

**Fall City
Metropolitan Park District**

**2020-2025
Comprehensive Plan**



**Originally Adopted June 8, 2010
1st Update Adopted January 14, 2014
2nd Update Adopted July 7, 2020**

**Fall City Metropolitan Park District
P.O. Box 1180, Fall City, WA 98024
www.fallcityparks.org**

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Fall City Metropolitan Park District

RESOLUTION NO. 52


A RESOLUTION OF FALL CITY METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT, ADOPTING THE 2020-2025 COMP PLAN.

WHEREAS, the Commissioners of Fall City Metropolitan Park District have unanimously approved this resolution.

PASSED, by the Board of Commissioners of the Fall City Metropolitan Park District of King County, Washington, as its Regular Meeting held July 7, 2020.

Attest:

Fall City Metropolitan Park District
Board of Commissioners
Fall City, Washington


Charlie Kellogg, President Commissioner

ATTEST:


Perry Wilkins, Commissioner


Kirk Harris, Clerk Commissioner


Lori Watts, Commissioner


Corbin Nakamura, Commissioner

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Fall City Metropolitan Park District

Comprehensive Plan

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Board of Commissioners

Charlie Kellogg, President
Kirk Harris, Clerk
Lori Watts, Member at Large
Perry Wilkins, Member at Large

Assistance

Tanya Alter, Office Assistant
Kenyon Disend, PLLC, Legal Assistance

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Executive Summary

The rural town of Fall City and its surrounding community voted in favor of forming the Fall City Metropolitan Park District (FCMPD) to represent local interests for park and recreation services in a special election held on February 3, 2009. For this election, there were 3,775 registered voters living within the boundaries of the FCMPD. By the time of the general election held on November 5, 2019, there were 4,285 registered voters in the FCMPD.

The Fall City community within unincorporated east King County has seen slow but steady growth for generations as a result of development constraints such as limited water supply, lack of public sewers, and environmentally sensitive areas. Similarly, opportunities to enhance, acquire, and develop sites for park and recreation services are equally limited.

As our community observes the development of land that does occur within the FCMPD, we can see gradual changes that alter its charming beauty and character. The tranquility and natural beauty of Fall City has long played a role in this “great place to live.” The Fall City Metropolitan Park District recognizes the need to preserve and protect the natural beauty and rural setting for our community’s future, while developing ways to utilize lands before they become unavailable for public recreational use. Working together with stakeholders to achieve this goal will greatly benefit the community by providing local residents with the opportunity to live, work, play, and grow in a healthy and scenic environment.

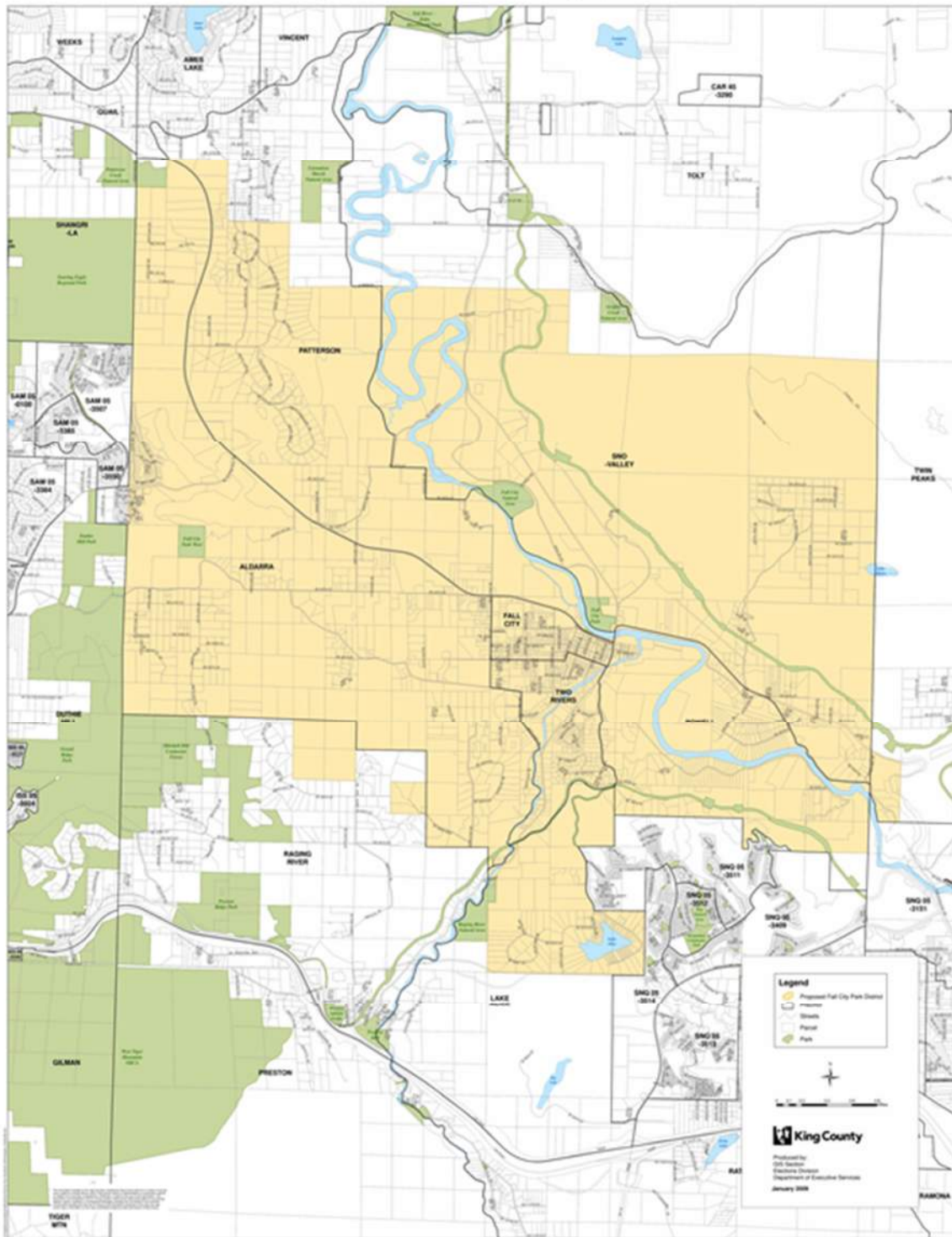
With the increasing demand for recreational space and activities, planning is fundamental. The Fall City Metropolitan Park District’s Comprehensive Plan is intended as a tool to guide elected officials in setting policies and priorities, and to guide staff and citizens in the direction of our community’s needs. The plan will fulfill the FCMPD’s requirement to have a current park, recreation, and open space plan in order to be eligible for state and federal funds through agencies such as the State of Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) and the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT). This plan contains the following RCO requirements:

- Goals and objectives
- Inventory of parks, open space and facilities
- Public involvement in the planning process
- Demand and needs analysis
- Capital improvement program
- Plan adoption

The FCMPD asked for input from residents, stakeholders, and elected officials for the purpose of developing this plan with the public’s involvement. A variety of methods were used to obtain this information, such as surveys, comment cards, workshop public meetings, single topic public meetings, and public service announcements.

VOTER-APPROVED

Proposed Fall City Parks District Special Election February 3, 2009



Chapter 1: Introduction

OUR VISION

A vibrant integrated park system serving the needs and interests of our diverse community.

OUR MISSION

Serve the citizens of the Fall City Metropolitan Park District. Provide a forum for defining the scope and nature of the Fall City community's public parks. Work in partnerships to maintain our facilities, insure our parks are available to all, and that all feel welcome to enjoy our parks. We enhance our quality of life by providing parks that will sustain diverse recreational activities for visitors of all ages and interests. The safety, security, and health of our visitors are of paramount importance.

OUR GOALS

1. Maintain public ownership of the existing park and trail system within the District.
2. Preserve local trails, open spaces, and natural environment in a manner consistent with the area's historic significance, cultural background, and rural character.
3. Advocate that all parks and facilities within the District be adequately maintained to provide a safe and rewarding recreational environment and experience.
4. Use park spaces and facilities as models of land stewardship and environmental responsibility.
5. Provide opportunities for community education and involvement through volunteer projects, programs, and events.
6. Provide opportunities that enhance and inspire quality of life, good health, and a sense of wellness.
7. Enhance and expand recreational opportunities for residents within the District.
8. Encourage partnerships and cooperative arrangements with state, local, and tribal governments, private organizations, businesses, special interest groups, and citizens to increase cost effectiveness of efforts toward park land acquisition, improvements, and operational expenses.

INTRODUCTION

The Fall City Metropolitan Park District (FCMPD) is a municipal corporation formed by a special election in February of 2009. The district is located in eastern half of King County and its local service area is primarily north from greater Redmond and Carnation to Snoqualmie to the south, west from the Sammamish plateau to the Cascade foothills to the east. Certain features within the FCMPD such as the Snoqualmie River, the Snoqualmie Valley Trail, and the equestrian riding arena at Fall City Park have a much wider regional service area that draw from all areas of the County and beyond.

The FCMPD covers approximately 27.50 square miles (17,600 acres) and is comprised of rural and resource lands. Rural Residential Use (ranging from one dwelling unit/2.5 acres to one dwelling/10 acres) predominates. Other permitted uses include commercial uses and office uses to serve the community. The Rural Area also includes lands designated and zoned for agriculture, forestry, and mineral extraction. The FCMPD has one rural commercial center and includes the entirety of Fall City (an unincorporated area with residential zoning of four dwelling units/acre), King County Fire District No. 27, and together with surrounding neighborhoods. In 2009, there were 3,775 registered voters within the District. By the time of the general election held on November 5, 2019, there were 4,285 registered voters in the FCMPD.

The rural town of Fall City, located at the confluence of the Raging River and the Snoqualmie River is known for its spectacular natural setting. The Snoqualmie River meanders majestically through a broad pastoral valley, flanked by steep wooded hillsides and the snow-capped peaks of the Cascade Mountains. Fall City is one of three rural towns specifically designated by King County. The rural town designation recognizes the historical development of an unincorporated rural area that includes a commercial center and has a higher density residential settlement pattern than the rest of the rural parts of the County.

The FCMPD Comprehensive Plan (Plan) is influenced by survey results from 2011, US Census data from 2010, King County plans and regulations. The Plan must be consistent with these policy documents and codes, which seek to balance growth and environmental protection. King County plans which provide this direction include:

Comprehensive Plan, December 2016 (updated February 2020)
Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas, 2016 Update;
Regional Trail Inventory and Implementation Guidelines, July 2004;
Fall City Land Acquisition Strategy and Community Outreach Project, April 2018;
Fall City Trail Feasibility Study, May 2001;
Fall City Subarea Plan, adopted June 2000 (amended 2012)

The Fall City area experiences gradual growth and gradual changes in character. The choices that confront the Fall City community at the present time are significant, and could dramatically alter the character and quality of park, recreation, and open space facilities and services if not adequately planned. This document outlines the choices that are available and the means for implementing preferred actions of most benefit to Fall City area residents.

Objectives

The specific objectives of this planning effort are to:

- Define the setting - within which park, recreation, and open space facilities should be provided within Fall City.
- Inventory - existing public and private park and recreational facilities that have been developed to-date within Fall City.
- Forecast demand - for future park and recreational facilities and services, particularly facilities and services that may be provided and/or supported by FCMPD.
- Identify appropriate roles - and services that should be undertaken by FCMPD to meet basic recreational facility and programming needs.
- Develop plans - for resource conservancies, parks, trails, recreational fields and courts, community centers, and other special use and supporting facilities necessary to meet community demands - particularly for projects that may be undertaken and sponsored by FCMPD.
- Determine costs - involved in providing the park and recreational projects identified above, particularly the possible use of innovative financing tools or methods.
- Survey public opinion - to determine which issues are most important to Fall City residents, and which methods are most preferred for financing or realizing the plan's development.
- Define an implementation approach- outlining the actions necessary to implement the FCMPD Comprehensive Plan.

Approach

This plan analyzes the supply, demand, and need for public and recreation facilities and services within the Fall City Metropolitan Park District (FCMPD). The inventories include a comprehensive assessment of public and private facilities within Fall City. The development strategies proposed for the FCMPD are the result of this comprehensive analysis. Generally, the proposed strategies recommend focusing resources where park and recreation needs are most critical, and where the efforts will be most effective.

Public involvement

- The planning process - was overseen by the President of FCMPD with the assistance of the FCMPD Commissioners.
- A “Tell Us What You Think” comment card was distributed in June 2009 during the community’s annual celebration event, Fall City Days, and the FCMPD received responses which were taken under consideration while developing this plan.
- An on-line survey was run from November 15th 2009 through March 1st 2010 which generated over 700 responses. 36% of the responses were from residents that live within the District, 57% were from outside of the District, and 7% were uncertain whether they lived inside or outside of the District.
- Both the comment card and on-line survey were posted on FCMPD’s website in a manner where respondents could send in their responses electronically. Copies of additional survey inputs were made available at Board meetings.
- Several Regular Park Board Meetings and Special Single Topic Park Board Meetings were conducted during the planning process to review inventory findings, estimate demand, propose plan and financial particulars, and develop the proposals contained within this plan.
- Comprehensive Plan Open House public meetings with exhibit displays were held at the Fall City Library in April 2010 and at the Fall City Fire Station in May 2010 to provide information and conduct additional surveys of interested residents.
- Public meetings were held monthly for the 15 months prior to the adoption of the original Comprehensive Plan on June 8, 2010.
- Public meetings that included the opportunity for public comment were held monthly since the adoption of the original Comprehensive Plan on June 8, 2010.
- Commissioners conduct outreach and solicit public input from an information booth at the Fall City Day event each year.
- A number of Public Service Announcements (PSA’s) were included in the Fall City monthly “*Fall City Neighbors*” monthly newsletter.
- A statistically valid survey was conducted by Hebert Research, Inc. and completed in February 2011 to determine the overall satisfaction with parks and recreation services and to gather opinions on future parks and recreation developments.

The proposals outlined within this document represent the consensus opinions developed during the workshop sessions and incorporate public comments from surveys as well as direction of the FCMPD Board of Commissioners.

Documentation

The comprehensive plan report is organized into five (5) chapters dealing with major topic issues and accompanying appendices.

Interpretation

This FCMPD Comprehensive Plan is one of a series of plans for the Fall City. This plan does not address directly the same issues that are the subject of other plans; however these other plans may have relevance to the implementation of the objectives, concepts, and proposed projects contained herein.

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Chapter 2: Goals and Objectives

The following goals and objectives are based on an analysis of existing park, recreation, and open space conditions the results of workshop planning sessions.

Open Spaces and Natural Areas

Develop a high quality, diversified park and open space system that preserves and enhances significant environmental resources and features.

- Increase natural area and open space and trail linkages.
- Cooperate with other public and private agencies, and with private landowners to set-aside land and resources necessary that preserve the area's most environmentally sensitive sites before such sites are lost to development.
- Preserve unique environmental features, habitats, wetlands, greenways etc. prior to future land and/or road development. Cooperate with other public and private agencies and landowners to promote public access of such sites. Work with local, regional and state agencies and departments to increase access to public lands.
- Work with King County and the State of Washington agencies and departments to increase access to public lands.

Lakes and Rivers

Identify the waterways as a valued element of the park district that serves local and regional fishermen and boaters

- Enhance the water access system to all users.
- Cooperate with public and private agencies to acquire and preserve additional shoreline access for recreational water activates.
- Cooperate with other governmental agencies and private organizations to develop access opportunities for watercraft.

Trail Systems

Develop a high quality interconnected system of park trails and corridors that allow public access to public lands, parks, and neighborhoods.

- Create an interconnected off-road trail system providing access to environmental corridors, natural areas, historic sites, scenic vistas, parks, public facilities, and local business districts for local resident hikers.
- Identify and support an on-road bicycle route system providing access to historic areas, scenic vistas, parks, public facilities, and business districts for local resident

commuter and recreational biking enthusiasts. Support linking local on-road bicycle routes with regional routes to provide opportunities for extended touring opportunities for local and regional enthusiasts alike.

- Create an interconnected off-road multipurpose hike, equestrian, and bike trail system providing access to major parks, schools, public facilities, business districts, and other trail corridors.
- Maintain, enhance, and improve existing and public trailhead access points to the existing trails within the District.
- Create trailhead improvements that furnish trail systems with appropriate supporting services including interpretive and directory signage systems, maps, rest stops, potable water, restrooms, parking and loading areas, water and other services.
- Where appropriate, locate trailheads at or in conjunction with park sites, schools, and other community facilities to increase local area access to the trail system and reduce duplication of supporting improvements.
- Develop trail improvements to design and development standards which are easy to maintain and access by maintenance, security, and other appropriate personnel, equipment, and vehicles.

Wildlife Resources

Incorporate natural areas and habitats features and resources into the park and open space system to protect threatened species, preserve habitats, and retain migration corridors that are unique and important to local wildlife.

Wildlife habitat

- Support the identification and conservation of sensitive wildlife habitat sites and regional wildlife corridors.

Natural areas

- Support the preservation and protection of significant environmental features including wetlands, open spaces, woodlands, shorelines, waterfronts and other characteristics that support wildlife and reflect Fall City natural heritage.

Community Parks

Develop a community park system that that allows easy access to basic park/playground facilities across Fall City

Pocket parks

- Develop pocket parks with appropriate playground equipment, picnic facilities, potable water, restrooms, and play fields or other facilities as deemed necessary.

- Cooperate with public and private agencies through grants or partnerships to develop pocket parks in areas to facilitate reaching the goals set above.

Recreational Facilities

Develop a high quality, diversified recreation system that provides for all age and interest groups, and enhances regional resources and facilities equitably across Fall City.

Athletic and Event facilities

- Develop athletic facilities that meet local needs for various age groups, skill levels, and recreational interests.
- Develop an event / community center.
- Partner, where appropriate, in the development of a select number of facilities that provide the highest competitive playing standard, possibly in conjunction with King County Parks, Snoqualmie Valley School District, Cities of North Bend, Snoqualmie, Sammamish, Issaquah, Si View Metropolitan Park District, and the State of Washington.

Indoor facilities

- Support the continued development and diversification by Snoqualmie Valley School District and other public and private agencies of special meeting, assembly, health, and other community facilities that provide general support after hours to school age populations and the community-at-large at the elementary and middle schools in Fall City.
- In partnership with the Snoqualmie School District and other public and private agencies, maintain and expand multiple use indoor recreational centers that provide physical conditioning facilities, gymnasium, recreational courts, and other athletic spaces for all age groups, skill levels, and community interests after hours on a year-round basis.
- Develop and/or operate multiple use indoor community centers that provide venues for arts and crafts, music, video, classroom instruction, meeting facilities, health care, daycare, latch key, and other spaces for all age groups including preschool, youth, teens, and seniors on a year-round basis.
- Develop and/or partner and/or operate indoor and outdoor cultural and performing arts facilities in Fall City and school facilities that enhance and expand music, dance, drama, and other audience and participatory opportunities.

Recreational Programs

Develop high quality recreational programs and services that meet all community group needs.

Recreational programs

- Promote opportunities for arts and crafts, classroom instruction in music and dance, physical conditioning and health care, meeting facilities, daycare, latch key, and other program activities for all cultural, age, physical and mental capability, and income groups in the community using FCMPD, King county and Fall School District resources.
- Promote soccer, baseball, softball, basketball, volleyball, tennis, and other instruction and participatory programs for all age, skill level, and income group in the community - using FCMPD, Snoqualmie Valley School District, and private resources.
- Where appropriate, promote opportunities for historical and cultural societies to display artifacts, reports, and exhibits; and the conduct of lectures, classes, and other programs that document and develop awareness of Fall City's heritage.

Cultural Arts Programs

Collaborate with the Fall City Arts, Fall City Historical Society, Mountains to Sound Greenway, business community, service groups, schools, arts patrons, and artists to optimally utilize artistic resources and talents.

- Where appropriate, support policies and programs that encourage or provide incentives that attract and retain artists and artworks within the Fall City community

Historical Context

Develop a high quality, diversified park and open space system that preserves significant historical opportunity areas and features.

- Work with Fall City Historical Society, Snoqualmie Tribe, the Mountains to Sound Greenway and other cultural groups to incorporate community activities into park and recreational programs.

Special Purpose Facilities

Develop high quality facilities that meet the interests of the community.

Special enterprises

- Where appropriate, initiate joint planning and operating programs with other public and private agencies to provide for other activities on an area-wide basis.
- Where appropriate and economically feasible (self-supporting), assist others to develop and operate specialized and special interest recreational facilities of interest to the general population

Design and Access Standards

Promote facilities that are accessible, environmentally friendly, safe, easy to maintain, with life-cycle features that account for long term costs and benefits.

ADA Compliance

- Insure that whenever practical all parks and facilities comply with local, state and federal American Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements.

Accessibility

- Design outdoor picnic areas, fields, courts, playgrounds, certain trails, parking lots, restrooms, and other active and supporting facilities to be accessible, where possible, to individuals and organized groups of all physical capabilities, skill levels, age groups, income, and activity interests - especially at sites with significant interpretive opportunities. (It should be understood that many equestrian, motor bike and hiking trails are activity specific and not compatible with the aforementioned accessibility objective).
- Design indoor facility spaces, activity rooms, restrooms, hallways, parking lots, and other active and supporting spaces and improvements to be accessible to individuals and organized groups of all physical capabilities, skill levels, age groups, income, and activity interests.

Maintenance

- Develop low maintenance and high capacity design standards and capabilities to reduce overall facility maintenance and operation requirements and costs.
- Where appropriate, institute standards for low maintenance materials, settings or other value engineering considerations that reduce care and security requirements, and retain natural conditions and experiences.

