BEFORE THE HEARING EXAMINER
CITY OF SEATTLE

In the Matter of the Appeal of: **WALLINGFORD COMMUNITY COUNCIL, ET AL.,** of the adequacy of the FEIS issued by the Director, Office of Planning and Community Development.	Hearing Examiner File W-17-006 through W-17-014 DECLARATION OF SHARESE GRAHAM IN SUPPORT OF CITY OF SEATTLE'S RESPONSE TO FRIENDS OF NORTH RAINIER NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

I, SHARESE GRAHAM, declare and state as follows:

1. I am over eighteen years of age, have personal knowledge of the matters herein, and am competent to testify regarding all matters set forth herein.

2. I am currently employed by Environmental Science Associates as a project manager. I earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Marine Biology from the University of California at Santa Cruz. I regularly analyze and prepare assessments of impacts for the environmental review of actions pursuant to the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), including impacts to parks and open space. In my work under SEPA, I have experience with the preparation of multiple Environmental Impact Statements for non-project actions, including evaluation of

Peter S. Holmes
Seattle City Attorney
701 Fifth Ave., Suite 2050
Seattle, WA 98104-7097
(206) 684-8200

open space and recreation impacts. Attached hereto as Exhibit A is a true and correct copy of my resume that includes a description of projects on which I have worked that are representative of my experience.

3. In my professional capacity, I worked on the environmental review for the Citywide Implementation of Mandatory Housing Affordability (MHA), which culminated in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) that is the subject of this appeal. I served as the project manager and I was a senior reviewer of Section 3.7 of the FEIS which documents our analysis of impacts to parks and open space. Attached hereto as Exhibit B is a true and correct copy of Section 3.7 of the FEIS.

4. The FEIS's analysis of impacts to parks and open space ("Parks and Open Space Analysis") begins with a review of Seattle's general open space goals described in the 2035 Comprehensive Plan and a review of the 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan ("2017 Parks Plan") that provides specific level-of-service (LOS) standards and walkability guidelines. Attached as Exhibit C is a true and correct copy of the relevant portions of the 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan. The portions attached include the Title Page, Section 6: Needs Analysis, Section 7: Gap Analysis, Walkability Guidelines, and Mapping, Section 10: Planning for the Future, and Appendix A – Citywide Story Map. The entire 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan is available at http://www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/ParksAndRecreation/PoliciesPlanning/2017Plan/2017ParksandOpenSpacePlanFinal.pdf.

Peter S. Holmes
Seattle City Attorney
701 Fifth Ave., Suite 2050
Seattle, WA 98104-7097
(206) 684-8200

5. The 2017 Parks Plan changed the citywide acceptable guideline of 3.33 acres per 1,000 residents to a new 8 acres of parklands per 1,000 residents "Level of Service" (LOS) standard. The new LOS standard is identified on Exhibit 3.7-1 of the FEIS.

6. The 2017 Park Plan included a gap analysis based on a network analysis approach that considered equity, walkability to parks and open space, socioeconomic factors, and population density. The 2017 Park Plan's walkability guidelines suggest that parks and open space be within a 5-minute walk within urban villages and be within a 10-minute walk outside of urban villages. Based on the 2017 Park Plan gap analysis, there were 15 urban villages within the study area that were identified as being underserved, one of which was the North Rainier neighborhood.

7. In Section 3.7.1 under the Policy Framework, the Analysis describes the 2017 Parks Plan approach to identifying open space gaps. The FEIS describes:

> The Parks and Open Space Plan also takes a slightly different approach to identifying open space gaps and prioritizing areas for acquisition than previous park development plans by considering a broader range of public resources as parks and open spaces (including public school property, major institutions and universities, and other nonpark owned property), and considering equity, and walkability, and socioeconomic factors in addition to population density. Under the proposed walkability guidelines, it is suggested that parks and open space be within a 5-minute walk within urban villages and be within a 10-minute walk outside of urban villages.

8. The Parks and Open Space Analysis first established the baseline condition identified in Exhibit 3.7-2 of the FEIS. The Baseline condition is based on

Peter S. Holmes
Seattle City Attorney
701 Fifth Ave., Suite 2050
Seattle, WA 98104-7097
(206) 684-8200

the population of 686,800 which was the current population in 2015 used in recent Seattle 2035 Comprehensive Plan update that planned for the 20-year planning horizon of 2015 to 2035. The acres of parks and open space was identified at 6,414 acres. Under the LOS standard from the 2017 Parks Plan, the baseline condition was 9.34 acres per 1,000 residents.

9. Using the new LOS standard established in the 2017 Parks Plan, the FEIS analyzed the impacts of the four alternatives at a citywide level. Based on the projected 2035 population of 806,800, an increase of 120,000 people, the minimum acres of parkland required to meet the City's LOS standard of 8 acres per 1,000 residents under the No Action Alternative was identified to be 6,454 acres.

10. Exhibit 3.7-4 indicates that under existing conditions (No Action Alternative), to meet the new Citywide LOS standard by 2035, the City would need to acquire at least 40 acres of parkland so as to reach the minimum amount of 6,454 acres.

11. Exhibit 3.7-4 also provides that for the three Action Alternatives, an additional 434 acres of parklands would need to be acquired citywide to meet the LOS standard so as to reach the minimum amount of 6,791 acres by using a 2035 population figure of 855,900, consistent with the population projections utilized for the land use analysis in the FEIS, based on a rounded 95,000 additional dwelling units multiplied by average 1.78 persons per household.

Peter S. Holmes
Seattle City Attorney
701 Fifth Ave., Suite 2050
Seattle, WA 98104-7097
(206) 684-8200

12. The Parks and Open Space Analysis also analyzed the impacts of the four alternatives at the neighborhood level. To do so, the citywide LOS standard of 8 acres per 1000 residents was converted to a smaller, more neighborhood-appropriate scale of .8 acres of parkland per 100 residents. The FEIS recognizes that that there are no urban village scale population standards for park availability and the LOS standard is a citywide standard and states:

> Although there are no urban village population standards, identifying the number of acres of parks and open space per resident population is one measure to indicate how changes in population density could potentially change the relative need for additional parks and open space in urban village or neighborhood areas.

13. Exhibit 3.7-5 provides a comparison of parks and open space availability at the neighborhood level across all of the alternatives using the citywide LOS converted to .8 acres of parkland per 100 residents. In the column on the left, Exhibit 3.7-5 lists all the urban villages within the study area categorized by their level of displacement risk and access to opportunity. The next column to the right provides the 2015 baseline. The next four columns to the right provide the projected impact to parkland availability based on the projected growth patterns of the No Action Alternative, Alternatives 2 and 3, and the Preferred Alternative.

14. Exhibit 3.7-5 is central to the Parks and Open Space Analysis as it identifies, at the neighborhood level, the potential adverse impacts to availability of parkland based on the projected growth pattern of each of the four alternatives studied

Peter S. Holmes
Seattle City Attorney
701 Fifth Ave., Suite 2050
Seattle, WA 98104-7097
(206) 684-8200

in the proposal using the proper citywide LOS standard converted to a neighborhood-appropriate scale.

15. Exhibit 3.7-5 also provides a column on the right side to identify the 15 urban villages in the study area that were identified as "Underserved Urban Villages" in the 2017 Parks Plan gap analysis. Two of the urban villages, Rainier Beach and North Rainier, are identified to meet the LOS standard of .8 acres of parkland per 100 residents, but because of walkability metrics and other equity factors identified in the 2017 Park Plan gap analysis, are identified in Exhibit 3.7-5 as "Underserved."

16. The Analysis also identifies mitigation measures that might help offset the potential impacts to parks and open space. These mitigation measures are identified on Exhibit B, pages 3.356 and 3.357.

17. Maps were not used in the presentation of information within the Parks and Open Space Analysis. However, a note at the bottom of Exhibit 3.7-5 identifies that the acres of parks and open space within the urban villages and outside the urban villages were calculated using the City's GIS data for properties identified as parks and open space.

18. When analyzing a proposed action's impacts to open space and recreation, it is not appropriate to consider proposed park projects that are merely conceptual because there is no certainty that the park project would be complete at the time this proposal is implemented. In my professional experience, for a proposed

Peter S. Holmes
Seattle City Attorney
701 Fifth Ave., Suite 2050
Seattle, WA 98104-7097
(206) 684-8200

park project to be included within an impact analysis of parks and open space, specific information would need to be available such as an identified funding source and schedule for completion. At the time that ESA prepared this Parks and Open Space Analysis, no park projects to our knowledge were identified as planned or programmed within the North Rainier neighborhood (i.e., projects that have definitive information available such as identified funding and schedule for completion), other than those efforts described in the Mitigation Measures Section of the Analysis.

19. By not including in our calculation of available parkland the parcels that are planned for at a concept-level that might potentially become parkland, the conclusions from the impact analysis are more conservative. In my professional experience, the Parks and Open Space Analysis did not need a specific discussion of the proposed upzone as it related to parcels identified at a concept-level to potentially become parkland because the proposed change in zoning would not preclude such parcels from becoming parkland in the future.

20. In my expert opinion, the approach and level of detail in Section 3.7 of the FEIS as to parks and open space, and Section 3.7's overall discussion of parks and open space impacts and mitigation measures, were appropriate and reasonable.

I declare under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the foregoing is true and correct.

Peter S. Holmes
Seattle City Attorney
701 Fifth Ave., Suite 2050
Seattle, WA 98104-7097
(206) 684-8200

EXECUTED in Seattle, Washington, this 24th day of May, 2018.

Sharese Graham, Declarant

Peter S. Holmes
Seattle City Attorney
701 Fifth Ave., Suite 2050
Seattle, WA 98104-7097
(206) 684-8200

EXHIBIT A

Sharese Graham, PMP

Senior Planner

EDUCATION

B.A., Marine Biology, U.C. Santa Cruz

Undergraduate Thesis: An evaluation of the effects of produced water on the infaunal species Tellina carpenteri using the BACIPS design.

16 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

CERTIFICATIONS

Project Management Professional

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

National Association of Environmental Professionals

With a background in both urban planning and biology, Sharese brings 16 years of experience in environmental impact analysis, master planning, federal and regional permitting, natural resource management, and urban planning research. She has assisted both private and public sector clients with recreation, transportation, utility, and development projects. Her expertise in environmental analysis has contributed to a wide variety of State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents, including projects for local, regional, state and federal agencies. Sharese's experience in project and resource management has contributed to general and master plans, long-range mitigation monitoring programs, and transportation and water augmentation projects.

Employment History

2006 – present Managing Associate, ESA. Sharese is a Senior Planner whose main focus is project management for community development, transportation, and resource projects throughout the northwest. Projects include environmental and regulatory compliance for infrastructure projects, and assisting local governments with comprehensive and subarea planning and land use code development.

2000 – 2004 Associate Planner, Denise Duffy & Associates, Monterey, CA. Sharese performed a variety of tasks as an associate planner for this environmental consulting firm. Her duties included researching, writing and editing state and federal environmental compliance documentation, project management, in-field condition compliance monitoring, federal and regional regulatory permitting, and graphics preparation.

Relevant Experience

City of Lake Stevens Downtown Subarea Plan EIS. *Project Manager.* The City of Lake Stevens is preparing a subarea plan for future redevelopment of their downtown core. Sharese is managing the preparation of the SEPA Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). She is also participating in public outreach efforts and coordinating with the design team and other subconsultants. The main environmental issues for the downtown subarea are stormwater, wetlands, and traffic.

Review of Navy Military Training NEPA EIS for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Mariana Islands, Western Pacific. *Project Planner.* ESA was requested by the Dentons law firm to assist them in providing an official government response to a Navy Training EIS that would make use of two islands within the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). Sharese made a trip to Saipan to conduct meetings with staff from the Governor's office, various agency directors, legislators, stakeholders, and the public to obtain a full

understanding of the issues and concerns of the CNMI. Field visits were conducted to review the existing conditions and effects of proposed facilities and training activities. Extensive meetings with the press were conducted to assist the CNMI in educating the public on the issues of the project. As the public outreach lead, Sharese and another ESA staff member conducted three public meetings – two on the main island of Saipan and one on the affected island of Tinian. ESA's technical review of the biological, physical, and cultural resource issues was a primary component of the official CNMI Office of the Governor's response to the proposed action.

Clark County Comprehensive Plan Update EIS, Clark County, WA. *Project Manager*. Sharese assisted Clark County in a major update of their Comprehensive Plan to comply with the GMA. ESA prepared the EIS to evaluate impacts and identify mitigation strategies. The EIS evaluated four alternatives, including a No Action Alternative, an alternative for adding to the existing Urban Growth Areas, and two options for potential re-zoning.

Seattle School District BEX IV EIS, King County, WA. *Deputy Project Manager*. ESA completed preparation of the EIS addressing Seattle Schools' $650 million Building Excellence (BEX) Phase IV capital program, and successfully defended it under appeal. Improvements at over 20 schools in neighborhoods throughout Seattle are proposed. Sharese led the preparation and publication of the SEPA EIS. Sharese and the ESA team are continuing with project-level SEPA documentation during implementation of BEX IV.

Cowlitz County Millennium Review, WA. *Project Manager*. This sole source project was the result of a request by Cowlitz County and involved redevelopment of a private industrial port site and an expansion of bulk materials handling operations. This complex project involved clean-up of a site contaminated by a former tenant, remediation of permit violations, maintenance of existing facilities, and expansion of the bulk materials handling operations. Sharese served as an extension of the County planning staff to review and process permit submittals, prepare SEPA compliance documents, and work closely with the County, Agencies, legal counsel and the applicant on remediation efforts.

Bellevue Eastgate Park Master Plan, WA. *Project Manager*. ESA assisted the City of Bellevue with development of a comprehensive master plan for 27 acres of property located within the I-90 business park. Some of the property is a former municipal landfill and an airfield and is rife with utility systems, a landfill gas migration system, monitoring wells, and sewer and stormwater systems. ESA helped with identifying opportunities and constraints, alternatives development, and SEPA compliance. As PM, Sharese lead preparation of the SEPA documentation for the project, as a subconsultant to the project landscape architect.

Ueland Tree Farm Mineral Resource Development EIS, Kitsap County, WA. *Project Planner.* Sharese assisted in preparation of the EIS by incorporating technical reports prepared by sub-consultants and through additional research and analysis. She was also a main point of contact for the client and project proponent. The project involves converting a portion of a working tree farm into a gravel and basalt surface mining operation. The project include construction of permanent operational facilities as well as incremental development and reclamation of

several mining sites over a 50-year period. Some of the main issues of concern included land use, noise, traffic, vegetation and wildlife, air quality, and water quality.

Northstar Chemical Facility Project EIS, Sumner, WA. *Deputy Project Manager.* ESA prepared the EIS for a proposed chemical storage and distribution center. This contentious project included an in-depth analysis of potential hazardous materials, land use, and traffic impacts, as well as extensive public involvement. Sharese led preparation of the EIS and coordination with the traffic subconsultant.

Sammamish Town Center EIS, Sammamish, WA. *Project Planner.* Sharese assisted in the preparation of the EIS for the development of a Town Center sub-area plan. She wrote the Earth and Public Services sections of the document and also performed on-site evaluations. The EIS was an integrated SEPA/GMA sub-area plan for the Sammamish Town Center. Environmental issues for this 240–acre study area included traffic, wildlife habitat protection, stormwater management, aquatic resource protection, and land use.

Des Moines Marina Master Plan Update, WA. *Project Manager.* Sharese managed the preparation of a SEPA Checklist for the Marina. The City of Des Moines prepared an update to the Marina Master Plan that included both short- and long-term improvement projects for operation of the marina and associated public facilities. She conducted an on-site evaluation, coordinated with City staff, completed the checklist, and tracked the project budget. The main issues for this project were marine, land use, and recreation impacts.

Seattle DPD Industrial Lands Survey, City of Seattle, WA. *Project Planner.* Sharese helped survey businesses located in Seattle's industrial zoned areas. The Seattle Department of Planning and Development compiled information on the current and foreseeable future needs of businesses located in areas zoned for industrial uses. Sharese conducted phone surveys and created a database to compile and report survey results.

Shoreline Master Program Update, City of Snohomish, WA. *Project Planner.* Sharese was an integral part of the preparation of the update to the City of Snohomish's SMP, last updated in 2000. She assisted with on-site analysis and development of a shoreline inventory and characterization report for the Snohomish and Pilchuck Rivers and Blackman's Lake. Sharese also worked on development of regulations, a restoration plan, and the cumulative impacts analysis.

Shoreline Master Program Update, Clark County, WA. *Project Planner.* Sharese is assisting in the preparation of the collective update of SMP's for Clark County and its GMA cities. Her role has been in various aspects of research and analysis, with a focus on land use and public access. She will continue to work on the SMP update assisting with development regulations.

Yakima River Basin Water Storage Feasibility Study EIS, WA. *Project Planner.* This project involved evaluating alternatives proposed by the state to improve water allocation in the Yakima River basin. ESA worked on the combined NEPA/SEPA Draft Planning Report/EIS prepared jointly by the Bureau of Reclamation and Ecology. Reclamation evaluated two off-stream reservoirs—Black

Rock and Wymer. Ecology evaluated water conservation, water marketing, and ground water storage alternatives. The combined NEPA/SEPA Draft Planning Report/EIS was issued in January 2008. Sharese assisted the project manager with preparation of a separate SEPA Supplemental Draft EIS that evaluates an additional alternative that included an integrated strategy for water supply and habitat improvement projects in the Yakima River basin.

Cle Elum Fish Passage Facilities and Fish Reintroduction Project EIS, Kittitas County, WA. *Project Planner.* Sharese assisted in the production of the combined NEPA/SEPA EIS with Reclamation and Ecology. Reclamation was the lead for the fish passage facilities portion of the project and Ecology the SEPA lead for the fish reintroduction project developed by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Yakama Nation. Sharese assisted in the compilation of sections from the various authors, and provided editing and production help.

Columbia River Water Management Program Programmatic EIS, Yakima County, WA. *Project Planner.* Sharese provided planning assistance for the Washington State Department of Ecology's programmatic EIS on the Columbia River Water Management Program. The Management Program will implement legislation enacted in 2006 to improve water allocation in the Columbia River basin. Sharese assisted with project alternative analysis and preparation and production of the EIS issued in February 2007. The EIS includes an analysis of potential impacts of components of the Management Program on social, economic, and natural resources as well as policy alternatives for implementing the Management Program.

Lake Roosevelt Incremental Storage Releases Supplemental EIS, Yakima County, WA. *Project Planner.* This project included the development of a Supplemental EIS for the proposed drawdown of Lake Roosevelt. The drawdown is a component of the Columbia River Basin Water Management Program and will release additional water from Grand Coulee Dam to improve municipal and industrial water supply, provide water to replace some ground water use in the Odessa Subarea, enhance stream flows in the Columbia River to benefit fish, and provide water to interruptible water right holders in drought years. Sharese assisted in the assimilation of reports from the technical team into the EIS.

Watsonville Municipal Airport Master Plan Environmental Impact Report, Watsonville, CA. *Project Manager.* Sharese lead this highly controversial Airport Master Plan EIR. The key issues for this project were safety, noise, water supply, and biological resources. Sharese coordinated with the specialized consultant team, assisted in negotiations with the California Department of Fish and Game, and presented the EIR at several public hearings.

EXHIBIT B

What's changed since the DEIS?

New information and other corrections and revisions since issuance of the DEIS are described in cross-out (for deleted text) and underline (for new text) format. Entirely new sections or exhibits may be identified by a sidebar callout instead of underline.

3.7 OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION

3.7.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

INTRODUCTION

Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR) manages a 6,400-acre park system of more than 485 parks and open spaces that comprises about 12 percent of the Seattle's land area.[1] Other open spaces in Seattle include the Chittenden Locks, Olympic Sculpture Park, ~~portions of~~ the Burke-Gilman ~~Trail~~ and Chief Sealth trails, fields and playgrounds associated with public and private schools, waterfront access points provided by the Port of Seattle and the Seattle Department of Transportation, and open spaces on college and university campuses. There are also privately owned open spaces, such as plazas, available to the public.

Projected growth in Seattle would result in increased demand for parks and open space as well as recreation programming and services. Because the Comprehensive Plan guides most population growth to urban centers and urban villages, SPR expects parks and open space demand in those neighborhoods to grow substantially (SPR, 2016). SPR's planning is based on the adopted official growth estimates provided by Puget Sound Regional Council and adopted in the City's Comprehensive Plan, both of which are lower than the amounts analyzed in the action alternatives for MHA implementation. This chapter provides a programmatic assessment of potential impacts to parks and open space in the EIS study area resulting from potential increased housing and employment growth that could result from ~~capacity proposed as part of~~ MHA implementation (see Chapter 2).

