Through	938	sf/gfa	75.00	$~~24.87~~31.30	$~~18.40~~23.16
Auto Care Center	942	sf/gfa	3.11	$~~4.67~~5.88	$~~3.46~~4.35
Service Station	944	vfp	13.87	$~~13,337.77~~16,783.79	$~~9,869.95~~12,420.00
Service Station w/ Mini-Mart	945	vfp	13.51	$~~9,855.68~~12,402.05	$~~7,293.21~~9,177.52
Lakeland PUD~~Annexation~~ *(Per Ordinance No. 4867 as amended by Resolution No. 2955, and Ordinance No. 6176.)*					
Detached Single-Family Residential Unit	N/A	du	n/a	$1,251.43	-
Attached Single-Family/Multi-Family Unit	N/A	du	n/a	$812.26	-
Senior-Family Unit	N/A	du	n/a	$279.12	-
Commercial/Retail Units	N/A	sf/gfa	n/a	$3.25	-

Notes:

A. Basic trip rates are based on the ITE Trip Generation Manual, 9th Edition.

B. Impact fee rate calculation is based upon the following methodology:
   – Basic Trip Rate = PM Peak Hour Trip Generation (per unit of measure)
   – Basic Trip Rate x Percent of New Trips x Trip Length Adjustment x Per Trip Fee/(divide by) 1,000 for rate per square foot (where applicable) = Impact Fee Rate (per unit of measure)

C. For land uses not specifically identified here, trip generation rates could be derived from ITE or a special study by the applicant.

D. sf/GFA= Square feet Gross Floor Area; sf/GLA= Square Feet Gross Leasable Area; VFP=Vehicle Fueling Position.

E. Projects eligible for the Downtown Fee Rate are those located entirely within the boundary identified on Figure 1.

2. Truck-Dependant Land Use Supplementary Transportation Impact Fee Rate Schedule: (Per Resolution No. 4122 and Resolution No. 4424.)

Land Use	ITE Land Use Code	Independent Variable	Truck Trip Rate	Impact Fee Rate (per sf)
Industrial				
Light Industry/Manufacturing	110, 130, 140	sf/gfa	$0.06	$0.11
Heavy Industry	120	sf/gfa	$0.04	$0.09
Retail				
Shopping Center	820	sf/gla	$0.01	$0.01
~~Land Use~~	~~ITE Land Use Code~~	~~Independent Variable~~	~~Truck Trip Rate~~	~~Impact Fee Rate (per sf)~~
Car Sales	841	sf/gfa	$0.09	$0.16
Supermarket	850	sf/gfa	$0.33	$0.64
Free-Standing Discount Store	813, 815, 861, 863, 864	sf/gfa	$0.10	$0.19
Home Improvement Store	862	sf/gfa	$0.37	$0.70

Land Use	ITE Land Use Code	Independent Variable	Truck Trip Rate	Impact Fee Rate (per sf)
Services				
Restaurant	931, 932	sf/gfa	0.63	$1.20
Fast Food Restaurant	933, 934	sf/gfa	2.87	$5.51

Notes:

A. ITE Land Use Code based on ITE Trip Generation, 9th Edition

B. Impact fee rate calculation is based upon the following methodology:
- Truck Trip Rate = Daily Truck Trip Generation (per unit of measure)
- Truck Trip Rate x Per Trip Fee = Impact Fee Rate (per unit of measure)

C. For land uses not specifically identified in the table, trip generation rates could be derived from a special study by the applicant.

D. sf /gfa=square feet of gross floor area

3. Impact Fees By Land Use – Revenue Credit = 20% (Per Ordinance No. 5977, Resolution 3953, and Resolution No. 4022)

Land Use	Total Fire & EMS Cost per Unit of Development	Adjustment (Revenue Credit) at 20%	Fire and EMS Impact Fee per Unit of Development
Residential – All calculations below are per dwelling unit – Total x Number of Units			
Single Family, Duplex, Mobile Home	$362.66	$72.53	$290.13
Multi-Family	$383.09	$76.62	$306.47
Non-Residential – All calculations below are per square foot - Total x Square Feet			
Hotel/Motel	$0.53	$0.11	$0.42
Hospital/Clinic	$1.05	$0.21	$0.84

Traffic Impact Fee Project List

Ongoing TIP Projects to remain on the Transportation Impact Fee List

- TIP #1: A Street NW, Phase 1 (3rd St NW to 14th St NW)
- TIP #2: AWS Pedestrian Improvements (Dogwood St SE to Fir St SE)
- TIP #4: I Street NE Corridor (45th St NE to S 277th St)
- TIP #5: M Street Underpass (3rd St SE to 8th St SE)
- TIP #6: S 272nd/277th Street Corridor
- TIP #8: A Street NW, Phase 2 (W Main St to 3rd St NW)
- TIP #10: F Street SE Non-Motorized Improvements (Downtown to Les Gove)
- TIP #11: M Street NE (E Main St to 4th St NE)
- TIP #13: Mohawk Plastics Site Mitigation
- TIP #14: M Street/12th Street Signal
- TIP #15: 8th St NE Widening (Pike St NE to R St NE)
- TIP #16: 49th Street NE (Auburn Way N to M St SE)
- TIP #17: Harvey Rd NE/8th Street NE Intersection Improvements
- TIP #18: 8th St NE/104th Ave SE Intersection Improvements
- TIP #25: 46th Place S Realignment
- TIP #39: 124th Ave SE/SE 320th St Intersection Improvements
- TIP #40: 124th Ave SE Corridor, Phase 2
- TIP #41: R Street Bypass (M St SE to SR-18)
- TIP #42: SE 320th Corridor Improvements
- TIP #43: Auburn Way South Corridor Safety Improvements
- TIP #47: TMC Improvements
- TIP #49: West Valley Highway Improvements
- TIP #51: Lake Tapps Parkway ITS Expansion
- TIP #54: Kersey Way
- TIP #55: West Main St Improvements
- TIP #56: Evergreen Heights SRTS
- TIP #58: Auburn Way South Corridor Improvements (Fir St SE to Hemlock St SE)
- TIP #59: Auburn Ave NE/3rd St NE Ped and Access Improvements
- TIP #60: M Street SE Corridor (8th St SE to AWS)
- TIP #63: 29th St SE/R Street SE Intersection Improvements
- TIP #64: Lea Hill Road Segment 1 (R St NE to 105th Pl S)
- TIP #65: Lea Hill Road Segment 2 (105th Pl S to 112th Ave SE)
- TIP #66: Lea Hill Road Segment 3 (112th Ave SE to 124th Ave SE)
- TIP #69: I Street NE/22nd Street NE Roundabout
- TIP #72: West Valley Hwy Improvements