Security and Safety

- Implement the provisions and requirements of the ADA and other design and development standards to improve developed park facility safety and security features for park users, FCMPD staff, and the public-at-large.

- Develop and implement safety standards, procedures, and programs that provide proper training and awareness for FCMPD staff.
- Work with King County to and identify code violations and regulations concerning park activities and operations that protect user groups, FCMPD staff, and the public-at-large.
- Where appropriate, develop adopt-a-park programs, community park watches, park police patrols, and other innovative programs that increase visibility, safety and security awareness. .

Financial Resources and Coordination

Create effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating, and maintaining facilities and programs that accurately distribute costs and benefits to public and private interests.

Finance

- Implement innovative funding methods, such as private donations, inter-local agreements to finance facility development, maintenance, and operating needs in order to reduce costs, retain financial flexibility, match user benefits and interests, and increase facility services.
- Enter into joint ventures with other public and private agencies including the Cities of Issaquah, North Bend, Sammamish and Carnation, the Snoqualmie Valley School District, King County, regional, state, federal and other public and private agencies including for-profit concessionaires where feasible and desirable.
- Establish or coordinate with an existing 501(C) non-profit vehicle through which money may be donated to the park district to fund a particular, or a variety of, special project(s) for construction and/or improvement of park facilities.

Public and private resource coordination

- Create a comprehensive, balanced park and recreational system that integrates Fall City facilities and services with resources available from King County, the Snoqualmie Valley School District, the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust, and other state, federal, and private park and recreational lands and facilities in a manner that best serves and provides for local resident interests.
- Cooperate with King County, the Snoqualmie Valley School District, the Snoqualmie Tribe, Trust for Public Lands, and other public and private agencies to avoid duplication, improve facility quality and availability, reduce costs, and represent local resident interests through joint planning and development efforts.

Cost/benefit assessment

- Define existing level of service (ELOS) and proposed level of service (PLOS) land and facility levels-of-service (ELOS/PLOS) that differentiate requirements due to population growth impacts versus improved facility standards, community nexus of benefit, FCMPD versus the combination of state, county, city/town, school, and other provider agency efforts in order to effectively plan and program park and recreation needs within existing FCMPD boundaries.
- Create effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating, and maintaining park and recreational facilities in manners that accurately distribute costs and benefits to public and private user interests.
- Where appropriate, provide recreational programs for those interested groups who are willing to finance the cost through user fees, registration fees, volunteer efforts or other means and methods.

Tourism

FCMPD will work to balance tourism activities and marketing with the needs of local residents, and open space preservation goals outlined in this plan.

- Work with the community at large to best utilize opportunities associated with parks, trails, and recreational facilities for economic development.
- Market the water trails that flow through the Fall City area to interested groups and organizations. Develop specific marketing materials about the stewardship of land and water resources.
- Promote the park system and Fall City as a recreational and ecological resource for both residents and visitors.

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Chapter 3: Inventory of Parks, Open Spaces, and Facilities

The Fall City Metropolitan Park District (District) covers approximately 27.50 square miles (17,600 acres) and is comprised of rural and resource lands. Rural Residential Use (ranging from one dwelling unit/4 acres to one dwelling/48 acres) predominates. Other permitted uses include commercial uses and office uses to serve the community. The Rural Area also includes lands designated and zoned for agriculture, forestry, and mineral extraction.

The topography of the District is variable including plateaus, forested landscapes, the Snoqualmie River system, and sloped terrain associated with nearby mountains. The District has one rural commercial center and two different zip codes (98024 and 98053). The District includes the entirety of Fall City (Unincorporated Area), King County Fire District No. 27, and together with surrounding neighborhoods.

The District has designated Plan Areas that are made up of established voting precincts (listed in parenthesis) using the following designations: Central (Fall City and Two Rivers), South (Lake Alice), West (Aldarra, Patterson and Raging River), and East (Powell, Sno-Valley, and Twin Peaks). Please see the map at the end of this chapter.

Central

- **Fall City** – SE Redmond-Fall City Road to the north; 324th Avenue SE to the west; SE 44th Street to the south; northerly along 334th Avenue SE to SE 44th Place then easterly along SE 44th Place; and Preston-Fall City Road to the east.
- **Two Rivers** – SE 44th Street (beginning at 324th Avenue SE) easterly, then northerly along 334th Avenue SE, then easterly along SE 44th Place to the north; then southerly along Preston-Fall City Road, then southerly along SE David Powell Road, then southerly along (Fall City) Cemetery Road, then southerly along Lake Alice Road to the east; then westerly along the Preston-Snoqualmie Trail to the south; then northerly along the Raging River (west bank), then northerly along 328th Way SE (north side of Green Bridge), then northerly along 328th Avenue SE, then westerly along SE Issaquah-Fall City Road, then northerly along SE 324th Street alignment to the west.

South

- **Lake Alice** – Preston-Snoqualmie Trail (beginning at the Preston-Fall City Road) to the north; then southerly from Lake Alice Road trailhead parking lot to the City of Snoqualmie limit, then westerly along the City of Snoqualmie limit, then southerly along Lake Alice Road, then easterly along the City of Snoqualmie limit, then southerly along the City of Snoqualmie limit to the east; then westerly along the PSE overhead power line property to the south; then northerly along the 324th Avenue SE alignment, then westerly along the SE 64th Street alignment, then northerly along the 316th Avenue SE alignment; then along the Preston-Fall City Road to the Preston-Fall City Trail to the west.

West

- **Patterson** – NE 16th Street (beginning at NE Tolt Hill Road and Redmond-Fall City Road) to the north; then southerly along the 288th Avenue NE alignment, then easterly along NE 8th Street, then southerly along the 296th Avenue NE alignment, then easterly along East Main Street, then southerly along the West Snoqualmie River Road SE, then easterly along SE 24th Street, then southerly along 316th Avenue SE, the easterly along SE 28th Street, then southeasterly along the Snoqualmie River, and southerly across the Snoqualmie River Bridge to the east; then westerly along the Redmond-Fall City (SR 202) to the south; then northwesterly along SR 202 to the west.
- **Aldarra** – Redmond-Fall City (SR 202) (beginning at NE Tolt Hill Road) to the north; then southerly along 324th Avenue SE and its extended alignment, then easterly along the Issaquah-Fall City Road, then southerly along 328th Avenue SE, then southerly along 328th Way SE (north side of Green Bridge), then southerly along the Raging River (west bank) to the east; then westerly along the Preston-Fall City Road, then northerly along the along the 324th Avenue SE alignment, then westerly along the SE 64th Street alignment, then northerly along the 316th Avenue SE alignment, then westerly along the SE 50th Street alignment, then northerly along the 308th Avenue SE alignment, then westerly along the SE 48th Street alignment to the south; then northerly along the 278th Avenue SE alignment, then easterly along the NE 14th Street alignment, then northerly along the 280th Avenue NE alignment.
- **Raging River** – Four residential developed parcels accessed via the end of SE 62nd Way; and four 40 acre residentially zoned undeveloped parcels owned by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) south of the SE 48th Street alignment.

East

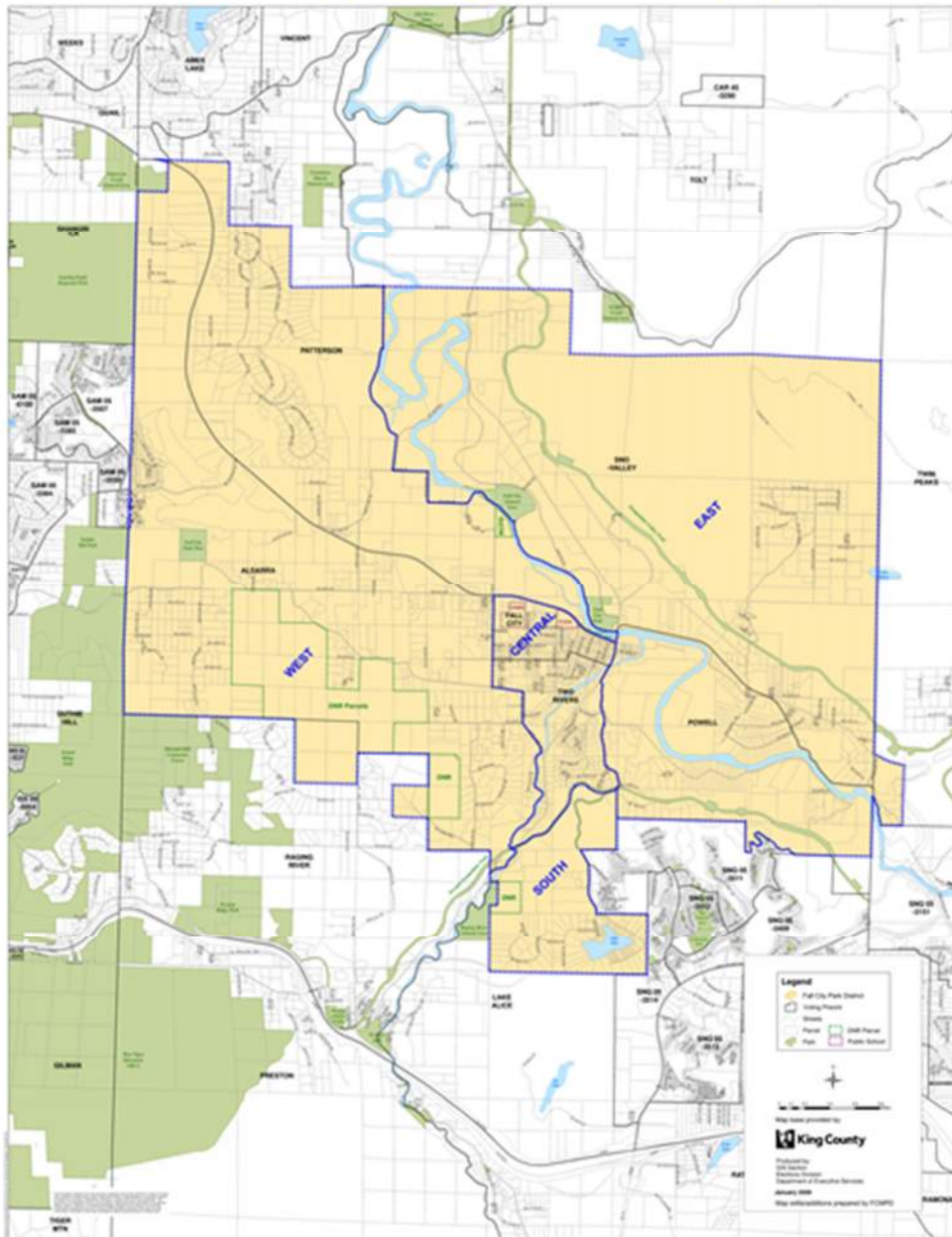
- **Powell** – Across the Snoqualmie River Bridge and along the Fall City-Snoqualmie Road (SR 202) to the north; then southeasterly along the Fish Hatchery Road beginning at 359th Avenue SE, then southerly along the 372nd Avenue SE alignment to the east; then westerly along the SE 48th Street alignment, then continuing westerly along the City of Snoqualmie city limits to the south; then northerly to the Preston-Snoqualmie Trail parking lot at the Lake Alice Road, then northerly along the Lake Alice Road SE, the northerly along the (Fall City) Cemetery Road, the northerly along the SE David Powell Road, the northerly along the Preston-Fall City Road SE to the west.
- **Sno-Valley** – East Main Street alignment (beginning at West Snoqualmie River Road), then southerly along the 332nd Avenue NE alignment, then easterly along the SE 8th Street alignment to the north; then southerly along the 372nd Avenue SE alignment to the east; then northwesterly along Fish Hatchery Road SE to 359th Avenue SE, then westerly along Fall City-Snoqualmie Road to the south; then northwesterly along the Snoqualmie River beginning at the Snoqualmie

River Bridge (SR 202), then westerly along SE 28th Street, then northerly along 316th Avenue SE, then westerly along SE 24th Street, then northerly along the West Snoqualmie River Road to the west.

- **Twin Peaks** - Eight residential developed parcels accessed via the end of SE Fish Hatchery Road; and one 65 acre commercially zoned parcels owned by the Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) south of the Fall City-Snoqualmie Road.

FALL CITY METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT

FOUR REGIONS MAP (Using Voting Precinct Boundaries) - April 2010



**Table 1
Fall City Metropolitan Park District – Parks**

PLAN AREA	NUMBER OF Parks	Park ACREAGE
Central	0	0
South	0	0
West	0	0
East	0	0
Total	0	0

**Table 2
King County Department of Natural Resources & Parks – Parks and Trails**

PLAN AREA	NUMBER OF Parks/Properties	Parks and Trails ACREAGE
Central	0	0
South	1/2	17
West	2-1/2	129.5
East	2	76.5
Total	5	223

**Table 3
Other Public Agency Parks/Properties/Open Spaces/Water Bodies**

PLAN AREA	NUMBER OF Parks/Properties/Spaces	Park / Open Space / Water Bodies ACREAGE
Central	1	11
South	3	67
West	32	937
East	9	226
Total	40	1,241

**Table 4
Snoqualmie School District Facilities**

PLAN AREA	NUMBER OF Schools	Open Space ACREAGE
Central	2	20
South	0	0
West	0	0
East	0	0
Total	2	20

**Table 5
Private Agency Facilities/Properties/Open Space***

PLAN AREA	NUMBER OF Properties	ACREAGE
Central	3	10
South	0	0
West	12	248
East	2	2,291
Total	17	2,549

*Excluding golf courses, indoor spaces, and historic places

Regional Trails

Regional Trails serve a large population base and offer a wide variety of landscape features to access forested areas, wetlands, shorelines, camping, competition athletic facilities, and other amenities that may not be available at other sites.

King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks Regional Trails Facilities
Table 6

Park Name	PLAN AREA	PARK ACREAGE	Address
Preston-Snoqualmie Trail (PST)	South (Lake Alice) and West (Powell)	95.71 acres (total) 6.62 miles (total) (~ 3 mi. in District) (~ 43 ac. in District)	SE High Point Way, North of SE 82nd St to 372nd SE and SE 68th St, Preston, WA 98027
Snoqualmie Valley Trail (SVT)	West (Sno-Valley)	437.20 acres (total) 31.15 miles (total) (~ 5 mi. in District) (~ 70 ac. in District)	NE 205th St and Hwy 203 to Cedar Falls Rd SE and SE 192nd St, Carnation, WA 98014
Total	2	~ 8 miles, ~113 acres	

Preston-Snoqualmie Trail

The Preston-Snoqualmie Trail (PST) offers an overlook view of the Snoqualmie Falls at its eastern terminus. The total length of the PST is 6.6 miles, of which approximately 3 miles is within the District. Its surface is paved. It has 1 standard unit portable restroom at its eastern terminus. The PST has 1 access point within the District at its intersection with the Lake Alice Road. The PST is for non-motorized uses only and is primarily used for walking and bicycling. The trail is readily accessible to people in wheelchairs.



Snoqualmie Valley Trail

The Snoqualmie Valley Trail (SVT) offers the opportunity to get out and explore one of the most beautiful agricultural valleys in the region. The trail meanders past working farms as well as preserved open space areas, and connects to the cross-state John Wayne Pioneer Trail in Iron Horse State Park. A point of interest north of the District includes Tolt-MacDonald Park in Carnation. Points of interest south of the District include the Tokul Trestle, and Meadowbrook Farm and Three Forks Natural Area (in North Bend).

The total length of the SVT is 31.15 miles, of which approximately 5 miles is within the District. Its surface is crushed rock and original ballast surfacing. Former railroad trestles have been decked and hand railed from Duvall to Rattle Snake Lake with one on-road detour in the City of Snoqualmie. The SVT has 2 access points within the District, 1 at 39th Place SE near Fall City (Community) Park and 1 at 356th Place SE. The SVT is for non-motorized uses only and is primarily used for walking, bicycling, and horse riding. Due to the crushed rock surface, the trail is not readily accessible to people in wheelchairs.



Resource Conservancy /Open Space
King County Parks and Recreation Department
Table 7

Property Name	PLAN AREA	ACREAGE	Address
Fall City Park West	West (Aldarra)	33.36	Issaquah-Fall City Road and 274 th Avenue SE, Issaquah, WA 98027
Fall City Natural Area	East (Sno-Valley)	49.03	300 Block of Neal Road SE, Fall City, WA 98024
Total	2	82.39	

Fall City Park West

Fall City Park West is located 4.0 miles west of Fall City and may be accessed from the Issaquah-Fall City Road to its south. The 33 acre property is undeveloped forested open space.

Current public use at Fall City Park West involves a relatively low number of visitors engaged in recreational activities such as walking, nature observation and off-road bicycling. No formal public trails exist on the site, although pedestrians use the primitive access road as a trail.



Fall City Natural Area

Fall City Natural Area is located 1.5 miles north of Fall City and lies between the Snoqualmie River to the west and the 3000 block of Neal Road to the east and north. The 49 acre property lies within the Snoqualmie River's 100-year floodplain and is one of the few substantial blocks of forested riparian habitat in the Snoqualmie Valley. The Fall City Natural Area was purchased to protect the site's remaining high quality salmon habitat, specifically chinook winter rearing and juvenile habitat. The site was purchased between December 2000 and April 2001 with a combination of funding from the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office, a Salmon Recovery Funding Board Grant and King County Shoreline Improvement Funds.

Current public use at Fall City Natural Area involves a relatively low number of visitors engaged in recreational activities such as walking, nature observation and fishing. No formal public trails exist on the site, although pedestrians use the primitive access road as a trail.



Resource Conservancy /Open Space
King County Water and Land Resources Division
Table 8

Property Name	PLAN AREA	ACREAGE	Address
Vacant parcel: "Piano Ranch"	West (Patterson)	15.39	32418 SE 31 st Street, Fall City, WA 98024
Vacant parcel: SR 202 (Driscoll)	East (Sno-Valley)	1.92	Parcel No. 1424079027
Vacant parcel: SR 202	East (Sno-Valley)	0.96	34606 SE Fall City-Snoqualmie Road, Fall City, WA 98024
Vacant parcel: SR 202	East (Sno-Valley)	3.82	Parcel No. 1424079071
Vacant parcel: SR 202	East (Sno-Valley)	4.85	34618 SE Fall City-Snoqualmie Road, Fall City, WA 98024
Vacant parcel: SR 202	East (Sno-Valley)	11.38	34630 SE Fall City-Snoqualmie Road, Fall City, WA 98024
Vacant parcel: Dike Road	East (Powell)	7.82	Parcel No. 1424079090
Vacant parcel: Dike Road	East (Powell)	5.06	Parcel No. 1424079102
Vacant parcel: Former RV Park Campground	East (Powell)	10.87	Parcel No. 1424079068
Total	9	62.07	



“Piano Ranch” is located northeast of 324th Ave SE and SE 31st Street along the W River Road. It is open space public property purchased with funds from the King County Flood Control District.



Vacant Parcels (former residential parcels) are located on the north side of SR 202 at the NE gateway to downtown Fall City. It is open space public property purchased with funds from the King County Flood Control District.

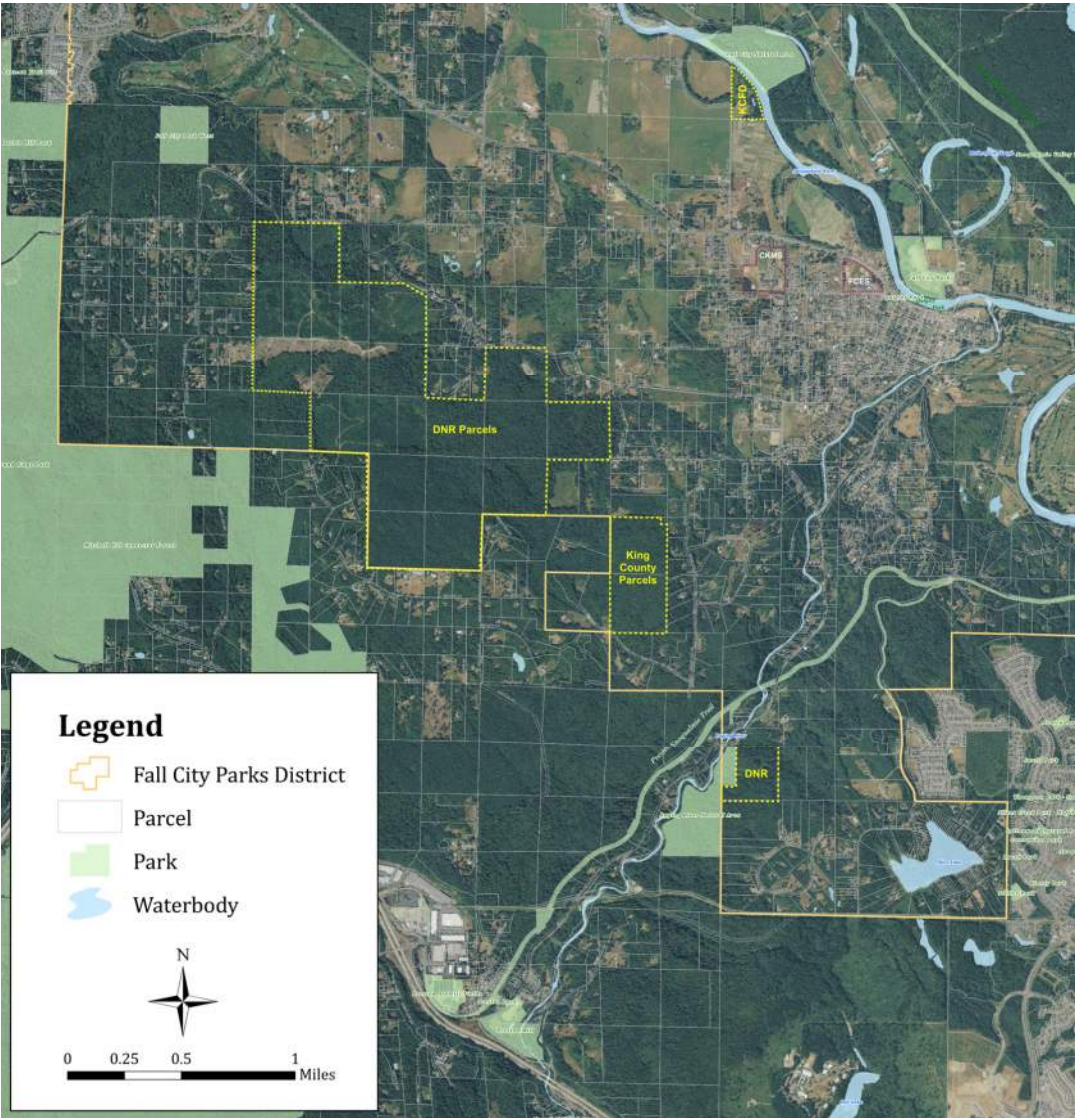


Vacant Parcels (former “Fall City Campground”) are located south of the Snoqualmie River and east of the Raging River. It is open space public property purchased with funds from the King County Flood Control District.

