



# CITY OF SEATTLE

## City Council

### Agenda

Tuesday, April 30, 2024

2:00 PM

Council Chamber, City Hall  
600 4th Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104

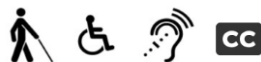
Sara Nelson, Council President  
Joy Hollingsworth, Member  
Robert Kettle, Member  
Cathy Moore, Member  
Tammy J. Morales, Member  
Maritza Rivera, Member  
Rob Saka, Member  
Dan Strauss, Member  
Tanya Woo, Member

Chair Info: 206-684-8809; [Sara.Nelson@seattle.gov](mailto:Sara.Nelson@seattle.gov)

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# CITY OF SEATTLE

## City Council Agenda

**April 30, 2024 - 2:00 PM**

### **Meeting Location:**

Council Chamber, City Hall, 600 4th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104

### **Committee Website:**

<http://www.seattle.gov/council>

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Members of the public may register for remote or in-person Public Comment to address the Council. Details on how to provide Public Comment are listed below:

Remote Public Comment - Register online to speak during the Public Comment period at

<https://www.seattle.gov/council/committees/public-comment>

Online registration to speak will begin one hour before the meeting start time, and registration will end at the conclusion of the Public Comment period during the meeting. Speakers must be registered in order to be recognized by the Chair.

In-Person Public Comment - Register to speak on the Public Comment sign-up sheet located inside Council Chambers at least 15 minutes prior to the meeting start time. Registration will end at the conclusion of the Public Comment period during the meeting. Speakers must be registered in order to be recognized by the Chair.

Submit written comments to all Councilmembers at [Council@seattle.gov](mailto:Council@seattle.gov)

**A. CALL TO ORDER**

**B. ROLL CALL**

**C. PRESENTATIONS**

**D. PUBLIC COMMENT**

*Members of the public may sign up to address the Council for up to 2 minutes on matters on this agenda; total time allotted to public comment at this meeting is 20 minutes.*

**E. ADOPTION OF INTRODUCTION AND REFERRAL CALENDAR:**

*Introduction and referral to Council committees of Council Bills (CB), Resolutions (Res), Appointments (Appt), and Clerk Files (CF) for committee recommendation.*

[IRC 434](#)

April 30, 2024

**Attachments:** [Introduction and Referral Calendar](#)

**F. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA****G. APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR**

*The Consent Calendar consists of routine items. A Councilmember may request that an item be removed from the Consent Calendar and placed on the regular agenda.*

**Journal:**

1. [Min 470](#) April 23, 2024

**Attachments:** [Minutes](#)

**Bills:**

2. [CB 120776](#) AN ORDINANCE appropriating money to pay certain claims for the week of April 15, 2024 through April 19, 2024 and ordering the payment thereof; and ratifying and confirming certain prior acts.

**Appointments:****HOUSING AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE:**

3. [Appt 02834](#) Appointment of Mariam Sulayman Koss as member, Seattle Human Rights Commission, for a term to January 22, 2026.
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**  
**In Favor: 5 - Moore, Morales, Nelson, Saka, Woo**  
**Opposed: None**
- Attachments:** [Appointment Packet](#)
4. [Appt 02835](#) Appointment of Emeka Alozie as member, Seattle Human Rights Commission, for a term to January 22, 2026.
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**  
**In Favor: 5 - Moore, Morales, Nelson, Saka, Woo**  
**Opposed: None**
- Attachments:** [Appointment Packet](#)
5. [Appt 02836](#) Reappointment of Tricia Diamond as member, Seattle Human Rights Commission, for a term to January 22, 2026.
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**  
**In Favor: 5 - Moore, Morales, Nelson, Saka, Woo**  
**Opposed: None**
- Attachments:** [Appointment Packet](#)
6. [Appt 02837](#) Appointment of Christina R. Diego as member, Seattle Human Rights Commission, for a term to January 22, 2026.
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**  
**In Favor: 5 - Moore, Morales, Nelson, Saka, Woo**  
**Opposed: None**
- Attachments:** [Appointment Packet](#)