New TIP Projects to be added to the Transportation Impact Fee List

- TIP #9: Auburn Way South Corridor Improvements (Hemlock to Academy)
- TIP #20: R St SE & 21st St SE Project (Roundabout or Signal)
- TIP #38: C St SW & 15th St SW Intersection Improvements
- TIP #45: 124th Ave SE & SE 284th St Intersection Safety Improvements
- TIP #52: A St SE & Lakeland Hills Way Intersection Safety & Capacity Improvements
- TIP #53: AWS/12th Street Intersection Improvements
- TIP #73: Stewart Road Project
- TIP #75: R Street Extension

Completed TIP Projects removed from the Transportation Impact Fee List

- TIP #9: D St NW (37th St NW to 44th St NW)
- TIP #20: Auburn Way S at M St SE
- TIP #48: A Street SE/6th Street SE Signal

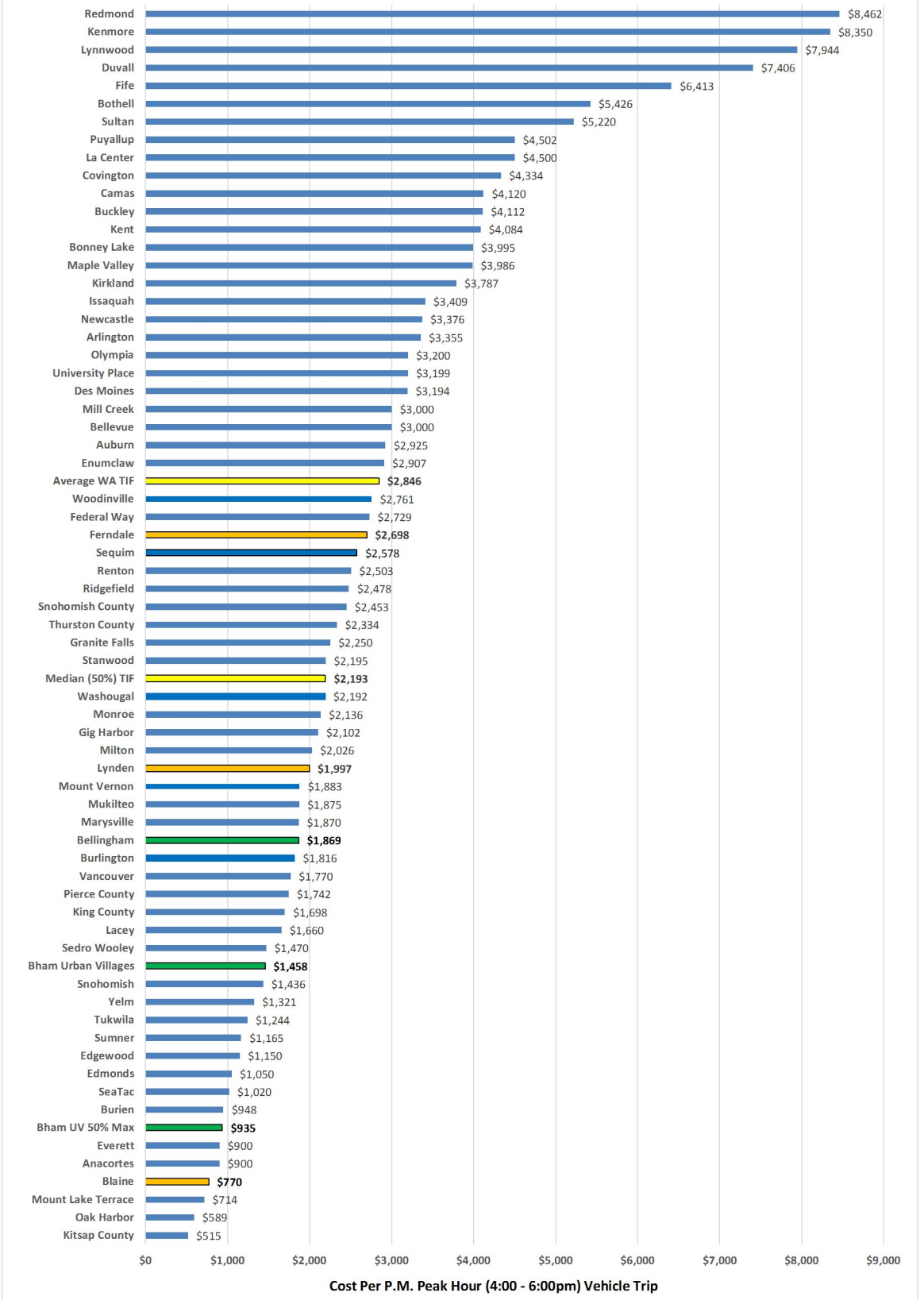
A Comparison of 2015 TIF Base Rates in 60* Cities and 5 Counties in Western Washington

With Whatcom County Cities and Bellingham's Urban Village TIF Reductions Highlighted for Emphasis

[City of Sammamish, WA $14,064 TIF base rate excluded from calculations and graphic]

Data compiled by Chris Comeau, AICP-CTP, Transportation Planner, Bellingham Public Works, November 2014

South King County data updated by TranspoGroup, Inc., October 2014



AGENDA BILL APPROVAL FORM

Agenda Subject:
Right-of-Way Vacation No. V2-15 (10 Minute Presentation/5 Minute Q&A)

Date:
November 17, 2015

Department:
CD & PW

Attachments:
Staff Report
Exhibit A and Exhibit B
Vicinity Maps
Plat Map

Budget Impact:
$0

Administrative Recommendation:

For discussion only.

Background Summary:

Schneider Homes Inc. has applied to the City for vacation of the right-of-way of the south 137.85 feet of 64th Avenue South, south of South 300th Street, shown on Exhibit "B". The applicant currently owns the adjacent parcel to the east and west and is proposing to incorporate the right-of-way into development of the adjacent property.

The application has been reviewed by City staff and utility purveyors who have an interest in this right-of-way. Through this review City staff has determined that the right of way is no longer necessary to meet the needs of the City and could be vacated with reservation of access easements for PSE and Bonneville Power Administration. The right-of-way was also originally acquired to settle a property tax debt with King County and has been right-of-way for more that 25 years so staff would also recommend that the City require the full appraised value of the right-of-way in the amount of $20,700.00 as compensation for the right-of-way.

Reviewed by Council Committees:

Councilmember:

Staff: Snyder

Meeting Date: November 23, 2015

Item Number: DI.C

RIGHT-OF-WAY VACATION STAFF REPORT

Right-of-Way (ROW) Vacation Number V2-15

Applicant: **Schneider Homes Inc.**

Property Location: **Right-of-Way located at the south 137.85 feet of 64th Avenue South, south of South 300th St.**

Description of right-of-way:
This ROW proposed for vacation consists of the south 137.85 feet of 64th Avenue South, south of South 300th Street. The proposed ROW is adjacent to Parcel No. 0221049108 on the west side, Parcel No. 0221049049 on the east side, Parcel No. 0221049180 on the south side and City right-of-way on the north side. The west and east adjacent parcels are owned by the applicant and the south adjacent parcel is owned by Puget Sound Energy (PSE). The proposed area of ROW for vacation is approximately 4,131± square feet.