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1 *Parks and open space include natural areas and greenbelts; community, neighborhood, and regional parks; mini/pocket parks; specialty gardens; community centers; pools; swimming beaches, fishing piers, and boat ramps; golf courses; small craft centers; outdoor camp; and tennis centers.*

POLICY FRAMEWORK

This section summarizes plans and policies applicable to the provision of parks and open space in the study area in light of future residential growth.

Seattle 2035 Comprehensive Plan

The Seattle 2035 Comprehensive Plan outlines the City's goal to provide a variety of parks and open space to serve Seattle's growing population in accordance with the priorities identified in the City's Parks Development Plan. Accordingly, the City plans to expand its park holdings and open space opportunities, particularly in urban villages. The City also encourages private developers to incorporate on-site publicly accessible open space (City of Seattle, 2016). In addition, a goal in the Seattle 2035 Comprehensive Plan is to consider access to parks by transit, bicycle, and on foot when acquiring, siting, and designing new park facilities, or improving existing ones. The 2005 Comprehensive Plan provided quantitative, population-based goals for the provision and distribution of open space in urban center villages, hub urban villages, and residential urban villages, as well goals specific to village commons (City of Seattle, 2005). The Seattle 2035 Comprehensive Plan generalizes these open space goals, and the 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan ~~Draft Parks Development Plan~~ provides specific level-of-service (LOS) standards and walkability guidelines (SPR, 2017).

New to the FEIS

The 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan was adopted in August after the DEIS was published. Discussion of prior Parks and Recreation Development Plans was removed from the FEIS—including the 2011 Development Plan, DEIS Exhibit 3.7–1, and DEIS Exhibit 3.7–2—and updated with information on the adopted 2017 plan (see the revised *Seattle Parks and Recreation's 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* section).

Seattle~~'s~~ Parks and Recreation's 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan ~~Development Plans~~

~~The Draft 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan~~ The 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan (Parks and Open Space Plan ~~the Draft 2017 Plan~~) is a six-year plan that "documents and describes SPR's facilities and lands, looks at Seattle's changing demographics, and lays out a vision for the future" (SPR, 2017). ~~There are substantial differences between the Draft 2017 Plan and the 2011 Development Plan.~~ In order to maintain a citywide LOS that is compliant with Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office requirements and the Growth Management Act, a citywide population-based standard of 8 acres per 1,000 residents is

Exhibit 3.7–1 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan Citywide LOS Standard

Guidelines/Standard	Location	Description
Population-based LOS	Citywide	8 acres/1,000 residents

Source: SPR, 2017.

proposed in the ~~Draft 2017~~ Plan~~, as opposed to the existing 1/3 acre per 100 residents goal (Exhibit 3.7–1)~~. In addition, the Plan includes ~~the individual urban village population-based open space goals would be replaced with~~ a long-term acquisition strategy based on walkability, in accordance with updates to the Comprehensive Plan.

The Parks and Open Space Plan ~~Draft 2017 Plan also~~ takes a slightly different approach to identifying open space gaps and prioritizing areas for acquisition than previous park development plans by considering a broader range of public resources as parks and open spaces (including public school property, major institutions and universities, and other non-park owned property), and considering equity, ~~and~~ walkability, and socio-economic factors in addition to population density. ~~The proposed LOS standard and the walkability guidelines are summarized in Exhibit 3.7–2.~~ Under the proposed walkability guidelines, it is suggested that parks and open space be within a 5-minute walk within urban villages and be within a 10-minute walk outside of urban villages.

In the Parks and Open Space Plan, the following study area urban villages have been identified as being underserved in parklands as compared to other areas of the city:

- Aurora-Licton Springs
- Bitter Lake
- Northgate
- Ballard
- First Hill
- Fremont
- North Rainier
- North Beacon Hill
- Columbia City
- Othello
- Rainier Beach
- South Park
- West Seattle Junction
- Morgan Junction
- Westwood-Highland Park

Gap areas outside of urban villages that have been traditionally underserved and are home to marginalized populations are also considered included for consideration (e.g., the Georgetown neighborhood and Bitter Lake/Aurora area) (SPR, 2017).

Seattle Municipal Code

In certain zones, Seattle's Land Use Code (SMC Title 23) requires a minimum amount of open space for private development. When required, private open space must meet standards in SMC 23.71.014 and 23.86.018. Open space is often required as an "amenity." In Lowrise multifamily zones, new development must provide an amenity area equal

to 25 percent of the lot area, with at least 50 percent of the amenity area at the ground level. In commercial zones that allow residential development, five percent of residential floor area must be a residential amenity open to the outdoors (City of Seattle, 2016b; City of Seattle, 2016c). Although such open spaces provide benefits to Seattle residents and visitors, they are not counted in the quantities of open spaces analyzed below because they are privately owned.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Presently, about 43 percent of the City's parks are wholly or partially located in urban villages. But only five percent of total park acreage is located in urban village boundaries (City of Seattle, 2014; City of Seattle, 2014b). Seattle's six urban centers contain the largest number of parks, while the 18 residential urban villages contain the most park acreage. Among individual urban villages, Admiral has the highest share of parkland (12 percent), while parks comprise less than one percent of land in West Seattle Junction, Greenwood-Phinney Ridge, and Morgan Junction (City of Seattle, 2014; City of Seattle, 2014b).

Under the 2015 baseline conditions, the City of Seattle meets the ~~2011 Development Plan goal and 2017~~ citywide LOS standard by providing roughly 9.34 acres of parks and open space per every 1,000 residents and 0.93 acre of parks and open space per every 100 residents (Exhibit 3.7–2).

Exhibit 3.7–2 Baseline Condition Acres of Parks and Open Space per Population

Population (2015)	Acres of Parks and Open Space	Acres of Parks and Open Space per Population
686,800	6,414	9.34 acres per 1,000 residents 0.93 acre per 100 residents

Source: SPR, 2017.

Exhibit 3.7–3 shows the acreage of parks and open space for each urban village in the study area and the acres of parks and open space per 100 people under baseline conditions in 2015. Although there are no urban village scale population standards, identifying the number of acres of parks and open space per resident population is one measure to indicate how changes in population density could potentially change the relative need for additional parks and open space in urban village or neighborhood areas. Exhibit 3.7–3 also identifies urban villages in the study area that were noted in the ~~2011 and 2017 gap analysis findings as~~ Parks and

Exhibit 3.7–3 Baseline Conditions for Parks and Open Space Provision and Distribution

Urban Village	Acres of Parks and Open Space*	Acres of Parks and Open Space per 100 Residents (2015)**	~~Walkability Gap is Over Half of Urban Village (2017)~~ Underserved Urban Villages
23rd & Union-Jackson	63.19	0.65	
Admiral	12.33	0.61	
Aurora-Licton Springs	7.55	0.12	X
Ballard	11.54	0.07	X
Bitter Lake Village	10.36	0.18	X
Columbia City	32.16	0.67	X
Crown Hill	4.69	0.2	
Eastlake	6.16	0.09	
First Hill-Capitol Hill	17.73	0.03	X
Fremont	4.25	0.07	X
Green Lake	2.33	0.05	
Greenwood-Phinney Ridge	0.42	0.01	X
Lake City	4.52	0.1	
Madison-Miller	7.85	0.16	
Morgan Junction	0.66	0.03	X
North Beacon Hill	6.28	0.24	X
North Rainier	66.83	1.53	X
Northgate	19.88	0.25	X
Othello	11.52	0.23	X
Rainier Beach	31.52	1.16	X
Ravenna	2.85	0.1	
Roosevelt	0.15	0.01	
South Park	15.39	0.67	X
Upper Queen Anne	0	0	
Wallingford	4.49	0.08	
West Seattle Junction	1.39	0.02	X
Westwood-Highland Park	0	0	X
Outside Urban Villages	6,032	1.56	

** Parks and open space acreage in urban villages was calculated using 2014 SPR GIS data and the urban village boundaries used for the alternatives (minus expansion areas).*

*** Urban village population figures come from 2015 baseline housing data (Chapter 2) assuming an average household size of 1.78 people. The population outside urban villages assumes 2.06 people per household (City of Seattle, 2016).*

Source: SPR, 2014; SPR, 2017.

New to the FEIS

In the FEIS, underserved urban villages identified in the adopted 2017 Parks Development Plan are used as a metric instead of the walkability map metric used in the DEIS.

In addition, the "Open Space Gap is Over Half of Urban Village (2011)" column was removed from DEIS Exhibit 3.7–4 (see amended FEIS Exhibit 3.7–3).

Open Space Plan as being underserved in parklands as compared to other areas of the city having shortages in distribution of open space. ~~For the 2011 Development Plan, an open space gap over half of the urban village indicated that future park acquisition in that urban village would be necessary. Although the 2017 gap analysis has not been finalized, urban villages with walkability gaps over half their area or more are also considered for this analysis. It is likely that such areas would be slated for future acquisition and possible development projects under the 2017 Plan.~~

Under existing conditions, ~~11~~ 15 of the study area urban villages were identified as ~~having substantial open space gaps in the 2011 Development Plan and 8 were identified as having substantial walkability gaps in the Draft 2017 Plan~~ being underserved..

3.7.2 IMPACTS

IMPACTS COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES

No direct impacts to parks and open space in the form of physical disruptions, alteration, or removal of parks land would result from housing and job growth in the study area. Indirect impacts to parks and open space could occur from changes in the distribution, accessibility, use, or availability of parks and open space due to additional population growth. The primary impact to parks and open space under all alternatives would be a decrease in availability, or the acreage of park and open space land available relative to a specific number of people. Impacts to parks and open space users may be in the form of greater crowding in parks, a need to wait to use facilities, unavailable programs, or a need to travel longer distances to reach an available park facility. Population growth without a commensurate increase in the quantity of parks and open space decreases availability. The quality or level of services available within parks and open space is another factor in the determination of adequacy of parks and open space, but because measures of quality are difficult to obtain and subjective this analysis focuses on the amount of and walkability to parks and open space lands, and distribution of parks and open space.

To assess impacts to parks and open space, this Chapter uses SPR's ~~2011 distribution goal of 1/3 (0.33) acre of parks and open space land for every 100 residents citywide, hereafter referred to as the 2011 distribution goal, and the~~ 8 acres per every 1,000 residents (0.80 acre per 100 residents citywide) LOS, hereafter referred to as the ~~2017~~ citywide LOS.

Exhibit 3.7–4 LOS Evaluation of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE 1 (2017 PARKS PLAN)*			ACTION ALTERNATIVES 2 AND ALTERNATIVE 3**		
	Population	Acres Parkland	Acres / 1,000 Residents	Population	Acres Parkland	Acres / 1,000 Residents
2015	686,800	6,414	9.34	686,800	6,414	9.34
2035	806,800	6,414	7.95	855,900	6,414	7.49
Additional Acres of Parkland Needed to Meet LOS by Seattle 2035		*40*			*434*	
With Additional Park Land		*6,454*	*8.00*		*6,791*	*8.00*

** Growth estimated in the 2017 Parks Plan is considered as the No Action scenario for this analysis.*

*** A rounded, 95,000 additional household growth amount is assumed for the action alternatives (Alternative 2, Alternative 3, and the Preferred Alternative) for the purposes of this analysis. Average household size is 1.78 persons per household.*

Source: SPR, 2017.

Although not a LOS metric, Tthe analysis also considers the findings of the ~~2011 and 2017~~ gap analyses in that ~~they~~ it indicates areas where there are deficiencies in the existing parks and open space network. A project impact comes in the form of decrease in parks availability, as these urban villages will have more residents populating areas that may not have adequate park resources. ~~All of the alternatives would meet the 2011 distribution goal. However, n~~None of the alternatives would meet the ~~2017~~ citywide ~~population based~~ LOS. Exhibit 3.7–4 describes how many additional acres of park and open space land would need to be acquired for the ~~2017~~ citywide LOS to be met. Under Alternative 1, 40 acres of park and open space land would need to be required, and under Alternatives 2, ~~and~~ 3, and the Preferred Alternative, approximately 434 acres would be required.

Significant impacts are only assigned to proposals that would result in the City not meeting the citywide ~~2017~~ LOS.

For analysis purposes in this EIS, the population density per acre of park land is also assessed at the urban village level to better understand the distribution of impacts associated with the various alternatives. Exhibit 3.7–5 compares parks and open space availability by urban village under each alternative. All alternatives anticipate housing growth over the 20-year planning horizon both inside and outside urban villages, with Alternatives 2 and 3 and the Preferred Alternative directing more growth to urban villages than Alternative 1. To better understand the changes that would occur as a result of each of the action alternatives, the impact assessment focuses on how demand for parks and open space would change in urban villages in the study area, particularly those identified

New to the FEIS

In the FEIS, underserved urban villages identified in the adopted 2017 Parks Development Plan are used as a metric instead of the walkability map metric used in the DEIS.

In addition, the "Open Space Gap (2011)" column was removed from DEIS Exhibit 3.7–6 (see amended FEIS Exhibit 3.7–5 on the next page).

Exhibit 3.7–5 Comparison of Parks and Open Space Availability Across Alternatives

URBAN VILLAGE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE AVAILABILITY (ACRES OF PARKS AND OPEN SPACE PER 100 RESIDENTS)

	Baseline (2015)	Alternative 1 No Action	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Preferred Alternative	~~Walkability Gap (2017)~~ Underserved Urban Villages
High Displacement Risk & Low Access to Opportunity						
Rainier Beach	1.16	0.88 (24%)	0.55 (53%)	0.57 (51%)	0.97 (16%)	X
Othello	0.23	0.17 (26%)	0.33 (+43%)	0.19 (17%)	0.27 (+17%)	X
Westwood-Highland Park	0.00	0.00 (0%)	0.00 (0%)	0.00 (0%)	0.00 (0%)	X
South Park	0.67	0.51 (24%)	0.45 (33%)	0.47 (30%)	0.47 (30%)	X
Bitter Lake Village	0.18	0.13 (28%)	0.12 (33%)	0.12 (33%)	0.12 (33%)	X
Low Displacement Risk & High Access to Opportunity						
Green Lake	0.05	0.04 (20%)	0.04 (20%)	0.03 (40%)	0.04 (20%)	
Roosevelt	0.01	0.00 (100%)	0.00 (100%)	0.00 (100%)	0.00 (100%)	
Wallingford	0.08	0.06 (25%)	0.05 (38%)	0.05 (38%)	0.05 (38%)	
Upper Queen Anne	0.00	0.00 (0%)	0.00 (0%)	0.00 (0%)	0.00 (0%)	
Fremont	0.07	0.05 (29%)	0.05 (29%)	0.05 (29%)	0.05 (29%)	X
Ballard	0.07	0.05 (29%)	0.04 (43%)	0.04 (43%)	0.06 (14%)	X
Madison-Miller	0.16	0.12 (25%)	0.11 (31%)	0.10 (38%)	0.10 (38%)	
Greenwood-Phinney Ridge	0.01	0.01 (0%)	0.01 (0%)	0.01 (0%)	0.01 (0%)	~~X~~
Eastlake	0.09	0.07 (22%)	0.07 (22%)	0.07 (22%)	0.07 (22%)	
West Seattle Junction	0.02	0.01 (50%)	0.01 (50%)	0.01 (50%)	0.01 (50%)	X
Admiral	0.61	0.48 (21%)	0.46 (25%)	0.43 (30%)	0.44 (28%)	
Crown Hill	0.20	0.13 (35%)	0.06 (70%)	0.05 (75%)	0.10 (50%)	
Ravenna (2)	0.10	0.05 (50%)	0.05 (50%)	0.05 (50%)	0.05 (50%)	
High Displacement Risk & High Access to Opportunity						
Columbia City	0.67	0.52 (22%)	0.24 (64%)	0.25 (63%)	0.48 (28%)	X
Lake City	0.10	0.07 (30%)	0.07 (30%)	0.07 (30%)	0.07 (30%)	
Northgate	0.25	0.15 (40%)	0.06 (76%)	0.06 (76%)	0.12 (52%)	X
First Hill-Capitol Hill	0.03	0.03 (0%)	0.02 (33%)	0.03 (0%)	0.03 (0%)	X
North Beacon Hill	0.24	0.19 (21%)	0.08 (67%)	0.09 (63%)	0.17 (29%)	X
North Rainier	1.53	1.09 (29%)	0.64 (58%)	0.65 (58%)	1.17 (23%)	X
23rd & Union-Jackson	0.65	0.50 (23%)	0.38 (42%)	0.33 (49%)	0.64 (1%)	
Low Displacement Risk & Low Access to Opportunity						
Aurora-Licton Springs	0.12	0.10 (17%)	0.09 (25%)	0.09 (25%)	0.09 (25%)	X
Morgan Junction	0.03	0.02 (33%)	0.02 (33%)	0.02 (33%)	0.02 (33%)	X
Outside Villages	1.56	1.47 (6%)	1.43 (8%)	1.44 (8%)	1.36 (13%)	

Note: The acres of parks and open space within the urban villages were calculated using 2014 Seattle Parks GIS data and the urban village boundaries used for the alternatives. The number of residents residing within urban villages was calculated using housing data provided in Chapter 2, with an average household of 1.78 residents per housing unit applied for urban villages and 2.06 residents per housing unit applied for areas outside urban villages (City of Seattle, 2016).

Source: SPR, 2014; SPR, 2011.

~~as having open space gaps or~~ walkability gaps ~~in the 2011 Development Plan or the Draft 2017 Plan, respectively~~.

However, it is important to note that 95 percent of City parks and open space land is outside of urban village boundaries. Therefore, it is likely that parks and open space near urban villages that lack sufficient facilities would also experience greater demand as the urban village populations grow. This growth would exacerbate existing deficiencies.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE 1 NO ACTION

Parks and open space impacts under Alternative 1 No Action would be the same as those evaluated for the Preferred Alternative in the Seattle 2035 Comprehensive Plan Final EIS (City of Seattle, 2016). Although Alternative 1 would meet the 2011 distribution goal, it would not meet the ~~2017~~ citywide LOS unless 40 acres of park and open space land is acquired. According to the ~~Draft 2017~~ Parks and Open Space Plan, acquiring the land to mitigate for projected growth under Alternative 1 is feasible (SPR, 2017). Therefore, existing and future parks and open space resources can serve the growth anticipated under the Seattle 2035 Comprehensive Plan, even though gaps in geographic availability or shortfalls from optimal location, size, or number of parks could remain over the long-term.

Exhibit 3.7–6 details the urban villages identified as having ~~open space and/or~~ walkability gaps and the potential reductions in park availability

Housing and job growth over the 20-year planning period would generate more demand for parks, recreation facilities, and open space across the city. Urban villages would see residential growth that would proportionately increase demand for parks and open space close to these areas. As certain urban villages have an existing shortage relative to the goal, growth would widen the existing gap between supply of and demand for parks and open space, resulting in less availability, particularly in the urban villages identified in Exhibit 3.7–6. Impacts could also occur on parks and open space in urban villages served by current and future light rail transit as these parks and open spaces would become more accessible to people residing elsewhere. Light rail stations in urban villages also make parks and open spaces outside the urban villages more available to urban village residents. ~~In addition, there would also~~

~~be an increased potential for impacts on parks and open space in urban villages served by current and future light rail transit as these parks and open spaces would become more accessible to people residing outside of the urban villages.~~

~~Significant open space~~ Walkability gaps in single-family areas in northwest Seattle~~, northeast Seattle, and West Seattle~~ would likely continue. As neighborhoods outside urban villages grow under Alternative 1, ~~impacts on parks and recreation could increase as~~ demand for parks and open space would likely increase~~s~~.

