

## VII. Utilities and Facilities

The Utilities and Facilities Element is included to identify issues and establish policy related to Water, Sanitary Sewer, Storm Drainage/Flooding, Municipal Facilities, Library, Public Schools, and Private Utilities. The ability for Olde Town to continue receiving appropriate levels of utilities and convenience of needed facilities is an important factor in achieving revitalization of Olde Town. This element establishes the limits of the City providing the necessary infrastructure to accommodate the planned growth and maintain levels of service in the City.

### A. Water, Sewer and Storm Systems

**City Water.** The water distribution lines are undersized in isolated areas of Olde Town. Water lines that are very small in size (2" to 4") also coincide in areas where the values of the existing homes/structures are low. The areas with small waterlines include Rainier Boulevard, Alder Street, Croston Lane, and Donnelly Lane, 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue and portions of 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue. There are parts of the residential area that have larger size pipe but they are made of inferior materials (cast iron or asbestos concrete pipe) from early water system construction. The water improvements within the adopted CIP for this subarea include water main replacement for 5<sup>th</sup>, 1<sup>st</sup> Place, and SE Clark (1999); and for 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue NW (2003). The area needing improvement for small and or inferior water lines is shown in **Figure VII-A**). As infill or redevelopment occurs in the residential area water lines need to be upgraded, or local improvement areas (Utility Local Improvement District) formed to pay for system upgrades. Utility work for water upgrades can and should coincide with other utility work such as sanitary sewer or storm drainage improvements. The plan identifies some of systematic upgrades needed for Olde Town.

**Sanitary Sewer.** Many of the sewer lines within Olde Town are part of the original sanitary sewer system installed in 1939. The area within the original 1939 sewer system is shown in **Figure VII-A**. As such, some of the lines in the center of Olde Town are in need of systematic upgrades. Improvements in this area have been identified in the City's CIP including sewer main replacement (1999-2002) and increasing capacity of West Downtown Trunk I or main sewer line. The downtown sewer system has low slopes. It requires semi-annual flushing and baiting for rats. Infiltration and inflow (I/I) of runoff of groundwater during a storm event reaches the sanitary sewer lines and substantially increases the flows to the METRO trunk. The West Downtown Trunk needs improvement to address growth within the Sycamore area to the south and east more than growth within Olde Town. The Sewer Comprehensive Plan anticipated a 65% increase in the sewer flow (sewer equivalent residential units/ ERU's) in the future. As infill or redevelopment occurs in Olde Town, infiltration and inflow and replacement of inadequate sewer pipes will be incrementally improved.

**Figure VII-A  
Utility Constraints**

**City Storm Drainage.** The City is challenged with managing storm drainage in Olde Town by the lack of storm sewers in much of the subarea, flooding along the Issaquah Creek and water quality from urban runoff. Most of the area's housing was built before requirements for storm drainage. Drainage either infiltrates, sheet flows to low points or leaves the area in open ditches. Only two system problems are identified for Olde Town. Within Olde Town it is likely that the flat slopes and small diameter pipes result in local flooding. This local flooding is not fully recognized because of nearby and more troublesome creek flooding. Stream channel migration and high levels of sedimentation affect the flooding in Olde Town. Modeling from the Issaquah Basin Plan indicates that if the entire basin were allowed to build out to current zoning (inside and outside the city), but without mitigation, the 25-year peak flow at the mouth of Issaquah Creek would increase by 20% through Olde Town. Such peak flows would cause corresponding increases in floodplain elevations especially if current land uses continue to intensify adjacent to the creek.

**Flooding.** The Lower Issaquah Creek area, which includes the Olde Town Subarea, experiences the most severe flooding of any other area in the Issaquah Creek drainage basin. The worst damage occurs in the area between SW Clark Street and NW Holly Street. The floodplain of Issaquah Creek and the East Fork of Issaquah Creek covers about 15 to 20% of the Olde Town. The areas frequently affected by storms of 5-year flood events include: 1) an area from NE Crescent Drive to NE Creekway, extending 400 feet on either side of the East Fork of Issaquah Creek and 2) along the main stem from NW Holly Street to SW Clark Street, extending varying width from 25 to 100 feet from the creek. The 25-year floodplain expands these areas even farther. The effects of 100-year flooding extend the area impacted along the main stem of Issaquah Creek between NW Dogwood Street to W Sunset Way. (See Figure VII-B.)