The ROW was originally deeded to King County as real property to settle a property tax debt on July 18, 1963. The property was used as right-of-way by King County and formally converted to right-of-way by the County on September 23, 1987. The ROW was annexed into the City of Auburn on January 1, 2008.

See Exhibits "A" and "B" for legal description and survey.

Proposal:
The Applicant proposes that the City vacate the above described right-of-way so that they can include the area in development of the adjoining parcels. The right-of-way is to be incorporated into a building lot in the approved preliminary plat of Wyncrest Division II.

Applicable Policies & Regulations:
- RCW's applicable to this situation - meets requirements of RCW 35.79.
- MUTCD standards - not affected by this proposal.
- City Code or Ordinances - meets requirements of ACC 12.48.
- Comprehensive Plan Policy - not affected.
- City Zoning Code - not affected.

Public Benefit:
- The vacated area may be subject to property taxes.
- The street vacation decreases the Right-of-Way maintenance obligation of the City.

Discussion:
The vacation application was circulated to Puget Sound Energy (PSE), Comcast, CenturyLink, Lakehaven Utility District, Bonneville Power Administration, Tacoma Public Utilities, B.P. Olympic Pipeline and City staff.

1. Puget Sound Energy (PSE) – Comments and clarification of the location of existing facilities in 64th Avenue South were requested from PSE several times but they have failed to respond with additional information. It appears that PSE does not have any existing facilities in the proposed vacation area and due to PSE's failure to respond with additional information it has been determined that a facilities easement over the proposed vacation area is not needed and will not be reserved. PSE owns the parcel adjacent to the south of the right-of-way and has obtained an alternate access easment across the proposed plat, but has requested that an access easement be reserved until such time as an alternate access is built.

2. Tacoma Public Utilities – Tacoma Water Supply does not access the second supply pipeline using 64th Avenue South and will not require a reservation of easement when Auburn vacates the right-of-way.
3. B.P. Olympic Pipe Line Company – Comments were received from B.P. Olympic Pipe Line Company. They have facilities located to the south of the adjacent PSE parcel but will not require an access easement as they have other means of accessing their facilities from other locations.
4. Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) - Comments were received from Bonneville Power Administration. They have facilities located to the south of the adjacent PSE parcel which they access across to reach their facilities. An access easement over the proposed vacation area will need to be reserved until such time as an alternate access easement from the developer is provided and built.
5. Comcast – Comcast has facilities attached to the PSE poles near the proposed area of vacation but as long as the poles are not impacted by the vacation they do not require an easement.
6. CenturyLink – CenturyLink does not have any existing facilities located in the proposed vacation area and does not require an easement.
7. Lakehaven Utility District – There are no existing Lakehaven water or sewer facilities in the proposed vacation area and an easement is not required. Future service to this area will be provided under a developer extension agreement between the developer and Lakehaven Utility District.
8. Water – No comments on Auburn Water. This area is served by Lakehaven Utility District.
9. Sewer – No comments on Auburn Sewer. This area is served by Lakehaven Utility District
10. Storm –No comments.
11. Transportation – No comments.
12. Planning – No comments.
13. Fire – No comments
14. Police – No comments.
15. Streets – No comments.
16. Construction –No comments.
17. Innovation and Technology – No comments

Assessed Value:
ACC 12.48 states "The city council may require as a condition of the ordinance that the city be compensated for the vacated right-of-way in an amount which does not exceed one-half the value of the right-of-way so vacated, except in the event the subject property or portions thereof were acquired at public expense or have been part of a dedicated public right-of-way for 25 years or more, compensation may be required in an amount equal to the full value of the right-of-way being vacated. The city engineer shall estimate the value of the right-of-way to be vacated based on the assessed values of comparable properties in the vicinity. If the value of the right-of-way is determined by the city engineer to be greater than $2,000, the applicant will be required to provide the city with an appraisal by an MAI appraiser approved by the city engineer, at the expense of the applicant. The city reserves the right to have a second appraisal performed at the city's expense."

RCW 35.79.030 states the vacation "shall not become effective until the owners of property abutting upon the street or alley, or part thereof so vacated, shall compensate such city or town in an amount which does not exceed one-half the appraised value of the area so vacated. If the street or alley has been part of a dedicated public right-of-way for twenty-five years or more, or if the subject property or portions thereof were acquired at public expense, the city or town may require the owners of the property abutting the street or alley to compensate the city or town in an amount that does not exceed the full appraised value of the area vacated."

An appraisal by an MAI appraiser of the subject right-of-way was required to be submitted by the applicant. The appraisal was reviewed and found to be acceptable. The appraisal values the right-of-way in an "ACROSS THE FENCE VALUE" at $20,700.00. The right-of-way has been right-of-way for more than 25 years and was acquired through deed to King County, for settlement of a property tax debt, as real property on July 18, 1963, converted to right-of-way by the County on September 23, 1987 and annexed into the City of Auburn on January 1, 2008.

Recommendation:
Staff recommends that the street vacation be granted subject to the following conditions:

1. An access easement shall be reserved for PSE and Bonneville Power Administration along the entire length and width of the vacated ROW until such time as alternate access easements are provided and built by the developer of Wyncrest Division II. No construction or grading of any kind may take place in the easement area until such time as these easements are extinguished.

2. Staff recommends that compensation for the value of the right-of-way be required in the full amount of the appraised value of $20,700.00 since the right-of-way has been right-of-way for more than 25 years and it was originally acquired to settle a property tax debt with King County.

Exhibit A

D.R. STRONG
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
KIRKLAND WA 98033