Exhibit 3.7–6 Changes in Park Availability in Underserved Urban Villages ~~with Open Space and/or Walkability Gaps~~, Alternative 1 No Action

~~URBAN VILLAGE~~ PARKS AND OPEN SPACE AVAILABILITY (ACRES OF PARKS AND OPEN SPACE PER 100 RESIDENTS) IN UNDERSERVED URBAN VILLAGES

	Baseline (2015)	Alternative 1 No Action
High Displacement Risk & Low Access to Opportunity		
Rainier Beach	1.16	0.88 (24%)
Othello	0.23	0.17 (26%)
South Park	0.67	0.51 (24%)
Bitter Lake Village	0.18	0.13 (28%)
Low Displacement Risk & High Access to Opportunity		
Fremont	0.07	0.05 (29%)
Ballard	0.07	0.05 (29%)
West Seattle Junction	0.02	0.01 (50%)
~~Ravenna (2)~~	~~0.10~~	~~0.05 (50%)~~
High Displacement Risk & High Access to Opportunity		
Columbia City	0.67	0.52 (22%)
Northgate	0.25	0.15 (40%)
North Beacon Hill	0.24	0.19 (21%)
North Rainier	1.53	1.09 (29%)
Low Displacement Risk & Low Access to Opportunity		
Aurora-Licton Springs	0.12	0.10 (17%)
Morgan Junction	0.03	0.02 (33%)

Note: The acres of parks and open space within the urban villages were calculated using 2014 Seattle Parks GIS data and the urban village boundaries used for the alternatives. The number of residents residing within urban villages was calculated using housing data provided in Chapter 2, with an average household of 1.78 residents per housing unit applied for urban villages and 2.06 residents per housing unit applied for areas outside urban villages (City of Seattle, 2016).

Source: SPR, 2014; SPR, ~~2011~~2017.

New to the FEIS

The "Open Space Gap (2011)" and "Walkability Gap (2017)" columns were removed from DEIS Exhibit 3.7–7 (see amended FEIS Exhibit 3.7–6).

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE 2

Growth under Alternative 2 would have similar types of impacts to Alternative 1, but to a larger degree due to the potential for more growth.

Under Alternative 2, Othello would have an increase in parks and open space availability because urban village boundaries would expand to include existing parkland. Population and job growth in Alternative 2 would generate more demand for parks and open space than Alternative 1 in study area urban villages. This impact would be greatest in urban villages with the largest increases in growth under Alternative 2 compared to Alternative 1, such as North Beacon Hill, Columbia City, ~~Ballard,~~ Northgate, First Hill-Capitol Hill, ~~North Beacon Hill,~~ Rainer Beach, and North Rainier~~, and Aurora-Licton Springs~~ (Exhibit 3.7–7).

Exhibit 3.7–7 Changes in Park Availability in Underserved Urban Villages ~~with Open Space and/or Walkability Gaps~~, Alternative 2

~~URBAN VILLAGE~~ PARKS AND OPEN SPACE AVAILABILITY (ACRES OF PARKS AND OPEN SPACE PER 100 RESIDENTS) IN UNDERSERVED URBAN VILLAGES

	Baseline (2015)	Alternative 2
High Displacement Risk & Low Access to Opportunity		
Rainier Beach	1.16	0.55 (53%)
Othello	0.23	0.33 (+43%)
South Park	0.67	0.45 (33%)
Bitter Lake Village	0.18	0.12 (33%)
Low Displacement Risk & High Access to Opportunity		
Fremont	0.07	0.05 (29%)
Ballard	0.07	0.04 (43%)
West Seattle Junction	0.02	0.01 (50%)
~~Ravenna (2)~~	~~0.10~~	~~0.05 (50%)~~
High Displacement Risk & High Access to Opportunity		
Columbia City	0.67	0.24 (64%)
Northgate	0.25	0.06 (76%)
First Hill-Capitol Hill	0.03	0.02 (33%)
North Beacon Hill	0.24	0.08 (67%)
North Rainier	1.53	0.64 (58%)
Low Displacement Risk & Low Access to Opportunity		
Aurora-Licton Springs	0.12	0.09 (25%)
Morgan Junction	0.03	0.02 (33%)

Note: The acres of parks and open space within the urban villages were calculated using 2014 Seattle Parks GIS data and the urban village boundaries used for the alternatives. The number of residents residing within urban villages was calculated using housing data provided in Chapter 2, with an average household of 1.78 residents per housing unit applied for urban villages and 2.06 residents per housing unit applied for areas outside urban villages (City of Seattle, 2016).

Source: SPR, 2014; SPR, ~~2011~~2017.

New to the FEIS

The "Open Space Gap (2011)" and "Walkability Gap (2017)" columns were removed from DEIS Exhibit 3.7–8 (see amended FEIS Exhibit 3.7–7).

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE 3

Impacts to parks and open space ~~in~~ under Alternative 3 would be similar to Alternative 2. Compared to Alternative 2, urban villages across the study area would see similar level of parks and open space availability reduction; however, with the different distribution of growth, certain urban villages would experience higher percentages of growth than under Alternative 2. ~~However, o~~Overall, ~~there would be~~ similar reductions in park and open space availability would occur under Alternatives 2 and 3 in most of the underserved urban villages ~~with walkability or distribution gaps~~ (Exhibit 3.7–8). However, under Alternative 3 there would be less of a decrease in availability in First Hill–Capitol Hill, ~~and~~ North Beacon Hill, South Park, and Columbia City. In addition, under Alternative 3 the Othello Urban Village would experience a reduction in parks and open space availability due to its smaller boundary expansion.

New to the FEIS

The "Open Space Gap (2011)" and "Walkability Gap (2017)" columns were removed from DEIS Exhibit 3.7–8 (see amended FEIS Exhibit 3.7–8).

Exhibit 3.7–8 Changes in Park Availability in Underserved Urban Villages ~~with Open Space and/or Walkability Gaps~~, Alternative 3

~~URBAN VILLAGE~~ PARKS AND OPEN SPACE AVAILABILITY (ACRES OF PARKS AND OPEN SPACE PER 100 RESIDENTS) IN UNDERSERVED URBAN VILLAGES

	Baseline (2015)	Alternative 3
High Displacement Risk & Low Access to Opportunity		
Rainier Beach	1.16	0.57 (51%)
Othello	0.23	0.19 (17%)
South Park	0.67	0.47 (30%)
Bitter Lake Village	0.18	0.12 (33%)
Low Displacement Risk & High Access to Opportunity		
Fremont	0.07	0.05 (29%)
Ballard	0.07	0.04 (43%)
West Seattle Junction	0.02	0.01 (50%)
~~Ravenna (2)~~	~~0.10~~	~~0.05 (50%)~~
High Displacement Risk & High Access to Opportunity		
Columbia City	0.67	0.25 (63%)
Northgate	0.25	0.06 (76%)
North Beacon Hill	0.24	0.09 (63%)
North Rainier	1.53	0.65 (58%)
Low Displacement Risk & Low Access to Opportunity		
Aurora-Licton Springs	0.12	0.09 (25%)
Morgan Junction	0.03	0.02 (33%)

Note: The acres of parks and open space within the urban villages were calculated using 2014 Seattle Parks GIS data and the urban village boundaries used for the alternatives. The number of residents residing within urban villages was calculated using housing data provided in Chapter 2, with an average household of 1.78 residents per housing unit applied for urban villages and 2.06 residents per housing unit applied for areas outside urban villages (City of Seattle, 2016).

Source: SPR, 2014; SPR, ~~2011~~2017.

IMPACTS OF THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Impacts to parks and open space under the Preferred Alternative would be similar to Alternatives 2 and 3. Urban villages across the study area would see similar levels of reduced parks and open space availability; however, with the different distribution of growth, certain urban villages would experience higher percentages of growth than under the other build alternatives. Overall, there would be similar reductions in park and open space availability in most of the underserved urban villages (Exhibit 3.7–9). However, the Preferred Alternative would not result in any of the urban villages having a greater decrease in park and open space availability than either of the other action alternatives. In addition, there would be less of a decrease in availability in Rainier Beach, Ballard, Columbia City, Northgate, North Beacon Hill, and North Rainier than under Alternatives 2 or 3. The Preferred Alternative would also result in

New to the FEIS

Impacts of the Preferred Alternative, including Exhibit 3.7–9, is a new section since issuance of the DEIS

Exhibit 3.7–9 Changes in Park Availability in Underserved Urban Villages, Preferred Alternative

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE AVAILABILITY (ACRES OF PARKS AND OPEN SPACE PER 100 RESIDENTS) IN UNDERSERVED URBAN VILLAGES

	Baseline (2015)	Preferred Alternative
High Displacement Risk & Low Access to Opportunity		
Rainier Beach	1.16	0.97 (16%)
Othello	0.23	0.27 (+17%)
South Park	0.67	0.47 (30%)
Bitter Lake Village	0.18	0.12 (33%)
Low Displacement Risk & High Access to Opportunity		
Fremont	0.07	0.05 (29%)
Ballard	0.07	0.06 (14%)
West Seattle Junction	0.02	0.01 (50%)
High Displacement Risk & High Access to Opportunity		
Columbia City	0.67	0.48 (28%)
Northgate	0.25	0.12 (52%)
First Hill-Capitol Hill	0.03	0.03 (0%)
North Beacon Hill	0.24	0.17 (29%)
North Rainier	1.53	1.09 (29%)
Low Displacement Risk & Low Access to Opportunity		
Aurora-Licton Springs	0.12	0.09 (25%)
Morgan Junction	0.03	0.02 (33%)

Note: The acres of parks and open space within the urban villages were calculated using 2014 Seattle Parks GIS data and the urban village boundaries used for the alternatives. The number of residents residing within urban villages was calculated using housing data provided in Chapter 2, with an average household of 1.78 residents per housing unit applied for urban villages and 2.06 residents per housing unit applied for areas outside urban villages (City of Seattle, 2016).

Source: SPR, 2014; SPR, 2017.

less of a decrease in availability in Rainier Beach and Ballard than under Alternative 1. Also, there would be an increase in parks and open space availability in Othello (due to expanded urban village boundaries), but it would be less than under Alternative 2.

The Preferred Alternative would result in a greater decrease in parks and open space availability outside of urban villages (Exhibit 3.7–5). However, this is likely due to there being a larger number of urban village expansion areas, resulting in more existing parks and open space being located within urban villages.

3.7.3 MITIGATION MEASURES

Given greater overall demand for parks and open space in the study area, SPR should consider these MHA growth projections for the next open space ~~gap~~ analysis to address future potential impacts through the next (2023) Development Plan. According to the ~~2017~~ citywide LOS, approximately 40 acres of new parks and open space land would be required under Alternative 1 by 2035, and approximately 434 acres would be required under Alternatives 2 and 3. Provision of additional parks and open space land should occur in urban villages with substantial walkability gaps that would see a reduction in park and open space availability.

The mitigation strategies outlined in the Seattle 2035 Comprehensive Plan EIS would provide tools necessary to accomplish the City's parks and open space goals. One of these strategies is to incorporate incentives and other regulatory tools to encourage and enforce developers to set aside publicly accessible usable open space. Examples of specific vehicles to achieve mitigation in this way include impact fees for open space, or a transfer of development rights (TDR) for open space that could be implemented in certain zones or locations. The City could study and develop a recommendation for a Parks and Open Space impact fee on new development to support the acquisition of new park land. However, decision-makers would need to evaluate such an impact fee in conjunction with potential impacts fees for other services, including public schools.

Additional mitigation measures include providing more activities and programs in existing parks and open spaces, increasing the acreage of public spaces through partnerships with other public entities, and improving accessibility to existing parks and open space.

The City will support community-led efforts to increase benefits from existing parks by extending the hours of operation of certain recreational facilities and working with community groups to provide more activities and programming that serve a larger and more diverse group of park users. In addition, the City will create additional public open space through partnerships with Seattle Public Schools, Seattle Public Utilities, and the Seattle Department of Transportation. By upgrading schoolyards, building drainage facilities that also provide open space, and providing play streets and other public space in street rights-of-way, the City will be able to increase the amount of parks and open space. The City will also work to improve pedestrian, bike, and transit connections to nearby parks.

In future planning processes, SPR could modify the citywide level of service standard to consider the quality of facilities and availability of SPR programs and services, in addition to, or instead of, a standard based solely on parks acreage per population.

3.7.4 SIGNIFICANT UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS

~~Development under Alternatives 1, 2 and 3 would have significant adverse impacts to parks and open space. However, these impacts can be avoided through mitigation as described above.~~ Future growth under all EIS alternatives would result in significant adverse impacts to the availability and accessibility of parks and open space. The impacts would be experienced in the form of increased crowding in parks, longer wait times to use facilities for some activities, or a need to travel longer distances to access available park facilities. The impacts of implementing MHA would affect community members differently depending on when and how they use park facilities. However, under all of the alternatives, the City as a whole would not meet the citywide LOS and the overall impact is considered to be significant. It is expected that the significant impact could be reduced to a less-than-significant level if some combination of the mitigation measures described above are utilized.

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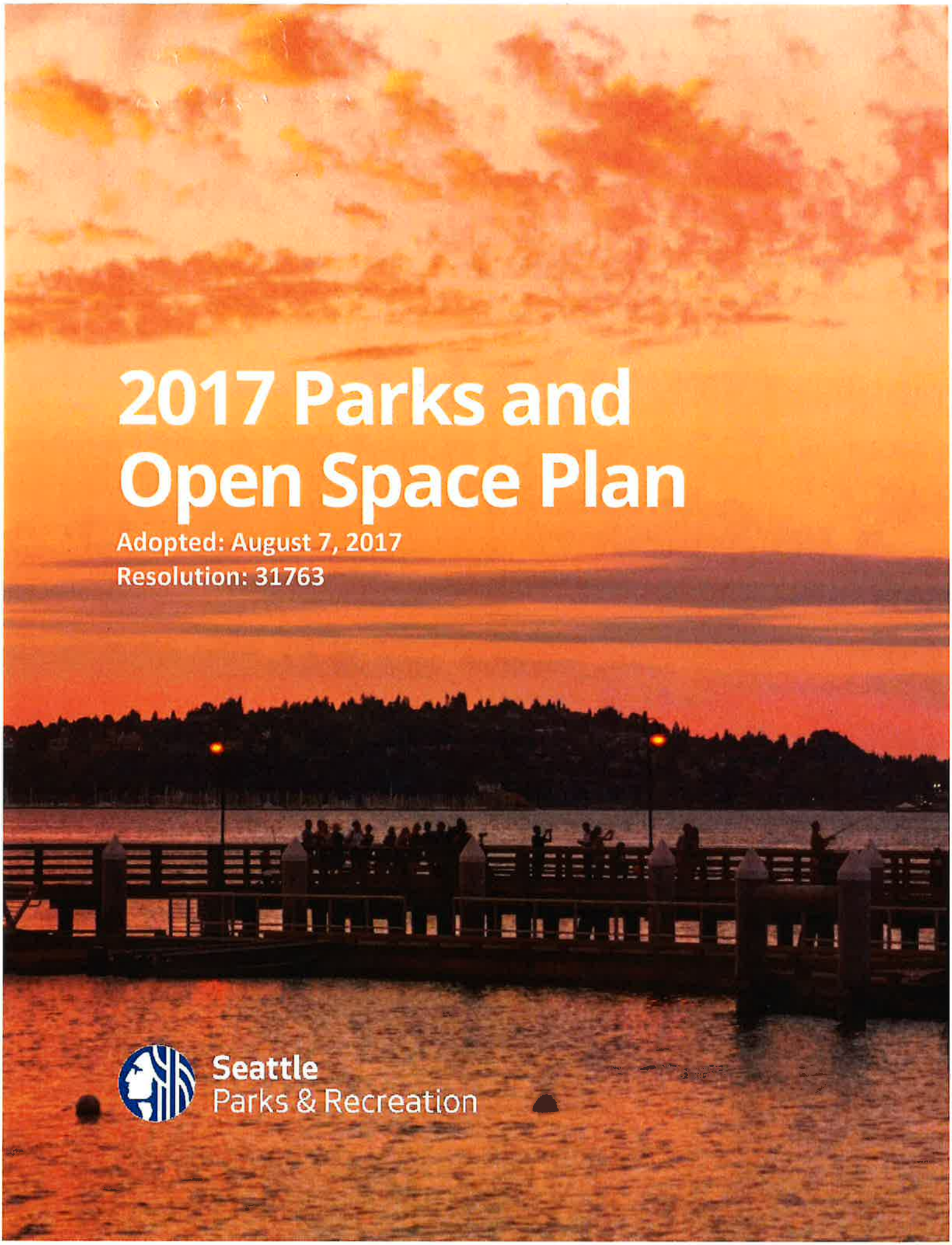
EXHIBIT C



2017 Parks and Open Space Plan

Adopted: August 7, 2017
Resolution: 31763

Seattle
Parks & Recreation

Section 6: Needs Analysis

Since the mid-1980s, agencies across the nation have been grappling with how to measure and quantify current and future need for the public to access parklands and participate in outdoor recreation. Starting in 2009 the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) recommended guidelines based upon park acres and facilities per population for largely suburban municipalities. Over the years, agencies have struggled with variations on this approach. In 2013 Washington state RCO proposed that agencies shift away from levels of service calculated by acres per thousand residents to a system-based approach.

The system-based approach to planning was developed by James D. Mertes and James R. Hall for the NRPA in 1995. This planning approach is a process of assessing the park, recreation, and open space needs of a community and translating that information into a framework for meeting the physical, spatial, and facility requirements to satisfy those needs.

Alternative ways to accomplish a system-based analysis are to:

- Move towards a monetized system that puts a value on the assets per capita;
- Measure the percentage of individuals that participate in one or more active outdoor activities; and
- Analyze walkable access to parks and open space.

With this *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan*, SPR is transitioning to a system-based approach, and while Seattle has not fully moved to a monetized system, components are in place with the expectation that this approach will be tenable by 2023.

Citywide Guidelines and 2017 Level of Service

As noted above, under the original guidelines recommending park acres and facilities based on population, the City adopted a minimum citywide guideline for open space of 1/3 acre per 100 residents (or approximately 3.33 acres per 1,000 residents) in the City's first GMA Comprehensive Plan (referred to as the "Citywide Open Space goal" or "Acceptable Open Space Guideline"). This is the total amount of open space available to residents citywide and includes all SPR property that is a minimum of 10,000 square feet in size. The City also adopted a citywide "desirable" open space goal that was 10 acres per 1,000 residents; however, the City acknowledged that this aspirational goal is largely unattainable in high-density developed American cities, in large part due to the high cost of land.

Since 2001, the City has changed neither the acceptable nor the desirable goals for open space. With the passage of several parks levies containing robust acquisition priorities, SPR has maintained and *exceeded* the Acceptable Population-based Open Space Goal of 1/3 acre per 100 residents since 2001 to 2016.

While SPR currently manages 6,414 acres of parks and open space, which far exceeds the "Acceptable Guideline" adopted in 2001, given the immense value and benefit derived physically, psychologically and economically, and given the amount of projected growth to occur through the 2035 planning horizon, there is a continuing need for increasing capacity within our existing system and the desire to continue to acquire more parks and open space where feasible.

With growth projections anticipating 120,000 new residents in the next 17 years, the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* proposes to change the citywide acceptable guideline of 3.33 acres per 1,000 residents

to a new 8 acres per 1,000 residents "Level of Service" (LOS) that is needed to help provide recreational opportunities as we move forward.

Seattle's Projected Population to Acres of Parkland comparison

Year	Seattle's Population	Acres of Parkland	Acres/1,000 residents
2016	686,800	6,414 acres	9.34 acres/1,000 residents
2023	731,012 *(projected)**	6,414 acres**	8.77 acres/1,000 residents
2035	806,800 *(projected)**	6,454 acres *(minimum)*	8.00 acres/1,000 residents

*Assumption is that Seattle's population will increase by approximately 6,316 individuals annually.
** This model assumes parkland levels stay at the current acreage for comparison purposes. As noted below land acquisition is often opportunity driven, however SPR anticipates the acquisition of additional parkland before 2023 based on its prior history of acquisition and ongoing negotiating on several potential sites.

As can be seen on the table above, the City currently has 6,414 acres of parkland, which is 9.34 acres of parks and open space for every 1,000 residents. For the life of this plan, which spans six years (through 2023), the projected population will increase to 731,012 residents and, even if SPR does not acquire any new parks or open space, the City will have 8.77 acres of parkland for every 1,000 residents.

In developing the proposed Citywide Level of Service (LOS), staff looked at population growth projections, the price of land, and the availability of property. The recommended baseline of 8 acres per 1,000 residents is the proposed minimum ratio of parkland the city would need to accommodate the projected 120,000 additional residents by 2035.This aspirational LOS assumes that growth projections are on target. If growth projections go up, then the amount of additional parkland needed would increase, or the Level of Service would have to be decreased.