The city initiated a flood hazard reduction program to address the continued flooding problems along the main stem and East Fork of Issaquah Creek. As part of the program, the City initiated a program for removing homes from the floodplain and purchase easements to improve flood conveyance. The home removal part of the program would either purchase the home or relocate it outside the 100-year floodplain. Citywide, about 89 houses could be eligible for consideration in this program. Four homes have been purchased from the end of NW Birch Street, NW Clark Street/Newport Way and easements for flood improvements are in negotiation. Stormwater improvements in Olde Town identified in the CIP include improvement to the Cherry Area Floodway (Issaquah East Fork to W. Sunset Way) and replacement of the Newport Bridge.

## B. Issaquah Municipal Facilities and Services

Land held or controlled by the City of Issaquah comprises 21.5 acres of Olde Town. City facilities within the subarea include: City Hall South (currently housing the Police Department), Fire Headquarters, Senior Center, Issaquah Community Center and Boehm Pool, Issaquah Trails Center and Parks Administration office and the Public Works

shops. The City also owns the existing Library site located at Memorial Park. These facilities are shown in **Figure VII-C**. Expansion of City facilities and the creation of a municipal campus have been anticipated for some years.

**Figure VII-B**  
**Frequently Flooded Areas**

**Figure VII-C**  
**Community Facilities**

An expansion of the Community Center is anticipated to contain some City administration offices. By the year 2010 about 72,500 to 87,500 square feet of space are needed for the City administration (including city hall staff, police and jail) based on a space needs study conducted in 1992. There are definite benefits to keeping the City administration facilities in Olde Town. The existing public buildings are not part of the primary commercial area, and the future concepts for a master plan keep them separate.

The proposed public facilities will likely be larger than the private buildings along Front Street. Just as the Front Street Market is larger and defines its own space, the City facilities will create their own environment. The plan will utilize public buildings to create spaces, each with an individual character and sense of place. In the design competition for the Phase II Community Center expansion, the selected designers well articulated this sense of place with civic concepts. The designer's concepts are included as a way of keeping key Community Center consistent with the Olde Town concepts when it moves into the building and site design phases. These concepts are to be used in the final design of the Municipal Campus. They include: Grow on the Green, Enhance Street Life, Create Lively Places, Keep History Alive and Touchable, and a Campus of Cousins.

1. **Grow on the Green:** This feature emphasizes the expansion of the green in front of the Community Center would be expanded to establish a true "Town Common." This could result in lost parking, but the benefits would be with the having a town-scaled open space that supports active uses like Salmon Days, concerts, speeches and non-team recreation. The lost parking could be recovered in a new parking structure for the Community Center.
2. **Enhance Street Life:** This feature would add to the hustle and bustle of the cultural and historic downtown and the municipal campus. A connection between the municipal campus and downtown would be created along a people oriented street or promenade along Bush Street and the Rainier Greenway that provides access to a lot of destinations. The connection would be made by extending the Green to the north and relocating parking within the Green to a central parking garage for the municipal campus.
3. **Create Lively Places:** The municipal campus would form the kind of settings common to good civic buildings and spaces. The variety of activities available at the campus would be visible and accessible. A hallway would connect from the Community center, through the City Hall offices, social hall and field house to the Boehm Pool. The campus would be a place to see and be seen walking at the track, swimming at the pool, working out at the field house, socializing at the social hall, strolling or having a picnic on the Green.
4. **Keeping History Alive and Touchable:** The municipal campus would respond to Issaquah's sense of its social and cultural past. This would be reflected in making buildings and places that are comfortable, understandable and meaningful to the historic context of Olde Town. The architectural element could include porch-like elements and dormers along the Promenade, gabled roofs and deep eaves of the city hall offices (that are traditional on Front Street and farmhouses), and steel entrance canopies (like those common to Main Streets) at all primary entrances. It would also

be reflected in the continued attention of using historic buildings in the Green. The Historical Society could locate within one or more of the historic houses, and the Sylvester House would continue as the Trail Center – a major focus on the Green and Promenade.