DRS Project No. 12072
9/21/15

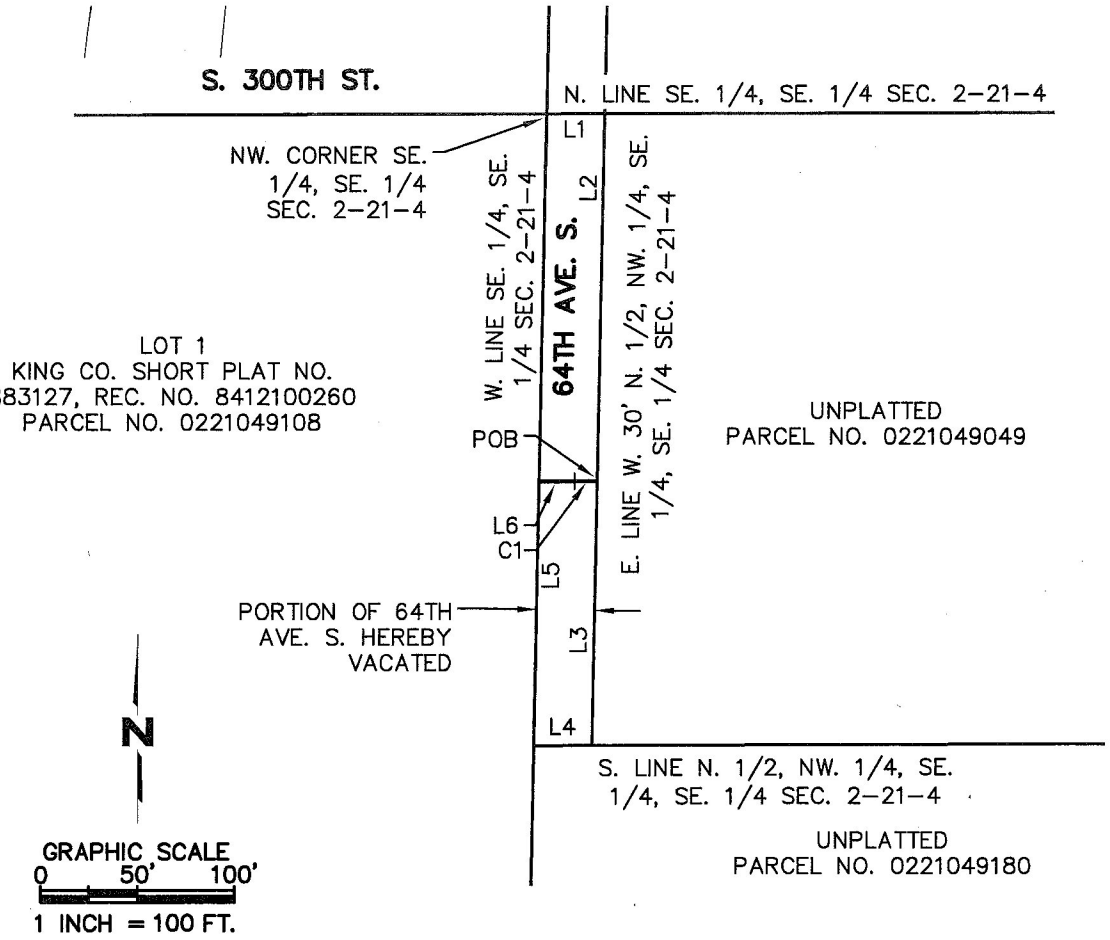
LEGAL DESCRIPTION: 64TH AVENUE S. RIGHT OF WAY VACATION

That portion of the north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 21 North, Range 4 East, W.M., in King County, Washington described as follows;

Commencing at the northwest corner of said subdivision; thence N89°52'01"E, along the north line thereof, 30.01 feet to the east line of the west 30.00 feet of said subdivision; thence S00°58'36"W, along said east line 190.89 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING of the herein described tract; thence continuing S00°58'36"W, along said east line, 137.85 feet to the south line of said subdivision; thence S89°48'39"W, along said south line, 30.01 feet to the west line of said subdivision; thence N00°58'36"E, along said west line 137.66 feet; thence N89°48'39"E 18.33 feet to a point of tangency with a 358.00 foot radius curve to the left; thence easterly, along said curve, through a central angle of 01°52'12" a distance of 11.68 feet to THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

Contains 4,131± square feet, (0.0948±acres)

R:\2012\0\12072\2\Documents\Legals\64th Ave-S_ROW-Vacation_12072.doc



LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	N89°52'01"E	30.01'
L2	S00°58'36"W	190.89'
L3	S00°58'36"W	137.85'
L4	S89°48'39"W	30.01'
L5	N00°58'36"E	137.66'
L6	N89°48'39"E	18.33'

CURVE	RADIUS	DELTA ANGLE	ARC LENGTH
C1	358.00'	01°52'12"	11.68'

STEPHEN J. SCHREI
STATE OF WASHINGTON
37565
REGISTERED
PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
4/21/15

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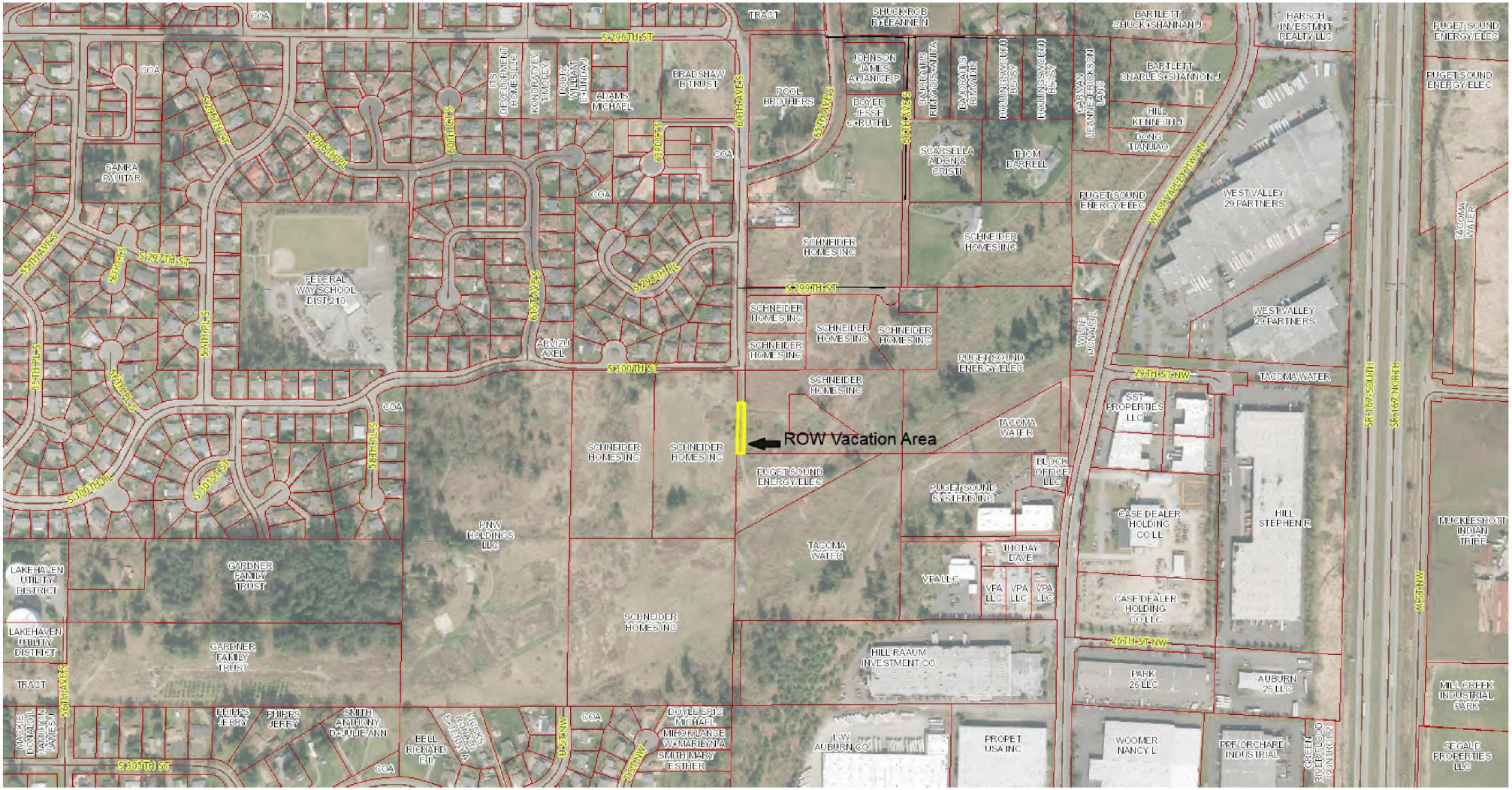
WYNCREST DIVISION II