Resource Conservancy /Open Space
 State of Washington Department of Natural Resources and King County
Table 9

Property Name	PLAN AREA	ACREAGE	Parcel No.
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	20.00	Parcel No. 1724079057
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	20.00	Parcel No. 1724079058
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	20.00	Parcel No. 1724079059
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	20.00	Parcel No. 1724079062
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	20.00	Parcel No. 1724079061
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	20.00	Parcel No. 1724079060
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	20.00	Parcel No. 1724079063
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	39.57	Parcel No. 1724079003
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	40.00	Parcel No. 1724079010
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	40.00	Parcel No. 1724079009
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	40.00	Parcel No. 1724079014
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	20.00	Parcel No. 1724079064
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	20.00	Parcel No. 1724079065
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	20.00	Parcel No. 1724079066
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	20.00	Parcel No. 1724079012
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	40.00	Parcel No. 1724079016
Vacant (King County)	West (Aldarra)	40.00	Parcel No. 1624079010
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	33.16	Parcel No. 1624079011
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	45.10	Parcel No. 1624079012
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	40.00	Parcel No. 2024079002
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	40.00	Parcel No. 2024079001

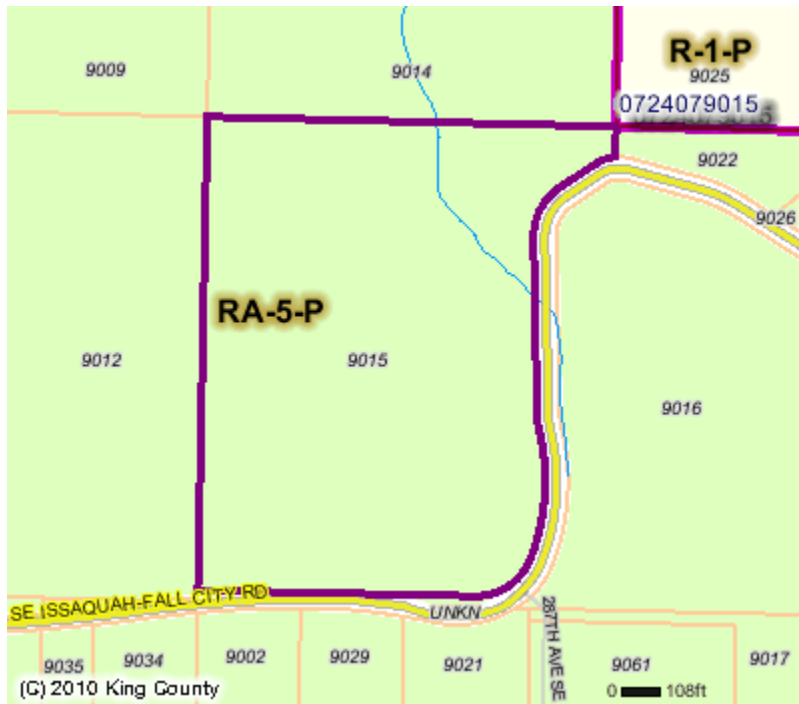
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	44.24	Parcel No. 2024079006
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	40.00	Parcel No. 2024079003
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	West (Aldarra)	40.00	Parcel No. 2024079004
Vacant (King County)	West (Aldarra)	40.00	Parcel No. 2124079003
Vacant (King County)	West (Aldarra)	40.59	Parcel No. 2124079015
Vacant (King County)	West (Patterson)	14.19	Parcel No. 1024079009 (32431 SE 31 st St.)
Vacant (Department of Natural Resources)	South (Lake Alice)	32.07	Parcel No. 2724079008
Total		28	868.92



Resource Conservancy / Open Space
Private Ownership
Table 10

Property Name	PLAN AREA	ACREAGE	Address
Canyon Creek Natural Area (Cascade Land Conservancy)	West (Aldarra)	27.15	Parcel No. 0724079015 SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 7 Twp. 24 Rng. 7, less a portion lying southerly and easterly of the Issaquah-Fall City Road
Seattle School District Camp (Seattle Public Schools)	West (Aldarra)	33.16	Parcel No. 0724079012 28322 SE Issaquah-Fall City Road, Fall City, WA, 98024 SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 7 Twp. 24 Rng 7
Cleveland Memorial Forest (Seattle Public Schools)	West (Aldarra)	99.26	Parcel No. 0724079009 NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 together with Government Lots 3 and 4 of Sec. 7 Twp. 24 Rng 7, less C & M RGTS
Aldarra Ridge Open Area (Cascade Land Conservancy)	West (Patterson)	46.05	Parcel No. 0098300310
Aldarra Ridge Sensitive Area Tract (Cascade Land Conservancy)	West (Patterson)	3.33	Parcel No. 0098300380
Aldarra Ridge Open Area (Cascade Land Conservancy)	West (Patterson)	11.39	Parcel No. 0098300390
Aldarra Ridge Sensitive Area Tract (Cascade Land Conservancy)	West (Patterson)	14.46	Parcel No. 0098300400
Aldarra Ridge Sensitive Area Tract (Cascade Land Conservancy)	West (Patterson)	2.42	Parcel No. 0098300410
Aldarra Ridge (Treemont) Area (Cascade Land Conservancy)	West (Patterson)	5.84	Parcel No. 0624079018

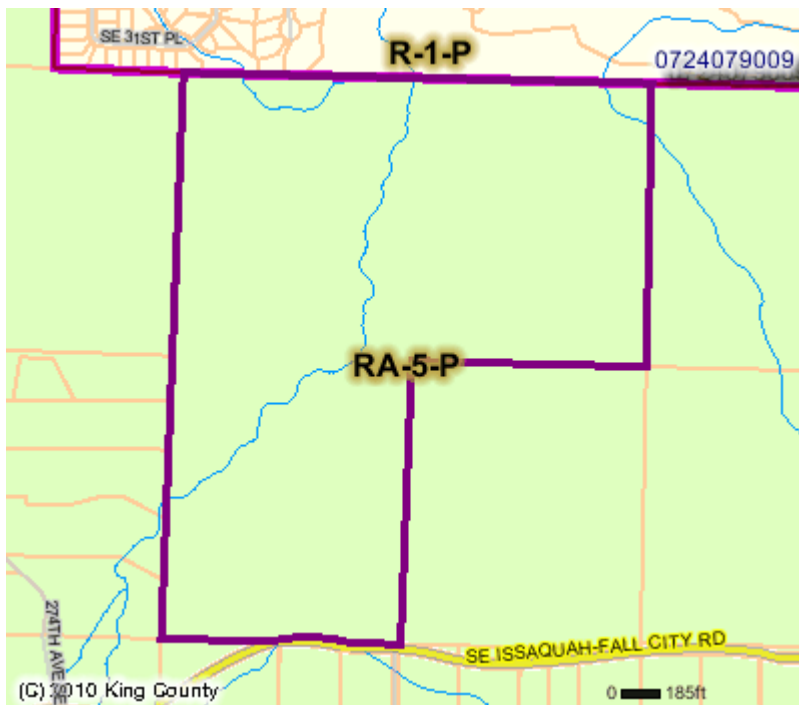
Evergreen Forest Trust – Snoqualmie Tree Farm (Cascade Land Conservancy / Hancock Timber)	East (Sno-Valley)	2,284	(Parcels east of SVT within the District)
Fall City Cemetery (Fall City Cemetery Assn)	Central (Two Rivers)	10.03	Parcel No. 1524079021 Cemetery Road and Lake Alice Road, Fall City, WA 98024
Total	11	2,537	



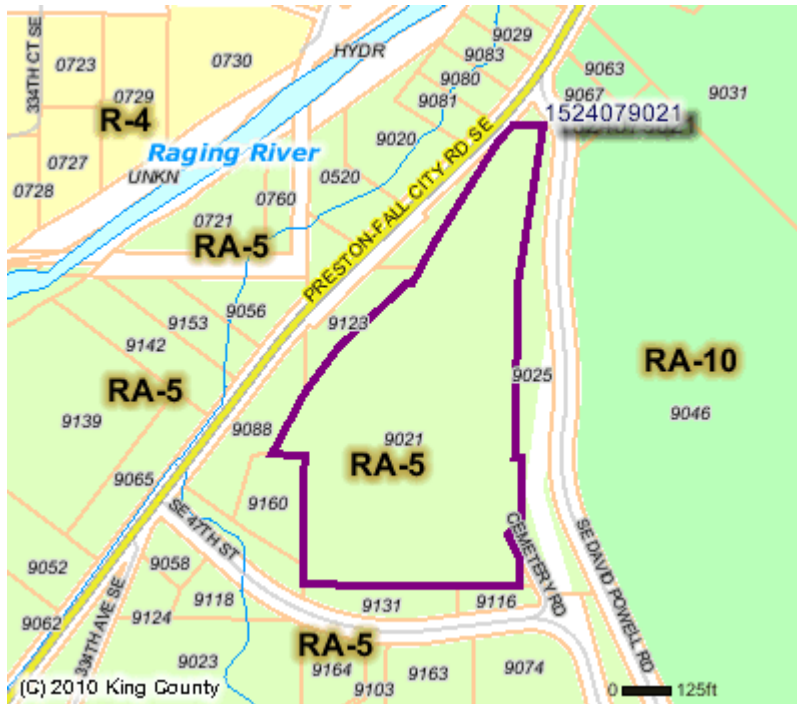
Canyon Creek Natural Area
 27 acres of forested open space adjacent to Fall City Park West to the north and Seattle School District Camp to the west.



Seattle School District Camp
 33 acres of forested open space adjacent to Canyon Creek Natural Area to the east and Cleveland Memorial Forest to the west and north. There is 1 picnic shelter, 1 restroom facility, and 1 tool shed on site.



Cleveland Memorial Forest
 100 acres of forested open space adjacent to Fall City Park West to the east and Seattle School District Camp to the east and south.



Fall City Cemetery
 10 acres of open space on a plateau above the Raging River valley floor, accessed via the SE 47th Street/Lake Alice and Cemetery Roads.

Evergreen Forest Trust (Snoqualmie Tree Farm)

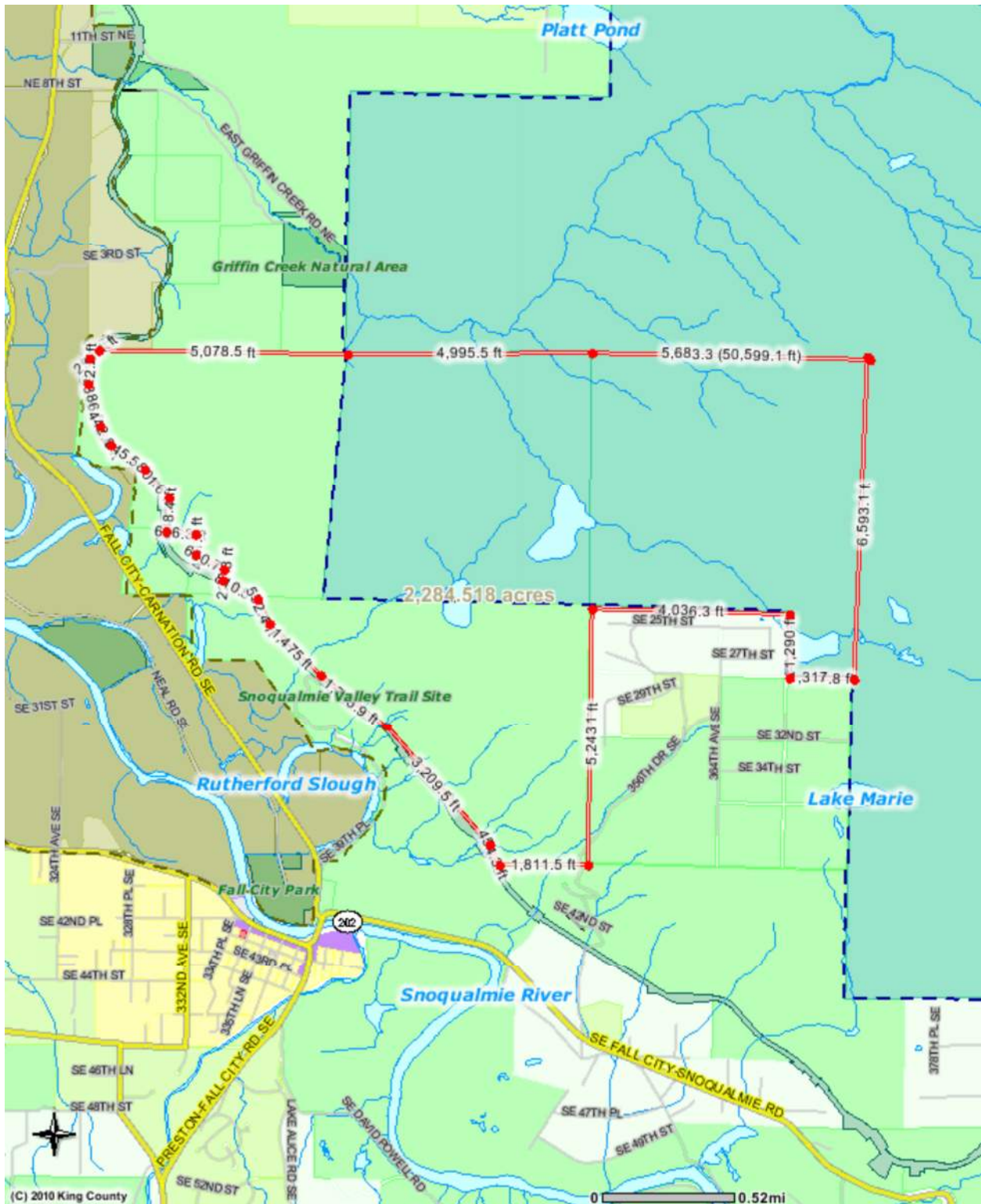
This Snoqualmie Tree Farm is a 90,000 acre working forest, which extends from Fall City and the north side of Mt. Si in the south, to Mt. Index at Hwy 2 nearly 25 miles to the north. That's an area that's nearly twice the size of Seattle. Access points to the Tree Farm near Fall City are barely 45 minutes away from downtown Seattle.

Weyerhaeuser Company once owned and operated the tree farm, improved the gravel roads, set up power and phone lines, and provided amenities such as trails and community picnic areas. In March 2003, a \$185 million deal was signed with the Boston-based Hancock Timber Resource Group to control an area of forest long coveted by Northwest conservationists. In September 2004, King County agreed to acquire the development rights of the Snoqualmie Tree Farm from Hancock for \$22 million through a deal made by the Cascade Land Conservancy. Hancock will maintain ownership and logging rights to the land, but any development is controlled by the County. The agreement was one of the largest public purchases of development rights in the Pacific Northwest and one of the biggest such contracts in U.S. History. Under the county's current zoning, the forest could have been broken into smaller plots for development.

Hancock Timber allows passive recreational use by the public on the Snoqualmie Tree Farm, and the land has provided an amazing array of recreational opportunities for equestrians, mountain bikers, and casual hikers for many years. Because the southern boundary of the Tree Farm is adjacent to King County Park's Snoqualmie Valley Trail, which runs from North Bend, to the Snoqualmie Falls, past Fall City, and through Carnation and Duvall, outdoor recreation enthusiasts have enjoyed easy access to the land from various access points. Although all the trails are open to mountain bikes, many of them were built by the equestrian community over the years. During summer dry spells, Hancock will occasionally close the land due to fire hazards.

Visitors to the back country trails must remember also that the property is an actively harvested tree farm except in certain reserve zones that protect views, streams, or lakes. One may encounter logging trucks and other vehicles, especially on weekdays, therefore bicyclists, equestrians, and hikers are advised to yield the road whenever you come across a vehicle.

Once inside, the Tree Farm offers hundreds of miles of logging roads for year-round riding, as well as many miles of trails. The terrain is gentle and low enough to remain snow-free through winter months, yet contains many dips and rises that will provide ample work-out for most riders. Vast expanse of the Tree Farm provides ideal habitats for many species of wildlife. Recent sightings have included deer, black bears, cougars, and various birds of prey. It also offers visitors feeling of solitude inside secluded woods, despite the existence of residential developments nearby.



Evergreen Forest Trust (Snoqualmie Tree Farm) within the District.

Community Parks

Community Parks are typically classified as larger than 5 acres in size. They serve both a formal and informal use and offer a wide variety of recreational needs including, but not limited to play areas, picnic areas, passive use, ball fields and active use.

Community Parks
King County Parks
Table 11

PARK NAME	PLAN AREA	ACREAGE	LOCATION
(Olive Taylor) Quigley Park	West (Patterson)	0.51	33512 SE Redmond-Fall City Road (SR 202)
Fall City (Community) Park	East (Sno-Valley)	27.54	4101 Fall City-Carnation Road SE (SR 203)
Total	2	28.05	

(Olive Taylor) Quigley Park

This 0.5 acre park is located approximately in the middle of the District along the west bank of the Snoqualmie River primarily outside of the 100-year floodplain. The property has parallel parking and access along the Redmond-Fall City Road (SR 202), 3 picnic tables, an interpretive sign, and a grassed area.



Fall City (Community) Park

This 27.5 acre park is located approximately in the middle of the District along the east bank of the Snoqualmie River within the 100-year floodplain. The property has 1 baseball/softball field (350 foot fence distance) with a grass outfield used for soccer, a horse arena, 2 parking areas (a gravel parking area primarily used for equestrian use and a gravel parking lot for general use), 2 picnic tables, 1 standard unit portable restroom, open space areas, trail access to the Snoqualmie River, and the Fall City Hop Shed built in 1888 which is now designated as a King County Landmark. The equestrian parking area is one of the few sites where horse trailers can park and easily access the 31 mile Snoqualmie Valley Regional Trail, just across the Fall City-Carnation Road (SR 203).

The park is also of historical, archaeological, and cultural significance to the Snoqualmie Tribe. Archaeological sites exist throughout the Snoqualmie Valley, including the area that includes Fall City Community Park, which was designated an archaeological site by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.



Community Parks
Water Bodies – Other Agencies
Table 12

NAME	PLAN AREA	ACREAGE	LOCATION
Lake Alice	South (Lake Alice)	33	Lake Alice
Raging River	South (Lake Alice) and Central (Two Rivers) and East (Powell)	~ 15	Raging River
Snoqualmie River	West (Patterson) and East (Sno-Valley and Powell)	~ 235	Snoqualmie River
Total	3	~ 283	

Lake Alice

WDFW site has public water access and standard portable restroom.



Snoqualmie River

Meanders along the Snoqualmie Valley floor and bisects the District primarily in an east and west direction. There are several access points along the system including those at downtown Fall City near SR 202, Fall City Park, 3 WDFW boat launches. The Snoqualmie Falls lies immediately east of the District within the boundaries of the City of Snoqualmie.

Snoqualmie Valley School District Facilities
Table 13

School Name	PLAN AREA	ACREAGE	Address
Fall City Elementary	Central (Fall City)	11.02 (total) 7.32 (open)	33314 SE 42 nd Street Fall City, WA
Chief Kanim Middle School	Central (Fall City)	20.53 (total) 12.73 (open)	32627 SE Redmond-Fall City Road, Fall City, WA
Total	2	31.55 (total) 20.05 (open)	



Fall City Elementary
 2 soccer fields non-regulation, 3 grass non-regulation baseball fields and playground equipment



Chief Kanim Middle School (large multi use field (two baseball backstops and one soccer field, soccer field/football field, running track, and outdoor concrete basketball court.

Pocket Parks

Pocket Parks are created to serve individual neighborhoods and/or geographic areas. Typical amenities include playground equipment, picnic facilities, potable water, restroom(s) and play fields or other facilities as deemed necessary.