5. A Campus of Cousins: This feature seeks to develop a Municipal Campus' aesthetics and identity that is free of institutional boredom. The building forms would be different and individual, but would share materials and details in common. The buildings would, by their nature, reflect their civic connections but that are individually recognizable. The aesthetic that makes that cousins, rather than brothers and sisters. The civic campus, like a wedding, exhibits the qualities of an extended family.

The Public Works operation and maintenance shops are planned to move north of I-90. This move will occur when development on the new site is completed, during the year 2000. Departure of the shops opens this site for new uses related to the new Park (Cybil-Madeline). The actual uses will be identified through the park planning process.

The City of Issaquah Police Department provides police protection services. The department is temporarily located in City Hall south, while the new police station and jail is being built. The new station will be 34,000 to 38,000 square feet and is scheduled for completion sometime in 1999. The character of the station will fit within the ambience of architecture expressed for the Municipal Campus. The closeness of the police station provides a continuous police presence in Olde Town. Community outreach through programs like DARE or community policing provide a positive relationship between residents, merchants and the police department. The station's location also serves a visible deterrent to crime, keeping Olde Town a safe neighborhood.

Eastside Fire & Rescue, resulting from a merger of local fire departments including Issaquah and Fire District 10, will continue to locate District Headquarters at 190 East Sunset Way. This station houses all divisions of the Fire Department, including Fire Administration, Fire Prevention, Training and the Fire and Emergency Medical Staff. Fire protection and emergency medical service in Olde Town is not a problem, because of the headquarters located in Olde Town.

These facilities represent a significant component of government facilities within Olde Town. Expanding the City's facilities to meet future City growth will require substantial financial resources. The use of public financing through special levy or bonds will likely be utilized to pay for improvements over time. The listing of the needed City of Issaquah building facilities is shown in **Table VII-2**.

### C. Parks, Trails and Recreation

There are also several park facilities within the subarea. These are: Memorial Park, Depot Park, Trailhead Park, Skateboard Park, Community Center and Green, Julius Boehm Pool, Cornick Park, Gibson Park, Rainier Greenway (Rainier Multiple Use Trail)

and Centennial Park. These facilities are show in **Figure VII-B**. The City purchased two parcels south of NW Holly Street to combine with the existing Public Works shops land to create a large Issaquah Creek park to be known as Cybil-Madeline Park.

The convenience of reaching a park, exercising at the Community Center, walking a trail and climbing a mountain, makes Olde Town the most recreation accessible areas of the city. The accessibility of recreation is a key element in the “quality of life” and “small town” feel of Olde Town. The Land Use element and Urban Design Concept both discuss the importance of keeping green open spaces, trails as connection, and the Community Center as a local and regional asset. Two new parks and new open space areas are identified for Olde Town – the north park, the south gateway park, and the east greenway. These new parks are shown on **Figure VII-B**.

The **north park** (Cybil-Madeline and Anne Johnson) at the north edge of Olde Town, promises to be not only a neighborhood asset, but a community “jewel” of a park. The area comprises about 11 acres, and has the potential to add about 4 more acres to the park for a total of 15 acres. This new park would be primarily a passive, natural-resource based park. The park bisected by Issaquah Creek (main stem and east fork segments) is an essential design component. The creek is to be carefully tended, and not overwhelmed by introducing an extensive man-made environment along this fish bearing creek. Observation stations/creek passage will offer new places to view the habitat. Native planting gardens, interpretive trails, picnic meadows, and recreation rest stops are appropriate for this park. Park planning has not yet occurred for this site, but it is a concept that can be one of the ideas considered during the park planning process.