64TH AVENUE S.
RIGHT OF WAY VACATION
EXHIBIT

D.R. STRONG
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
ENGINEERS PLANNERS SURVEYORS
620 7TH AVENUE KIRKLAND, WA 98033
O 425.827.3063 F 425.827.2423
www.drstrong.com

PROJECT SURVEYOR: SJS
DRAFTED BY: SJS
FIELD BOOK: 497
DATE: 4/17/15
PROJECT NO.: 12072
SHEET 1 OF 1

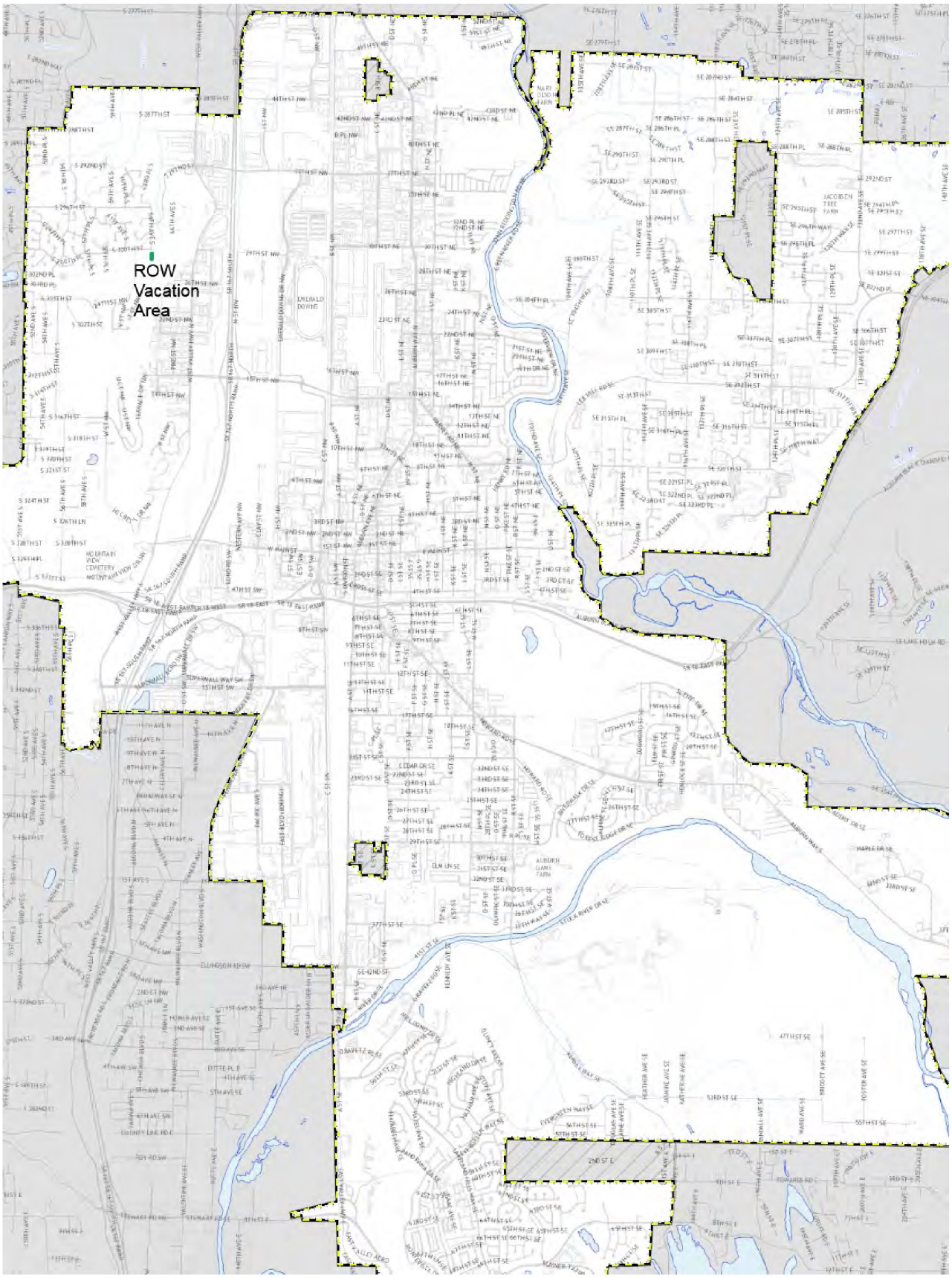
ROW Vacation #V2-15 Schneider Homes Inc. - 64th Avenue South



Printed Date:10/20/2015
Map Created by City of Auburn eGIS

Information shown is for general reference purposes only and does not necessarily represent exact geographic or cartographic data as mapped. The City of Auburn makes no warranty as to its accuracy.