For the City to meet the new Citywide LOS by 2035, however, SPR would need to acquire at least 40 acres of parkland. SPR fully anticipates being able to meet this LOS and will coordinate with the Office of Planning and Community Development to ensure that requirements are met in the land use element of the Comprehensive Plan. SPR may acquire parkland in the form of greenbelts and natural areas to provide both recreational opportunities and habitat for birds and wildlife. There is no penalty for acquiring more land than what is required to maintain the acceptable LOS.

The next section of this report will look at how Seattleites access facilities through a walkability network model. This will identify gap areas which will then allow SPR to develop an implementation strategy for the acquisition of property to meet the new citywide LOS.

Section 7: Gap Analysis, Walkability Guidelines, and Mapping

"I think it makes sense to consider walkability and access, however most Seattleites are within a half mile of a park or greenspace. You can bike, bus or drive to most parks. I prefer waking. Sometimes I do a "bus" hike."

- Quote from a participant at the Bitter Lake meeting

Our new mapping approach gives us a more realistic and accurate picture of how people access parklands and looks at Cty resources from the lens of accessibility and equity.

Using a variety of guidelines including race, equity and health, poverty and income, and population density as GIS mapping overlays, along with other considerations such as: P-patch gardens, publicly accessible street-ends, and other City-owned property, help SPR to identify priority areas to be acquired under our Long-Term Acquisition Strategy.

In addition, the GIS mapping can measure how people walk to a Seattle park or facility. Walkability is defined by the Trust for Public Land (TPL), National Park Service (NPS) and many major cities, to be a 10-minute walk or approximately ½ mile. TPL and NPS suggest using a 10-minute walk time as the national standard. The Long-Term Acquisition Strategy will be informed by walkability.

The Gap Analysis map application is a part of the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* and uses GIS mapping technology to illustrate SPR's and the City's open space and recreational facilities, and is a tool to help inform SPR's Long-Term Acquisition Strategy through the application of the walkability network analysis. Elements on the maps, such as the urban village boundaries and density levels, can be adjusted to reflect current configurations with available up to date information.

Network Analysis Approach

Walkability is both an urban design concept and a measurement. As an urban design concept, it is how an area or neighborhood is designed to encourage walking, including factors such as sidewalks or pedestrian rights-of-way, safety, traffic, road conditions and other public amenities such as open space.

As a measurement, walkability for any one location represents the time it would take to travel to another location taking physical constraints into consideration. For our purposes, walkability for any point in the city is measured as the length of time that a person would need to walk using the street grid to

"Seattle is a city where much of the population enjoys comfortable to very high incomes, yet roughly one out of seven Seattleites has an income below the poverty line. In Seattle, the poverty rate for people of color is more than two and a half times that for whites. High rates of poverty among single-parent families, disabled people, and other demographic groups reveal additional disparities in the well-being of Seattle residents."

– Seattle 2035 Comprehensive Plan

access the nearest community center or park through a designated entry point.

To conduct an analysis to measure the walkability across the city, SPR's GIS staff mapped over 1,000 park entry points and linked to Seattle Department of Transportation's (SDOT) walking network map to develop the walkability areas. This walking network considers the street grid, major intersections, constraints such as barriers to access, and key pedestrian and bicycle routes. In addition to park property, there is information on Greenway projects, bicycle and walking trails, other considerations such as public school property, major institutions and universities, P-patch gardens, publicly accessible street-ends and other non-SPR-owned public property, such as Seattle Center or Hiram M. Chittenden Locks.

For the 2017 update, there are two walkability distances proposed: 5-minute walkability guideline to be applied within Urban Villages, 10-minute walkability guideline to be applied outside of Urban Villages.

The 5-minute guideline has been recommended in Urban Villages because they tend to be higher density locations where most of the growth is expected to occur, thus, closer proximity (5-minute walkability) and access to park facilities is important.

Walkability Story Mapping

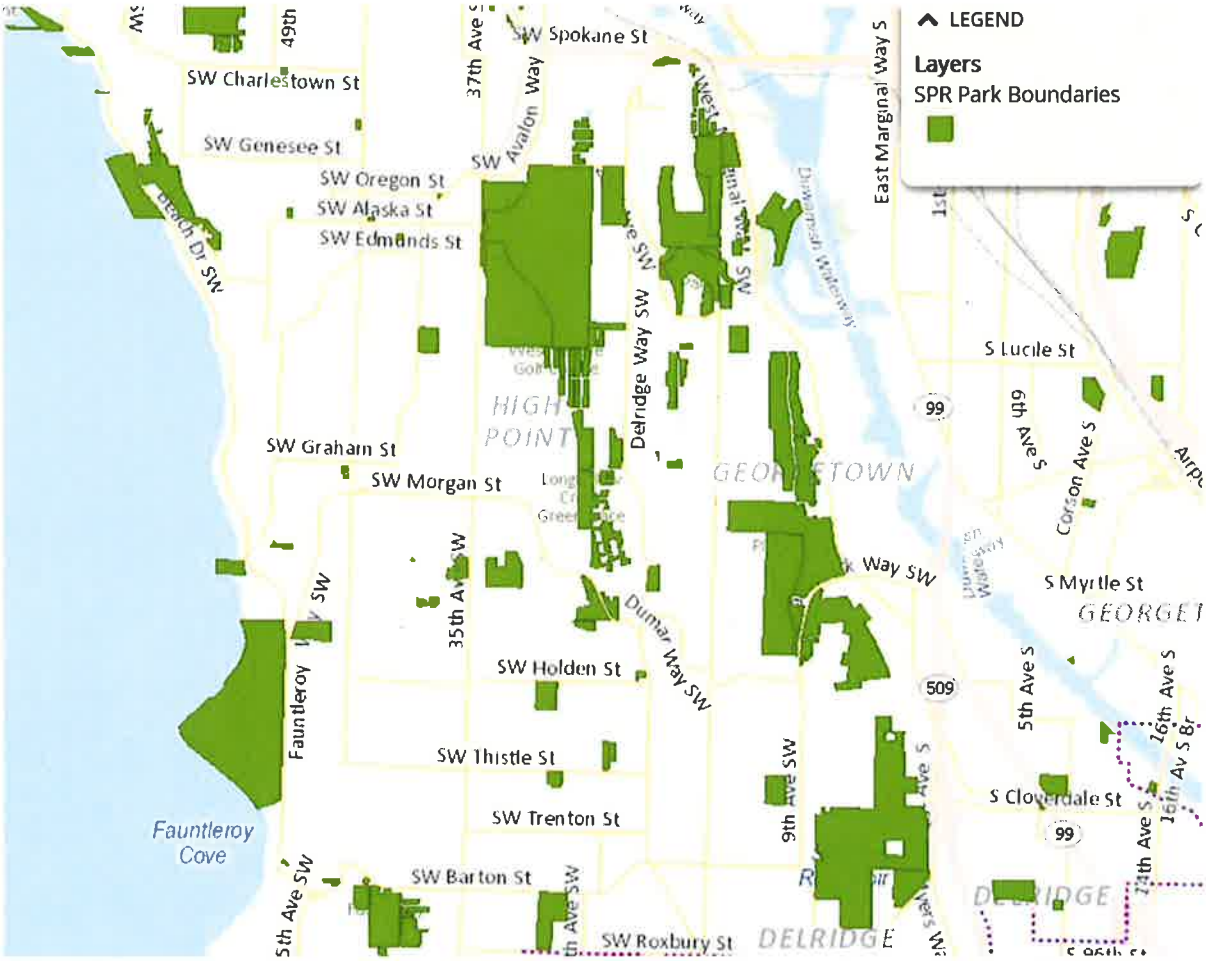
Story mapping is a means to visually assist in the prioritization of development projects and the Long-Term Acquisition Strategy. Our hope and intention is that these story-maps will be used by project managers and planners in multiple city departments, not just SPR staff.

The images included in this document represent a snapshot in time as of the writing of this report. The data used is publicly available and is updated by various City departments periodically. No special program is needed to view the maps, just pull up the link on your smart phone, tablet, laptop or computer and zoom into the neighborhood you are most interested in.

Snapshots of the walkability map application highlighting various features of each map are included on the next few pages and focus on different parts of the City as examples; map images of the entire City can be found in **APPENDIX A – Citywide Story Maps**. SPR has used a variety of mapping tools gleaned from the federal census – predominantly the American Community Survey which tends to be the most up to date.

SEATTLE'S PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

The first layer in the story mapping is an inventory of all SPR parks and open space. This includes natural areas and greenbelts, regional parks, community and neighborhood parks, specialty gardens, and mini/pocket parks. Some of these parks and open space are developed, some have limited access, all are beneficial and contribute to the quality of life in Seattle, whether one is a bird-watcher, skateboarder or picnicker. For the purposes of our analysis, parks and open space that include facilities such as community centers, pools, golf courses, small craft centers and tennis centers are included.



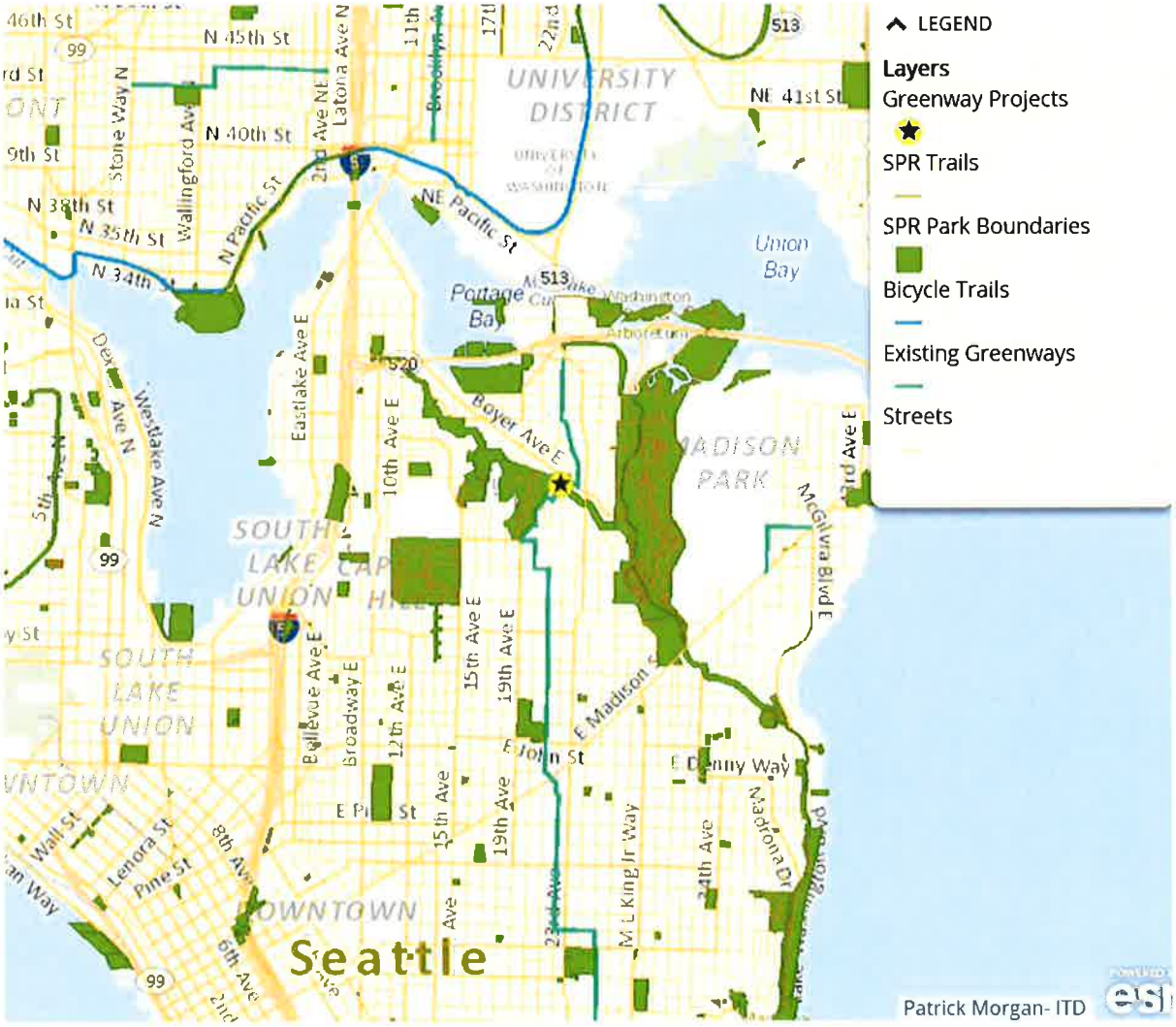
MAP 1: PARKS AND OPEN SPACE – THIS MAP ENLARGEMENT SHOWS PARKS AND OPEN SPACE IN SOUTHWEST SEATTLE, HIGH POINT, GEORGETOWN AND DELRIDGE NEIGHBORHOODS.

To access the most current story maps please click here our use the following link:
http://arcg.is/2fiW39Q

Access

People in Seattle love to walk and bicycle, and there more than 25 miles of boulevards and 120 miles of trails contained within SPR parks and open space. This map shows the walking network, existing Greenways and SPR's Greenways Initiative projects in collaboration with SDOT. The Greenways Initiative provides projects and programs to connect, enhance and activate links from Greenways to parks by improving access and amenities for pedestrians and bicycles.

The walking network considers constraints such as the inability to cross a major arterial, or where there is no roadway. It does not factor in sidewalk conditions, bus and light rail connections, nor topography; these are important elements but beyond the scope of this story mapping effort. We have, however, included information on other sources that provide this information at the end of this section.



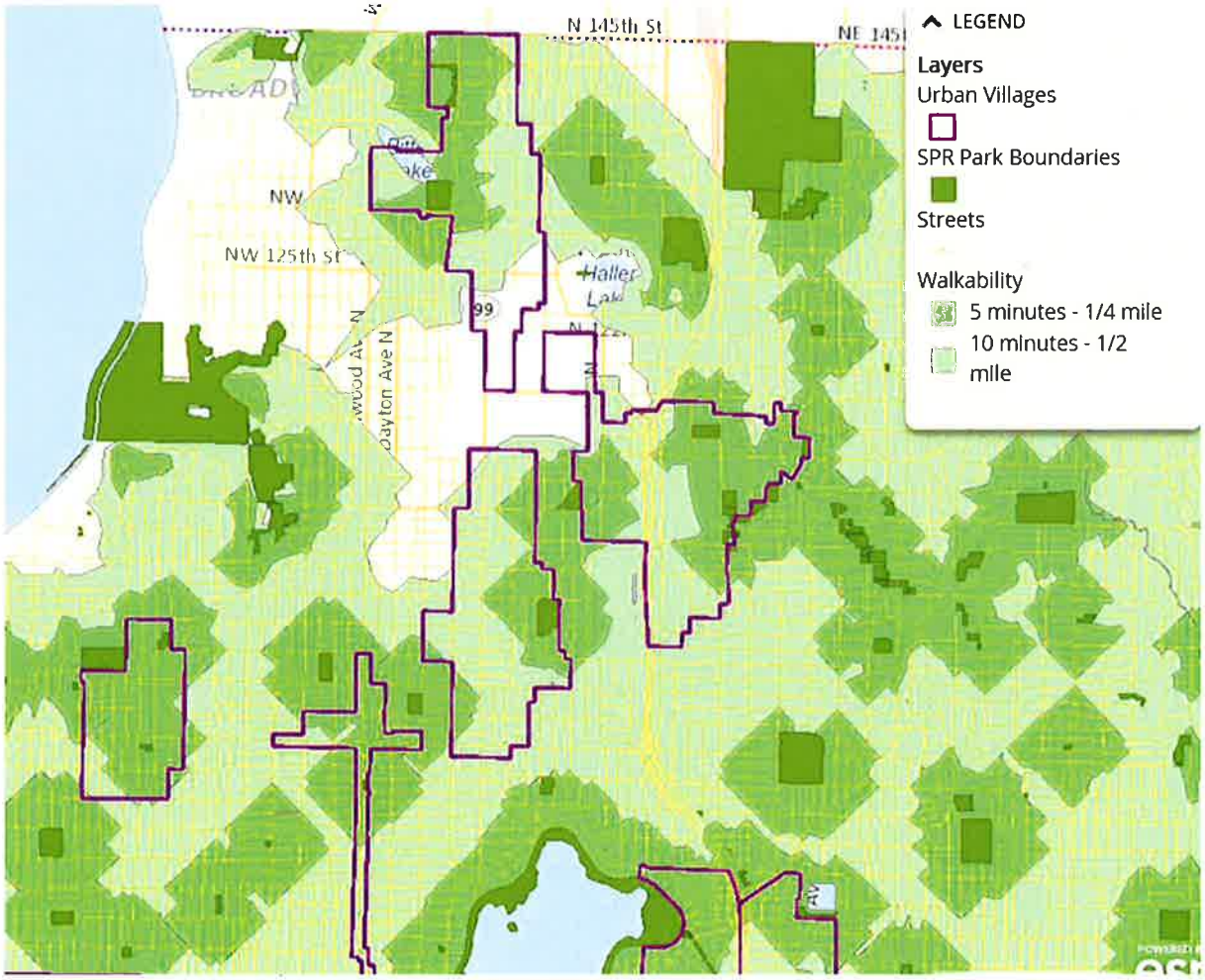
Map 2: Access -This map enlargement shows bicycle trails, existing Greenways and park trails in the South Lake Union, Capitol Hill and Madison Park neighborhoods.

WALKABILITY

When applying the walkability network, a picture of where there are constraints and barriers to access is revealed. As outlined earlier in this section, walkability measures the distance in terms of travel time that a person would need to walk from any location at a pace of 3 miles per hour to the park or facility entrance(s). SPR's GIS staff mapped over 1,000 park entry points and linked to SDOT's walking network layer to develop the walkability areas. This walking network considers the street grid, major intersections, barriers to access, and key pedestrian and bicycle routes.

This map shows what a 5-minute and a 10-minute walking distance (or walkability area) looks like from parks and open space that are greater than 10,000 square feet in size.
Here we see what two different levels of walkability look like:

a. 5-minute walkability (approximately ¼ mile), and a
b. 10-minute walkability (approximately ½ mile)

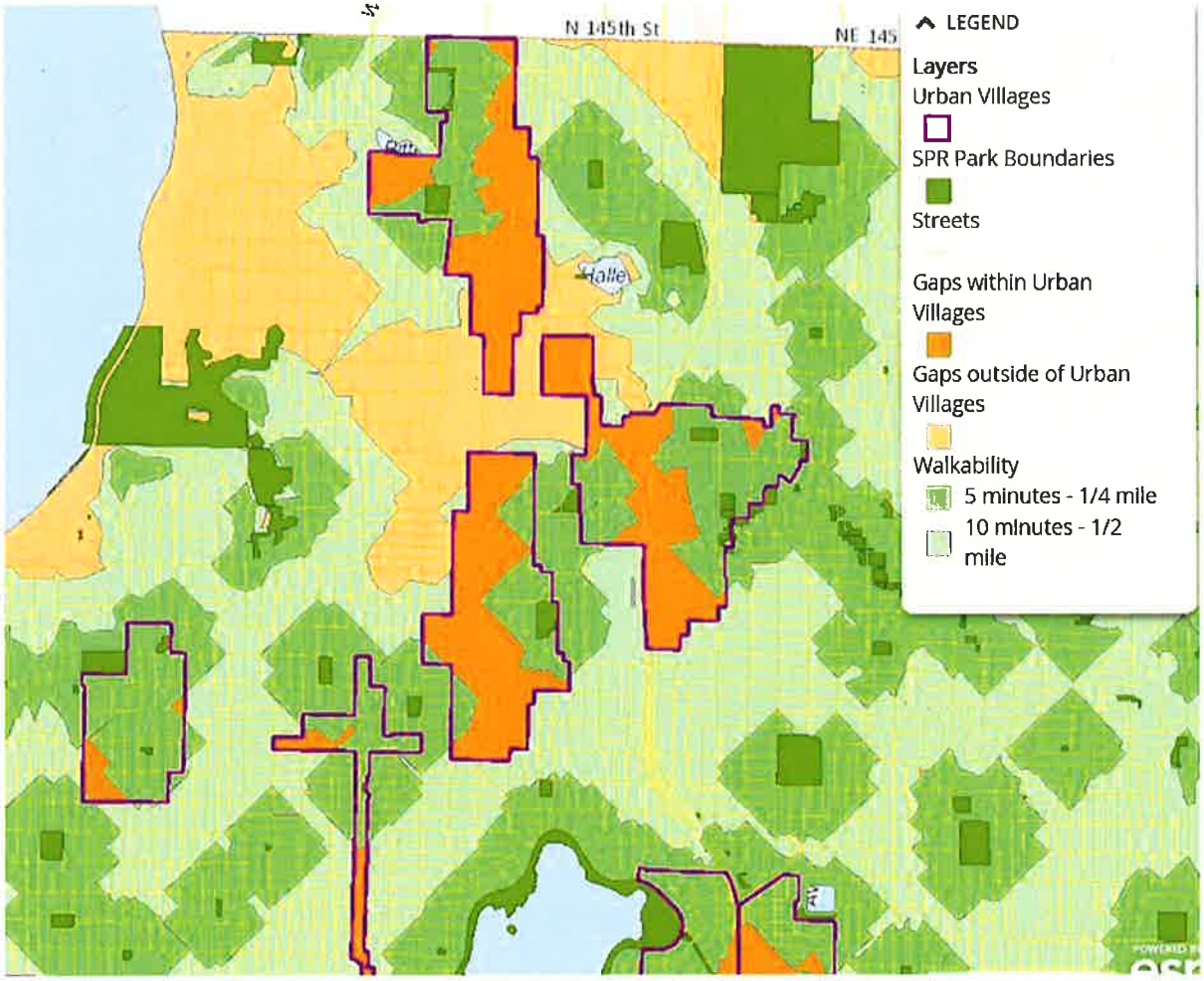


MAP 3: WALKABILITY – THIS MAP ENLARGEMENT SHOWS THE APPLICATION OF THE WALKABILITY NETWORK MAPPING IN THE BITTER LAKE, NORTHGATE AND AURORA LICTON-SPRINGS NEIGHBORHOODS.