The **south gateway park** is another source of connection to Issaquah Creek. It is located at the northwest corner of Front Street S. and Newport Way SW. This approximately 1-acre site contains about 400 feet of frontage along Issaquah Creek. This location is to be utilized as a gateway to Olde Town’s downtown, and greenway connecting the Boehm Pool and Municipal Campus to the Fish Hatchery and Gibson Park. Broad multi-use walking trail and rest areas and a creek observation point would be the kinds of facilities to be included at this linear park.

With the construction of the Sunset Interchange, the **east greenway** is envisioned to retain a greenbelt area framing the interchange. It is hoped that the ownership should allow the greenbelt to be retained or replanted after construction of the planned Sunset Interchange. Tiger Mountain trails are easily accessed through part of this proposed greenway. This connection will remain and be integrated into a formal access point with trailhead improvements including parking.

A listing of new parks and trails within Olde Town are contained in **Table VII-2**.

## D. Library and School Facilities

**Library:** The existing 8,000 square foot King County Library is to be replaced with a new library for Issaquah late in the year 2000. The location for the new library is at the northwest corner of Front Street and Sunset Way. Design of the Library is seen by citizens as a key element in the downtown. It will also be the cornerstone for making Front Street and Sunset Way the dynamic crossroads as envisioned. Community support calls for:

1. The Library to make a statement (with its architecture) about downtown,
2. The Library to utilize open space and a main entrance at the corner, where people come together and really look forward to being there.
3. The entryway to be welcoming and beckoning.
4. The building scale and form to respond to the historical setting that at the same time sets a timeless character.

The library system is in the process of upgrading their communication and data system into “wave” libraries, which utilize the latest developments for digital access. New technology is expected to be part of the new library operations.

**School District Facilities** Within the subarea are located Issaquah High School, Tiger Mountain Community High School, Issaquah Middle School, Clark Elementary School and the Transportation center for the District. These facilities have undergone recent remodeling or modernization, except for Tiger Mountain Community School, which was built in 1991.

Issaquah Middle School was modernized in Fall 1998. The District has recommended bus circulation and parking improvements for the Middle School, as part of the planning for Phase Two expansion of the Issaquah Community Center. Dependent on available funding, the transportation center (bus barn) will undergo remodeling to accommodate a larger bus fleet and parking for drivers, and to modernize maintenance and operations. It currently provides storage for a fleet of 104 busses, parking for 118 employees vehicles and six maintenance/repair bays. Five years ago the District had only 60 busses, so the fleet is growing and will continue to do so. Additionally, the District is looking at possible satellite locations for bus storage such as on the Sammamish Plateau.

The School District and City have opportunities to provide joint facilities and collaborate on projects of mutual benefit given the amount of public facilities that occur within the Olde Town Subarea. The current collaboration is on improvements to the intersection of Front Street and 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue S. Future expansion of the Community Center will make student bus transportation more difficult. The District and City are reviewing a redesign of the bus drop circulation.

## E. Electric, Gas, and Communication Facilities

**Electricity/Natural Gas.** Puget Sound Energy (PSE) provides both electricity and natural gas service to Olde Town. Electric service reliability to Olde Town has been

recently (1998-1999) improved by the repair of equipment at the West Issaquah Substation. The new Pickering Substation, to be located at E. Lake Sammamish and SE 60<sup>th</sup> Street, will reduce the duration, frequency and area affected for any future unforeseen equipment problems. In addition, a new electrical transmission line is planned within the Olde Town Subarea from Lake Tradition to West Issaquah Substation. Reliability of electrical service is affected by storm damage and in some cases by old electrical lines. Corrections have been made to Darigold to improve reliability. Older electrical line segments are found in Olde Town, mostly where lines were installed in the 1950's. One area in need of upgrading is residential streets north of E Sunset Way. Upgrades or additions to overhead lines can be done without specific charges, as long as it is replaced with overhead wire. The City requires new facilities to be installed with underground lines. At the request of the local jurisdiction or area, customer lines can be converted from overhead to underground, with the cost of such work typically shared between the requesting party and the Utility. Primary natural gas feed for the Olde Town area is via E. Lake Sammamish Boulevard along Front Street, which receives gas from the Northwest Pipeline. There are no immediate plans for facility replacements in the Subarea. However, PSE will review specific projects within the Subarea in order to identify opportunities for timely facility renewals.