Pocket Parks – Non-Profit
Table 14

NAME	PLAN AREA	ACREAGE	LOCATION
Aldarra (Farms) Fields (Falls Little League)	West (Aldarra)	5.00	30800 SE Redmond-Fall City Rd Fall City, WA 98024
Totem Garden Park (Fall City Community Association – FCCA)	Central (Fall City)	0.03	Parcel No. 1524079182 Between SR 202 and SR 42 nd St.
Fall City Art Park (Fall City Arts)	Central (Fall City)	0.04	Portion of Parcel No. 2475900340 SE quad. of SR 202/.335 th PL SE
Vacant parcel: “Dust Bowl” (Bernard Memorial Park, LLC and Friends of Fall City Parks)	West (Patterson)	0.31	Parcel No. 1424079007
Vacant parcel: “Dust Bowl” (Bernard Memorial Park, LLC and Friends of Fall City Parks)	West (Patterson)	0.08	Parcel No. 1424079161
Vacant parcel: “Bernard Memorial Park” (Bernard Memorial Park, LLC and Friends of Fall City Parks)	East (Powell)	6.66	4188 Preston-Fall City Road Fall City, WA 98024 Parcel No. 1424079050
Total	6	12.12	



Aldarra (Farms) Fields are located on the north side of SR 202, about 1 mile west of Fall City. It includes 2 Little League-size baseball fields and 1 gravel parking lot.



Totem Garden Park is located on the southwest side of SR 202 at the NW gateway to downtown Fall City. It hosts a restored Totem Pole, sculptures, and landscaped areas.



Bernard Memorial Park (future) is located on the east and west sides of SR 202, south of the Snoqualmie River, and west of the Raging River in downtown Fall City. It is a former recreational vehicle and boat storage facility that is planned to be an open space public park.

WATER TRAILS

With the length of Snoqualmie River navigable mileage through the District, a water trail system exists. See the following list that includes Waterfront Parks and Boat Launches on the section of the Snoqualmie River that runs through the District:

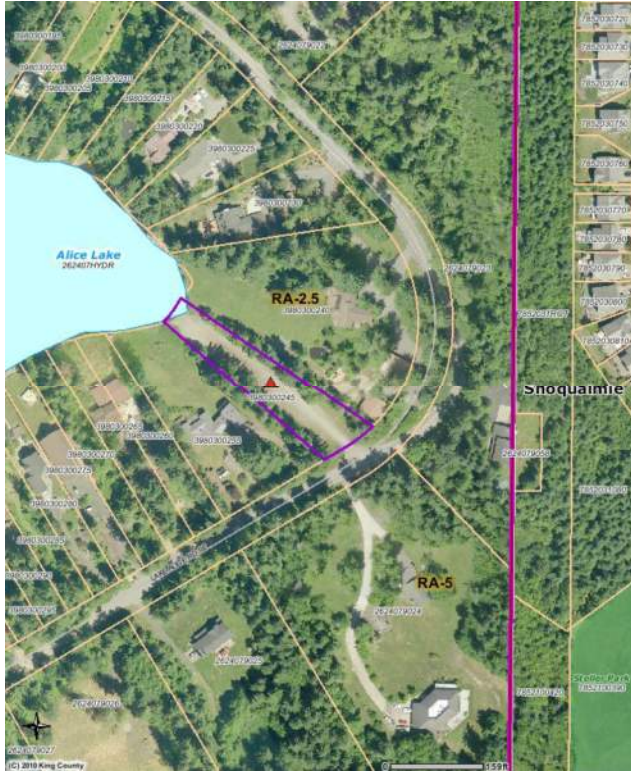
Waterfront Parks, Boat Launches, Hatcheries
 State of Washington Parks Commission,
 Department of Fish & Wildlife, and
 Department of Natural Resources

Table 15

NAME	PLAN AREA	ACREAGE	SHORELINE	LOCATION
Lake Alice Boat Launch **	South (Lake Alice)	0.64	60 ft	Lake Alice Rd. SE Parcel No. 3980300245
Snoqualmie River Boat Launch at the Raging River (Zurfleuh) **	West (Powell)	0.66	650 ft	SE 44 th Place and Snoqualmie River
Snoqualmie River Access Point (Plum #1) and Boat Launch (Plum #2) at Plum Creek **	West (Powell)	5.70	2,250 ft	Fish Hatchery Road and 372nd Ave SE Parcel 2424079034 Parcel 2424079031
Snoqualmie River Access Point (Richter #1) at Neal Road **	West (Sno-Valley)	4.15	200 ft	Neal Road, 1.8 miles from SR 203 Parcel 0924079051
Snoqualmie River Boat Launch (Richter #2) at Neal Road **	West (Sno-Valley)	0.69	530 ft	Neal Road, 2.8 miles from SR 203 Parcel 0424079027
Tokul Creek Fish Hatchery ***	West (Powell)	29.6	0 ft	37333 SE Fall City-Snoqualmie Rd. Parcel 1924089007
Total	5	41.44	3,690 ft	

** Department of Fish & Wildlife Lake Access Points

*** Department of Fish & Wildlife Hatchery



Lake Alice Boat Launch is located on the southeast corner of Lake Alice.



Tokul Creek Hatchery is located off of SR 202 (Fall City-Snoqualmie Road). The portion of the site north of SR 202 is outside the boundaries of the District.

Golf Courses
Table 16

FACILITY NAME	PLAN AREA	AMENITIES	LOCATION
Snoqualmie Falls Golf Course (Public)	East (Powell)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 holes • Pro shop • Food service 	35109 SE Fish Hatchery Rd. Fall City, WA 98024
Twin Rivers Golf Course (Public)	East (Powell)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 holes • Pro shop • Food service 	4446 Preston-Fall City Rd NE Fall City, WA 98024
Aldarra – The Members Club (Private)	West (Aldarra)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 holes • Pro shop • Food service 	28902 SE Duthie Hill Road, Fall City, WA 98024

PUBLIC AGENCY INDOOR RECREATION SPACE
Table 17

FACILITY NAME	PLAN AREA	SPACE	LOCATION
Fall City Library	Central (Fall City)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • common area • 1 meeting room 	33415 42nd Place SE, Fall City, WA 98024
Fire District No. 27 Station	Central (Fall City)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 meeting rooms (south, north) 	4301 334th Place SE, Fall City, WA 98024
Chief Kanim Middle School	Central (Fall City)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gym • weight room • arts/crafts area • auditorium w/ stage 	32627 SE Redmond-Fall City Road, Fall City, WA 98024
Fall City Elementary School	Central (Fall City)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gym • multi-purpose • arts/crafts area 	33314 SE 42 nd Street Fall City, WA 98024

PRIVATE/NON-PROFIT INDOOR RECREATION SPACE

Table 18

FACILITY NAME	PLAN AREA	SPACE	LOCATION
Masonic Hall Lodge #66	Central (Fall City)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hall • Kitchen • Meeting Room 	4304 337 th Place SE Fall City, WA
Fall City IOOF	Central (Fall City)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hall • Kitchen 	4217 337 th Place SE Fall City, WA
Fall City United Methodist Church	Central (Fall City)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hall • Kitchen 	4326 337 th Place SE Fall City, WA
Valley Christian Assembly Church	Central (Fall City)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gym • Classroom • Kitchen 	32725 SE 42 nd Street Fall City, WA
Snoqualmie Valley Alliance Church	West (Powell)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial Kitchen • Hall • Gym • Classroom 	36017 SE Fish Hatchery Road Fall City, WA

HISTORIC LOCATIONS

Table 19

NAME	PLAN AREA	REGISTER	LOCATION
Fall City Hop Shed (1888)	East (Sno-Valley)	King County Landmark	Fall City (Community) Park 4101 Fall City-Carnation Road SE (SR 203)
Prescott- Harshman House (1904)	Central (Fall City)	King County Landmark	33429 SE Redmond-Fall City Road, Fall City, WA
Masonic Hall (1895)	Central (Fall City)	King County Landmark; National Historic Site	4304 337 th Place SE Fall City, WA
Neighbor-Bennett House (1904)	Central (Fall City)	King County Landmark; National Historic Site	4317 337 th Place SE Fall City, WA
Charles & Minnie Moore House (1905)	Central (Fall City)	King County Landmark	4338 338 th Place SE Fall City, WA
McKibben-Corliss House (1927)	Central (Fall City)	King County Landmark	33509 SE 43 rd Place Fall City, WA
Raging River Bridge No. 1008E (1915)	South (Lake Alice)	King County Landmark	SE 68 th Street / Raging River, Fall City, WA

Chapter 4: Demand and Needs Analysis

The Fall City Metropolitan Park District's priorities include fulfilling its Vision, Mission, and Goals as they are identified in Chapter 1 - Introduction. The FCMPD does not currently own any land or assets. It does not currently operate any recreational or education programs. The FCMPD does not currently have any official partnerships or cooperative arrangements with other groups. In keeping with its Vision, Mission, and Goals, the FCMPD only seeks to change the status quo for each of these items, if there is an expressed and compelling need within the community to do so.

Based upon information outlined in previous community documents (*Fall City Subarea Plan*), Survey results from 2011, formal and informal conversations with the community, personal observations, FCMPD and other community meetings, and surveys offered by the FCMPD, it is clear to the Board that recreational improvements to this community are needed because of current and future demands.

The need to act upon the requests of the community for recreational improvements in an expedited manner is also important due to the limited ability to find developable land within the District. Land that is available for recreational pursuits is in short supply within the FCMPD due to the predominance of the Snoqualmie River flood plain, the forested steep slopes flanking the valley, the numerous environmentally sensitive areas, and the fact that those areas without these constraints have principally been developed. As such, when an opportunity arises to acquire land from a willing seller, the FCMPD should explore the possibility to capitalize on the opportunity.

The need to enter into cooperative arrangements with other governmental and non-governmental groups should be explored in order to fulfill the overall Vision, Mission, and Goals of the FCMPD.

Role Responsibility by Activity-In No Particular Order.

Conservation

FCMPD will work with other public and private agencies to create an effective area wide approach to conservation issues and proposals

Waterfronts, Trails, Camping and Recreation Vehicle Camping

FCMPD will work with all other public and private agencies to create and help maintain a system of interconnected countywide trails, beaches and water related facilities

Neighborhood Parks

FCMPD should work with all other public and private agencies and organizations to create other pocket parks as needed.

Motorized Boat Launch Sites

FCMPD will consider helping other public agencies to develop and/or improve boat launch sites.

Indoor and Outdoor Athletic Facilities

FCMPD will consider building its own facilities or entering into joint ventures with local agencies to acquire and develop facilities that are appropriate for Fall City.

Community Centers

FCMPD will help coordinate and assist other public and private agencies or organizations to develop indoor facilities that provide a multiple purpose community function.

Strategies for Environmental Preservation

FCMPD may assume some responsibility, including joint efforts where appropriate, for the preservation of public access to man-made and natural environments that have special or unique interests, impacts or relevance to/residents and tourists that may not be otherwise protected. Special activities/environments are:

- natural environments
- unique man-made environments or features
- man-made social and/or cultural developments or features,
- areas of unique interest to residents,
- unique regional or statewide areas

Strategies for Development of Park Facilities

FCMPD should work to develop facilities in accordance with the following policies:

- have high population participation rates, such as athletic fields and equestrian facilities.
- have high user volumes, also such as pocket parks; like play grounds and skateboard parks.
- may involve joint ventures with a number of local or area wide public or private sponsors,
- that preserve and showcase our areas natural, historic and cultural attributes

FCMPD may finance projects using a combination of current operating funds, reserve funds, non-voter approved and voter approved bonds, development grants, donations and user fees where appropriate.

Local Facilities

FCMPD may help local communities in the development, operation or maintenance of facilities that have local use benefits. In facility terms, local activities:

- are participated in by a significant but less than majority of the population, such as most athletic activities,
- have significant, but not high user volumes, such as some athletic activities,
- are oriented to local user preferences or organizations,
- are developed to a minimum level of playing skill or competition,
- are activities which provide no or low fee recapture potentials,
- are activities which are not subject to special site specific considerations or requirements, and
- are activities for which there are a number of other possible public and private local sponsors including school districts and even self-help organizations.

As a coordinator or facilitator for the development of park and recreation facilities within Fall City, FCMPD should try to help provide local organizations with technical planning and operating services.

Special Facilities

FCMPD may assume some responsibility, including joint ventures where appropriate, for the development, operation or maintenance of facilities that have special or unique use benefits to residents that may not be developed by another public or private agency. In facility terms, special activities:

- possess very specialized participation rates,
- will support high user fees,
- are activities which may attract or benefit non-area users and tourists,
- have unique or specialized location or site considerations or requirements,
- represent ultimate level play facilities or experiences,
- are activities for which there are no other public or private sponsors, or
- are activities which have concessionaire or private developer opportunities.

Level-of-Service Standards

FCMPD has established 4 categories of park land and 6 categories of park facilities that are subject to capital facilities planning:

1. Resource Conservancy (land);
2. Resource Activity (land);
3. Linear Parks/Trails (land);
4. Special Use Facilities (land);
5. Courts, Fields and Play Areas/Pocket Parks (facilities);
6. Multipurpose Trails (facilities);
7. Picnic, Camping and RV Camping Areas (facilities); and
8. Access to Water Square Feet of Area (facilities).
9. Kayak/Canoe Launch Sites (facilities);
10. Equestrian (facilities)

For each category, FCMPD must set a level-of-service standard (such as acres of Resource Activity land per 1,000 population) that it intends to meet to ensure that the amounts of park land/facilities are adequate to serve the projected population. These LOS standards are set in the Capital Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan. The categories are described as follows:

Categories of Park Land for LOS Standards

"Resource Conservancy Park" includes open space preservation areas designed to protect and manage a natural and/or cultural feature, environment, or facility (such as a wetland or unique habitat, a natural landmark). Resource Conservancy Parks are areas of natural quality for nature-oriented outdoor recreation, such as viewing and studying nature, wildlife habitat, and conservation. Recreational use may be a secondary, non-intrusive part of the property such as an interpretative trail, viewpoint, exhibit signage, picnic area, or other feature.

"Resource Activity Park" includes areas of natural or ornamental quality for outdoor recreation, such as picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, equestrian activities, and camping. The site may also include play areas, such as playgrounds and open grassy play fields, and local park trails, if these areas support the primary outdoor recreational features. The site should be contiguous to or encompassing natural resources including Resource Conservancy Parks and may be easily accessible to several communities.

"Linear Park/Trail" includes built or natural corridors such as abandoned railroad lines and active utility rights-of-way or natural areas defined by drainage features, topographical changes, wooded areas, or vegetation patterns linking schools, libraries, or commercial areas with parks. Generally, linear trails may be developed for one or more modes of recreational travel such as hiking, biking, or horseback riding. The trail system may parallel established vehicular or other transportation systems, but apart

from and usually within an adjacent or separate right-of-way. Linear trail corridors may also include active play areas or trailhead developments that are located in any of the other types of park land. Trail systems should be anchored by public facilities, like a school or park that may serve as a destination or trailhead, and extend into the surrounding areas using natural features or established roads, sidewalks, or other safe travel corridors.

"Special Use Facilities" include single-purpose recreational facilities like arboreta, display gardens, nature centers, golf courses, marinas, zoos, conservatories, arenas, fairgrounds, outdoor theaters, and gun and archery ranges. Special use facilities may include areas that preserve, maintain, and interpret buildings, sites, and other objects of historical or cultural significance, like museums, historical landmarks, and structures. Special use facilities may also include public plazas, squares, or commons in or near commercial centers, or public buildings, or other developed areas.

Categories of Park Facilities for LOS Standards

"Courts, Fields and Play Areas" include improved playgrounds and areas, indoor and outdoor tennis courts, racquetball/handball courts, indoor volleyball courts, football, soccer, baseball, skateboard parks, softball fields and basketball courts, measured in number of units.

"Multipurpose Trails" include both dirt and improved walking trails in a park, bicycling trails, and both dirt and improved horse and day hiking trails, all measured in miles.

"Picnic and Camping Areas" include the areas in a park for picnic tables and shelter, vehicle camping sites, and tent camping sites, measured in number of units.

"Access to Water Lineal Feet" includes areas for swimming at a beach, lineal feet of access to public beaches by providing for direct access to water, and immediate upland sunbathing area.

"Canoe/Kayak Launch Site" includes special use areas that are designed and constructed to facilitate ingress and egress of non-motorized watercraft to and from water.

"Equestrian" includes covered and uncovered arenas for active equestrian sports, three-day event fields and support facilities such as stabling and vehicle trailer parking.

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Chapter 5: Capital Improvement Program

The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for the Fall City Metropolitan Park District (FCMPD) lists the land acquisition, development, renovation, and restoration projects for the next six years. The CIP for 2020 – 2025 is included in Appendix A. The CIP is listed according to the year of anticipated implementation and includes the anticipated funding source. The program includes acquisition and capital projects submitted, or anticipated to be submitted, to agencies for grant funds such as the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) and the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT).

Capital Investment Concepts

FCMPD should pursue the following general policies concerning the use of capital resources in the development of park and recreation properties

FCMPD Properties

The Park District should:

- Complete development and retain responsibility of sites which have unique regional or special characteristics and which can provide broad user benefits.

Other Agency Properties

FCMPD should assist other agencies in:

- The joint use or extended operation of facilities which have common benefits, particularly the after-hour and weekend use of school district athletic fields and courts,
- The joint development of lands or sites which may support multiple use activities, particularly waterfront beaches, trails and picnic facilities and
- The development of existing facilities to competitive standards and service capacities, especially all kinds of athletic fields and courts.

Otherwise, FCMPD park and recreation facility needs will be greater than has been estimated in this report.

Use Rights

FCMPD should pursue special use agreements, easements, leases, package use and maintenance contracts and any other innovative terms which can obtain land use rights.

Most unique environmental areas and landforms are or can be protected by local and state land use regulations and will not be lost to inappropriate uses or developments. Consequently, the objective is to obtain the right to use, not the cost of owning, valuable park and recreation land.

Cost/Benefit Approach to Decision-Making

A cost/benefit approach should be adopted, as a basis for deciding how limited FCMPD financial resources are spent on park and recreation needs. General funds and monies obtained from general obligation bonds or other general revenue sources should be used for park activities, which benefit the largest possible number of users.

FCMPD residents should decide as directly as possible what park or recreational services they want and are willing to pay to obtain. The decision process must be as direct as possible to match financing proposals or charges with benefits, and actual services with financial promises.

The financial marketplace may determine the activities and areas which will receive park and recreation services in the most equitable fashion. In the final analysis, residents should get the park and recreational facilities and services they are willing to pay for.

Project Selection Criteria and Process – In No Particular Order.

As stated above, Fall City residents should decide as directly as possible what park or recreational services they want and are willing to pay to obtain. Although Community Plans provide policy and location guidance at a community level, overall project selection, whether emanating from a community plan, or from the FCMPD itself should be judged in an equitable and fair manner. The following criteria are examples of selection criteria used to judge and select a project:

- The project should provide opportunities for partnerships. Partnership opportunities with other jurisdictions such as school districts, other governmental agencies, community groups. Through inter-local agreements, FCMPD should strive to develop facilities on existing publicly owned property. Site improvements, which offer a joint or shared use, are preferable.
- The site itself must eventually be accessible to the public. Park sites, which have good accessibility by public roads, access to transit and needed utilities in place, are preferred. The site should not be unreasonably restricted by environmental, legal, permitting, legislative or political constraints.
- The area of Fall City in which the new park or project is contemplated should be under served or not have a facility available. Plan Areas should be targeted for new parks and or park improvements when there are no other parks in the area, where the citizens are under served, where ownership issues are easily resolved and the costs to develop and maintain the site are financially feasible. The facility within the site should be in heavy demand or projected for heavy demand by the community.
- The project may provide regional recreation opportunities.

- Regional parks provide opportunities and amenities that serve large segments of the population, are not readily available at other sites, and provide unique services like accessibility to water, high competition athletic facilities, family picnic areas, community centers, camping facilities and specialty parks (such as equestrian facilities and arboretums).

Identification of capital facility projects and land acquisition is accomplished as part of FCMPD's Capital Facilities Plan and budget development. FCMPD employs the following methodology:

- The need for new park and recreation opportunities is determined by the population forecast for the Fall City.

For example, the population growth expected by the Fall City and its surrounding area may result in a need for an additional boat ramp within the six-year planning horizon.

- If viable projects cannot be found, or if more projects are needed to support new population growth the projects listed in the plan will be used.
- In the case where methods listed above will not provide enough projects, the Board, and staff, in conjunction with input from the community advisory boards and the public, will identify additional projects.
- The list of proposed projects will be forwarded to the FCMPD Board of Commissioners who will hold at least one public hearing on the proposed project list. After consideration of the comments received from the public hearings, the Commissioners will approve a final draft of the project list and will pass a final resolution on the project list for inclusion in the proposed Capital Facilities Plan and budget.

Funding Strategies

Using the strategies described above, funding sources should generally be matched to specific needs to avoid duplication and take advantage of each fund's specific possibilities. For example:

Park and recreation program services

Fees and charges should be used to finance program services to the maximum extent possible and practical to provide cost/benefit equities and efficiencies. The following policies address the use of user fees and other charges for parks services and facilities:

The following types of fees may be charged for recovery of the costs of recreation and parks services:

- User fees - for the use of a facility or participation in an activity.
- Permit and reservation fees - for permission to conduct certain public and/or restricted access activities on park land, in park-owned facilities or using tangible public property without consuming or injuring it in any way.
- Admission fees - for attendees at special performances or events which require high cost talent, equipment and extra supervisory and maintenance personnel or where the proceeds are used to provide FCMPD activities.
- Sales fees - where unconditional ownership of merchandise or services passes from the District to the user
- Special service fees - for supplying extraordinary articles, commodities, activities or services
- Vending permit fees - for the privilege of selling goods and services on park property
- Leases - may be issued for certain private land uses when such leases meet the operational and financial needs of FCMPD. These agreements (including licenses) may be created in order to participate in the development of enterprise facilities in cooperation with private sector interests, to maintain property and improvements or to allow for the more efficient and effective use of "public" resources or for similar purposes.