7. [Appt 02838](#) Appointment of Ali Tufail Khan as member, Seattle Human Rights Commission, for a term to January 22, 2026.
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**  
**In Favor: 5 - Moore, Morales, Nelson, Saka, Woo**  
**Opposed: None**
- Attachments:** [Appointment Packet](#)
8. [Appt 02839](#) Appointment of Nicholas G. Leydon as member, Seattle Human Rights Commission, for a term to January 22, 2026.
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**  
**In Favor: 5 - Moore, Morales, Nelson, Saka, Woo**  
**Opposed: None**
- Attachments:** [Appointment Packet](#)
9. [Appt 02840](#) Appointment of Kristina M. Sawycky as member, Seattle Human Rights Commission, for a term to January 22, 2026.
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**  
**In Favor: 5 - Moore, Morales, Nelson, Saka, Woo**  
**Opposed: None**
- Attachments:** [Appointment Packet](#)
10. [Appt 02841](#) Appointment of Chelsea Stevenson as member, Seattle Human Rights Commission, for a term to January 22, 2026.
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**  
**In Favor: 5 - Moore, Morales, Nelson, Saka, Woo**  
**Opposed: None**
- Attachments:** [Appointment Packet](#)

11. [Appt 02842](#) Appointment of Emily Rose Barr as member, Seattle Women’s Commission, for a term to July 1, 2025.

**The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**

**In Favor: 5 - Moore, Morales, Nelson, Saka, Woo  
Opposed: None**

**Attachments:** [Appointment Packet](#)

12. [Appt 02843](#) Appointment of Mariah Rivera as member, Seattle Women’s Commission, for a term to July 1, 2025.

**The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**

**In Favor: 5 - Moore, Morales, Nelson, Saka, Woo  
Opposed: None**

**Attachments:** [Appointment Packet](#)

13. [Appt 02844](#) Appointment of Jennifer Tran as member, Seattle Women’s Commission, for a term to July 1, 2025.

**The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**

**In Favor: 5 - Moore, Morales, Nelson, Saka, Woo  
Opposed: None**

**Attachments:** [Appointment Packet](#)

## H. COMMITTEE REPORTS

*Discussion and vote on Council Bills (CB), Resolutions (Res),  
Appointments (Appt), and Clerk Files (CF).*

## LAND USE COMMITTEE:

1. [CB 120750](#) AN ORDINANCE relating to land use and zoning; establishing the Connected Community Development Partnership Bonus Pilot Program; and adding new Sections 23.40.090 through 23.40.097 to the Seattle Municipal Code.

**The Committee recommends that City Council do not pass the Council Bill (CB).**

**In Favor: 3 - Moore, Rivera, Woo**

**Opposed: 1 - Morales**

**Abstain: 1 - Strauss**

**Supporting Documents:**

[Summary and Fiscal Note](#)

[Summary Att A - SEPA Threshold Determination of Non-significance](#)

[Divided Report](#)

[Proposed Amendment A](#)

[Proposed Amendment B](#)

**HOUSING AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE:**

2. [CB 120772](#) AN ORDINANCE relating to the Multifamily Housing Property Tax Exemption Program; amending Section 5.73.090 and Section 5.73.120 of the Seattle Municipal Code to allow extension of tax exemptions scheduled to expire on December 31, 2024.

**The Committee recommends that City Council pass the Council Bill (CB).**

**In Favor: 5 - Moore, Morales, Nelson, Saka, Woo**

**Opposed: None**

**Supporting Documents:**

[Summary and Fiscal Note](#)

**PARKS, PUBLIC UTILITIES, AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE:**

3. [Res 32135](#) A RESOLUTION adopting the Seattle Parks and Recreation 2024 Parks Development Plan; authorizing the Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation to submit the plan to the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office; and superseding the 2017 Parks Development Plan.