**Telephone.** US West Communications provides telephone service and certain related special services (alarm circuits and data transmittal) in Issaquah. As customer demand increases US West is converting conventional copper wire transmission to digital wiring. However, the existing copper wire can and is used for digital data transmission. Requests for new telephone service in Issaquah is sometimes delayed because of many requests for additional lines to residences for FAX, voice and data transmission.

**Cellular Service:** Within Issaquah, there are currently four monopole antennas located on three different cell sites. One is on Squak Mountain with monopoles for AT&T (formerly Cellular One) and Nextel Communications. Another site is for Airtouch (formerly US West New Vector), which has a monopole operating on the Cemetery Reservoir site (695 W. Sunset Way). Expansion of the cellular facilities follows increases in population density, business corridors and higher volume transportation corridors.

**Cable Television:** TCI Cablevision provides cable television service for Issaquah. Two fiber optic service lines serving the city receive signals from a processing station located in Bellevue. Cable service is available to Olde Town, but primarily to the residential areas. Service comes by way of overhead and underground cable. TCI is rebuilding the current system, providing service to all areas of Issaquah, residential and commercial. Existing older coaxial cables are being replaced using both newer coaxial cable, fiber optic cable and digital compression technology. Fiber optic cable is located throughout the city in various locations. In Olde Town, fiber optic cable runs along 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue SE and NE, heads east on Birch Street and then north again on 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue NE where it crosses Gilman Boulevard and I-90. Industry changes may rapidly lead to multiple cable service providers.

The Telecommunication companies are all planning for or constructing new technology based wiring as the need demands. The telecommunication providers are not typically on the leading end of establishing in older areas. Expediting the rewiring of Olde Town can provide desired services and technological advances to modernize the residences and businesses, education and government, an added incentive to facilitate redevelopment and improvement within Olde Town.

#### F. Utility and Facility Improvement Action List

The availability of adequate utilities and facilities concurrent with development is important to encouraging infill development and redevelopment within Olde Town. The quality and dependability of utility facilities will also dictate the type of future growth (and uses) that will be attracted to downtown, such as new information technologies dependent on telephone and data transmittal.

To serve the anticipated growth, additional utility and facility improvements will be needed. Those utility services and facilities that are provided by the City are listed in the following tables. Some of the known non-city facility improvements, such as the Library, and Hatchery are also identified.

The uncertainty in providing adequate utilities and facilities lies with the private service providers. For as much as Olde Town residents may want new or better utility services, the utility companies may or may not respond with system upgrades. The City will utilize close communication, coordination and commitment to facilitate Olde Town system upgrades.