GAPS IN WALKABILITY

Parks, open space, recreation facilities, and programs contribute to Seattle's physical, mental, psychological and environmental health, and support the city's economic viability. While Seattle has a robust park system, our acquisition program is important to the maintaining the sustainability, vitality, and quality of life in our growing city. Property acquisition is often opportunity driven, but the gap areas identified in these maps help define SPR's Long-Term Acquisition Strategy, priorities and areas for future acquisition and development projects.

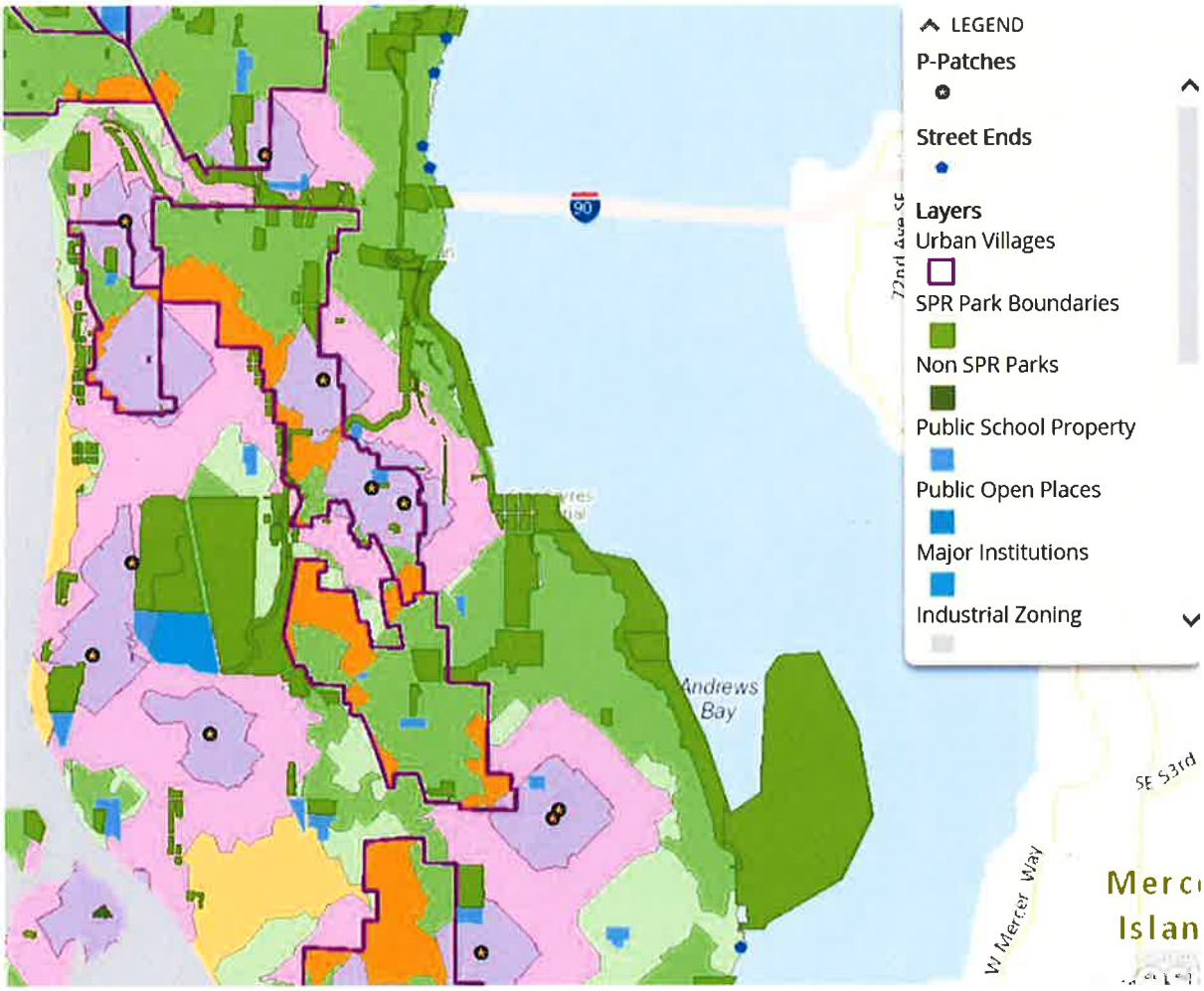
a. 94% of Seattle's Housing Units are within a 10-minute walk (approximately ½ mile) to a SPR park.
b. 77% of Seattle's Housing Units located within an Urban Village are within a 5-minute walk (approximately ¼ mile) to a SPR park.



MAP 4: GAPS IN WALKABILITY – THIS MAP ENLARGEMENT SHOWS AREAS WITHIN THE BITTER LAKE, NORTHGATE AND AURORA LICTON-SPRINGS URBAN VILLAGES WHICH ARE HIGHLIGHTED IN DARK ORANGE. AREAS IN LIGHT ORANGE ARE OUTSIDE OF THE URBAN VILLAGE BOUNDARIES.

Other Considerations

Non-SPR-owned open space, such as plazas in the downtown core, Seattle Public School property and colleges and university campuses can provide additional recreation and open space opportunities available to citizens and should be considered when evaluating areas to purchase parkland. If we combine this with identifying areas where there might be constraints, such as industrial lands, Port property or physical barriers such as state highways, then we gain a fuller picture of where SPR should focus its energy in trying to acquire SPR parklands. For the purposes of this map layer, non-SPR-owned open space include: Seattle Center, Hiram M. Chittenden Locks, Olympic Sculpture Park, portions of the Burke-Gilman Trail, P-patch gardens, publicly accessible street-ends, plazas in the downtown core, Seattle Public Schools property and major universities, such as the University of Washington, Seattle University, and Seattle Pacific University.

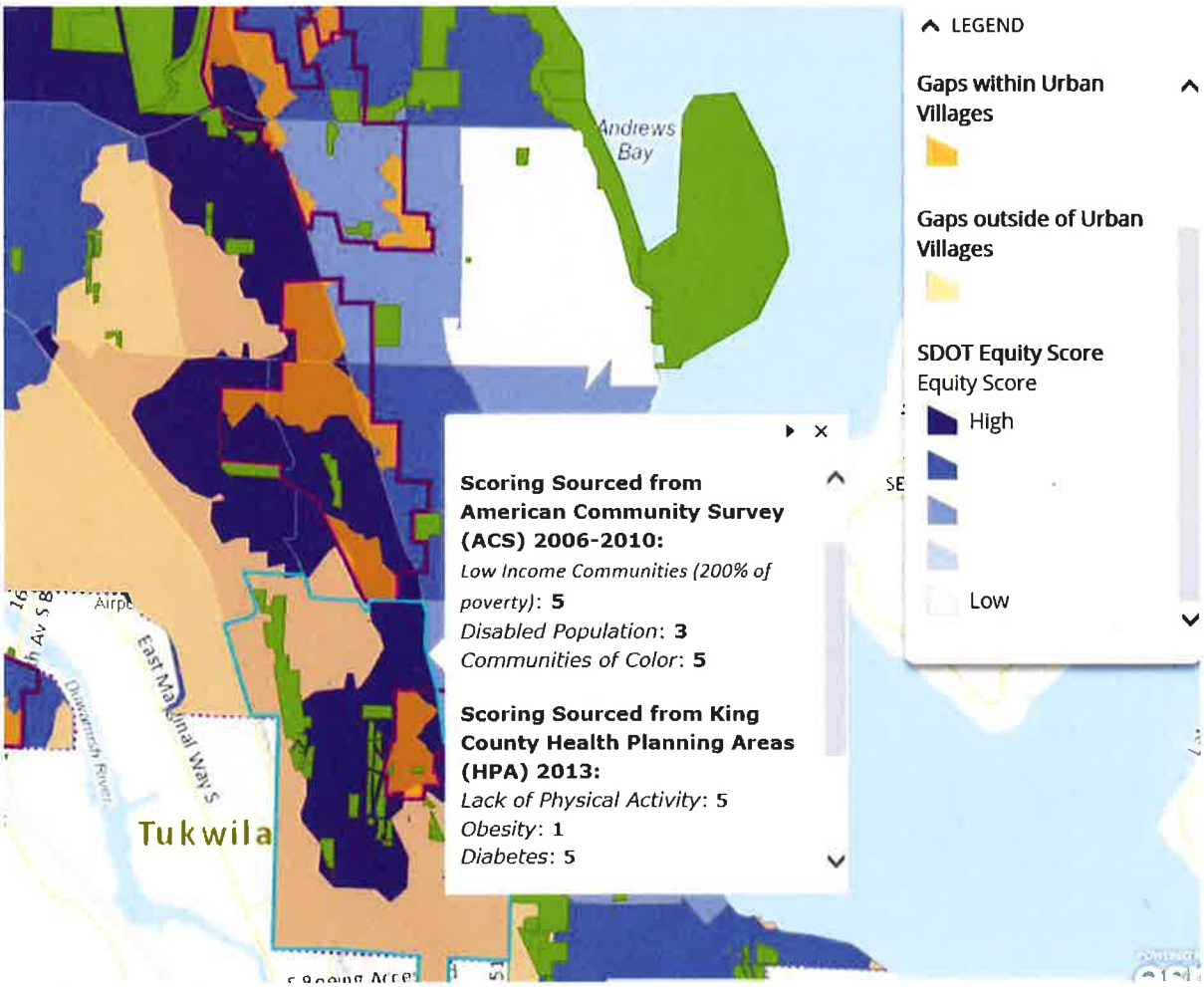


Map 5: Other Considerations – This map enlargement depicts other land uses, such as P-patch gardens, publicly accessible street ends, locations of industrial lands, major institutions, and public school property in the North Rainier, Columbia City and Mount Baker neighborhoods.

EQUITY AND HEALTH

In keeping with SPR's priorities of encouraging healthy people and strong communities across the city, this map combines socioeconomic data with health level comparisons, including race data from the American Community Survey, and Public Health – Seattle and King County obesity and diabetes levels.

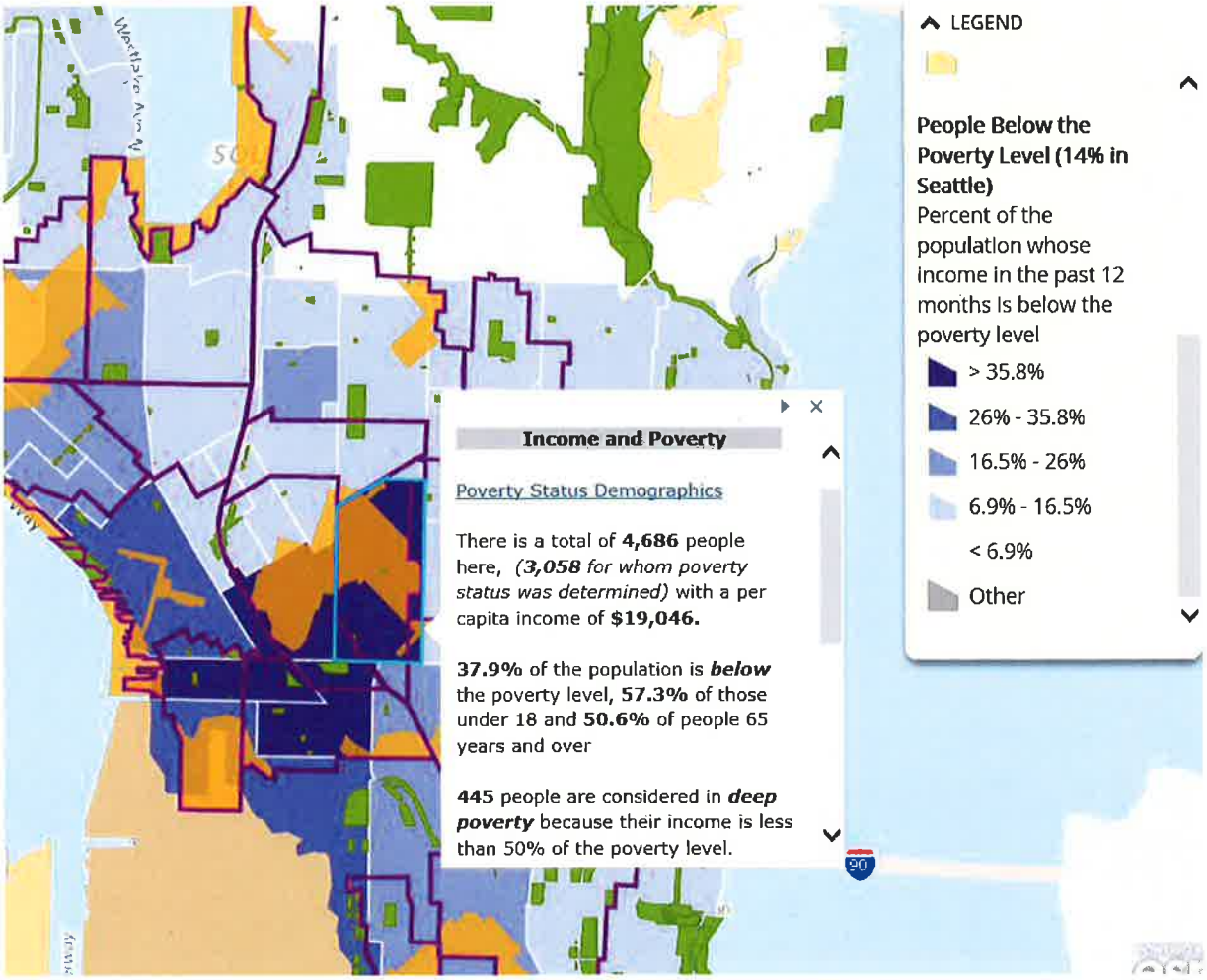
The equity and health analysis map assesses the socio-economic data (from the 2010- 2014 American Community Survey) and health data (from Public Health–Seattle & King County). The physical activity rates were self-reported. Scores for obesity and diabetes are based on a scale of 0-5 with 5 assigned to those in the top 20% of a category. "0" represents a low occurrence and "5" represents the highest occurrence levels. In the image below, the darker the color, the higher the percentage of people at risk.



MAP 6: EQUITY AND HEALTH – THIS MAP ENLARGEMENT UTILIZES EQUITY SCORING BASED UPON COMMUNITIES OF COLOR, INCOME LEVELS AND RATES OF OBESITY AND DIABETES, AND FOCUSES ON THE RAINIER BEACH, OTHELLO AND COLUMBIA CITY NEIGHBORHOODS.

Income and Poverty

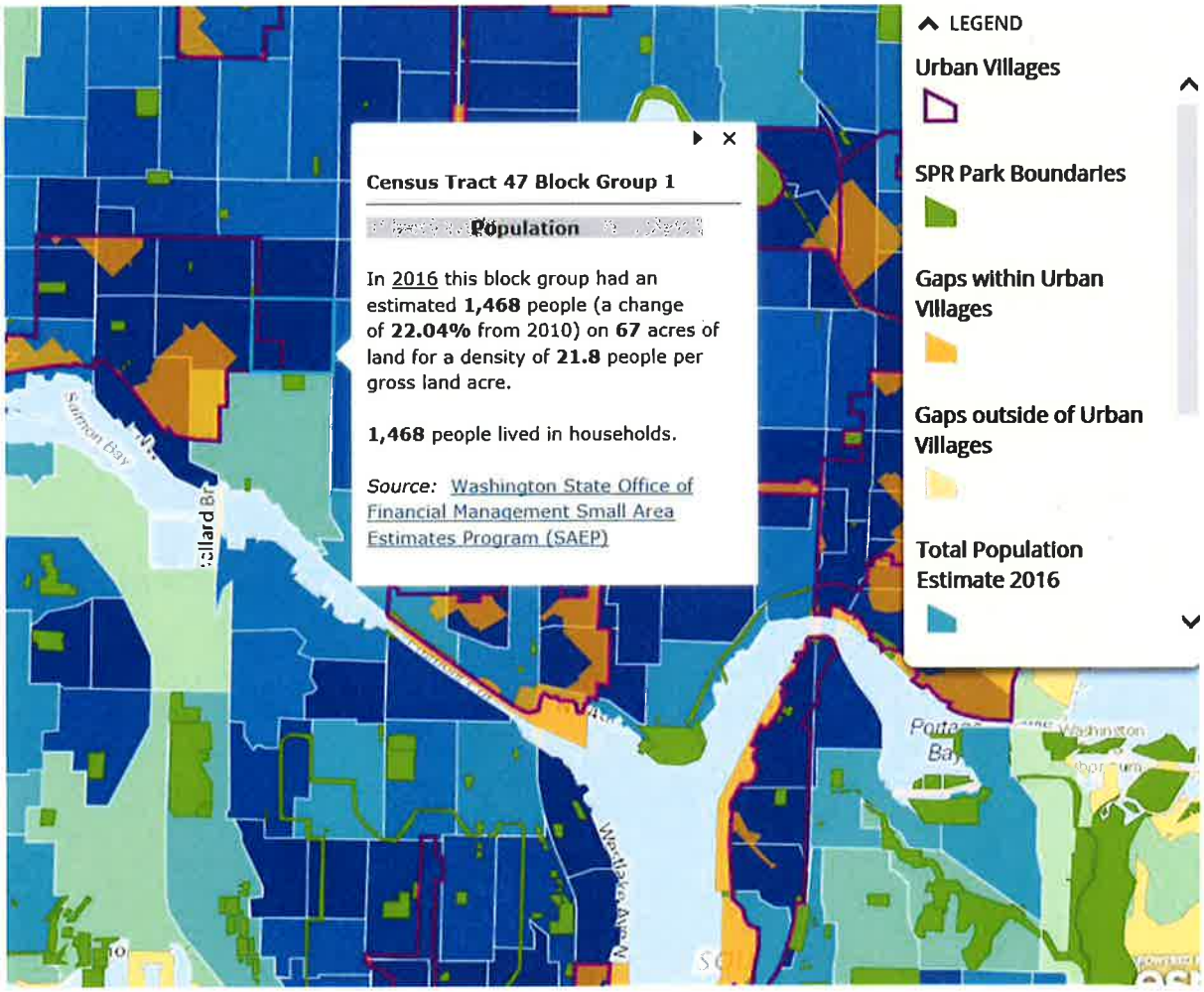
Using the City's Income and Poverty mapping layer allows us to consider priority areas for future parkland acquisition and/or facility development. In the image below, the darker the color, the higher the percentage of the population whose income in the past 12 months is below the poverty level.



MAP 7: INCOME AND POVERTY – THIS MAP ENLARGEMENT LOOKS AT THE PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION THAT IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL OF 14% IN SEATTLE, WITH THE HIGHLIGHT FROM THE 12TH AVENUE NEIGHBORHOOD WHERE WE SEE THAT 37.9% OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL.