ROW Vacation #V2-15 Schneider Homes Inc. - 64th Avenue South



Printed Date: 10/20/2015

Map Created by City of Auburn eGIS

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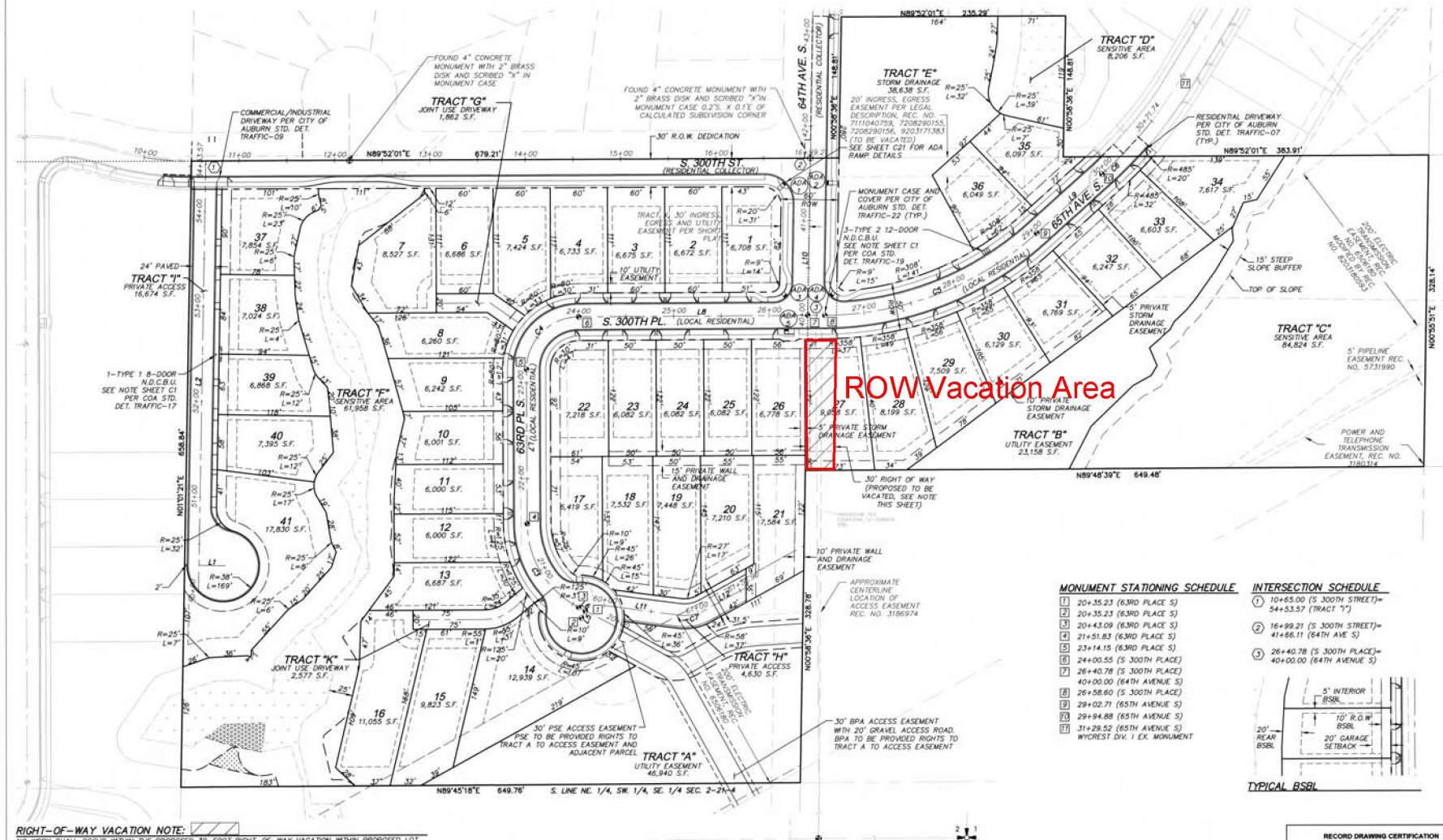
N
W E
S

A PORTION OF THE SE 1/4 SECTION 02, TOWNSHIP 21 N, RANGE 4 E, W.M.

WYNCREST DIVISION II FAC SUBMITTAL



MONUMENT STATIONING SCHEDULE

1	20+35.23 (63RD PLACE S)
2	20+35.23 (63RD PLACE S)
3	20+43.09 (63RD PLACE S)
4	21+51.83 (63RD PLACE S)
5	23+14.15 (63RD PLACE S)
6	24+00.55 (S 300TH PLACE)
7	26+40.78 (S 300TH PLACE) 40+00.00 (64TH AVENUE S)
8	26+58.60 (S 300TH PLACE)
9	29+02.71 (65TH AVENUE S)
10	29+94.88 (65TH AVENUE S)
11	31+29.52 (65TH AVENUE S) WYCREST DIV. I EX. MONUMENT

INTERSECTION SCHEDULE

1. 10+65.00 (S 300TH STREET)= 54+53.57 (TRACT "I")
2. 16+99.21 (S 300TH STREET)= 41+66.11 (64TH AVE S)
3. 26+40.78 (S 300TH PLACE)= 40+00.00 (64TH AVENUE S)

TYPICAL BSBL

RIGHT-OF-WAY VACATION NOTE:

NO WORK SHALL OCCUR WITHIN THE PROPOSED 30-FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY VACATION WITHIN PROPOSED LOT 27 UNTIL THE VACATION HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE CITY OF AUBURN. IF THE RIGHT-OF-WAY VACATION IS NOT APPROVED BY THE CITY OF AUBURN, THE APPLICANT IS REQUIRED TO MAKE THE NECESSARY SUBMITTALS AND DESIGN UPDATES TO THE PRELIMINARY PLAT AND PUBLIC FACILITY EXTENSION (FAC) DOCUMENTS TO ADJUST THE NUMBER OF LOTS, UTILITIES, GRADING AND ANY OTHER REQUIRED CHANGES.

CURVE TABLE

CURVE	LENGTH	RADIUS	DELTA
C3	108.74	100.00	62°18'17"
C4	86.39	55.00	90°00'02"
C5	244.11	333.00	42°00'04"
C6	26.86	460.00	3°20'42"
C7	27.92	44.00	36°21'44"

LINE TABLE

LINE	LENGTH	BEARING
L1	28.00	N88°58'39"W
L2	426.07	N01°01'21"E
L5	8.59	N27°30'21"E
L6	7.87	N62°29'39"W
L7	162.32	N00°11'23"W
L8	258.05	N89°48'39"E
L9	92.17	N47°48'36"E
L10	166.11	N00°58'36"E
L11	59.24	N82°13'00"W
L12	49.28	N61°05'16"E

DRIVEWAY TABLE

LOT NO.	DRIVEWAY @ STA.	LOT NO.	DRIVEWAY @ STA.	LOT NO.	DRIVEWAY @ STA.
1	25+67.54	22	24+13.46	35	29+65.44
2	25+09.14	23	24+63.47	36	28+99.25
3	24+73.14	24	24+99.47	37	53+52.13
4	24+14.14	25-26	25+80.75	38	53+16.13
5-8	23+51.14	27-28	26+93.20	39	52+04.79
9	22+88.83	29	27+56.76	40	51+68.79
10	22+52.83	30	28+10.89	41	51+11.93
11	21.80.58	31	28+63.36	TRACT 1 ACCESS	10+65.00
12	21+46.20	32	29+49.26	POND ACCESS 64TH	43+04.98
13,15,16	20+86.43	33	29+85.22	POND ACCESS 65TH	27+99.46
14,17-21	19+92.65	34	30+34.21		

ADA RAMP TABLE

RAMP NO.	RAMP @ STA.
ADA 1	16+72.70
ADA 2	41+40.11
ADA 3	26+18.47
ADA 4	26+65.08
ADA 5	26+18.47

FOUND 4" CONCRETE MONUMENT WITH PUNCHED 2" BRASS DISK 0.1'E OF CALCULATED SUBDIVISION CORNER

FOUND 2" BRASS SURFACE DISK WITH STAMPED "X" AT THE APPROXIMATE CENTERLINE OF WEST VALLEY HWY, 260 FEET SOUTH OF NW. 26TH ST.