**Table VII-1  
Facilities and Utilities Improvement Action List**  
(2/25/99 update)

Facilities and Utilities Improvement Action List	Priority	Time Frame (CIP Year or Potential range of years)	Responsible Agent(s) & Potential Funding	Estimated Cost
<b>Water Improvement Projects</b>				
<b>Water Conservation</b> (City-wide Program)	High	1998 & Continuous	City Water Capital	\$49-59,000
<i>(p. 246 CIP) Project entails the implementation of water conservation efforts through education and retrofitting of existing facilities and tracking of the program's effectiveness (to reduce demand on the water supply).</i>				
<b>Gun Club Wells Reactivation</b> Part of the Water Rights Development	High	1998-2003	City	\$1,458,000
<i>City of Issaquah Water System Plan Update 12/96</i>				
<b>Production Well Facilities</b> (Current City Shop site; confluence of E. Fork & main stem of Issaquah Creek)	High	1999-2000	City Water Capital	\$2,978,000
<i>(p. 242 CIP) Project consists of designing production well facilities in 1999 and construction of these facilities in 2001. Project includes water quality treatment facility to remove manganese. Facilities needed to utilize existing water rights and potential new rights.</i>				
<b>Watermain Replacement</b> Including Olde Town projects	High	1999 Watermain Replacement	City	\$366,000-
<i>(p. 240 CIP) Project replaces apx. 756 feet of 12-inch and 2,122 feet of 8-inch diameter water main prior to 5<sup>th</sup> Ave. NW, 1<sup>st</sup> Pl. NW, Greenwood, Gibson, and SE Clark being overlaid. The mains are old and are continuing to have frequent leaks which need repair and some of the mains are undersized according to current standards. Water Capital funding.</i>				
<b>Watermain Replacement</b> (Sycamore neighborhood)	High	2000 Watermain Replacement	City	\$565,000
<i>(p. 241 CIP, p. 6-10 B) Project replaces apx. 4,484 feet of 8-inch diameter water main in Sycamore neighborhood. The mains are old and are continuing to have frequent leaks that need repair and some of the mains are undersized according to current standards. Water Capital funding.</i>				
<b>Sewer Improvement Projects</b>				
<b>West Downtown Trunk</b> (Phase I) 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. NW	Medium	2001-2002	City Sewer Capital	\$647,000
<i>(p. 266 CIP) Replacement of 921 feet of 12-inch and 496 feet of 10-inch existing sewer main with 15-inch diameter main. The trunk main was constructed in the late 1930's and is anticipated to surpass its capacity under the land use adopted by Council.</i>				
<b>West Downtown Trunk</b> (Phase II) 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave NW, W. Sunset Way, and Front St. from Sunset to Newport.	Medium	2002-2003	City Sewer Capital	\$697,000
<i>(p. 269 CIP) Replacement of 414 feet of 10-inch existing sewer main with 15-inch main and 1,359 feet of 8-inch existing sewer main with 15-inch diameter main (justification, above).</i>				

Facilities and Utilities Improvement Action List	Priority	Time Frame (CIP Year or Potential range of years)	Responsible Agent(s) & Potential Funding	Estimated Cost
<b>Infiltration and Inflow Study</b>	High	2000-2001	City Sewer Capital	\$130,000
<i>(p. 273 CIP) Study involves the monitoring of flows to identify areas of concern for infiltration and inflow and possible other testing to identify the source(s) of I &amp; I.</i>				
<b>Sewer Main Improvements</b>				
<b>1999 Sewer Rehabilitation</b> (1 <sup>st</sup> Pl. NW, NW Dogwood, NW Alder and the Rainier Corridor)	High	1999	City Sewer Capital	\$326,000
<i>(p. 262 CIP) Project involves the reconstruction and/or repair of 3,262 lineal feet of 8-inch diameter sewer main. These facilities have reached the end of their design life. Infiltration and inflow are problems METRO identified in the 1980's. The reconstruction and/or repairs will reduce the infiltration and inflow which helps maintain system capacities and reduces flow impacts to the METRO treatment facility serving Issaquah.</i>				
<b>2000 Sewer Rehabilitation</b> (NE Creek Way, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Ave NE, and NE Birch)	High	2000	City Sewer Capital	\$339,000
<i>(p. 263 CIP) Project involves the reconstruction and/or repair of 3,240 lineal feet of 8-inch diameter sewer main (justification, see above).</i>				
<b>2001 Sewer Rehabilitation</b> (Between SE Andrews and E. Sunset, SE Andrews and Bush, Croston Lane))	High	2001	City Sewer Capital	\$299,000
<i>(p. 264 CIP) Project involves the reconstruction and/or repair of 3,505 lineal feet of 8-inch diameter sewer main (justification, see above).</i>				
<b>2002 Sewer Rehabilitation</b> (SE Clark, Community Center, NW Alder, Front Street, and the alley between Andrews and Bush.)	High	2002	City Sewer Capital	\$377,000
<i>(p. 265 CIP) Project involves the reconstruction and/or repair of 3,339 lineal feet of 8-inch diameter sewer main (justification, see above).</i>				
<b>Storm Drainage Improvement &amp; Flood Restoration Projects</b>				
<b>NE Dogwood St. Bridge</b> hydraulic construction elimination	High	2000	City Storm-water Capital, PW Trusts Fund Loan	\$500,000 portion of 2,582,000
<i>(p. 282 CIP ) Cherry Area Flood Restoration (along Issaquah Creek from NW Dogwood to W. Sunset Way). The design and reconstruction of the Issaquah Creek channel from the confluence of the East Fork to W. Sunset Way along with the purchase of property to help reduce the impact of flooding.</i>				
<b>Newport Way Bridge</b> SW Newport Way between Wildwood Blvd. & S. Front St.	High	1999	City Storm-water Capital & PWTF Loan	\$1,199,000
<i>(p. 291 CIP) Stormwater Fund participation in bridge replacement cost. The street fund is anticipated to participate in the funding of this bridge.</i>				