The general benefit of services must mitigate any impact created by the imposition of fees and collection of fees must be reasonably accomplished, practical and economical. Charging fees is intended as an equitable method of recovering costs of recreation and parks services.

The amount of each fee should be set in consideration of the following:

- The goal is to cover direct costs, department administration and support costs, and indirect costs incurred by FCMPD in making the service or facility available.
- Fees should be within the range of fees set by other public or private agencies for the similar service, facility, or opportunity provided in the area.
- When not fully self-supporting, facility and program fees of like kind shall be subsidized equally.
- A portion of each fee should be dedicated to a capital reserve fund for capital improvements related to future major repair and replacement needs of the facility where the fee is collected.

- FCMPD may charge a non-resident fee that is different from resident fees. If such a fee is established, the non-resident fee may not be more than twice that charged to residents. When considering the imposition of non-resident fees, the additional administrative costs associated with collecting such a fee should be addressed.

FCMPD staff will annually review fees, and will recommend appropriate adjustments to the Board of Commissioners.

Facility Operation, Maintenance and Minor Construction

General funds should be used to pay operation and maintenance costs for facilities and activities, which cannot be financed with fees and charges or financed with other funding methods. General funds are flexible and can be adjusted to meet annual programming variations or priorities.

Recreational Facility Development

Recreational facilities, athletic courts and fields in particular, are important to FCMPD's park and recreational programs. Bonds and other fixed forms of financing should be used to pay for the development of parks, trails and other facilities that residents assigned high priorities in the survey. Recreational facilities should be financed with general funds, excise tax revenues and other more flexible sources of financing.

FCMPD should investigate the possibility of implementing a wide range of joint recreational facility developments with the Snoqualmie Valley School District where the District may finance acquisition and development costs using school facility development bonds, and FCMPD may finance annual operating and maintenance needs using service charges and general funds. Joint venture agreements could better match costs/benefits with users, avoid duplication, save cost, increase service and allow each agency to make the best use of available funds.

Parks, Natural Areas and Trail Development

Parks and trails benefit the largest percentage of the population and will probably be easier to obtain voter approval on bond issues than other more specialized park and recreational uses. General obligation bond packages could be put together to finance regional park, natural area and trail acquisition and development proposals contained within the development plan. The bond offering could also contain proposed recreational facilities for which there are major demands and likely to be broad based support.

When necessary and appropriate, General or Revenue Bonds could be used to purchase sites when opportunities require fast action, or to match possible State of Washington Recreation Conservation Office (RCO), the National Park Service's Heritage and Conservation Resource Service (HCRS), the Washington Department of Natural Resource's Aquatic Lands Enhancement Act (ALEA) or other state or federal grants for park and trail developments which may be available on an occasional basis.

Special Developments

A number of the proposed projects in the development program represent unique facilities, which may not be easily financed with conventional funding methods. FCMPD should explore the opportunities that may be available for the development and funding of joint public/private facilities at these locations with private property owners or developers. Joint ventures could save costs, reduce annual program requirements and provide Fall City residents park and recreational services and facilities which may not be available or provided otherwise in Fall City.

Content and Management of Inter-Local Agreements

- All Inter-local agreements for the transfer of responsibilities, funds or ownership regarding park facilities, programs or land, shall be made available for review by the Board of Commissioners prior to execution
- District Staff shall provide an annual report to the Board of Commissioners detailing the status of all inter-local and interagency agreements regarding parks.
- In inter-local agreements addressing joint sharing of facilities or programs, there shall be a provision that user fees, license or permit fees, parking fees or other charges shall be the same for all users and consistent with the other user fee policies of this Plan.

Funding Source Options

A creative and diversified strategy is critical in today's challenging financial environment. FCMPD must have a sound financial plan to acquire property, develop property, maintain existing parks, and fund parks and recreation programs. The following list is just some financial methods to fund parks and recreation, but some of the methods have restrictions on how the funds can be used.

- User Fees – Fees collected to use/rent facilities or to participate in programs or events
- Property Taxes
- Donations – Donations may come in many different aspects; cash, land, services, labor and equipment. Donations may come from a private group or individual, companies, or non-profit organizations.
- Grants — Funds from grants can come from either private foundation or government agency and usually require a match of some sort.
 - Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities Program
 - Washington's Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO).
 - BFP Boating Facilities Program
 - LWCF Land and Water Conservation Fund
 - NOVA Non-Highway Roads
 - NOVA Non-Motorized
 - NOVA Off-Road Vehicles
 - WWRP Habitat Conservation – Critical Habitat, Natural Areas, State Lands Restoration, and Urban Wildlife Habitat
 - WWRP Outdoor Recreation – Local Parks, State Lands Development, State Parks, Trails and Water Access
 - WWRP Riparian Protection Account
 - ALEA Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account
 - FARR Firearms and Archery Range Recreation
 - NRTP National Recreation Trails Program
 - WWRP Farmlands Preservation Account
 - YAF Youth Athletic Facilities Program

- General Obligation Bonds- requires supermajority of 60% approval of 40% of the voters who voted in last election. These bonds are typically used for capital projects.
- Revenue Bonds: No vote of public is needed. Operation funds are used to pay on the bonds as per State of Washington Law.
- REET: Real Estate Excise Tax can only be used for capital projects (acquisition, development, and renovation) and requires a 1 to 1 match.
- Reserves: Funds accumulated over time that may be used when commissioners vote on their use.
- Partnerships and Sponsorships
- Conservation Futures: Program administrated by King County Parks to help local agencies and non-profit organizations acquire various types of open space in King County.
- Impact Fees: Collected and distributed by King County and must relate to improvements of the new development.
- Leases: Either for space or land.

APPENDIX A
6-Year Capital Improvement Plan

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FALL CITY METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)

Agency/Department: Fall City Metropolitan Park District
 Address: P.O. Box 1180
 City, Zip Code: Fall City, WA 98024
 Phone/Contact Info: info@fallcityparks.com

County: King

Date of Adoption: July 7, 2020
 Resolution Number: 52
 Completed By: Board of Commissioners

(1) Priority	(2) Project Name	(3) Facility Type	(4) Acquisition Development Renovation REstoration	(5) Fund Source	(6) Prior Expenses Prior Years	(7) Estimated Project Implementation Cost Per Year						(8) Summary Total
						2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
1	West Side Trail (Prelim Design, Permitting, and Admin)	TP	D	U (L / D)	180,000	40,000						220,000
2	West Side Trail (Final Design, Permitting, and Admin)	TP	D	U (L / D)		42,000	72,000	12,000				126,000
3	West Side Trail (Construction Management)	TP	D	U (L / D / M)				126,000	14,000			140,000
4	West Side Trail (Construction)	TP	D	U (L / D / M)				2,100,000	214,000			2,314,000
5	Bernard Park (Design, Permitting, and Admin)	NPK, OS	D	U (L / D / M)			10,000	10,000	20,000			40,000
6	Bernard Park (Construction Management)	NPK, OS	D	U (L / D / M)						20,000		20,000
7	Bernard Park (Construction)	NPK, OS	D	U (L / D / M)						100,000		100,000
8	Snoqualmie River Access Improvements	F, WF	D	U (L / D / M)							10,000	10,000
9	Fall City Park, Picnic Area Improvements	P	D	U (L / D / M)							10,000	10,000
10	Equestrian Facilities Improvements	EQ	D	U (L / D / M)							10,000	10,000
	TOTAL FUNDING				180,000	82,000	82,000	2,248,000	248,000	120,000	30,000	2,990,000

Type of Facility: AM = Administration/Maintenance; Basketball/Other Courts = BB; Baseball/Softball Fields = BS; CC = Community Center; Equestrian Facility/Trail = EQ; Fishing Area = F; Football/Soccer Fields = FS; NPK = Neighborhood Park; Open Space/Greenway = OS; Picnic/Day Use = P; PE = Play Equipment; Tennis Court = T; Trail, Bicycle = TB; Trail, Pedestrian = TP; Waterfront/Beach Access = WF

Fund Sources: L = Local; D = Donation; M = Matching Grant; B = General Obligation Bonds; R = Revenue Bonds; O = Other Bonds; U = Unknown

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APPENDIX B

Survey and Results

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Fall City Metropolitan Park District Survey Proposal

Community Survey Executive Summary February, 2011

Research Team Members

Jim Hebert, President, Hebert Research
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Research Goal and Objectives

Research Goal

The goal of this research was to conduct a statistically valid public survey with residents in the Fall City Metropolitan Park District in order to determine the overall satisfaction with Parks and Recreation services as well as to gather opinions on future parks and recreation developments.

Research Objectives

The following were the specific objectives to be accomplished in the research:

1. Evaluated the overall satisfaction that FCMPD residents experience in terms of current park offerings, etc.
2. Identified community demand for parks, open space and recreational facilities (including potential acquisition of additional land/park sites).
3. Ascertained community support and/or willingness to spend on various recreational types and locations.
4. Identified strengths and weaknesses within the current facilities and services (i.e. high vs. low usage, parking improvements, existing amenities).
5. Identified resident priorities among potential options for improvement projects (additional amenities – picnic shelters, athletic fields, walking/biking trails, playgrounds, sports fields, community gardens, parking, etc.).
6. Measured and tested whether opinions about parks differ between demographic categories.
7. Considered how best to explain prospective parks and recreation projects and improvements to achieve the greatest public understanding (i.e. messaging to residents).
8. Determined sources of information residents in the FCMPD use most to find out what is going on regarding parks and recreational opportunities and offerings.
9. Assessed the appearance of current parks and recreational facilities.

Research Methodology

Response Rate

A total sample of over 400 respondents was collected and 390 cases were included in the February, 2011 research for the Fall City Metropolitan Park District after weighting the data to the U.S. Census demographics. The response rate was 93.9%, which represents the percentage of individuals who agreed to participate in the research. This response rate is exceptionally high and indicates that citizens are interested in what is happening in their city. The sampling took place in February, 2011.

Sampling Frame

Hebert Research utilized a sampling list of residents within the Fall City Metropolitan Park District. The stratified probability sampling was applied to this research by randomly drawing a predetermined sample size in order to specifically match the sampling frame.

Estimated Maximum Margin of Error

The estimated maximum margin of error for a sample size of 400 is +/- 4.9% at the 95% confidence level.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire was developed in collaboration with the Fall City Metropolitan Park District representatives and Hebert Research, and consisted of approximately 30 questions.

Survey

The research methodology used was interactive voice. There were 10 research assistants utilized in the research.

Weighting

The data was weighted to reflect the actual distribution of residents by age and gender. The U.S. Census Bureau's age and gender data for the Fall City Metropolitan Park District was used as the baseline.

Monitoring and Verification

Interviews were monitored to ensure that all respondents completed the survey according to the specifications of the questionnaire and the data respondents provided was accurate.

Multivariate Analysis

The data was analyzed using generally accepted univariate measures of central tendency.

Multivariate analyses were also conducted to examine whether differences existed between:

- Age
- Gender
- Number of years lived in Fall City
- Satisfaction with parks services

The multivariate analysis consisted of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Linear Discriminant analysis, Correlation and Chi-Square analysis.

Interpretations and inferences set forth in the analysis are intended to provide an independent statistical perspective. The statistical procedures utilized were applied with a 95% confidence level for estimating values and/or providing significant inferences. A .05 significance level was used as the criterion to test the hypotheses. Multivariate analysis findings, if statistically significant, are reported at the end of each section. The statistical significance is measured by the p-value (if $p < .05$, the statistical test is significant; if $p > .05$, the statistical test is not significant).

Hebert Research has made every effort to produce the highest quality research product within the agreed specifications, budget and schedule. The customer understands that Hebert Research uses those statistical techniques, which, in its opinion, are the most accurate possible. However, inherent in any statistical process is the possibility of error, which must be taken into account in evaluating the results. Statistical research can predict consumer reaction and market conditions only as of the time of the sampling, within the parameters of the project, and within the margin of error inherent in the techniques used.

Evaluations and interpretations of statistical research findings and decisions based on them are solely the responsibility of the customer and not Hebert Research. The conclusions, summaries and interpretations provided by Hebert Research are based strictly on the analysis of the data and are not to be construed as recommendations; therefore, Hebert Research neither warrants their viability nor assumes responsibility for the success or failure of any customer actions subsequently taken.

Respondent Profile

The data was weighted in order to reflect the U.S. Census distribution for Fall City based on gender.

Gender of Respondents Weighted	
Gender	Percentage
Male	49.2%
Female	50.8%

The data was also weighted in order to reflect the U.S. Census distribution for Fall City based on the following age groups.

Age of Respondents Weighted	
Age	Percentage
18 to 34	20.4%
35 to 44	26.7%
45 to 54	22.8%
55 to 64	11.8%
65 and Older	11.0%
Refused	7.2%

On average, respondents have lived in the Fall City Metropolitan Park District for 10.21 years. Among the groups selected the highest frequency of respondents (32.3%), have lived in Fall City for 21 years or more.

Years Lived in Fall City	
Years	Percentage
1 to 5	12.5%
6 to 10	24.3%
11 to 20	30.9%
21 or more	32.3%
Mean	17.15

The majority of respondents (97.4%) live in the 98024 zip code. However, a small percentage (2.5%) live in a zip code other than 98024.

Zip Code of Respondents	
Zip Code	Percentage
98024	97.5%
Other	2.5%

The highest household income categories reported among respondents were \$50,000 to \$74,999 (18.7%) and \$125,000 or more (19.5%). It is important to note that 30.5% of respondents refused to answer this question.

Household Income	
Income	Percentage
Less than \$34,999	6.7%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3.8%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9.7%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	18.7%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	11.0%
\$125,000 or Above	19.5%
Refused	30.5%

Roughly one quarter of the respondents (27.1%) reported that they work in the Fall City area, while 54.9% work outside of Fall City. An additional 18.0% reported they were retired.

Work in the Fall City Area	
Response	Percentage
Yes	27.1%
No	54.9%
Retired	18.0%

Those respondents who work outside the Fall City area reported working in the following cities:

Area where Respondents Work	
Area	Percentage
Bellevue	21.2%
Issaquah	7.5%
North Bend	5.5%
Redmond	6.8%
Renton	4.1%
Seattle	15.8%
Snoqualmie	4.8%
Other	34.2%

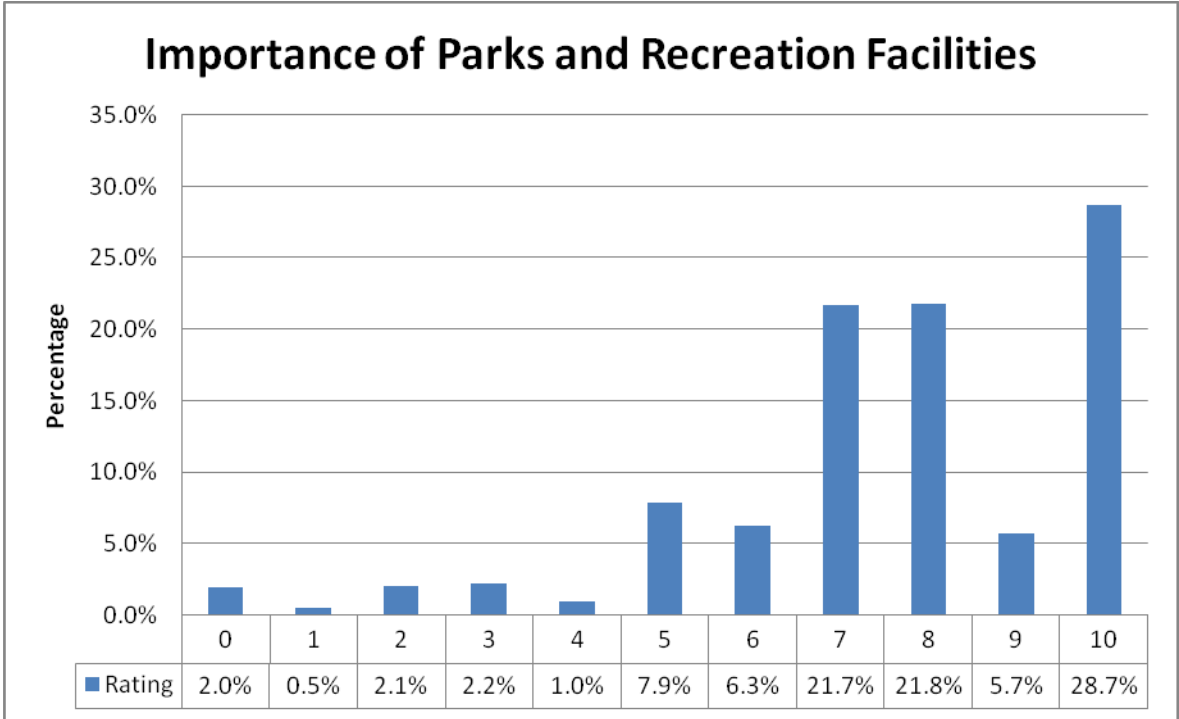
**Note: this is only of the respondents who reported they do not work in Fall City.*

Slightly more than half of the respondents reported that they live on more than one acre (51.1%). Both the mean and median values are listed. In this instance, the median value is more representative of the average property size (1.25 acres).

Property Size	
Size	Percentage
Less than 1/4 of an Acre	1.7%
1/4 Acre to 1 Acre	47.2%
More than 1 Acre to less than 5 Acres	26.7%
5 Acres of More	24.4%
Mean	4.10
Median	1.25

Importance of Parks and Recreation

Respondents were asked on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all important and 10 is very important, how important parks and recreation facilities are to them and their families. On average, respondents found parks and recreation facilities to be highly important with a mean rating of 7.57. In addition, 28.7% of respondents gave a rating of 10 which indicates very high importance. Only 6.8% of respondents gave a rating of “3” or lower which indicates low importance.



Mean: 7.57
Std. Deviation: 2.290
Kurtosis: 1.488

Favorite Activities to Engage In

When asked what their favorite park and recreation related activity to engage in was in the last 12 months, walking and hiking were the most frequently selected with 21.0% and 20.1% respectively. The second favorite activity which respondents engaged in the last 12 months was biking with 19.5% followed by hiking with 13.4%.

Activities Engaged in the Last 12 Months		
Activity	Favorite	Second Favorite
Walking	21.0%	9.1%
Hiking	20.1%	13.4%
Baseball	8.3%	7.5%
Biking	6.4%	19.5%
Horseback riding	6.4%	2.3%
Taking children to the park	6.1%	3.7%
Soccer	6.1%	6.0%
Fishing	3.6%	1.2%
Walking the dog	3.2%	6.4%
Picnic	3.0%	4.4%
Social events	1.3%	2.3%
Swimming	1.1%	1.2%
Basketball	0.6%	1.5%
Jogging	0.4%	2.0%
Tennis	0.1%	4.2%
Frisbee	0.0%	0.4%
Other [SPECIFY]	12.3%	14.9%

**Note: where respondents engaged in this activity can be found in the appendix*

For those respondents who reported “other,” the following were their most common responses:

- Camping (n = 4)
- Kayaking (n = 2)
- Watching the kids play (n = 2)
- Relaxing (n = 2)
- Rafting (n = 2)

Usage of Fall City’s Parks and Recreation Areas

The parks and recreation area in or near the Fall City area which was most frequently utilized by respondents was the Snoqualmie Valley Regional Trail. This was visited by 52.1% of the respondents and was used on average 28.4 times in the last 12 months. This was followed closely by the Preston Snoqualmie Trail (49.9%) which was used 22.3 times on average in the past 12 months. Other areas which were utilized frequently by respondents in the last 12 months were the Snoqualmie River (48.1%), Fall City Community Park (41.1%) and schools (34.5%). A complete verbatim list of the specific areas respondents used when at these parks or facilities can be found in the appendix.

Parks and Recreation Areas Used in the Last 12 Months		
Area	Percentage Used	Mean No. of Times
Fall City Community Park	41.1%	16.2
Olive Taylor Quigley Park	26.7%	9.5
Snoqualmie Valley Regional Trail	52.1%	28.4
Preston Snoqualmie Valley Trail	49.9%	22.3
Other Parks	19.9%	24.2
Schools (Other than regular hours for children)	34.5%	19.5
Trails	15.8%	25.1
Athletic Fields	21.0%	23.9
The Snoqualmie River (Boating, Fishing, Access points, etc.)	48.1%	17.4
Other	5.5%	N/A

**Note: totals may add up to more than 100% as respondents were able to select multiple responses.*

The following are the most common places used among the above areas:

- **Other Parks:** Centennial, Aldarra (privately owned), Tolt MacDonald and Preston (both King County Parks)
- **Schools:** Chief Kanim Middle School and Fall City Elementary
- **Trails:** Lake Alice (portion of Preston Snoqualmie Trail), John Wayne Trail, Snoqualmie Ridge and Tiger Mountain
- **Athletic Fields:** Aldarra (privately owned), Chief Kanim Middle School, Centennial Park (City of Snoqualmie) and Mt. Si High School

Satisfaction with Parks and Recreation Attributes

Respondents were then read 16 attributes related to parks and recreation in the Fall City area and asked to rate each one on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all satisfied and 10 is very satisfied.