NORTH

GRAPHIC SCALE 0 25 50 100

1 INCH = 50 FT.

RECORD DRAWING CERTIFICATION
THESE DRAWINGS CONFORM TO THE CONTRACTOR'S CONSTRUCTION RECORDS.

BY _____ DATE _____

TITLE/POSITION _____

CONFIRMED BY CITY _____ DATE _____

PROJECT REF: FAC14-0014 SAS 7/21/15

THESE PLANS ARE APPROVED FOR CONFORMANCE WITH THE CITY OF AUBURN'S ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS.

APPROVED BY: _____

DATE APPROVED: 8/11/2015

I:\2012\0\12072\3\Drawings\Plats\Engineering\05-3HC12072.dwg 7/21/2015 8:08:40 PM PDT

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D.R. STRONG CONSULTING ENGINEERS
ENGINEERS PLANNERS SURVEYORS
620 - 7th AVENUE KIRKLAND, WA 98033
O 425.827.3063 F 425.827.2423

WYNCREST DIVISION II
HORIZONTAL CONTROL PLAN
CITY OF AUBURN, WASHINGTON

SCHNEIDER HOMES, INC.
6510 SOUTHCENTER BLVD, SUITE 1
TUKWILA, WASHINGTON 98188
(206) 248-2471

DATE	REVISION	BY
APR		

DRAFTED BY: YLP
DESIGNED BY: YLP
PROJECT ENGINEER: MAJ
DATE: 09.11.14
PROJECT NO.: 12072

DRAWING: C5
SHEET: 5 OF 38

AGENDA BILL APPROVAL FORM

Agenda Subject:
Amendment to Franchise Agreement No. 13-37 (10 Minute Presentation/5 Minute Q&A)

Date:
November 17, 2015

Department:
CD & PW

Attachments:
T-Mobile Facility Location Map
Drawing A-2 SE047151

Budget Impact:
$0

Administrative Recommendation:

For discussion only.

Background Summary:

Per Auburn City Code Chapter 20.06.120, Amendment of franchise, a new franchise application shall be required of any commercial utility or telecommunications carrier or operator that desires to extend its franchise territory or to locate its utility or telecommunications facilities in public ways of the city which are not included in a franchise previously granted under this title.

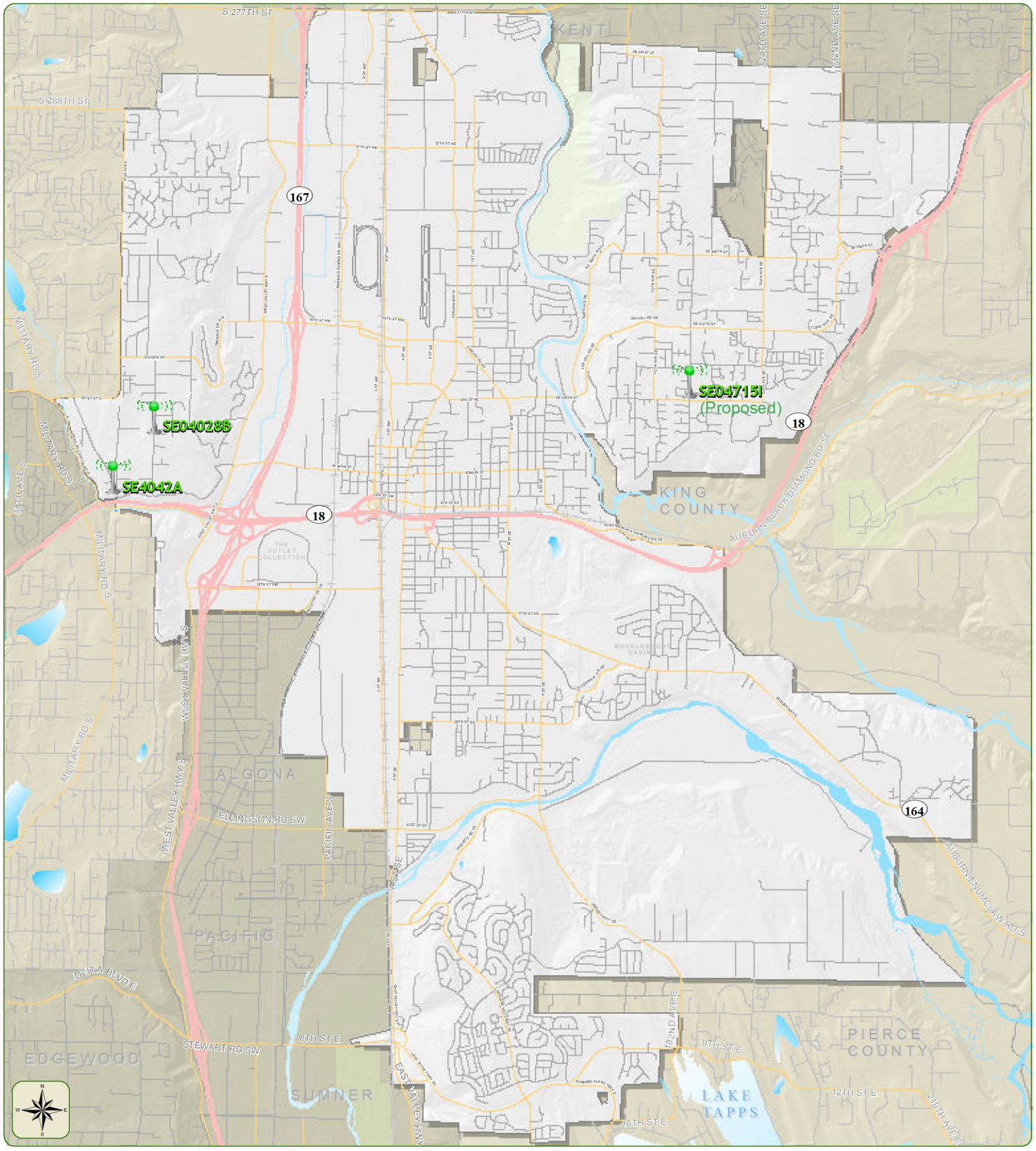
T-Mobile West LLC currently has an existing Franchise Agreement for two wireless telecommunications facilities located on the West Hill within the city limits. They have applied for an amendment to their existing Franchise Agreement to be able to operate and build within the City's rights of way an additional wireless telecommunications facility on Lea Hill adjacent to 11534 SE 318th Place. The applicant proposes to replace the existing 33' 8" wood Puget Sound Energy (PSE) pole located in the City right of way on 116th Avenue SE with a new 54' PSE pole that they would then attach wireless transmission antennas to. In addition, the facilities would also include underground conduits connecting the equipment on the pole to associated ground equipment located on private property at 11534 SE 318th Place. Per T-Mobile's application, this new site will provide much needed in-building coverage in the area of 116th Avenue SE and SE 320th Street and the surrounding neighborhoods. Exact locations, plans, engineering and construction schedule would be reviewed, approved and managed through the City's permitting processes that are a requirement of the existing Franchise Agreement. The proposed amendment to the existing agreement would only add an additional wireless telecommunications facility location and would not extend the current expiration or alter any of the terms of the agreement.