DENSITY

Using the state's Small area population estimate, which is more up-to-date than the 2010 census and more robust than the American Community Survey population data, allows us to identify areas for consideration for future parkland acquisition and/or facility development. In the image below, the darker the color, the higher the percentage of population per acre in 2016. Another way to think of it is that the darker the color, the more density there is in that block group.

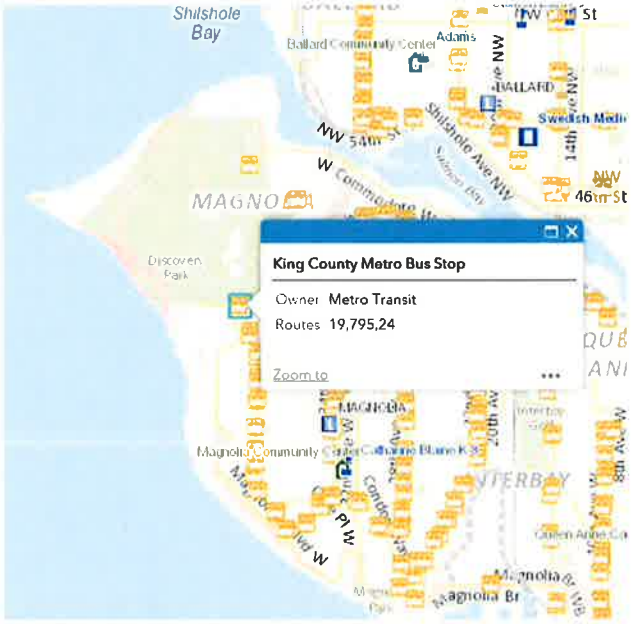


MAP 8: DENSITY – THIS MAP ENLARGEMENT LOOKS AT THE DENSITY LEVELS IN EACH BLOCK GROUP AS OF 2016. THE HIGHLIGHT SHOW THAT THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE BALLARD NEIGHBORHOOD HAD AN INCREASE IN DENSITY LEVELS OF 22% BETWEEN 2010 AND 2016.

BUS AND TRANSIT SERVICE TO PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

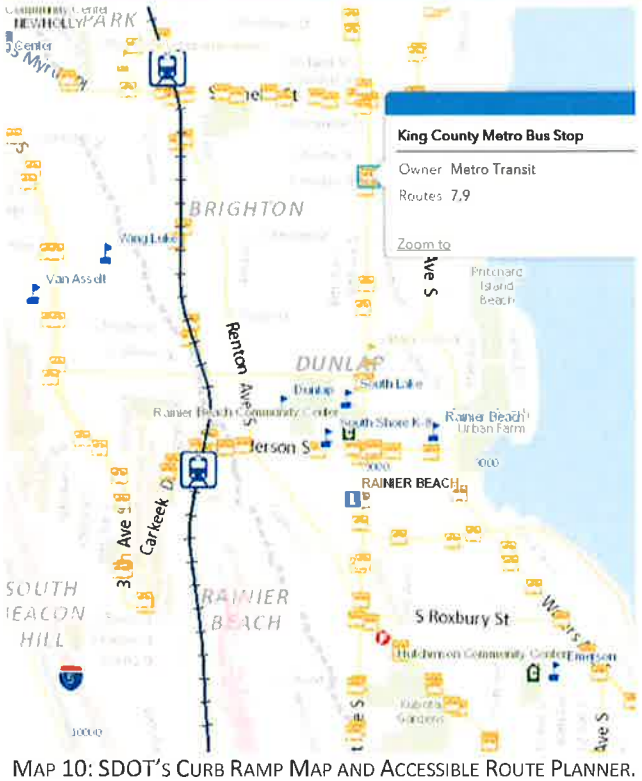
Per our public engagement and outreach effort, one of the things that constituents wanted to see in the walkability analysis was bus routes, sidewalk conditions and topography. While those elements are outside of the purview of SPR, Seattle's Department of Transportation (SDOT) maps that information. The following images and link provide an interactive interface where one can find bus routes and light rail service to City parks and other amenities. SDOT's Curb Ramp Map and Accessible Route Planner mapping layer includes topography and accessible routes, in addition to public transportation options such as bus, light rail and street car.

The map images show examples from SDOT's map layer.



MAP 9: SDOT'S CURB RAMP MAP AND ACCESSIBLE ROUTE PLANNER.

The full Curb Ramp Map and Accessible Route Planner map layer can be found at: http://seattlecitygis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e67e66e698ab4dde8d026d0174e1f8dc



MAP 10: SDOT'S CURB RAMP MAP AND ACCESSIBLE ROUTE PLANNER.

Section 10: Planning for the Future

This is a 6-year plan that takes SPR through 2023. We know that 94% of the housing units in Seattle are within a 10-minute walk to a park, and that 77% of the housing units within Urban Villages are within a 5-minute walk to a park. We also know that Seattle and its Urban Villages will continue to experience growth and will continue to become denser over time.

One of the questions facing us is, "how to maintain livability"?

We think of livability as the sum of the factors that add up to a community's quality of life:

- Built and natural environments,
- Economic prosperity,
- Social stability and equity,
- Educational opportunity, and
- Cultural and recreation opportunities.

CITYWIDE LEVEL OF SERVICE

Acceptable Level of Service Standard - 8 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents

For the City to meet the new citywide LOS of 8 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents during the planning horizon, SPR will need to – and in fact, plans to acquire approximately 13.5 acres within the next 6-years (through the life of this Plan). SPR plans to acquire an additional 13.5 acres within the following 6-year period (2023-2029) and the final 13.5 acres within the following 6-year period (2029-2035) for a total of at least 40 acres of parkland by 2035. There is no penalty for acquiring more than 40 acres.

LONG-TERM ACQUISITION STRATEGY

While property acquisition is often opportunity driven, the gap areas identified in **Section 7: Gap Analysis, Walkability Guidelines, and Mapping**, help define SPR's Long-Term Acquisition Strategy, set priorities, and identify areas for future acquisition and possible development projects. To implement this plan, SPR has $2 million per year through 2020 to acquire properties which will be augmented through grants such as RCO and King County Conservation Futures program that allows leveraging of Park District funding.

The Long-Term Acquisition Strategy is threefold and will focus on 1.) the acquisition of parkland in the City's growing Urban Villages with identified gaps as outlined below, 2.) the acquisition of Natural Areas and Greenbelts that meet the prioritization criteria listed on the following page, and 3.) other communities of need with gaps that meet the criteria listed below. SPR will need to acquire approximately 13.5 acres within the next six years. SPR Property Management is pro-active, identifies opportunities, has established relationships over many years with potential property owners and currently has over 200 parcels that they are actively pursuing for natural area/greenbelt acquisition alone. SPR will continue to monitor and report on acres acquired annually. A recent example of this proactive approach was the acquisition of the Greenwood parcel adjacent to Greenwood Park.

a. 5-minute walkability - Within Urban Villages

The general focus will be on Urban Center Villages outside of the City Center and Hub Urban Villages (excluding the downtown urban core), as they represent a balance between opportunity and need; however, other areas of the city may be prioritized based on the criteria below.
Acquisitions will be prioritized based on the following criteria:

- Equity and health
- Income and poverty
- Density
- Opportunity

When applying the walkability guidelines and taking into consideration the gaps identified in **Section 7**, and the criteria listed above, the following Urban Villages have been identified as being underserved in parklands as compared to other areas of the city. These areas include the Urban Villages of:

- Aurora-Licton Springs
- Bitter Lake
- Northgate
- Ballard
- First Hill
- Fremont,
- 12th Avenue
- North Rainier
- North Beacon Hill
- Columbia City
- Othello
- Rainier Beach
- South Park
- West Seattle Junction
- Morgan Junction
- Westwood-Highland Park

However, as noted above, an exception to this is in the downtown core, where acquisition will be difficult and infeasible. Seattle's land values continue to rise, with land in the downtown core fetching prices approximately five times higher than land in the far northern and southern edges of the city. Per the City's Open Space Nexus Report and Impact Fee Analysis, land sale data from 2013 to 2015 varies significantly across the city; prices per acre range from $137-$517 per square foot.

Property in the downtown urban core will not be prioritized for acquisition because of escalating costs. Given SPR's current acquisition budget levels, emphasis for the downtown core will be given to providing open space through public-private partnerships, privately owned public spaces and other creative solutions (incentive zoning, impact fees) rather than through acquisition.

b. Natural Area/Greenbelt Acquisition

The Long-Term Acquisition Strategy will continue to focus on Natural Area/Greenbelt acquisitions. SPR has an ongoing prioritized list of over 200 properties that are within the city's greenspaces. The goal is to acquire as many as possible over time to improve the integrity of the City's open space system.

Acquisition of these properties will be prioritized based on the following criteria:

- Inholdings that interfere with public access and SPR management;
- Gaps in existing SPR holdings;
- Best natural resource value;
- Availability of funds other than Park District funding;
- Other considerations, such as access to non SPR-owned open space; and
- Availability of land for purchase.

c. 10-minute walkability - Outside of Urban Villages

Gap areas outside of Urban Villages that have been traditionally underserved and are home to marginalized populations will also be included for consideration; the Georgetown neighborhood and Bitter Lake/Aurora area are examples of communities in need that would be considered for future acquisition.

Target Goals For how SPR can Deliver Equitable Access to Key Facilities

SPR is evaluating how to increase capacity within the system, taking a strategic and cost-effective approach to providing equitable access for all to key facilities rather than through the construction of new facilities. By shifting away from single-source distributions-based guidelines and focusing on access, satisfaction and need, we anticipate being able to expand the reach and capacity of existing facilities.

Target goals for facility distribution that are based on service areas or distances will take into consideration physical barriers to access and are only a starting point to analyze delivery of equitable access to facilities. The location of other similar providers or facilities must be considered, along with policies and priorities in the City's adopted Comprehensive Plan, if relevant. In general, priority for increased equitable access will go to adding park amenities in underserved areas of the City, thereby expanding the reach of those served.

Possible target goals may include:

Community Centers	Every household in Seattle should be within 1-2 miles of a community center.
Aquatic Facilities	Every household in Seattle should have access to a swimming pool or swimming beach within 4 miles.
Outdoor Sports Courts and Facilities	80% of all residents will rate their access to desired outdoor facilities, such as tennis and basketball courts, as Good or Excellent.
Sports/Athletic Fields	Every household in Seattle should have access to sports fields within 2 miles.
Greenways	Continue to coordinate with SDOT on preferred routes and connections to enhance access to parks and open space.
Picnic Shelters	All reserveable picnic shelters should be ADA accessible.
Play Areas	All play areas should include facilities for a range of age groups.

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY CAPITAL PROJECTS OVER THE NEXT 6 YEARS (2017-2023)

The state requirement is to include a prioritized list of projects and/or programs (parks and open space acquisition, development, renovation and restoration projects), anticipated year of implementation, and financing plan and/or fund source. This section provides examples of capital projects that will be implemented over the next 6 years in the Action Steps and Highlights sections on the next few pages (the full list of capital projects can be found in Appendix D).

The *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* both draws from and informs the CIP. The plan identifies capital projects and programs that SPR will achieve over the 6-year timeframe of the plan, but the list is not meant to be exhaustive. The CIP is an ongoing list that undergoes periodic updates and revisions depending on need. For example, if there is a structural emergency with a facility or some other unforeseen maintenance required for life and safety issues, those projects would move to the forefront of the list.

Based on public input, projected population, demographic make-up, key findings, and parks and recreation trends, the consistently ranked top tier, high demand activities for people across all ages are: picnicking, walking (with or without a pet), jogging, visiting playgrounds, natural areas, beaches, neighborhood and community parks. In addition, taking into consideration the demographic changes as outlined in Section 3, and the growth and largest demand in 25-34-year-old age-group who are interested in outdoor recreation and fitness, SPR is proposing to invest $414 million from the approved CIP over the next 6 years in the following planned capital projects, including:

- $8 million for design and completion of new parks at land-banked sites,
- $42.7 million for sport field improvements, including conversion to turf and lighting,
- $14 million for park land acquisition,
- $5.75 million for play area renovations and safety improvements,
- $41.8 million for forest restoration, tree replacement, trails and Green Seattle Partnership,
- $19.98 million for community center rehabilitation and development.

In addition, in the major maintenance project funding, approximately $8 million is earmarked for pool renovations. SPR has over $127.6 million in additional discretionary projects (i.e., additional needs based on future demands that are not programmed in the 6-year CIP) that focus on community centers, play areas, outdoor fitness equipment and new sports courts, new picnic shelters, and linear street parks and green streets. Project examples that reflect these high-level spending priorities and that align with the needs, priorities and trends outlined earlier in this plan are called out in the "Highlights of Planned Capital Projects" for each goal listed. Combined, the 6-year CIP and discretionary projects will increase the capacity of Seattle's park system, and provide opportunities for multi-generational activities.

Please refer to **APPENDIX D** for more information, and a full list of projects beyond those highlighted on the next few pages. The funding allocations listed in this plan are in keeping with the 2017-2022 Adopted Capital Improvement Program. A list of discretionary projects that do not currently have funding are also found on the last page in **APPENDIX D**. The goals listed in **Section 2: Goals and Policies** will be implemented with the following action steps.

GOAL 1: *PROVIDE A VARIETY OF OUTDOOR AND INDOOR SPACES THROUGHOUT THE CITY FOR ALL PEOPLE TO PLAY, LEARN, CONTEMPLATE, AND BUILD COMMUNITY.*

Action Steps

- Work with Public Health - Seattle and King County to create a checklist to ensure that places are healthy.
- Continue to collaborate with Seattle Public Schools (SPS) on preschool development at community centers.
- Continue to collaborate with SPS on the Joint Use Agreement for facility and play field use.
- Develop systems to evaluate new or proposed uses that increase capacity.
- Develop a citywide path, trails and connections master plan that coordinates with the City's pedestrian master plan.
- Work with SDOT on transfer of jurisdiction of undeveloped rights-of-way (ROW) in our parks and open space areas.

Highlights of Planned Capital Projects

Land Acquisition – Park District	Implementation of the Long-Term Acquisition Strategy for Urban Villages and Natural Area/Greenbelts.
Athletic Field Improvement Projects – CIP - – Ballfield Lighting Replacement Program, Synthetic Turf Resurfacing, General Renovations	Delridge Playfield, Garfield Playfield, Georgetown Playfield, Genesee Playfield(s), Hiawatha Playfield, Jefferson Park, Lower Woodland Park Playfield(s), Magnuson Park Playfield(s) (new), Miller Playfield, Montlake Playfield, Soundview Playfield(s), Washington Park Playfield
Community Center Rehabilitation and Development Program	Jefferson Community Center Queen Anne Community Center
Development of 14 New Neighborhood Parks at Land-Banked Sites	Land-banked sites for development include: Christie Park expansion, Baker Park expansion, Greenwood Park expansion, North Rainer, Greenwood-Phinney Park, AB Ernst Park, West Seattle Junction, Wedgwood, Lake City, Denny Triangle, South Park Plaza, and Morgan Junction.
Greenways projects – Park District implementation of enhancements for non-motorized access to parks and open spaces in collaboration with SDOT	Two to three sites annually. Proposed 2018 sites include: Fairmount Playground, Freeway Park, Interlaken Park, and Soundview Playfield. Continue to coordinate with SDOT on preferred routes and connections to enhance parks for 2019-2023.
Trails Renovation Program – Park District	Burke-Gilman, Louisa Boren, SE Queen Anne GB/Trolley Hill, Viewlands Elementary and North Bluff Trail (Carkeek), Interlaken Park, Lincoln Park, Frink Park, Greg Davis Park, Wolf Tree Trail Boardwalks (Discovery Park), Madrona Woods, Trails Wayfaring Signs (various parks).

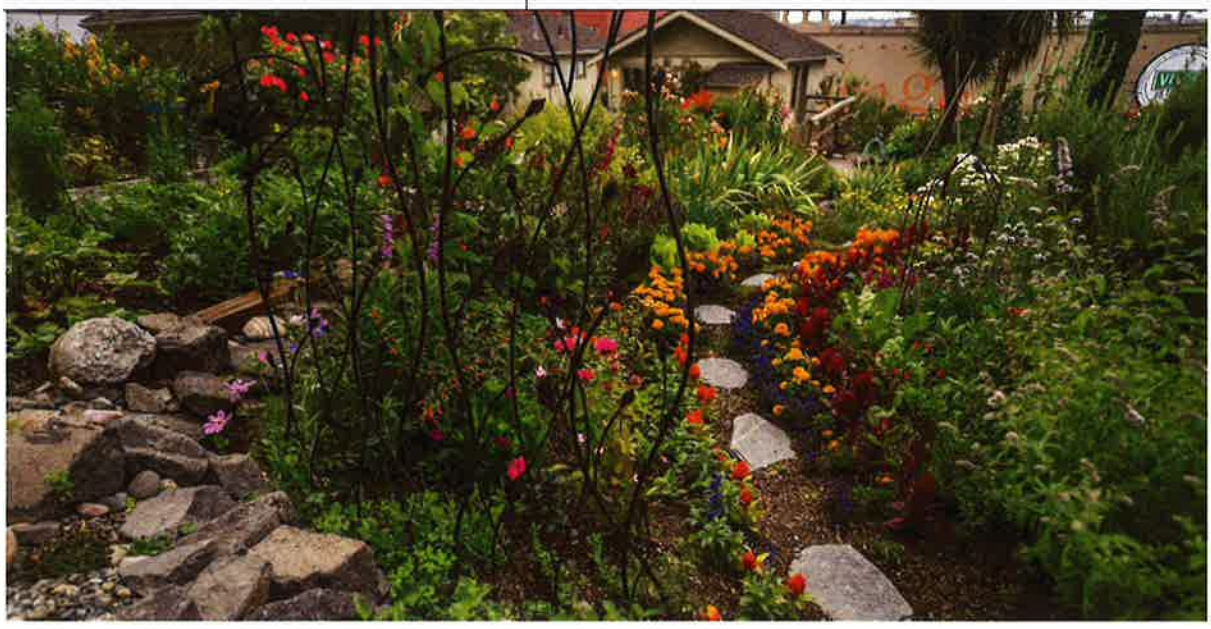
GOAL 2: *CONTINUE TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL PEOPLE ACROSS SEATTLE TO PARTICIPATE IN A VARIETY OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.*

Action Steps

- Update the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* every 6-years and maintain our eligibility for local, state and federal grants.
- Analyze programmatic needs in relation to capital investments.
- Partner with City and regional agencies to ensure good transit service to parks and open space.
- Include equity as a criterion in prioritizing major maintenance projects.

Highlights of Planned Capital Projects

Play Area Renovations and Safety Projects – Goal is to improve seven sites on average per year – CIP	2018 renovation project locations include: TT Minor Playground, E. Lynn St (Washington Park Arboretum), B.F. Day Playground, Salmon Bay Park, Puget Ridge Playground, Alki Playground, Dearborn Park, and Lakeridge Park. Potential new improvements at: Hubbard Homestead, Myrtle Edwards Park, Ballard Commons Park, Homer Harris Park
Picnic Shelter Expansion Projects - funding to be determined	Judkins Park, Magnuson Park, Alki Beach, Ravenna Park, Lincoln Park and Pratt Park.
Rejuvenate Our P-patches – Top 10 sites, based upon improving accessibility, updating failing infrastructure, maximizing value of upgrades, improving safety, need, minimizing impact to the plots and growing season.	Estelle St, New Holly Power Garden, Angel Morgan, Thistle, Squire Park, Hawkins, Thomas St, Jackson Park, Ravenna, and Evanston.



GOAL 3: *MANAGE THE CITY'S PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES TO PROVIDE SAFE AND WELCOMING PLACES.*

Action Steps

- Partner with Seattle City Light and other entities on energy conservation and innovative programs.
- Collaborate with Seattle Public Utilities, Office of Sustainability and Environment and other public agencies on conservation opportunities, exploring the benefits of increased nature and open space opportunities to enhance public health.
- Continue to prioritize and implement the City's forest restoration and wildlife habitat goals.
- Foster access to public lands and shorelines.
- Continue support for Green Seattle Partnership program and the 20-year restoration goals.
- Fund and maintain our facilities to ensure long-term sustainability and climate resiliency.
- Work to make parks, open space and facilities accessible to all ages and abilities.