The quality of the trails in Fall City received the highest average rating of 7.58 and was followed closely by restriction on noise with 7.31. Attributes which also received high average satisfaction ratings were the overall cleanliness of parks, the maintenance of parks in Fall City, the upkeep of sports fields and the size of parks in Fall City ratings of 6.97, 6.84, 6.79 and 6.79, respectively. The attributes which received the lowest average satisfaction ratings were park restrooms, amenities at parks and recreational facilities in Fall City (such as picnic shelters, lighting, restrooms, boat access, etc.) and garbage and recycling receptacles with ratings of 4.18, 5.05 and 5.41, respectively.

Satisfaction with Parks and Recreation Attributes			
Attribute	Mean Rating	Std. Deviation	Kurtosis
The quality of the trails in Fall City	7.58	1.927	3.456
Restriction on noise	7.31	2.341	1.000
Overall cleanliness of parks	6.97	1.977	1.043
The maintenance of parks in Fall City	6.84	2.280	0.210
Upkeep of sports fields	6.79	2.489	0.131
The size of parks in Fall City	6.70	2.525	-0.263
The number of trails in Fall City	6.61	2.407	-0.194
Parking at parks and recreation facilities in Fall City	6.53	2.789	-0.748
Signage of trails	6.37	2.469	-0.127
The number of river access points for boating, fishing, etc.	6.33	2.594	-0.676
The number of athletic fields in Fall City	6.29	2.895	-0.842
The number of parks in Fall City	6.09	2.730	-0.784
The accessibility of river access points	6.02	2.477	-0.571
Garbage and recycling receptacles	5.41	2.839	-0.861
Amenities at parks and recreational facilities in Fall City (such as picnic shelters, lighting, restrooms, boat access, etc.)	5.05	2.573	-0.437
Park restrooms	4.18	2.835	-0.661

Multivariate Analysis

The following tables report the statistically significant differences in ratings for parks and recreation attributes in Fall City:

Age

Significant Differences by Age							
Attribute	18 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and older	P	eta2
The number of parks in Fall City	6.15	5.12	6.53	6.76	6.28	0.001	0.052
Parking at parks and recreation facilities in Fall City	7.77	6.15	6.08	6.57	5.96	< 0.001	0.060
The maintenance of parks in Fall City	8.14	5.98	6.55	6.83	6.83	< 0.001	0.118
The size of parks in Fall City	8.39	5.67	6.46	6.89	6.32	< 0.001	0.159
Upkeep of sports fields	7.86	5.83	6.67	7.10	7.17	< 0.001	0.098
Garbage and recycling receptacles	6.75	4.74	4.81	5.25	5.60	< 0.001	0.080
Overall cleanliness of parks	8.26	6.43	6.60	7.00	6.80	< 0.001	0.131
Restriction on noise	9.00	7.08	6.83	7.18	6.37	< 0.001	0.174

Children

Significant Differences				
Attribute	Children	No Children	P	eta2
The number of parks in Fall City	5.27	6.68	< 0.000	0.068
The maintenance of parks in Fall City	6.05	7.43	< 0.000	0.090
Upkeep of sports fields	5.94	7.59	< 0.000	0.111

Linear Discriminant Analysis

All of the respondents' attitudes regarding satisfaction with Fall City's parks and recreation attributes were moderately positive. The following discriminant analysis identifies which variables specifically attribute to overall satisfaction with the Fall City Metropolitan Park District.

A linear discriminant analysis was used which involved developing two linear regression equations for those customer groups who gave high ratings and low ratings. This variance between two logit regressions enabled standardized discriminant functions to be developed that allowed for the further development of standardized discriminant functions where:

$$D_i = d_{i1} Z_1 + d_{i2} Z_2$$

Results of the discriminant analysis were:

Eigen value:	.622
Canonical Correlation:	.619

What this means is that 66.2% of the variance was explained by the .622 Eigen value. Furthermore, the .619 canonical correlation shows the interrelated set of variables that determine satisfaction with the Fall City Metropolitan Park District. Values closest to 1.000 indicate a high correlation with overall quality of life in the City of Maple Valley. This means satisfaction with garbage and recycling receptacles, the quality of trails in Fall City, upkeep of sports fields and the maintenance of parks in Fall City are drivers of overall satisfaction with the Fall City Metropolitan Park District.

Discriminant Analysis	
Attribute	Function
Garbage and recycling receptacles	0.687
The quality of the trails in Fall City	0.575
Upkeep of sports fields	0.560
The maintenance of parks in Fall City	0.539
Overall cleanliness of parks	0.495
Restriction on noise	0.420
Park restrooms	0.392
The accessibility of river access points	0.351
The number of river access points for boating, fishing, etc.	0.330
The size of parks in Fall City	0.329
Signage of trails	0.314
Amenities at parks and recreational facilities in Fall City	0.308
The number of trails in Fall City	0.155
The number of athletic fields in Fall City	0.104
Parking at parks and recreation facilities in Fall City	0.047
The number of parks in Fall City	-0.007

Information Used to Find out about Parks and Recreation

The number one source of information used to find out what is happening at parks and recreation facilities in Fall City and utilized by nearly half of the respondents (49.1%), was the Fall City Neighbors Newsletter. Local newspapers were the second most utilized source with 33.4%, followed by Fall City Yahoo Groups and the Fall City Metropolitan Park District website, with 16.3% and 12.1%, respectively.

For those who did select local newspapers, the newspaper which was overwhelmingly read by respondents was the Snoqualmie Valley Record with 73.1%. A small percentage of respondents also mentioned the Seattle Times and the Issaquah Press.

Information Source*	
Source	Percentage
The Fall City Neighbors Newsletter	49.1%
Local Newspaper	33.4%
Fall City Yahoo groups	16.3%
Fall City Metropolitan Park District website	12.1%
Fall City Community Association	10.9%
Do not receive information	9.3%
Schools	8.9%
Word of Mouth	7.7%
Other**	13.5%

**Note: totals may add up to more than 100% as respondents were able to select multiple responses.*

******For those respondents who reported “other,” the following were the most common responses:

- The library
- Emails
- King County Parks website
- By driving through the City
- Flyers

Most Important Area for Improvement or Expansion

When asked what one existing area/facility in Fall City’s parks and recreation system is the most important area that needs improvement or expansion, there was no clear standalone. River access was the most frequently mentioned with 22.3%, followed by athletic fields 14.2% and parks at 14.2%. Areas which received extremely low percentages were parking, natural areas, community center and swimming beaches with 0.7%, 0.7%, 0.4% and 0.0%, respectively.

Areas that Need Improvement or Expansion	
Area	Percentage
River access/Cleanup	22.3%
Athletic Fields	14.2%
Parks	14.2%
Amenities (such as picnic shelters, lighting, restrooms, boat access, restrooms, etc.)	10.7%
Trails/Walkways	10.4%
Horse arena/Horse Trails	5.9%
Playgrounds	2.9%
Canoe/Kayak/Boat launches	2.2%
Open space	1.9%
Parking	0.7%
Natural areas	0.7%
Community center	0.4%
Swimming beaches	0.0%
Other*	13.5%

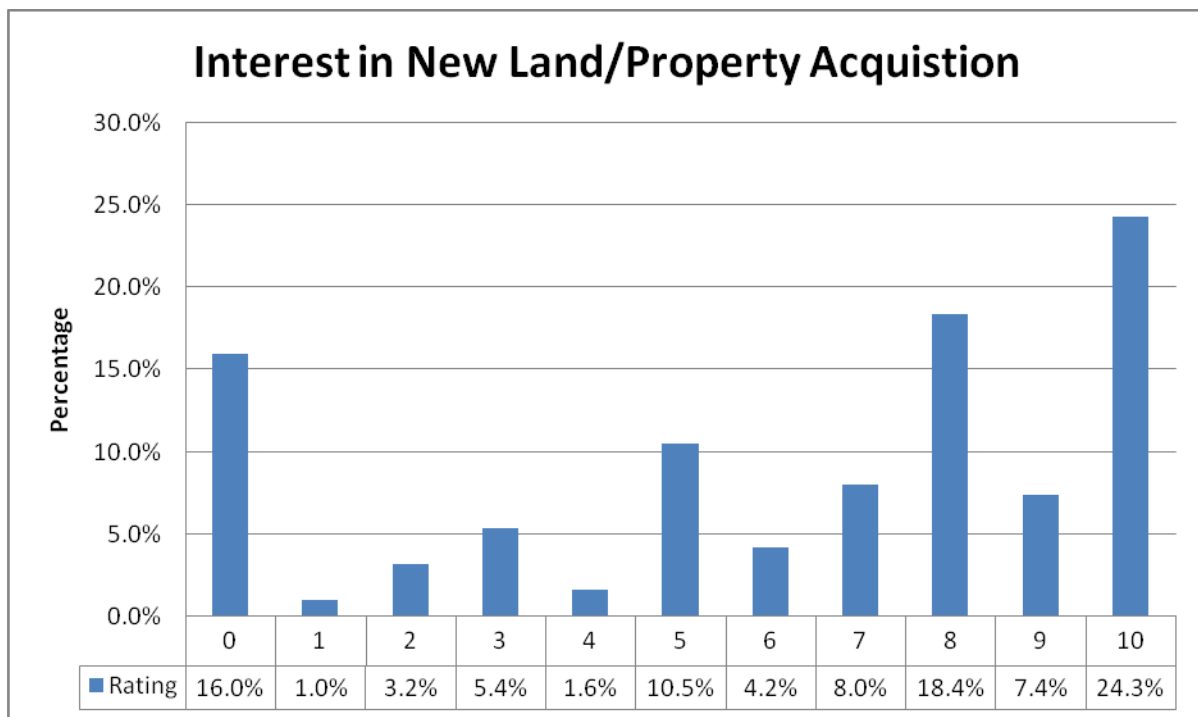
*For those respondents who reported “other” there was a great deal of variance in their answers. The following are some of the most common responses:

- No need for improvement or expansion
- Tennis courts
- Railroad grid
- Totem pole

Interest in Land/Property Acquisition for Future Developments

Next, respondents were asked on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all interested and 10 is very interested, how interested they are in new land/property acquisition for future developed or underdeveloped areas.

On average, respondents showed moderate to high interest with a mean rating of 6.20. Additionally, half of the respondents gave a rating of “8” or higher which indicates a high level of interest. However, it should be noted that 25.6% gave ratings of “3” or lower which indicates a low level of interest in new land/property acquisition.



Mean: 6.20

Std. Deviation: 3.542

Kurtosis: -0.967

Multivariate Analysis

Respondents who have children were significantly more interested in new land/property acquisition than those who do not have children with means of 7.23 and 5.39, respectively ($p \leq 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.067$).

Development of New Parks

When asked what the overall character of new parks should be in the Fall City area, the overwhelming majority (83.2%) of respondents selected a mixed use of both passive and active fields. There were 12.7% of respondents who preferred only passive fields and only 1.0% of respondents who selected active fields. In addition, 3.0% said they would prefer none.

Overall Character of New Parks	
Type	Percentage
Active fields (that support competitive leagues)	1.0%
Passive fields (that do not have competitive leagues but used for recreational use)	12.7%
Mixed use of both active and passive fields	83.2%
None	3.0%

New Facilities/Areas to be Developed or Created

Respondents were then asked what new facilities/areas they would like to see created/developed in Fall City’s parks and recreational system. More open space/natural areas were reported by 35.3% of the respondents, followed closely by more trails with 34.7%. More parks, more athletic fields, more community events and more river access were each selected by roughly one quarter of the respondents. In addition, 11.6% of the respondents reported that no new facilities or areas need to be developed.

New Facilities/Areas Developed in Fall City	
Facility/Area	Percentage
More open space/natural areas	35.3%
More trails	34.7%
More parks	28.9%
A community center	28.4%
More athletic fields	25.5%
More community events	24.3%
More river access	23.3%
More agricultural use, such as a pea patch	20.9%
Tribal cultural programs	16.4%
More formal programs for park related activities	15.4%
None	11.6%
Playgrounds	2.1%
Tennis Courts	1.8%
Picnic Areas	1.5%
Swimming Pool/Facilities	1.0%
Restrooms	0.8%
Other**	16.2%

**Note: totals may add up to more than 100% as respondents were able to select multiple responses.*

****For those respondents who reported “other,” the following were their most common responses (these are typically less than 1.0% of the responses):**

- Skate park
- Off road vehicle access
- Off leash dog areas
- Maintenance
- Trail connections

Management of Fall City's Parks and Recreation Resources

Respondents were read the following statement:

Do you feel that Fall City's parks and recreation resources should be managed so that parks collect funds in order to support themselves and to manage the various types of revenue for use of Fall City's parks and recreation facilities?

Approximately three out of five respondents (59.8%) agreed that parks and recreation resources should be managed so that parks collect funds in order to support themselves and to manage various types of revenue for use of Fall City's parks and recreational facilities.

Do you feel that Fall City's parks and recreation resources should be managed so that parks collect funds in order to support themselves and to manage the various types of revenue for use of Fall City's parks and recreation facilities?	
Response	Percentage
Yes	59.8%
No	40.2%

Multivariate Analysis

Respondents between the ages of 35 and 44 were significantly more likely to agree with the above statement than were the other age groups ($p = 0.001$, *Cramer's V* = 0.244).

Age	Percentage
18 to 34	50.0%
35 to 44	77.4%
45 to 54	66.2%
55 to 64	47.4%
65 and Older	51.4%

Respondents who have children were significantly more likely to agree with above statement than respondents who do not have children ($p < 0.001$, *Cramer's V* = 0.275).

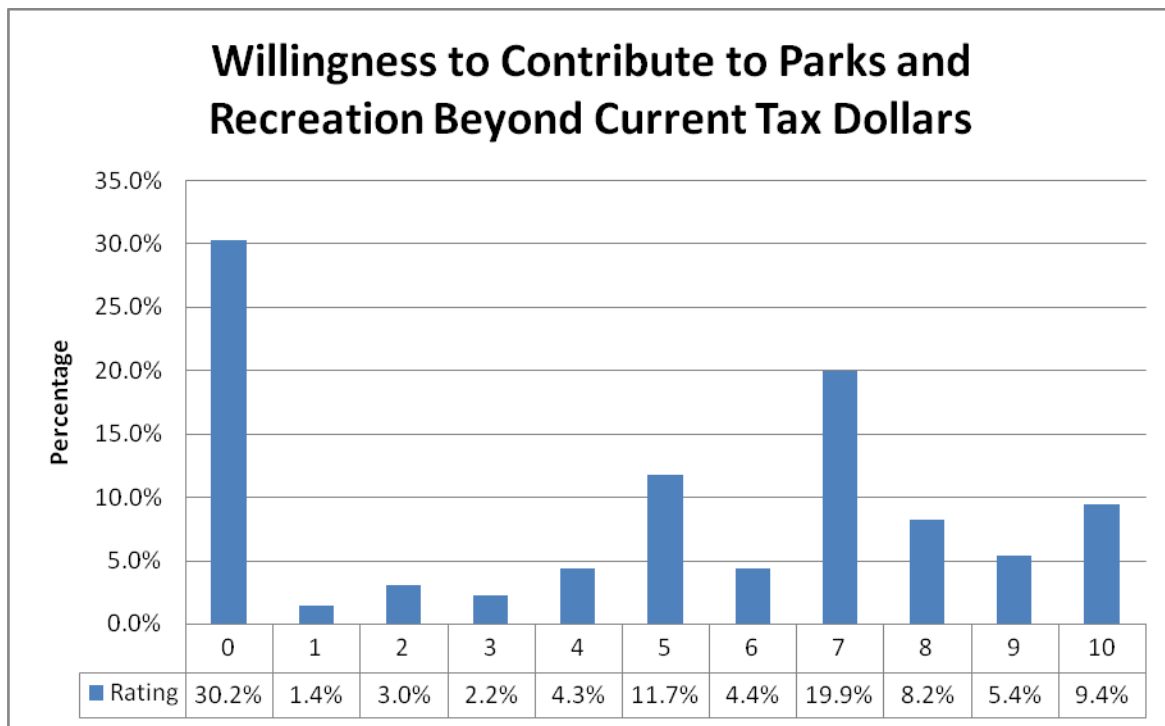
Children	Percentage
Have Children	75.7%
No Children	48.6%

Women were significantly more likely than men to agree with the above statement ($p = 0.030$, *Cramer's V* = 0.118).

Gender	Percentage
Male	53.7%
Female	65.3%

Willingness to Contribute Beyond Current Dollars

Respondents were next asked, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all willing and 10 is very willing, how willing they would be to contribute beyond their current tax dollars to various initiatives focused on improving/developing parks and recreation areas. Overall, respondents were moderately willing to contribute beyond their current tax dollars and gave a mean rating 4.63. However, approximately one third of respondents (36.8%) gave a rating of “3” or lower which indicates a low willingness to contribute beyond their current tax dollars. On the opposite end of the scale, 23.0% reported they would be highly likely to contribute beyond their current tax dollars and gave ratings of “8” or higher.



Mean: 4.63

Std. Deviation: 3.586

Kurtosis: -1.437

As a follow-up, respondents were asked why they gave the rating they did. The following are their most common responses:

- It is important to support parks and to give children a place to play
- I already pay too much in taxes
- Because the economy is bad right now
- I don't use the parks that much
- Parks and recreation are important to the community

Primary Focus of the Fall City Metropolitan Park District's Efforts

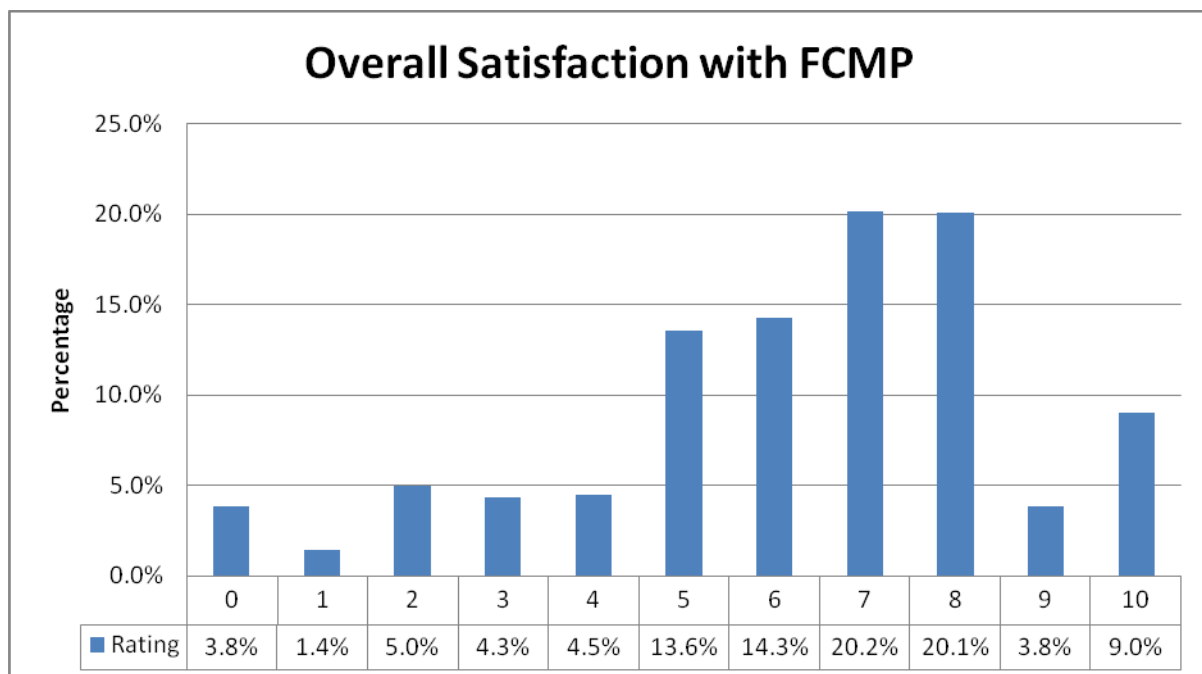
Respondents were asked on an unaided basis what they believe should be the primary focus of the Fall City Metropolitan Park District's efforts. Maintenance was the highest frequently reported response with 38.5%.

Primary Focus of the FCMPD	
Focus Area	Percentage
Maintenance	38.5%
More Parks	6.6%
Oversight	5.4%
Acquisitions	4.7%
Don't Know	3.5%
Improving Existing Facilities	2.5%
Trails	1.6%
Building Playgrounds	1.3%
More Community Activities	1.3%

The remaining responses did contain any dominant theme and can be found in the appendix.

Overall Satisfaction with the Fall City Metropolitan Park District

Respondents were asked on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all satisfied and 10 is very satisfied, how satisfied they are with the Fall City Metropolitan Park District. On average, respondents were moderate to highly satisfied with a mean rating of 6.23. There were 32.9% of respondents who reported that they were highly satisfied with ratings of “8” or higher. Only one out of seven respondents (14.5%) reported low satisfaction with ratings of “3” or lower. More than half of the respondents (52.6%) reported that they were moderately satisfied with a rating between “4” and “7.”