**The Committee recommends that City Council adopt the Resolution (Res).**

**In Favor: 4 - Hollingsworth, Nelson, Kettle, Strauss**

**Opposed: None**

**Attachments:** [Att 1 - Parks and Open Space Plan](#)

**Supporting**

**Documents:**

[Summary and Fiscal Note](#)

[Summary Att A - 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan](#)

[SEPA DNS](#)

**I. ITEMS REMOVED FROM CONSENT CALENDAR**

**J. ADOPTION OF OTHER RESOLUTIONS**

**K. OTHER BUSINESS**

**L. ADJOURNMENT**





Legislation Text

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**File #: IRC 434, Version: 1**

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April 30, 2024



## Introduction and Referral Calendar

List of proposed Council Bills (CB), Resolutions (Res), Appointments (Appt) and Clerk Files (CF) to be introduced and referred to a City Council committee

Record No.	Title	Committee Referral
<b><u>By: Strauss</u></b>		
1. <a href="#">CB 120776</a>	AN ORDINANCE appropriating money to pay certain claims for the week of April 15, 2024 through April 19, 2024 and ordering the payment thereof; and ratifying and confirming certain prior acts.	City Council
<b><u>By: Nelson</u></b>		
2. <a href="#">CB 120781</a>	AN ORDINANCE updating definitions in the Seattle Municipal Code related to cannabis businesses to align with state law; and amending Section 6.500.020 of the Seattle Municipal Code.	Governance, Accountability, and Economic Development Committee
<b><u>By: Moore</u></b>		
3. <a href="#">Appt 02853</a>	Appointment of Joel L. Domingo as member, Seattle-King County Advisory Council on Aging and Disability Services, for a term to December 31, 2025.	Housing and Human Services Committee
<b><u>By: Moore</u></b>		
4. <a href="#">Appt 02854</a>	Appointment of Patricia P. Schnepf as member, Seattle-King County Advisory Council on Aging and Disability Services, for a term to December 31, 2025.	Housing and Human Services Committee
<b><u>By: Moore</u></b>		
5. <a href="#">Appt 02855</a>	Appointment of Dolores Wiens as member, Seattle-King County Advisory Council on Aging and Disability Services, for a term to December 31, 2025.	Housing and Human Services Committee
<b><u>By: Moore</u></b>		
6. <a href="#">Appt 02856</a>	Reappointment of Marcia Wright-Soika as member, Seattle Women's Commission, for a term to July 1, 2025.	Housing and Human Services Committee
<b><u>By: Moore</u></b>		
7. <a href="#">Appt 02857</a>	Reappointment of Steven Pray as member, Seattle LGBTQ Commission, for a term to October 31, 2025.	Housing and Human Services Committee

**By: Hollingsworth**

8. [CB 120780](#) AN ORDINANCE relating to Seattle Public Utilities; authorizing the acquisition of real property by negotiation or eminent domain (condemnation) of seven separate parcels of land ("Properties") or eminent domain (condemnation) of leases identified as King County Parcel Number 7327903645 located at 7760 8th Avenue South, King County Parcel Number 7327902490 located at 803 South Chicago Street, King County Parcel Number 7327902480 located at 811 South Chicago Street, King County Parcel Number 7327902520 located at 7814 8th Avenue South, King County Parcel Number 7327902500 located at 7808 8th Avenue South, King County Parcel Number 7327902510 located at 836 South Kenyon Street, and King County Parcel Number 7327902395 located at 850 South Kenyon Street; authorizing the General Manager and Chief Executive Officer of Seattle Public Utilities to execute all documents and take other necessary actions to complete the Properties' acquisition, including acceptance and recording of the deeds; and ratifying and confirming certain prior acts.
- Parks, Public Utilities, and Technology Committee

**By: Kettle**

9. [CB 120777](#) AN ORDINANCE relating to unsafe building abatement; amending Section 111 and Section 202 of the 2018 Seattle Fire Code as adopted by Section 22.600.020 of the Seattle Municipal Code and as regulated and allowed by the State Building Code Act, Chapter 19.27 of the Revised Code of Washington; declaring an emergency; and establishing an immediate effective date; all by a 3/4 vote of the City Council.
- Public Safety Committee