Highlights of Planned Capital Projects

Major Maintenance Projects – Park District, CIP, AMWO	Please see **Appendix D** for a full list of projects.
Pool Renovations – CIP - Typical renovations include: roof renovations and vapor barriers, floor/bench/locker renovations, bulkhead renovations, and deck replacements.	Southwest Pool, Queen Anne Pool, Ballard Pool, Evers Pool, Madison Pool, and Meadowbrook.
Utility and Conservation Program – CIP - Implements energy conservation projects in collaboration with Seattle City Light and Puget Sound Energy.	Ongoing project resulting in energy savings and greenhouse gas emissions reductions.
Irrigation Replacement and Outdoor Infrastructure Program - CIP – replaces and upgrades irrigation systems - 350 irrigation systems	35% of the systems are more than 25 years old. Replacement and upgrades are a key element of managing water efficiently, and include weather-based scheduling and leak detection technologies, as well as automating manual systems.
Green Seattle Partnership – CIP and Park District	Eight-year focus is to restore the remaining 1,200 acres of Seattle's urban parks and open space by 2025, and continuing the long-term maintenance of 2,500 acres of forested parks and open space.
Comfort Station Renovations	Renovations of two to three comfort stations annually, including Alki 57th Street, Mt Baker Playground, Seward Park South, and Dahl Playfield.
Park Upgrade Program	Pratt Park

GOAL 4: *PLAN AND MAINTAIN SEATTLE'S PARKS AND FACILITIES TO ACCOMMODATE PARK USERS AND VISITORS.*

Action Steps

- Begin discussions with partner organizations for facilities with identified needs.
- Work with Friends of Seattle's Olmsted Parks to maintain the historic character of Seattle's park system.
- Engage Seattle's diverse communities to provide culturally relevant programs and experiences in all our parks and facilities.
- Develop a plan and explore partnership opportunities for the improvement of comfort stations.

Highlights of Planned Capital Projects

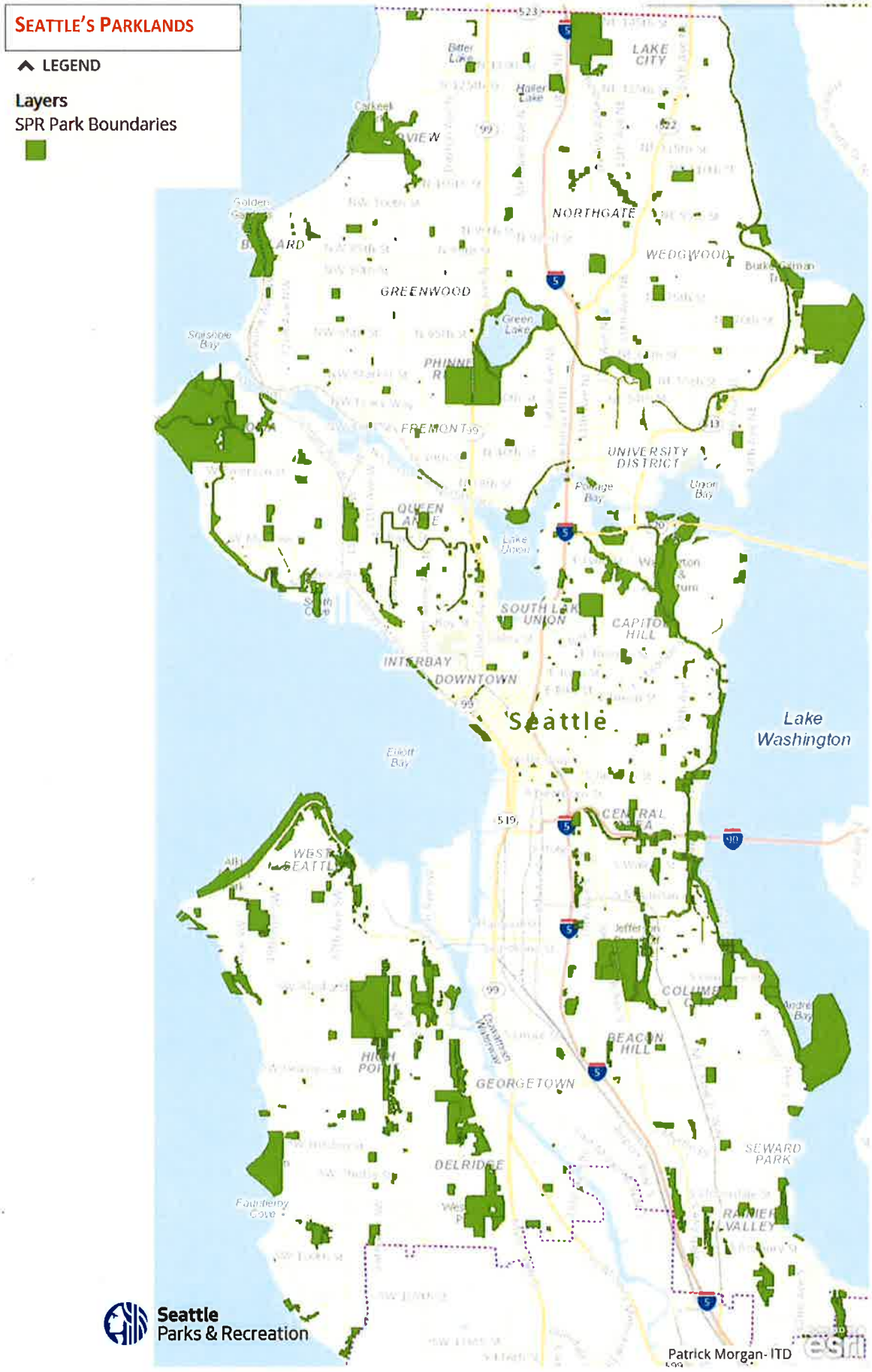
Major Projects Challenge Fund - Park District	Kubota Garden north wall and ADA pathway improvements, along with facility assessments at Madrona Bathhouse, Daybreak Star; Green Lake Small Craft Center and Magnuson Community Center.
Olmsted or Landmarks Projects	Gas Works Park, play area renovation, comfort station replacements and ADA improvements.

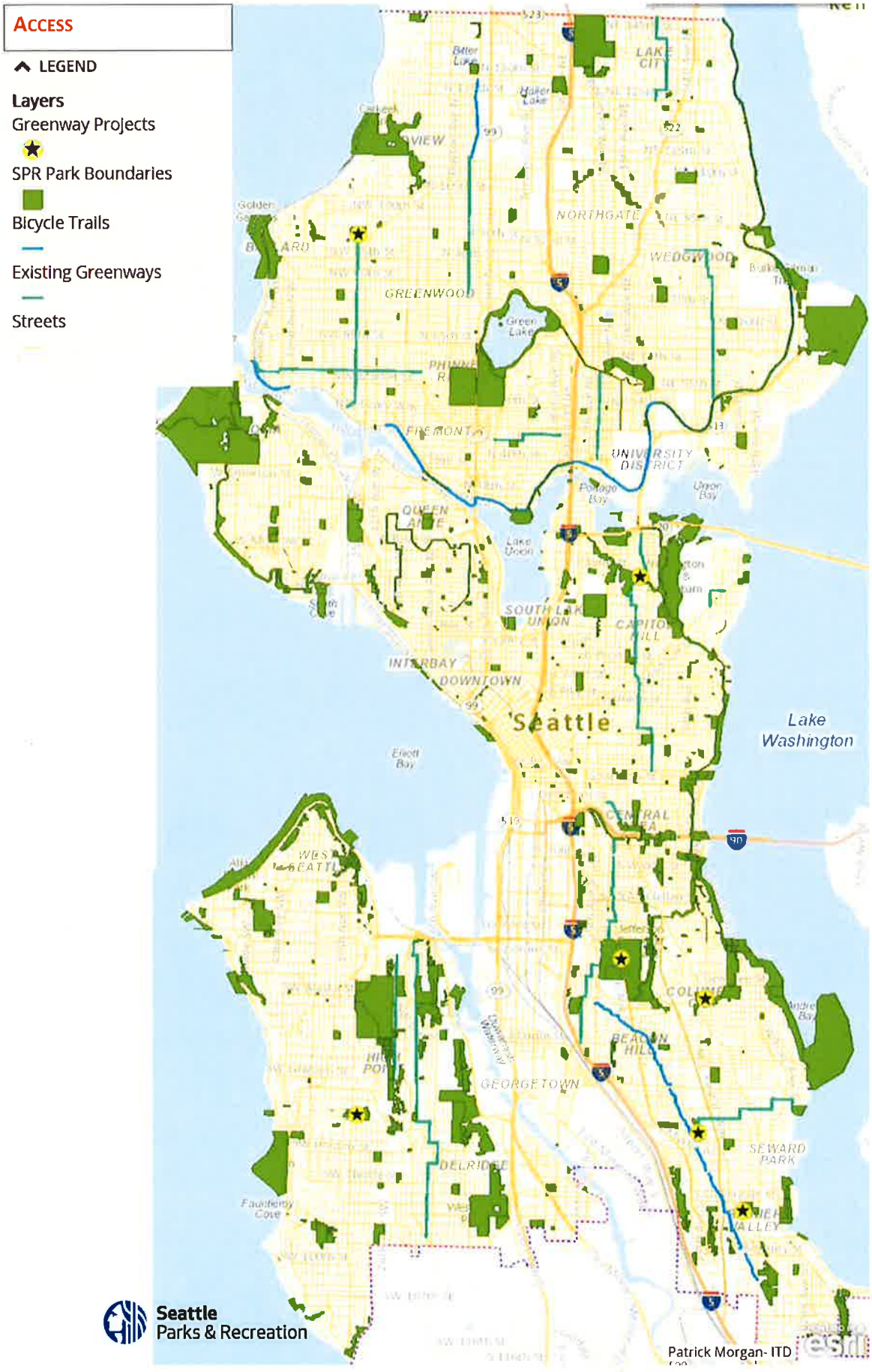
GOAL 5: ENGAGE WITH COMMUNITY MEMBERS ON PARKS AND RECREATION PLANS, AND DESIGN AND DEVELOP PARKS AND FACILITIES, BASED ON THE SPECIFIC NEEDS AND CULTURES OF THE COMMUNITIES THAT THE PARK IS INTENDED TO SERVE.

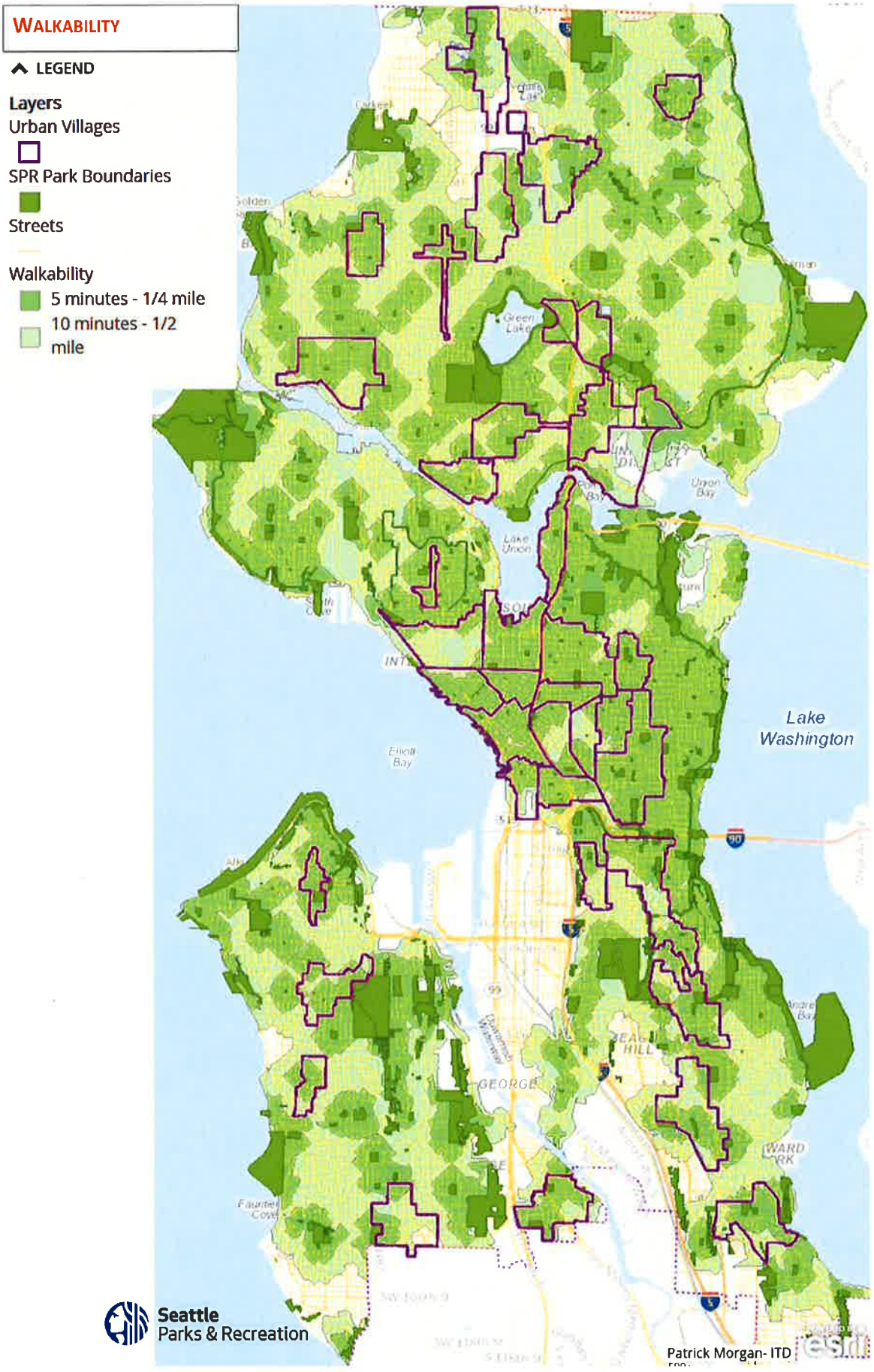
Action Steps

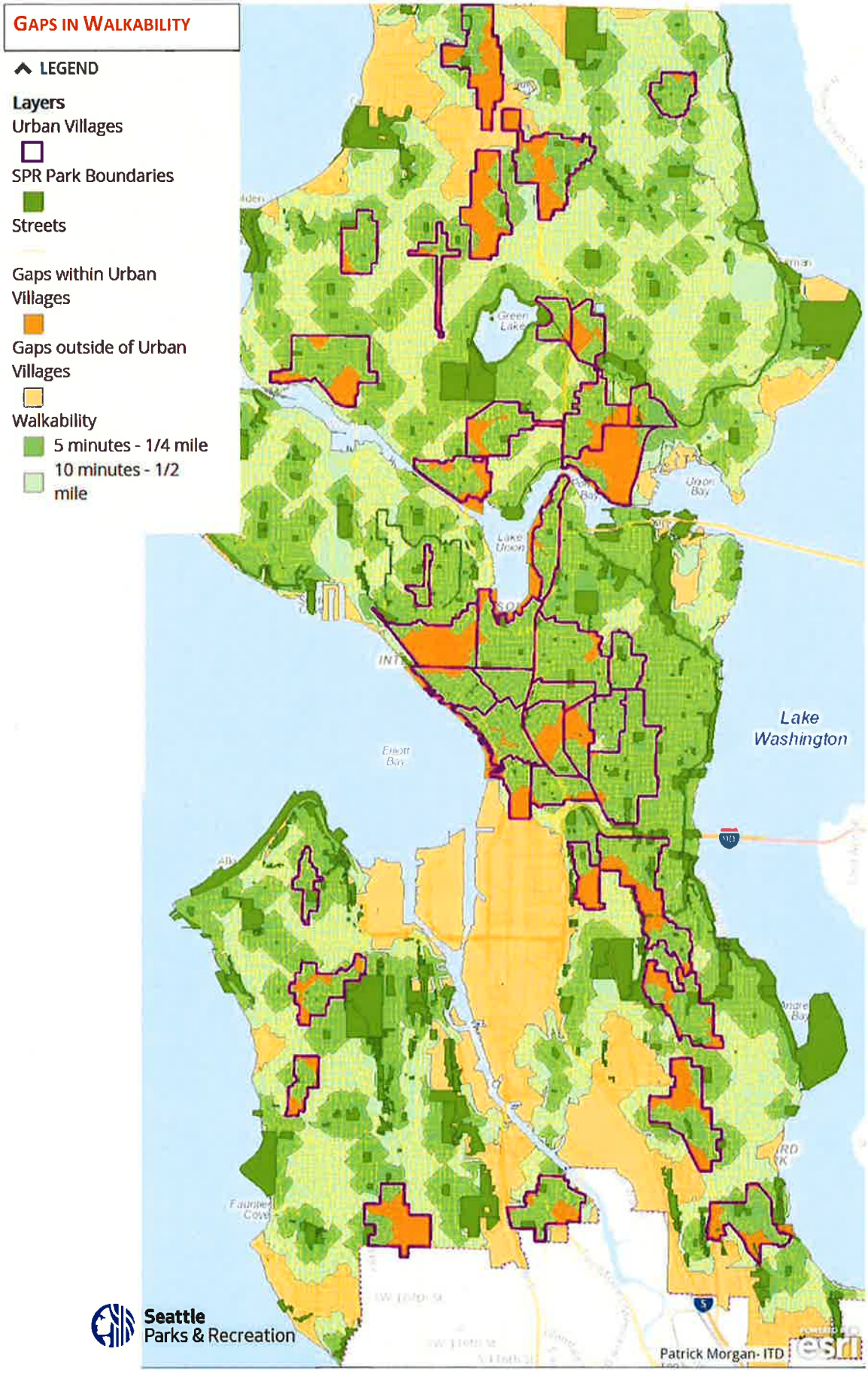
- Follow SPR's Public Involvement Policy.
- Continue to engage the community by using new and innovative outreach and engagement approaches.
- Invite and encourage direct public involvement in its planning efforts.
- Provide early and thorough notification of proposals and projects, through a variety of means, to users, user groups, neighborhoods, neighborhood groups, and other interested people, especially those who have not traditionally participated in park planning efforts, such as immigrant and refugee populations.
- Make it as easy as possible for the community to participate in meetings, such as providing translation services, inviting all ages to participate, and conducting engagement at different times of the day/week.