Facilities and Utilities Improvement Action List	Priority	Time Frame (CIP Year or Potential range of years)	Responsible Agent(s) & Potential Funding	Estimated Cost
<b>Lengthen NW Dogwood Bridge</b>	High	2000	City, King County	\$730,000 portion of \$2,426,594
<i>(p. 282 CIP) Cherry Area Flood Restoration</i>				
<b>Birch to Sunset Channel Restoration</b>	High	2000	City, King County	\$375,000 portion of \$2,426,594
<i>(p. 282 CIP) Cherry Area Flood Restoration</i>				
<b>Drainage Program Actions</b>				
<b>Establish channel and floodplain restoration program</b>	High	1999-2001	City, King County, DOE	\$1,200,000
<i>Proposed Basin Flood Control Plan</i>				
<b>Establish Issaquah Fishery Management Task Force</b>	Low	1999	King County, WA State	NA
<i>King County, State led project</i>				

NA - Estimate not available.

Source: City of Issaquah Administration's 1998 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) 1999-2004. Water System Plan Update, August 1996; Sewer System Plan Update, September 1996; and Proposed Basin Flood Control Plan, March 1996. Issaquah Public Works Department

**Table VII-2  
Municipal and Parks Facility Action List**  
(2/25/99 update)

Municipal and Parks Facility Action List	Priority	Time Frame (CIP Year or (potential range of years)	Responsible Agent(s) & Potential Funding	Estimated Cost
<b>Municipal CIP Projects</b>				
<b>Police/ Jail</b>	High	1998-1999	City	\$10,300,000
<i>(p. 5-8 99 City Budget) Construction Fund includes Voted-in debt (\$5,000,000 1995); Councilmanic debt (4,400,000 1999); Investment Interest (600,000) and Police mitigation (300,000).</i>				
<b>Senior Center</b>	Low	2003+	City CIF	\$1,000,000
<i>(p. 19 CIP) Improvements to the Issaquah Library to accommodate the new Senior Center.</i>				
<b>Historical Society/Museum</b>	Low	2003+	City	\$15,000
<i>(p. 16 CIP) replace roof on Depot.</i>				
<b>City Hall/ Community Center</b>	Low	2005+	City	NA
<i>Not included in 1999-2004 CIP</i>				
<b>Community Center Parking Garage</b>	Low	2005+	City	NA
<i>Not included in 1999-2004 CIP</i>				
<b>Parks Projects</b>				
<b>Memorial Park Improvements</b> <i>(Art walk not included in CIP)</i>	Medium	2000-2003	City CIF	\$16,000 (ball field) \$5,000 (trail) \$30,000 (irrig)
<i>(p. 69 CIP) Repair backstop fencing. Replace bleachers with aluminum style and install ADA drinking fountain &amp; concrete garbage cans.</i>				
<i>(p. 72 CIP) Replace existing asphalt trail by Library with 5-foot wide concrete trail.</i>				
<i>(p. 76 CIP) add automatic controller &amp; pop-up impact sprinkler heads to existing water lines.</i>				
<b>Issaquah Creek Site Acquisition I</b> "Anderson" located west of Rainier Blvd. N	High	When available	City	\$1.5 million
<i>(p. 55 CIP) Acquisition of apx. 5 acres for passive park creekside preservation and possibly public/private joint venture in a Bed &amp; Breakfast facility. (p. 47 CIP seems to be same acquisition)</i>				
<b>Issaquah Creek Site Acquisition II</b> NW Holly St. and Rainier S., Issaquah	High	When available	City	\$500,000
<i>(p. 56 CIP) Acquisition of apx. 1 acre/two residential parcels at SW corner of NW Holly St. and Rainier S., for additional park area (Cybil-Madeline Park) and possibly a public/private joint venture for a bed &amp; breakfast facility. (p. 47 CIP seems to be same acquisition)</i>				