Mean: 6.23

Std. Deviation: 2.440

Kurtosis: 0.182

As a follow up, respondents were asked what could be done to improve their level of satisfaction. The following were their most common responses:

- Better maintenance
- More communication with residents
- Currently doing a good job
- More information available to the public
- Nothing
- Work on cleaning up the river
- More parks

Improving Fall City's Parks and Recreation

Respondents were then asked what could be done to improve three attributes of Fall City Metropolitan Park District. The following are the attributes responded to and the most common responses:

Increase the level of awareness of Fall City's parks and recreation activities:

- Advertise on upcoming events
- Improve communication to residents
- Email communications, in particular the newsletter
- Hold more public meetings
- Send out mailers and flyers
- More parks
- Improve signage

Increase the attraction of potential partnerships and alliances to the Fall City Metropolitan Park District:

- Increased communications
- Get involved with the business community
- Have more public meetings
- Send out more information in the newsletter
- Seek sponsorships such as for signage
- Work with King County

Improve communications from the Fall City Metropolitan Park District to residents:

- Increased Emails
- Continue the newsletter
- Put out more flyers
- I think they are doing a good job
- More direct mail
- Improved signage
- Increase advertising, especially in local newspapers
- Put more information on the website

Conclusions

The following is a summary of the key findings from the research:

1. The majority of respondents (73.0%) work outside of the Fall City area in cities such as Bellevue, Issaquah and Seattle.
2. Parks and recreation are very important to the respondents in the Fall City area, who gave an average importance rating of 7.57. In addition, no significant differences were found among sub-populations, which indicates parks and recreation are important to all, regardless of demographic background.
3. Walking and hiking at Fall City's parks and recreation facilities were respondents' favorite activities to engage in, with 21.0% and 20.1% respectively.
4. The most frequently used Fall City parks and recreation areas were the Snoqualmie Valley Trail, the Preston Snoqualmie Trail, the Snoqualmie River and Fall City Community Park with 52.1%, 49.9%, 48.1% and 41.1%, respectively, having used these areas in the last 12 months.
5. The attributes respondents were most satisfied with in regard to Fall City's parks and recreation areas/facilities were the quality of the trails in Fall City, restriction on noise and the overall cleanliness of the parks. In addition, there were significant differences in satisfaction found by age and respondents who have children regarding these attributes.
6. The most frequently utilized sources of information to find out about parks and recreation activities were the Fall City Neighbors Newsletter (49.1%) and local newspapers (33.4%), in particular the Snoqualmie Valley Record.
7. The most important are for improvement or expansion in the Fall City's parks and recreations system were river access/cleanup (22.3%), athletic fields and parks, both with (14.2%).
8. There was a moderate interest in new land/property acquisitions for future developments in fall city with a mean rating of 6.20. Moreover, respondents who have children were significantly more likely to be interested in land/property acquisition for future development.
9. In the development of new parks, the overwhelming majority of respondents (83.2%) prefer parks be mixed use of both active and passive fields.

10. The specific new areas/facilities respondents most frequently reported they would like to see developed in Fall City were more open space/natural areas (35.3%), more trails (34.7%), more parks (28.9%) and a community center (28.4%).
11. Roughly three out of five respondents (59.8%) believed that Fall City's parks and recreation resources should be managed so that parks collect funds in order to support themselves and to manage the various types of revenue for use of Fall City's parks and recreation facilities.
12. In addition, the following demographic groups agreed that funds should be managed so that parks collect funds in order to support themselves and to manage various types of revenue in Fall City:
 - a. Respondents between the ages 35 to 44
 - b. Women
 - c. Respondents who have children
13. There was a moderate willingness among respondents to contribute beyond their current tax dollars to parks and recreation with a mean rating of 4.63.
14. Overall, respondents were moderately to highly satisfied with the Fall City Metropolitan Park District and reported a mean rating of 6.23.

Appendix A: Activity Means

The following table reports the average number of times respondents engaged in their favorite activities in the past 12 month (Note: some of the activities have a lower frequency of usage than others which may have an impact on the means reported below).

Average Number of Times Activity was Engaged In	
Activity	Mean No. of Times
Biking	37.75
Frisbee	6.50
Jogging	71.00
Social events	9.36
Taking children to the park	18.83
Tennis	6.00
Basketball	15.53
Baseball	33.57
Hiking	57.29
Walking	70.31
Walking the dog	68.32
Horseback riding	46.04
Fishing	56.00
Picnicking	6.36
Soccer	38.17
Other	N/A



Fall City Metropolitan Park District

Community Survey

March, 2011

Research Team Members

Jim Hebert
Cynthia Hebert
Bret Buttenob

Research Goal and Objectives

- Overall satisfaction with FCMPD
- Community demand for parks, open space and others
- Willingness to spend on various areas
- Strengths and weaknesses of current areas
- Resident priorities for improvement projects
- Differences between different demographic groups
- Preferred communication methods
- Overall appearance of current parks and rec. facilities

Methodology

- 390 Residents of FCMPD used in the analysis
- Response Rate was 93.9%
- Estimated maximum margin of error: +/- 4.9%
- Data was weighted to match the U.S. Census Bureau
- Multivariate Analysis
 - Age
 - Gender
 - Years lived in Fall City
 - Satisfaction with Parks services

Respondent Profile

Gender of Respondents Weighted	
Gender	Percentage
Male	49.2%
Female	50.8%

Age of Respondents Weighted	
Age	Percentage
18 to 34	20.4%
35 to 44	26.7%
45 to 54	22.8%
55 to 64	11.8%
65 and Older	11.0%
Refused	7.2%

Years Lived in Fall City	
Years	Percentage
1 to 5	12.5%
6 to 10	24.3%
11 to 20	30.9%
21 or more	32.3%
Mean	17.15

Property Size	
Size	Percentage
Less than 1/4 of an Acre	1.7%
1/4 Acre to 1 Acre	47.2%
More than 1 Acre to less than 5 Acres	26.7%
5 Acres or More	24.4%
Mean	4.10
Median	1.25

Household Income	
Income	Percentage
Less than \$34,999	6.7%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3.8%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9.7%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	18.7%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	11.0%
\$125,000 or Above	19.5%
Refused	30.5%

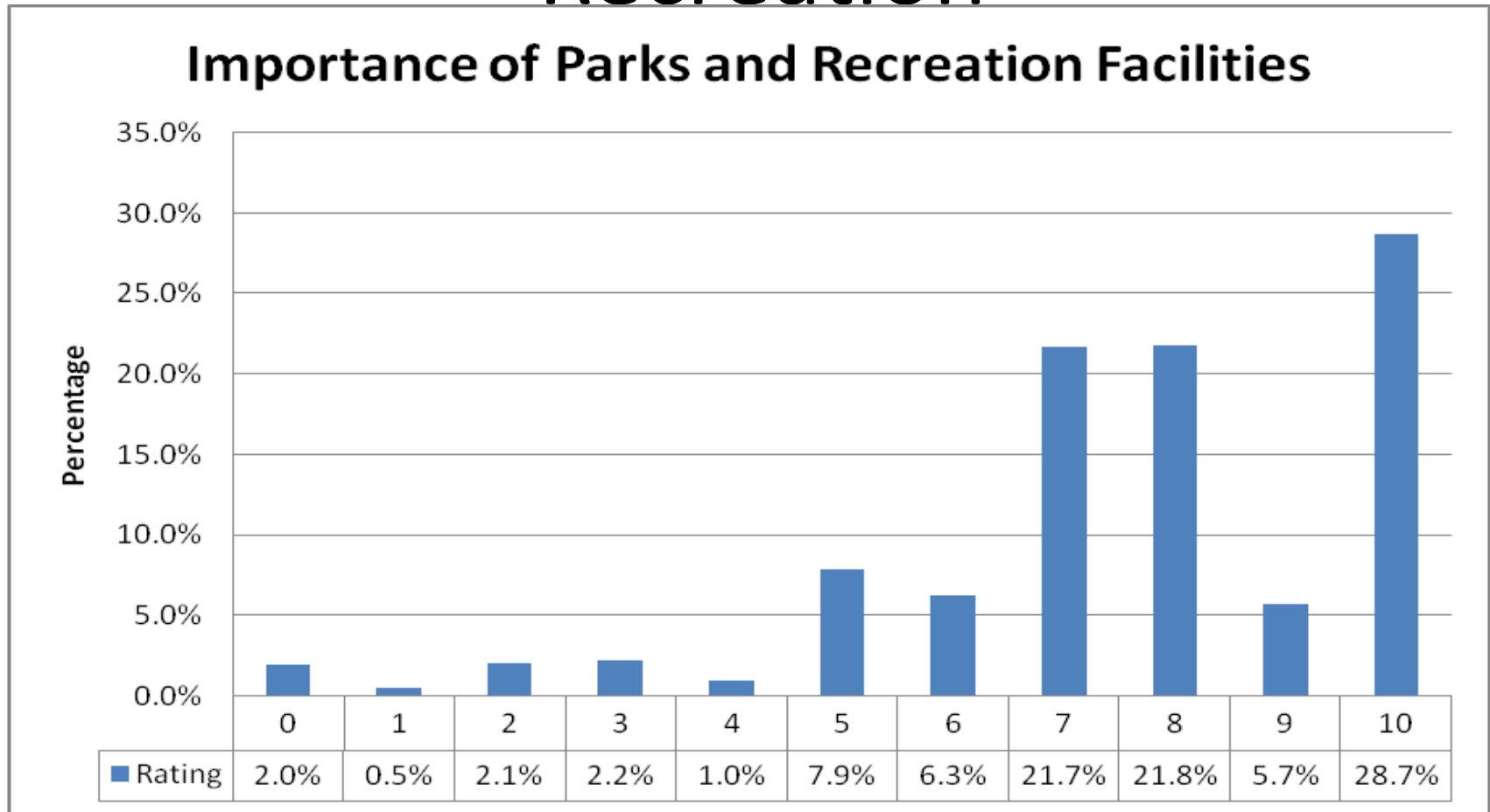
Zip Code of Respondents	
Zip Code	Percentage
98024	97.5%
Other	2.5%

Employment in Fall City

Work in the Fall City Area	
Response	Percentage
Yes	27.1%
No	54.9%
Retired/Not Working	18.0%

Area where Respondents Work	
Area	Percentage
Bellevue	21.2%
Issaquah	7.5%
North Bend	5.5%
Redmond	6.8%
Renton	4.1%
Seattle	15.8%
Snoqualmie	4.8%
Other	34.2%

Importance of Parks and Recreation



Mean: 7.57

Favorite Activities to Engage In

Activities Engaged in the Last 12 Months		
Activity	Favorite	Second Favorite
Walking	21.0%	9.1%
Hiking	20.1%	13.4%
Baseball	8.3%	7.5%
Biking	6.4%	19.5%
Horseback riding	6.4%	2.3%
Taking children to the park	6.1%	3.7%
Soccer	6.1%	6.0%
Fishing	3.6%	1.2%
Walking the dog	3.2%	6.4%
Picnic	3.0%	4.4%
Social events	1.3%	2.3%
Swimming	1.1%	1.2%
Basketball	0.6%	1.5%
Jogging	0.4%	2.0%
Tennis	0.1%	4.2%
Frisbee	0.0%	0.4%
Other [SPECIFY]	12.3%	14.9%

Usage of Fall City's Parks and Recreation Areas

Parks and Recreation Areas Used in the Last 12 Months		
Area	Percentage Used	Mean No. of Times
Fall City Community Park	41.1%	16.2
Olive Taylor Quigley Park	26.7%	9.5
Snoqualmie Valley Regional Trail	52.1%	28.4
Preston Snoqualmie Valley Trail	49.9%	22.3
Other Parks	19.9%	24.2
Schools (Other than regular hours for children)	34.5%	19.5
Trails	15.8%	25.1
Athletic Fields	21.0%	23.9
The Snoqualmie River (Boating, Fishing, Access points, etc.)	48.1%	17.4
Other	5.5%	N/A

The following are the most common places used among the above areas:

- **Other Parks:** Centennial, Alderra, MacDonald and Preston
- **Schools:** Chief Kanim and Fall City Elementary
- **Trails:** Lake Alice, John Wayne, Snoqualmie Ridge and Tiger Mountain
- **Athletic Fields:** Alderra, Chief Kanim, Centennial and Mt. Si

Satisfaction with Parks and Recreation Attributes

Satisfaction with Parks and Recreation Attributes	
Attribute	Mean Rating
The quality of the trails in Fall City	7.58
Restriction on noise	7.31
Overall cleanliness of parks	6.97
The maintenance of parks in Fall City	6.84
Upkeep of sports fields	6.79
The size of parks in Fall City	6.70
The number of trails in Fall City	6.61
Parking at parks and recreation facilities in Fall City	6.53
Signage of trails	6.37
The number of river access points for boating, fishing, etc.	6.33
The number of athletic fields in Fall City	6.29
The number of parks in Fall City	6.09
The accessibility of river access points	6.02
Garbage and recycling receptacles	5.41
Amenities at parks and recreational facilities in Fall City (such as picnic shelters, lighting, restrooms, boat access, etc.)	5.05
Park restrooms	4.18

Significant Differences by Category

Age

Significant Differences by Age							
Attribute	18 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and older	P	eta2
The number of parks in Fall City	6.15	5.12	6.53	6.76	6.28	0.001	0.052
Parking at parks and recreation facilities in Fall City	7.77	6.15	6.08	6.57	5.96	0.000	0.060
The maintenance of parks in Fall City	8.14	5.98	6.55	6.83	6.83	0.000	0.118
The size of parks in Fall City	8.39	5.67	6.46	6.89	6.32	0.000	0.159
Upkeep of sports fields	7.86	5.83	6.67	7.10	7.17	0.000	0.098
Garbage and recycling receptacles	6.75	4.74	4.81	5.25	5.60	0.000	0.080
Overall cleanliness of parks	8.26	6.43	6.60	7.00	6.80	0.000	0.131
Restriction on noise	9.00	7.08	6.83	7.18	6.37	0.000	0.174

Children or No Children

Significant Differences by Children				
Attribute	Children	No Children	P	eta2
The number of parks in Fall City	5.27	6.68	0.000	0.068
The maintenance of parks in Fall City	6.05	7.43	0.000	0.090
Upkeep of sports fields	5.94	7.59	0.000	0.111

Linear Discriminant Analysis: Overall Satisfaction with FCMPD

Discriminant Analysis	
Attribute	Rating: 0 – 1*
Garbage and recycling receptacles	0.687
The quality of the trails in Fall City	0.575
Upkeep of sports fields	0.560
The maintenance of parks in Fall City	0.539
Overall cleanliness of parks	0.495
Restriction on noise	0.420
Park restrooms	0.392
The accessibility of river access points	0.351
The number of river access points for boating, fishing, etc.	0.330
The size of parks in Fall City	0.329
Signage of trails	0.314
Amenities at parks and recreational facilities in Fall City	0.308
The number of trails in Fall City	0.155
The number of athletic fields in Fall City	0.104
Parking at parks and recreation facilities in Fall City	0.047
The number of parks in Fall City	-0.007

Ratings closest to 1.00 indicate a stronger predictor of satisfaction

Information Used to Find out about Parks and Recreation

Information Source*	
Source	Percentage
The Fall City Neighbors Newsletter	49.1%
Local Newspaper (Snoqualmie Valley Record, 71.3%)	33.4%
Fall City Yahoo groups	16.3%
Fall City Metropolitan Park District website	12.1%
Fall City Community Association	10.9%
Do not receive information	9.3%
Schools	8.9%
Word of Mouth	7.7%
Other**	13.5%

**Note: totals may add up to more than 100% as respondents were able to select multiple responses.*

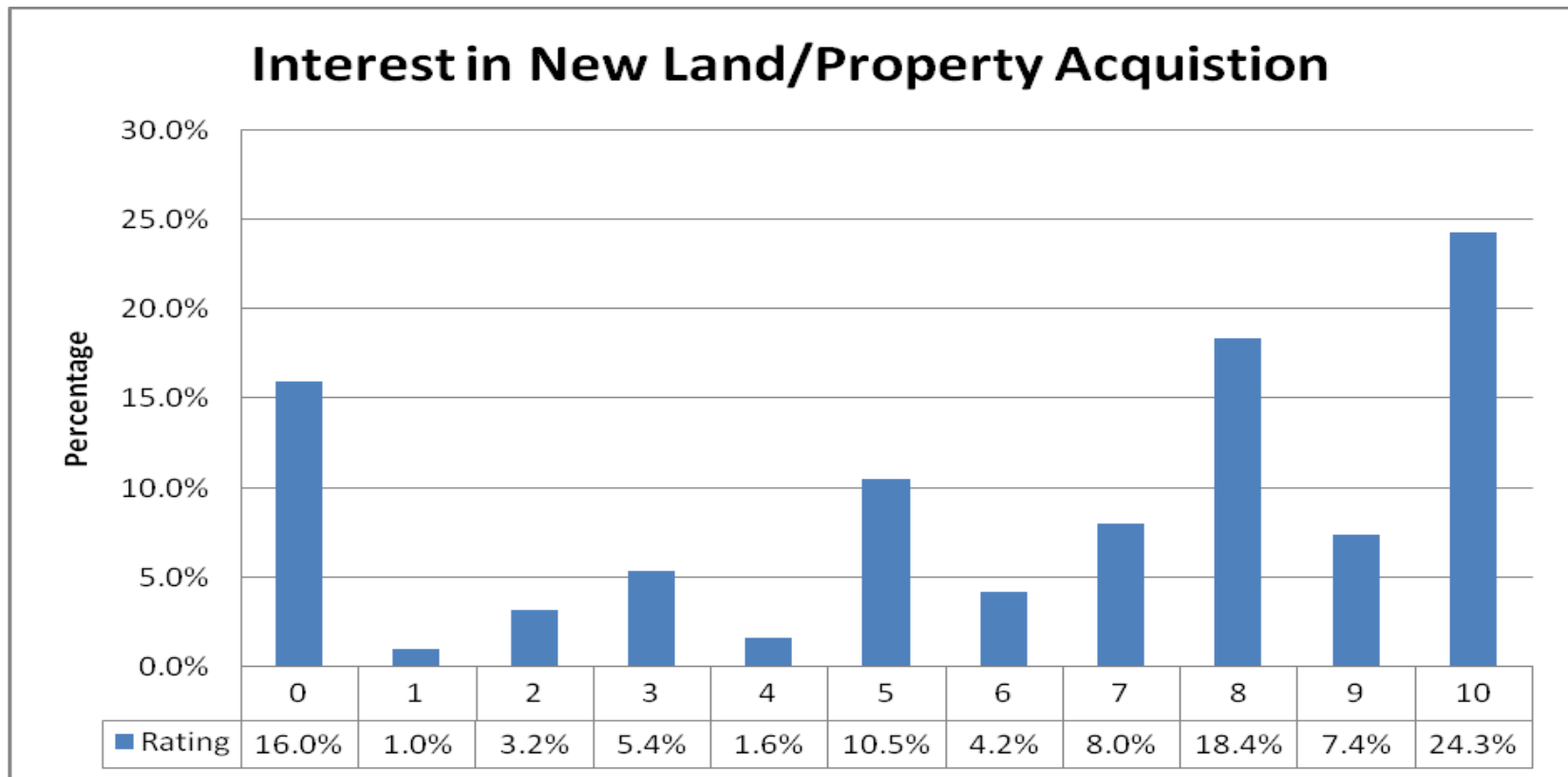
****For those respondents who reported "other," the following were the most common responses:**

- The library
- Emails
- King County Parks website
- By driving through the City
- Flyers

Important Existing Areas for Improvement or Expansion

Areas that Need Improvement or Expansion	
Area	Percentage
River access/Cleanup	22.3%
Parks	14.2%
Athletic fields	14.2%
Amenities (such as picnic shelters, lighting, restrooms, boat access, restrooms, etc.)	10.7%
Trails	10.4%
Horse arena/Horse Trails	5.9%
Playgrounds	2.9%
Canoe/Kayak/Boat launches	2.2%
Open space	1.9%
Natural areas	0.7%
Parking	0.7%
Community center	0.4%
Swimming beaches	0.0%
Other	13.5%

Interest in Land/Property Acquisition for Future Developments



Mean: 6.20

Multivariate Analysis

Respondents who have children were significantly more interested in new land/property acquisition than those who do not have children with means of 7.23 and 5.39, respectively ($p \leq 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.067$).

Development of New Parks

Overall Character of New Parks	
Type	Percentage
Active fields (that support competitive leagues)	1.0%
Passive fields (that do not have competitive leagues but used for recreational use)	12.7%
Mixed use of both active and passive fields	83.2%
None	3.0%

New Facilities/Areas to be Developed

New Facilities/Areas Developed in Fall City	
Facility/Area	Percentage
More open space/natural areas	35.3%
More trails	34.7%
More parks	28.9%
A community center	28.4%
More athletic fields	25.5%
More community events	24.3%
More river access	23.3%
More agricultural use, such as a pea patch	20.9%
Tribal cultural programs	16.4%
More formal programs for park related activities	15.4%
None	11.6%
Playgrounds	2.1%
Tennis Courts	1.8%
Picnic Areas	1.5%
Swimming Pool/Facilities	1.0%
Restrooms	0.8%
Other**	16.2%

**Note: totals may add up to more than 100% as respondents were able to select multiple responses.*

Management of Fall City's Parks and Rec. Resources

Do you feel that Fall City's parks and recreation resources should be managed so that parks collect funds in order to support themselves and to manage the various types of revenue for use of Fall City's parks and recreation facilities?	
Response	Percentage
Yes	59.8%
No	40.2%

Significant Differences by Category

Respondents between the ages of 35 and 44 were significantly more likely to agree with the statement from the previous slide than were the other age groups ($p = 0.001$, *Cramer's V* = 0.244).