APPENDIX A – Citywide Story Map

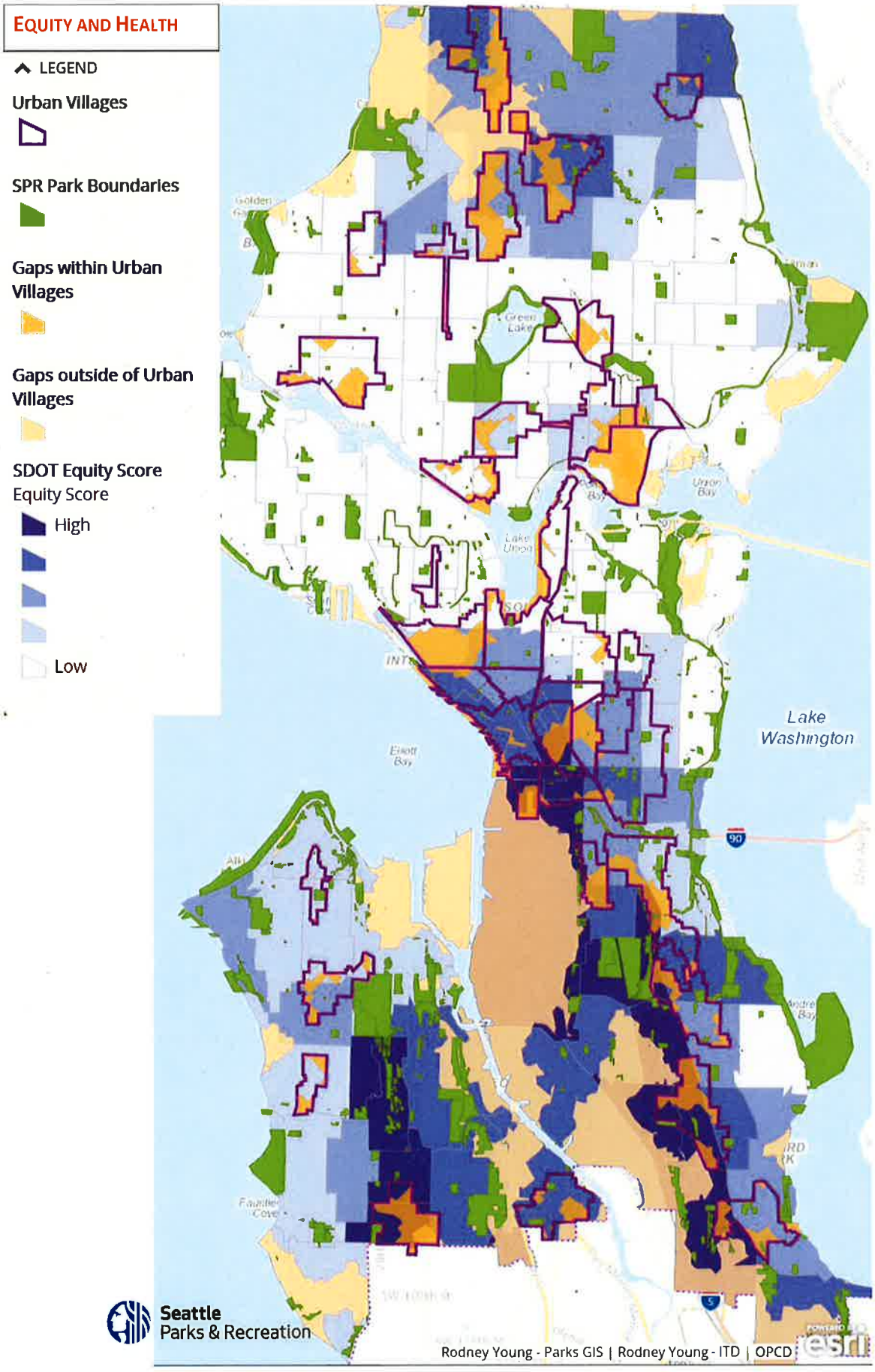

SEATTLE'S PARKLANDS
LEGEND
Layers
SPR Park Boundaries
LAKE CITY
NORTHGATE
WEDGWOOD
GREENWOOD
FREMONT
UNIVERSITY DISTRICT
QUEEN ANNE
SOUTH LAKE UNION
CAPITOL HILL
DOWNTOWN
Seattle
Lake Washington
CENTRAL
BEACON HILL
GEORGETOWN
DELRIDGE
SEWARD PARK
Seattle Parks & Recreation
Patrick Morgan- ITD
esri


ACCESS
LEGEND
Layers
Greenway Projects
SPR Park Boundaries
Bicycle Trails
Existing Greenways
Streets
Seattle
Lake Washington
Seattle Parks & Recreation
Patrick Morgan- ITD

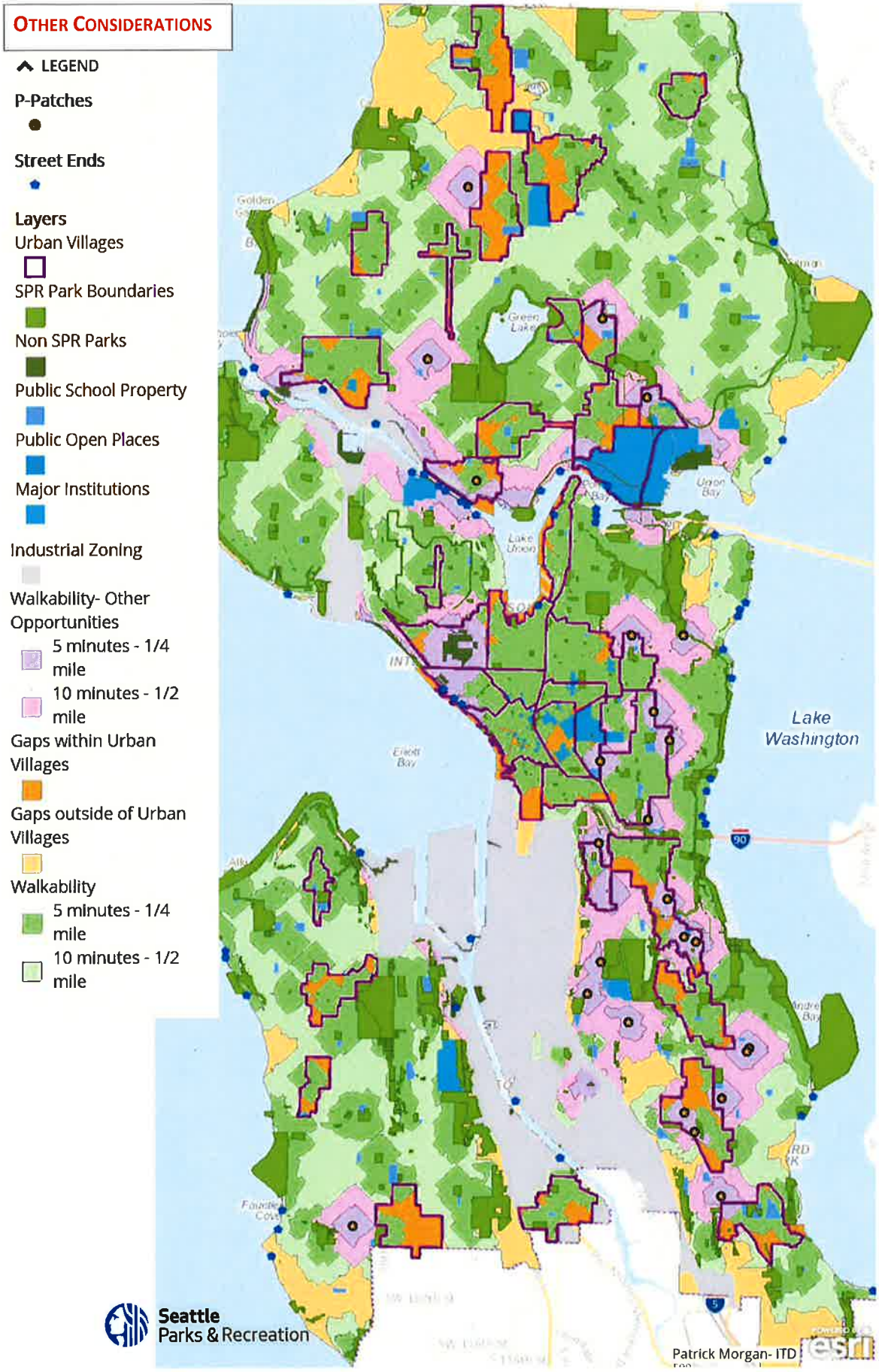

WALKABILITY
LEGEND
Layers
Urban Villages
SPR Park Boundaries
Streets
Walkability
5 minutes - 1/4 mile
10 minutes - 1/2 mile
Lake Washington
Seattle Parks & Recreation
Patrick Morgan- ITD


GAPS IN WALKABILITY
LEGEND
Layers
Urban Villages
SPR Park Boundaries
Streets
Gaps within Urban Villages
Gaps outside of Urban Villages
Walkability
5 minutes - 1/4 mile
10 minutes - 1/2 mile
Lake Washington
Seattle Parks & Recreation
Patrick Morgan- ITD
esri

EQUITY AND HEALTH



OTHER CONSIDERATIONS



INCOME AND POVERTY

LEGEND

Urban Villages

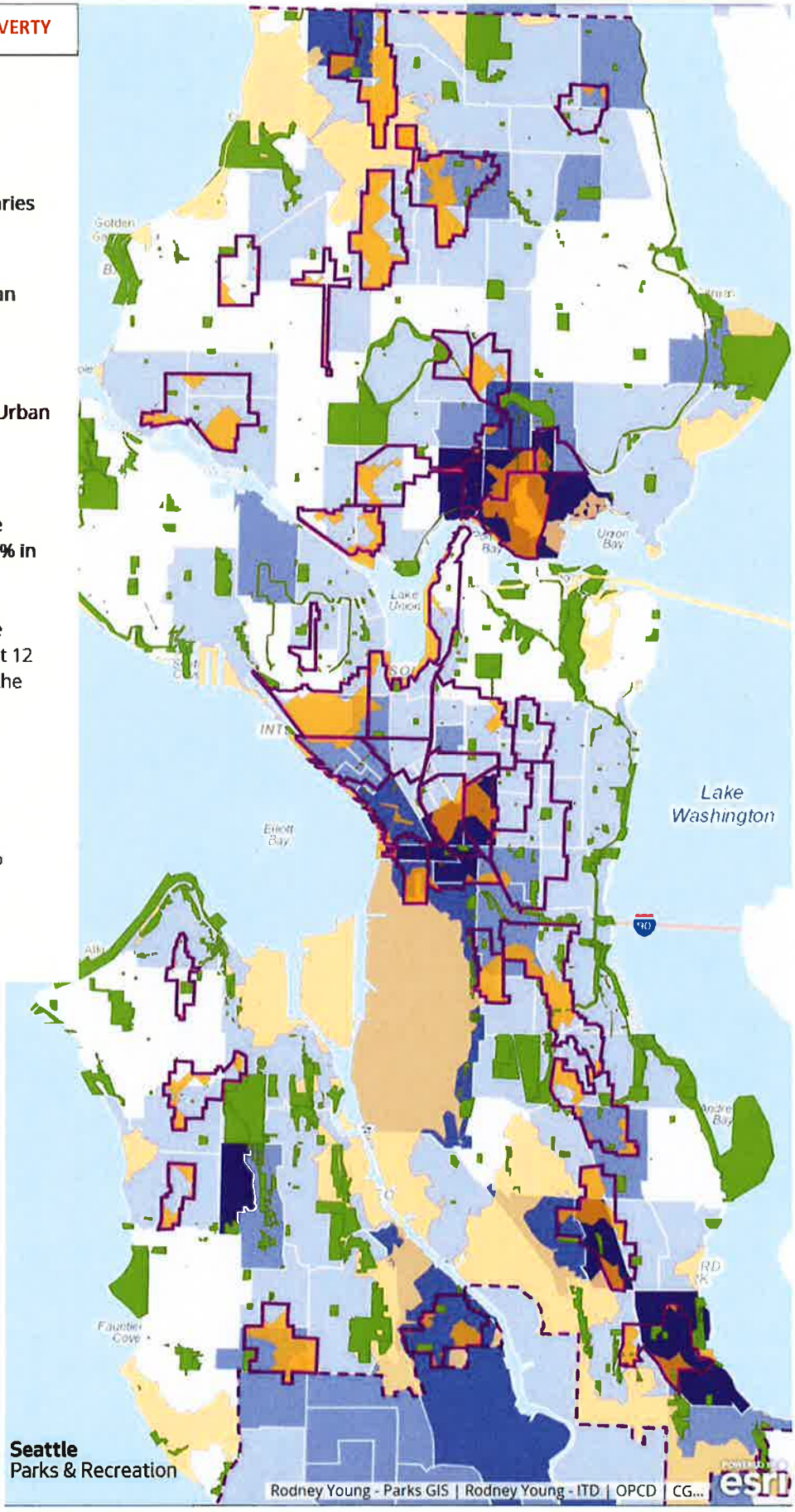
SPR Park Boundaries

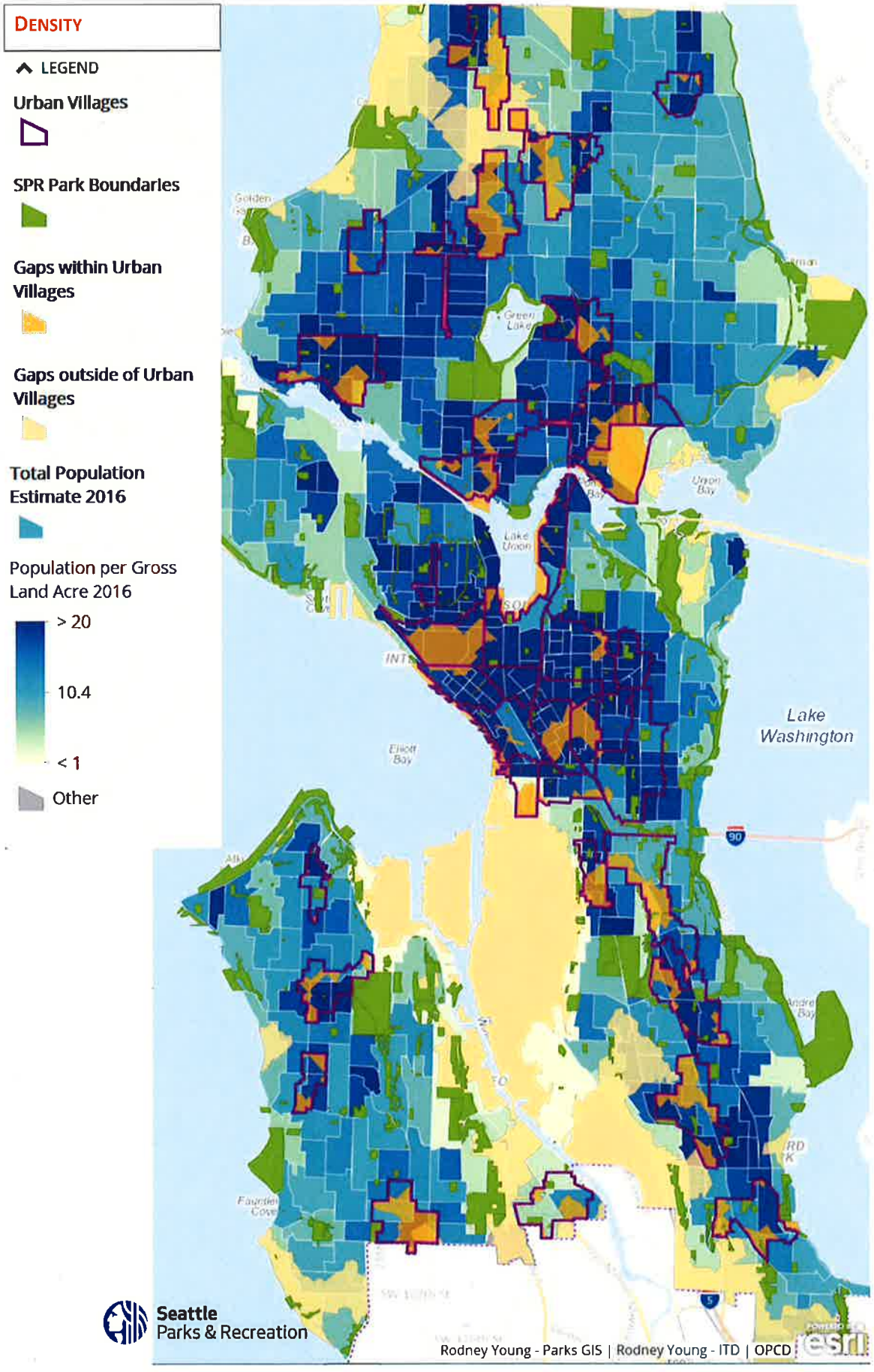
Gaps within Urban Villages

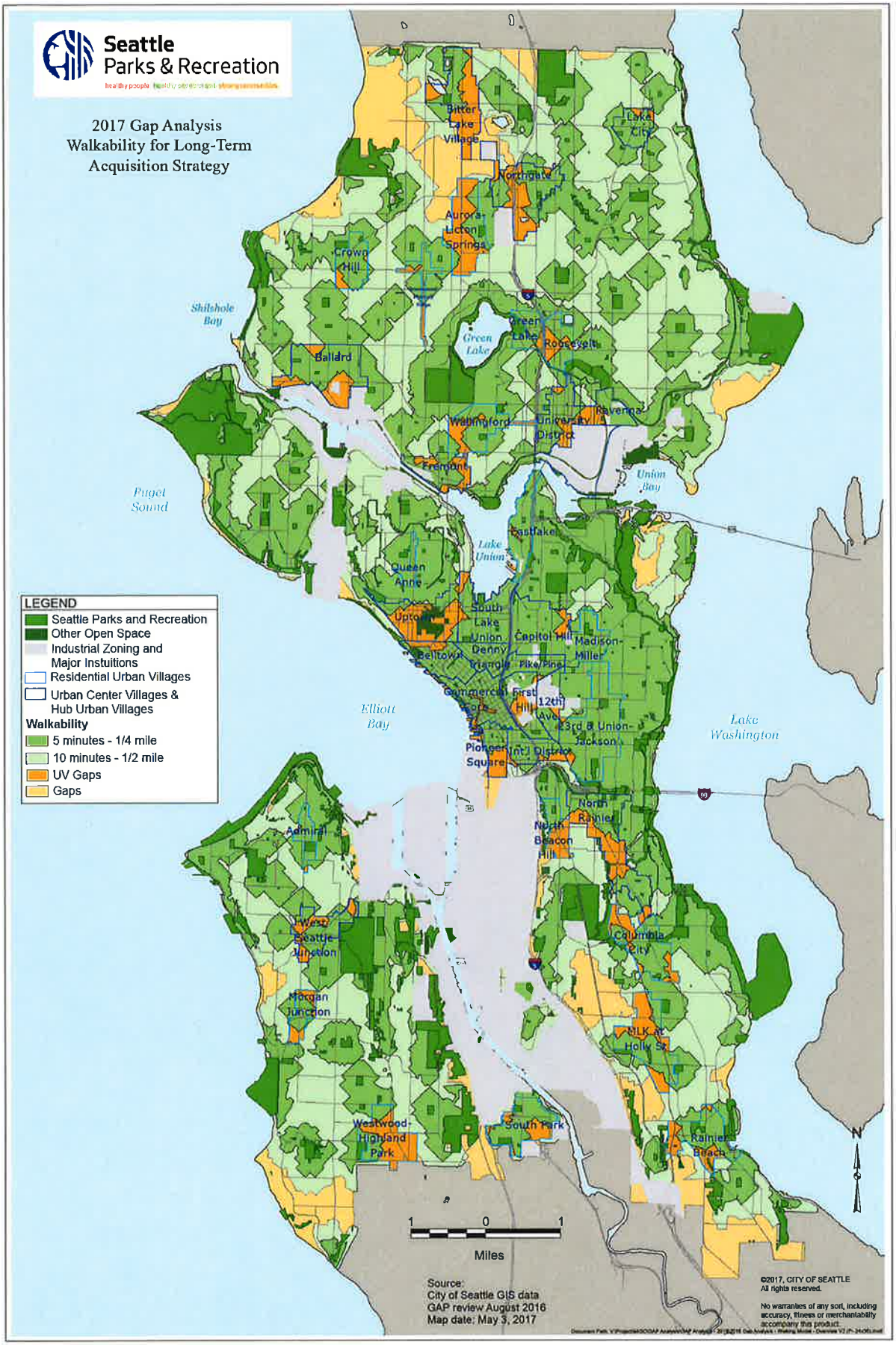
Gaps outside of Urban Villages

People Below the Poverty Level (14% in Seattle)
Percent of the population whose income in the past 12 months is below the poverty level

- > 35.8%
- 26% - 35.8%
- 16.5% - 26%
- 6.9% - 16.5%
- < 6.9%
- Other




DENSITY
LEGEND
Urban Villages
SPR Park Boundaries
Gaps within Urban Villages
Gaps outside of Urban Villages
Total Population Estimate 2016
Population per Gross Land Acre 2016
> 20
10.4
< 1
Other
Lake Washington
Seattle
Parks & Recreation
Rodney Young - Parks GIS | Rodney Young - ITD | OPCD
esri


Seattle
Parks & Recreation
healthy people
2017 Gap Analysis
Walkability for Long-Term
Acquisition Strategy
LEGEND
Seattle Parks and Recreation
Other Open Space
Industrial Zoning and
Major Instuitions
Residential Urban Villages
Urban Center Villages &
Hub Urban Villages
Walkability
5 minutes - 1/4 mile
10 minutes - 1/2 mile
UV Gaps
Gaps
Bitter Lake Village
Lake City
Northgate
Aurora-Licton Springs
Crown Hill
Shilshole Bay
Green Lake
Roosevelt
Ballard
Wallingford
University District
Ravenna
Fremont
Puget Sound
Union Bay
Eastlake
Lake Union
Queen Anne
Uptown
South Lake Union
Capitol Hill
Madison-Miller
Belltown
Denny Triangle
Pike/Pine
Commercial Core
First Hill
12th Ave
23rd & Union-Jackson
Elliott Bay
Lake Washington
Pioneer Square
Int'l District
North Rainier
Admiral
North Beacon Hill
West Seattle Junction
Columbia City
Morgan Junction
MLK at Holly St
Westwood-Highland Park
South Park
Rainier Beach
N
1 0 1
Miles
Source:
City of Seattle GIS data
GAP review August 2016
Map date: May 3, 2017
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accompany this product.