Staff intends to bring a Resolution forward at the next City Council meeting calling for a public hearing to consider the proposed amendment per Auburn City Code Chapter 20.06.030.

Reviewed by Council Committees:

Councilmember:		**Staff:**	Snyder
Meeting Date:	November 23, 2015	**Item Number:**	DI.D

T-Mobile Franchise Area & Facility Locations



T-Mobile Facilities

- SE04028B
- SE4042A
- SE04715I (Proposed)

Hydrology

- Streams
- Lakes and Rivers

Political Boundaries

- City of Auburn
- Surrounding Cities
- King and Pierce Counties

Transportation

- Arterials
- Highways
- Locals

Printed On: 10/1/2015
Map ID: 4317

Information shown is for general reference purposes only and is not necessarily to be used for geographic or cartographic data as mapped. The City of Auburn makes no warranty as to its accuracy.

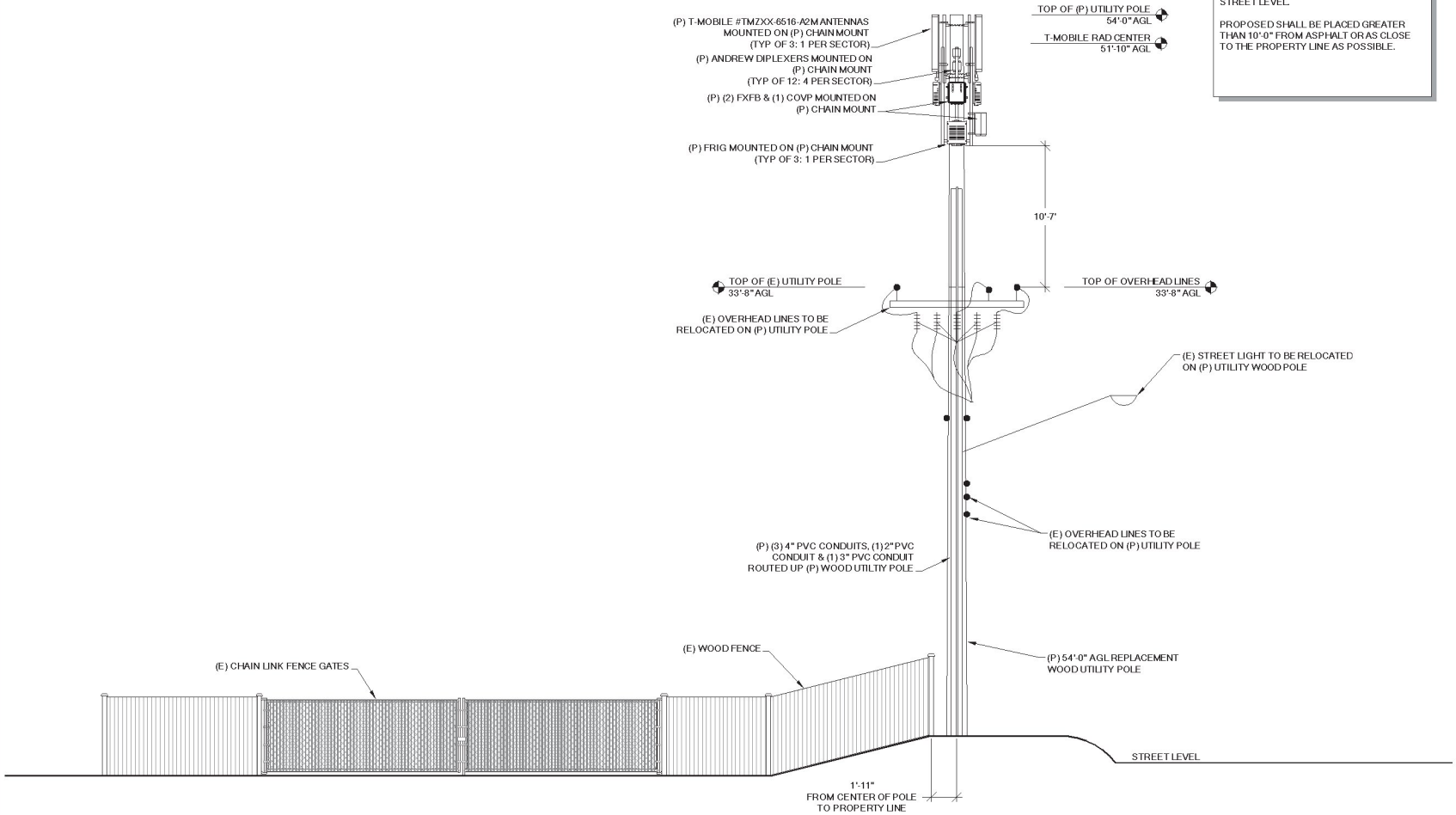
PAINT NOTE:

PROPOSED ANTENNAS/ATTACHMENTS & EQUIPMENT TO BE PAINTED TO MATCH (P) WOOD UTILITY POLE.

POLE NOTE:

PROPOSED POLE SHALL BE PLACED DEEP ENOUGH TO BE STRUCTURALLY SOUND AT STREET LEVEL.

PROPOSED SHALL BE PLACED GREATER THAN 10'-0" FROM ASPHALT OR AS CLOSE TO THE PROPERTY LINE AS POSSIBLE.



1 / A-2 **SOUTH ELEVATION**
SCALE: NTS

T-Mobile

PROJECT INFORMATION:

LEA HILL/PSE/CHINN
SE04715I

11534 SE 318TH PLACE
AUBURN, WA 98092

ISSUED FOR:

BUILDING PERMIT

REVISION HISTORY:

NO.	DATE:	DESCRIPTION:	CHK. BY:
4	9/10/2015	REV PER REDLINES	BJT
3	9/3/2015	REV PER REDLINES	BJT
2	8/12/2015	REV. POLE HEIGHT	BJT
1	8/4/2015	ISSUED DESIGN REVIEW	BJT

PLANS PREPARED BY:

B. J. THOMAS, P.E.
7607 80TH AVE NE
MARYSVILLE, WA 98270
206-851-1106

DRAWN BY:	CHK. BY:
JL	BJ

LICENSURE:

DRAWING INFORMATION:

DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS. CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND ADVISE CONSULTANTS OF ANY ERRORS AND OMISSIONS. ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THIS DRAWING ARE SUPERSEDED BY THE LATEST REVISION. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS SET OF DOCUMENTS IS PROPRIETARY BY NATURE. ANY USE OR DISCLOSURE OTHER THAN WHICH IS RELATED TO NAMED CLIENT IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED.

DRAWING TITLE:

SITE ELEVATION

DRAWING NUMBER:

A-2