Age	Percentage
18 to 34	50.0%
35 to 44	77.4%
45 to 54	66.2%
55 to 64	47.4%
65 and Older	51.4%

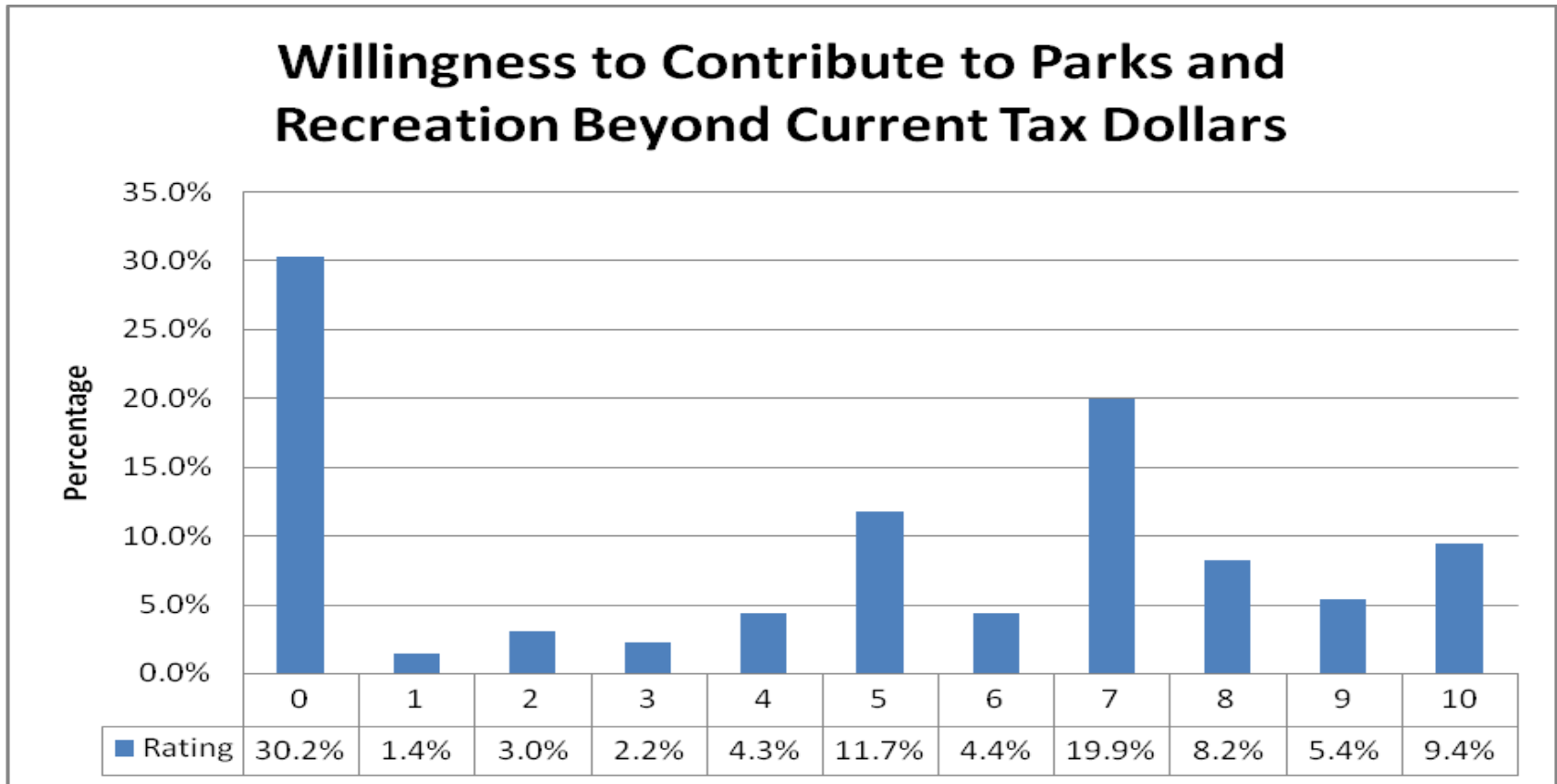
Respondents who have children were significantly more likely to agree with the statement from the previous slide than respondents who do not have children ($p < 0.001$, *Cramer's V* = 0.275).

Children	Percentage
Have Children	75.7%
No Children	48.6%

Women were significantly more likely than men to agree with the statement from the previous slide ($p = 0.030$, *Cramer's V* = 0.118).

Gender	Percentage
Male	53.7%
Female	65.3%

Willingness to Contribute Beyond Current Dollars



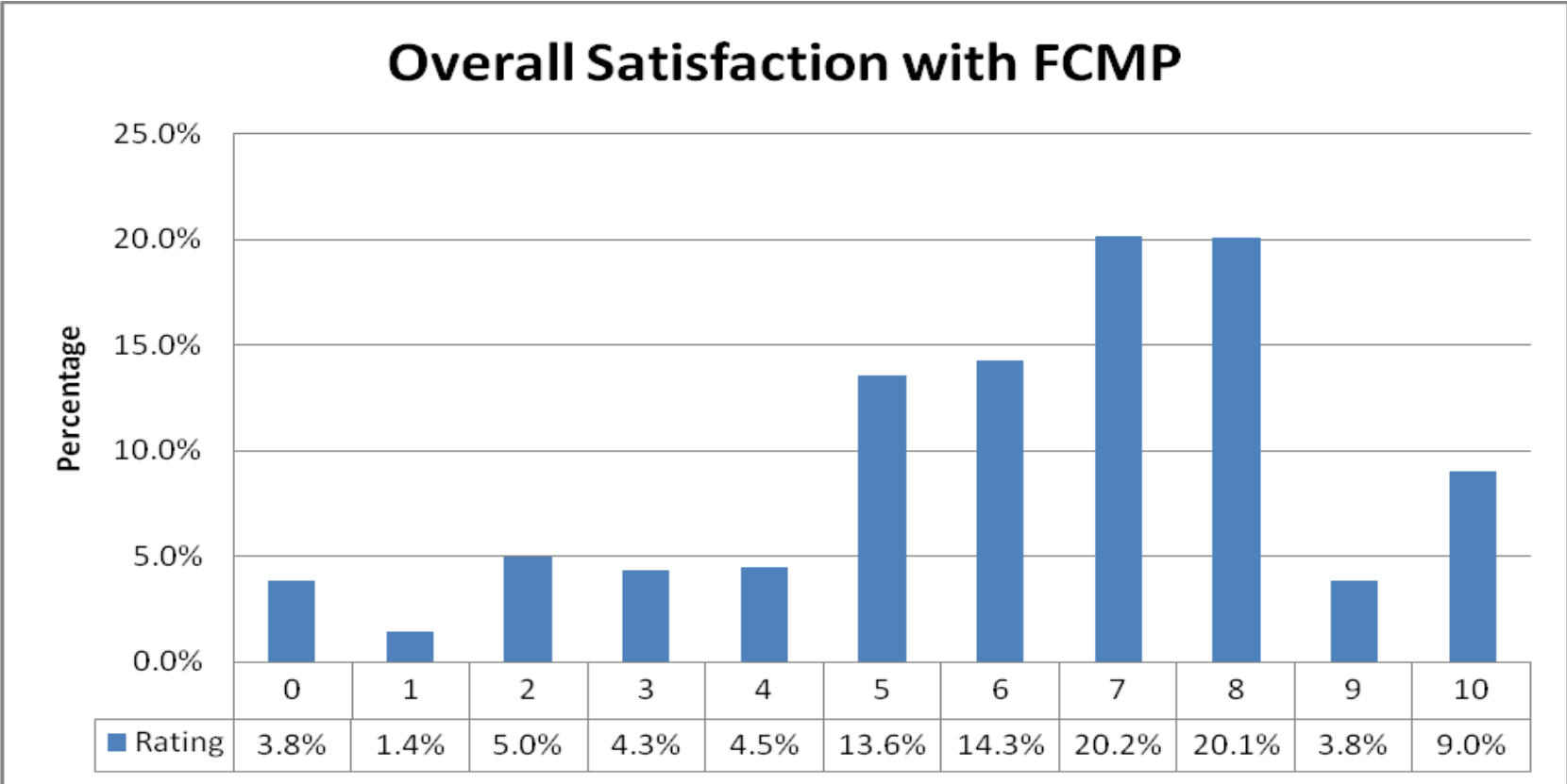
Mean: 4.63

Primary Focus of the FCMPD

Asked on an unaided basis

Primary Focus of the FCMPD	
Focus Area	Percentage
Maintenance	38.5%
More Parks	6.6%
Oversight	5.4%
Acquisitions	4.7%
Don't Know	3.5%
Improving Existing Facilities	2.5%
Trails	1.6%
Building Playgrounds	1.3%
More Community Activities	1.3%

Overall Satisfaction with the FCMPD



Mean: 6.23

Improving Fall City's Parks and Rec.

Increase the level of awareness of Fall City's parks and recreation activities:

- Advertise on upcoming events
- Improve communication to residents
- Email communications, in particular the newsletter
- Hold more public meetings
- Send out mailers and flyers
- More parks
- Improve signage

Increase the attraction of potential partnerships and alliances to the Fall City Metropolitan Park District:

- Increased communications
- Get involved with the business community
- Have more public meetings
- Send out more information in the newsletter
- Seek sponsorships such as for signage
- Work with King County

Improve communications from the Fall City Metropolitan Park District to residents:

- Increased Emails
- Continue the newsletter
- Put out more flyers
- I think they are doing a good job
- More direct mail
- Improved signage
- Increase advertising, especially in local newspapers
- Put more information on the website

Conclusions

- Parks and recreation are very important to the respondents in the Fall City area, who gave an average importance rating of 7.57. In addition, no significant differences were found among sub-populations, which indicates parks and recreation are important to all, regardless of demographic background.
- Walking and hiking at Fall City's parks and recreation facilities were respondents' favorite activities to engage in, with 21.0% and 20.1% respectively.
- The most frequently used Fall City parks and recreation areas were the Snoqualmie Valley Trail, the Preston Snoqualmie Trail, the Snoqualmie River and Fall City Community Park with 52.1%, 49.9%, 48.1% and 41.1%, respectively, having used these areas in the last 12 months.
- The attributes respondents were most satisfied with in regard to Fall City's parks and recreation areas/facilities were the quality of the trails in Fall City, restriction on noise and the overall cleanliness of the parks. In addition, there were significant differences in satisfaction found by age and respondents who have children regarding these attributes.
- The most frequently utilized sources of information to find out about parks and recreation activities were the Fall City Neighbors Newsletter (49.1%) and local newspapers (33.4%), in particular the Snoqualmie Valley Record.
- The most important are for improvement or expansion in the Fall City's parks and recreations system were river access/cleanup (22.3%), athletic fields and parks, both with (14.2%).
- The majority of respondents (73.0%) work outside of the Fall City area in cities such as Bellevue, Issaquah and Seattle.

Conclusions

- There was a moderate interest in new land/property acquisitions for future developments in fall city with a mean rating of 6.20. Moreover, respondents who have children were significantly more likely to be interested in land/property acquisition for future development.
- In the development of new parks, the overwhelming majority of respondents (83.2%) prefer parks be mixed use of both active and passive fields.
- The specific new areas/facilities respondents most frequently reported they would like to see developed in Fall City were more open space/natural areas (35.3%), more trails (34.7%), more parks (28.9%) and a community center (28.4%).
- Roughly three out of five respondents (59.8%) believed that Fall City's parks and recreation resources should be managed so that parks collect funds in order to support themselves and to manage the various types of revenue for use of Fall City's parks and recreation facilities.
- In addition, the following demographic groups agreed that funds should be managed so that parks collect funds in order to support themselves and to manage various types of revenue in Fall City:
Respondents between the ages 35 to 44, Women and Respondents who have children
- There was a moderate willingness among respondents to contribute beyond their current tax dollars to parks and recreation with a mean rating of 4.63.
- Overall, respondents were moderately to highly satisfied with the Fall City Metropolitan Park District and reported a mean rating of 6.23

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APPENDIX C
Comment Cards and Surveys Used

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Fall City Metropolitan Park District
COMMENT CARD

Please share your
thoughts with us!

Mission and Goals of the FC Park District

Vision Statement – adopted May 2009:

“Provide citizens of Fall City, our regional neighbors, and visitors a vibrant park system serving the needs and interests of our diverse community.”

What is your suggestion for the Mission of the FC Park District?

What are your suggestions for the Shorter Term (2 Year) Goals of the FC Park District?

What are your suggestions for the Longer Term (10 Year) Goals of the FC Park District?

Other Comments?

Do you live within the FC Park District boundaries? Yes No Not Sure

Contact information (optional): _____

- Submit via:
- E-Mail info@fallcityparks.org or www.fallcityparks.org
 - US Mail Fall City Metropolitan Park District, PO Box 1180, Fall City, WA 98024
 - In Person Monthly meetings held the 3rd Tuesday of each month, 7 pm, Fall City Library

Thank You

The Fall City Metropolitan Park District Commissioners

Fall City Metropolitan Park District

COMMENT CARD – APRIL 2010

**RE: Comprehensive Plan and Goals
of the FC Park District**

Please share your thoughts with us!

Vision: A vibrant integrated park system serving the needs and interests of our diverse community

Mission: Serve the citizens of the Fall City Metropolitan Park District. Provide a forum for defining the scope and nature of Fall City's public parks. Work in partnerships to maintain our facilities, insure our parks are available to all, and that all feel welcome to enjoy our parks. We enhance our quality of life by providing parks that will sustain diverse recreational activities for visitors of all ages and interests. The safety, security, and health of our visitors are of paramount importance.

What are your suggestions for Specific Goals of the FC Park District?

What are your suggestions for the Shorter Term (2 Year) Goals of the FC Park District?

What are your suggestions for the Longer Term (6–10 Year) Goals of the FC Park District?

Other Comments?

Do you live within the FC Park District boundaries? **Yes** **No** **Not Sure**

Contact information (optional): _____

- Submit via:**
- **E-Mail** info@fallcityparks.org or www.fallcityparks.org
 - **US Mail** Fall City Metropolitan Park District, PO Box 1180, Fall City, WA 98024
 - **In Person** Monthly meetings held the 4th Tuesday of each month, 7 pm, Fall City Library

Thank You
The Fall City Metropolitan Park District Commissioners

Fall City Metropolitan Park District Questionnaire V 2.0

Hello, my name is _____, a research assistant with Hebert Research in Bellevue, WA, and I am calling on behalf of the Fall City Metropolitan Park District. We are conducting a brief survey regarding parks and recreation in Fall City and need your advice in order to accurately update Fall City's comprehensive plan. Do you have a few moments?

1. Do you live within the Fall City Metropolitan Park District?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No **[THANK AND TERMINATE]**
 - c. Don't Know **[RECORD ADDRESS FOR VERIFICATION AND SCHEDULE A CALL BACK]**

2. How long have you been a resident of the Fall City area? **[RECORD #]**
[IF NOT A RESIDENT OF FALL CITY, THANK AND TERMINATE]

3. On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is very unimportant and 10 is very important, how important are parks and recreation facilities/areas to you and your family?

4. How many times in the last 12 months did you visit/utilize the following parks and recreation areas, including schools and private recreation areas, in Fall City, and which specific area of the park facility did you utilize?
 - a. Fall City Community Park **[SPECIFY AREA]**
 - b. Olive Taylor Quigley Park **[SPECIFY AREA]**
 - c. Snoqualmie Valley Regional Trail **[SPECIFY AREA]**
 - d. Preston Snoqualmie Valley Trail **[SPECIFY AREA]**
 - e. Other Parks **[SPECIFY] [SPECIFY AREA]**
 - f. Schools (Other than regular hours for children) **[SPECIFY] [SPECIFY AREA]**
 - g. Trails **[SPECIFY] [SPECIFY AREA]**
 - h. Athletic Fields **[SPECIFY] [SPECIFY AREA]**
 - i. The Snoqualmie River (Boating, Fishing, Access points, etc.) **[SPECIFY] [SPECIFY AREA]**
 - j. Other **[SPECIFY] [SPECIFY AREA]**

5. What are your **top two** favorite activities to engage in when using parks and recreation areas, and where do you most frequently engage in this activity (specific area)? **[PRE CODES] [DO NOT READ] [CHOOSE 2]**
 - a. Biking
 - b. Frisbee
 - c. Jogging
 - d. Social events
 - e. Taking children to the park

- f. Tennis
 - g. Basketball
 - h. Baseball
 - i. Hiking
 - j. Walking
 - k. Walking the dog
 - l. Horseback riding
 - m. Other **[SPECIFY]**
6. How many times per month do you engage in these activities at Fall City Parks and Recreation areas? **[INPUT ACTIVITY FROM PREVIOUS QUESTION] [RECORD #]**
7. On a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 is not at all satisfied and 10 is highly satisfied, how satisfied are you with the following?
- a. The number of parks in Fall City
 - b. The number of athletic fields in Fall City
 - c. The number of trails in Fall City
 - d. Parking at parks and recreation facilities in Fall City
 - e. Amenities at parks and recreational facilities in Fall City (such as picnic shelters, lighting, restrooms, boat access, etc.)
 - f. The maintenance of parks in Fall City
 - g. The size of parks in Fall City
 - h. The number of river access points for boating, fishing, etc.
 - i. The quality of the trails in Fall City
 - j. The accessibility of river access points
 - k. Upkeep of sports fields
 - l. Signage of trails
 - m. Garbage and recycling receptacles
 - n. Park restrooms
 - o. Overall cleanliness of parks
 - p. Restriction on noise
8. Where do you receive information to find out what is happening at parks and recreation facilities in Fall City? **[RECORD ALL THAT APPLY]**
- a. The Fall City Neighbors Newsletter
 - b. Fall City Community Association
 - c. Local Newspaper **[SPECIFY]**
 - d. Yahoo groups
 - e. Schools
 - f. Fall City Metropolitan Park District website
 - g. Do not receive information
 - h. Other **[SPECIFY]**

9. What would you like to see developed in Fall City's parks and recreation system? **[PRE-CODES] [DO NOT READ] [PROBE]**
- a. More parks
 - b. More open space/natural areas
 - c. More athletic fields
 - d. More trails
 - e. More river access
 - f. More formal programs for park related activities
 - g. More community events
 - h. More agricultural use, such as a pea patch
 - i. Tribal cultural programs
 - j. A community center
 - k. None
 - l. Other **[SPECIFY]**
10. What do you believe is the most important area in Fall City's parks and recreation areas/facilities that needs improvement/expansion? **[PRE CODES] [DO NOT READ] [SPECIFY IMPROVEMENT OR EXPANSION]**
- a. Parks
 - b. Open space
 - c. Athletic fields
 - d. Natural areas
 - e. Community center
 - f. Trails
 - g. Horse arena
 - h. River access
 - i. Canoe/Kayak/Boat launches
 - j. Swimming beaches
 - k. Amenities (such as picnic shelters, lighting, restrooms, boat access, etc.)
 - l. Parking
 - m. Playgrounds
 - n. Other **[SPECIFY]**

Economic Development

11. Do you feel that Fall City's parks and recreation resources should be managed so that parks collect funds in order to support themselves and to manage the various types of revenue for use of Fall City's parks and recreation facilities?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
12. On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all likely and 10 is very likely, how likely would you be to contribute beyond your current tax dollars to various initiatives focused on improving/developing parks and recreation areas?

13. Why did you give that rating?
14. On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means not at all interested and 10 means very interested, how interested are you in land/property acquisition for future developed or underdeveloped areas, for example, new community parks, new recreation facilities, open space/natural areas and expansion/renovation of existing parks?
15. What specifically would you like to see developed in this area? **[ASK IF Q14 IS \geq 5] [PRE CODES] [DO NOT READ]**
- a. Active fields that support competitive leagues
 - b. Passive fields that do not have competitive leagues but used for recreational use
 - c. Open space
 - d. Mixed use of both active and passive fields
 - e. Other **[SPECIFY]**
 - f. Would not like this area to be developed
16. What do you believe should be the primary focus of the Fall City Metropolitan Park District's efforts (i.e. oversight of various activities, maintenance, etc.)? **[VERBATIM]**
17. On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all satisfied and 10 is very satisfied, how would you rate your overall satisfaction with the Fall City Metropolitan Park District?
18. What one item do you believe could be done to increase:
- a. The level of awareness of Fall City's parks and recreation activities. **[VERBATIM]**
 - b. The attraction of potential partnerships and alliances to the Fall City Metropolitan Parks District. **[VERBATIM]**
19. What do you believe could be improved upon in the communication between the Fall City Metropolitan Park District and its citizens? **[VERBATIM]**

Demographics (For statistical purposes only)

20. In what year were you born?
21. How many individuals live in your household?
22. How many children under the age of 18 live in your household?
23. Is your household income over or under \$75,000
- a. Under
 - b. Over
24. **[IF UNDER]** In what category does your household income fall?

- a. Less than \$34,999
- b. \$35,000 to \$49,999
- c. \$50,000 to \$74,999
- d. Don't know/Refused

25. **[IF OVER]** In what category does your household income fall?

- a. \$75,000 to \$99,999
- b. \$100,000 to \$124,999
- c. \$125,000 or above
- d. Don't know/refused

26. Do you currently work in the Fall City area?

- a. Yes
- b. No

27. What is the size of the property you live on **[RECORD IN ACRES]** **[USE THE FOLLOWING AS A REFERENCE]**

- a. Less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre
- b. Between $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre and 1 acre
- c. More than 1 acre and less than 5 acres
- d. 5 or more acres

28. What is your zip code?

POST CODE GENDER

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APPENDIX D

Maps of Fall City Metropolitan Park District (FCMPD)

- Map of FCMPD Boundaries and Parcels**
- Map of FCMPD with Sensitive Areas Shown**
- Map of FCMPD with Zoning Shown**
- Map of FCMPD with Aerial Photograph Background**

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APPENDIX E
Relevant King County Parks and Trails Maps

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APPENDIX F
Sections from the Fall City Subarea Plan, 1999

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APPENDIX G
Demographic Summary and Maps for the Fall City area

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