Municipal and Parks Facility Action List	Priority	Time Frame (CIP Year or potential range of years)	Responsible Agent(s) & Potential Funding	Estimated Cost
<b>Cybil-Madeline Park Master Plan</b> (confluence of the East Fork and Main Stem Issaquah Creek)	High	1999-2001	City	\$50,000
<i>(p. 54 CIP) Develop a park Master Plan for a passive recreational park in the central core of Issaquah.</i>				
<b>Artist in Residence Program</b> Evaluate and establish	Medium	2001-2005	City	NA
<i>Not included in 1999-2004 CIP</i>				
<b>Continuation of Rainier Greenway</b> (connecting to Tiger Mtn. Trail System).	Medium	2001-2005	City, IAC, ISTE A	\$2 million
<i>(p. 62 CIP) The acquisition of properties on Front St. S. along Issaquah Creek would expand the Issaquah Creek Greenway. One property identified by PW as a "buy-out" due to flooding hazards.</i>				
<b>Second Ave. S. Trailhead</b>		1999	City, CIP, Grants	\$150,000
<i>(p. 45 CIP) Constructs trailhead parking facility for access to Tiger Mountain and Tradition Lake Plateau.</i>				
<b>Cybil-Madeline Park Phased Construction</b>	Medium	2000-2003	City CIP, grants, donations	\$3.5 million
<i>(p. 53 CIP) Construction of open space recreational and interpretive trails, creek crossing and neighborhood park facilities- tot lot, sport court, picnic shelter/area, and landscaping.</i>				
<b>Other Community Facilities</b>				
<b>Library and parking structure</b>	High	1999-2000	Library Dist.	\$8,200,000
<i>Library District funded project</i>				
<b>Hatchery Phase 2 Improvements</b>	High	1999-2000	State, FISH, City	\$555,000
<i>State funded improvements</i>				

NA – Estimates not available

Source: City of Issaquah Administration’s 1998 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) 1999-2004.

## G. Facilities and Utilities Goals, Objectives and Policies

The following Objectives and Policies are adopted for the Olde Town Subarea Plan.

**OBJECTIVE OT 8.0: FACILITIES, AGENCIES AND SERVICES:** Support and maintain community facilities, agencies and services in the Downtown which comprise the heart of a working city.

- Policy OT-8.1 **City Administration Buildings:** Maintain and restore the location of the basic administrative functions of City government to the downtown core district. This includes Council Chambers, City Administration, Finance, Human Services, Planning, Public Works, and Parks and Recreation.
- Policy OT-8.2 **Fire Department:** Maintain a superior level of response time and fire fighting presence in the Downtown, especially because of the irreplaceable historical and cultural character that the community is endeavoring to preserve and promote.
- Policy OT 8.3 **Post Office Annex:** Maintain or establish a branch Post Office or Post Office Annex within the CBD. The Post Office is an intrinsic part of a vital “working” downtown, providing not only functionality for businesses and individuals, but a social opportunity and information exchange for seniors, business owners and other citizen groups within the community.
- Policy OT-8.4 **Senior Center:** Convert the old Library at Memorial Park into a Senior Center facility.
- Policy OT-8.5 **Community Center:** Actively pursue the planning and development of Phase II of the community Center, linking Phase I and the Boehm Pool and adding the additional planned community center and aquatic facilities. Work closely with the school district to create a comprehensive parking plan for Phases I and II of the Community Center, the Pool, the Middle School, and any other civic facilities located in the Downtown, in order to maximize parking resources and minimize the need to create new parking facilities in the area.