**By: Kettle**

10. [CB 120778](#) AN ORDINANCE relating to surveillance technology implementation; authorizing approval of uses and accepting the 2023 updated surveillance impact report and 2023 executive overview for the Seattle Police Department's use of Automated License Plate Reader technology.
- Public Safety Committee

**By: Strauss**

11. [CB 120779](#) AN ORDINANCE relating to public art museum facilities; authorizing a restatement of a guarantee and reimbursement agreement with the Museum Development Authority of Seattle and other parties that amends the second amended and restated guarantee and reimbursement agreement, as originally authorized by Ordinance 121950, as amended by Ordinance 122458, and as further amended by Ordinance 124429; and ratifying and confirming certain prior acts.
- Select Budget Committee

**By: Woo**

12. [Appt 02858](#) Appointment of Avery Barnes as member, Seattle Arts Commission, for a term to December 31, 2025. Sustainability, City Light, Arts and Culture Committee

**By: Woo**

13. [Appt 02859](#) Appointment of Yoon Kang-O'Higgins as member, Seattle Arts Commission, for a term to December 31, 2025. Sustainability, City Light, Arts and Culture Committee

**By: Woo**

14. [Appt 02860](#) Appointment of Rodney Howard King as member, Seattle Arts Commission, for a term to December 31, 2025. Sustainability, City Light, Arts and Culture Committee

**By: Woo**

15. [Appt 02861](#) Reappointment of Leslie Anne Anderson as member, Seattle Arts Commission, for a term to December 31, 2025. Sustainability, City Light, Arts and Culture Committee

**By: Woo**

16. [Appt 02862](#) Reappointment of Kayla DeMonte as member, Seattle Arts Commission, for a term to December 31, 2025. Sustainability, City Light, Arts and Culture Committee

**By: Woo**

17. [Appt 02863](#) Reappointment of Holly Morris Jacobson as member, Seattle Arts Commission, for a term to December 31, 2025. Sustainability, City Light, Arts and Culture Committee

**By: Woo**

18. [Appt 02864](#) Appointment of Dawn Lindell as General Manager and Chief Executive Officer of Seattle City Light, for a term to May 31, 2028. Sustainability, City Light, Arts and Culture Committee



Legislation Text

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**File #:** Min 470, **Version:** 1

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April 23, 2024

# SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

600 Fourth Ave. 2nd Floor  
Seattle, WA 98104



## Journal of the Proceedings of the Seattle City Council

Tuesday, April 23, 2024

2:00 PM

Council Chamber, City Hall  
600 4th Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104

### City Council

*Sara Nelson, Council President*  
*Joy Hollingsworth, Member*  
*Robert Kettle, Member*  
*Cathy Moore, Member*  
*Tammy J. Morales, Member*  
*Maritza Rivera, Member*  
*Rob Saka, Member*  
*Dan Strauss, Member*  
*Tanya Woo, Member*

Chair Info: 206-684-8809; [Sara.Nelson@seattle.gov](mailto:Sara.Nelson@seattle.gov)

**A. CALL TO ORDER**

The City Council of the City of Seattle met in the Council Chamber in Seattle, Washington, on April 23, 2024, pursuant to the provisions of the City Charter. The meeting was called to order at 2:01 p.m., with Council President Nelson presiding.

**B. ROLL CALL**

**Present:** 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo

**C. PRESENTATIONS**

Councilmember Moore presented a Proclamation proclaiming May 2024 to be "Older Americans Month" in Seattle.

By unanimous consent, the Council Rules were suspended to allow Councilmember Moore to present the Proclamation, and to allow Alex O'Reilly, Chair of the Executive Committee, Aging and Disability Services Area Agency for Seattle and King County, to address the Council.

Council President Nelson presented a Proclamation proclaiming April 23rd, 2024 to be "Dana Robinson Slote Day."

By unanimous consent, the Council Rules were suspended to allow Council President Nelson to present the Proclamation, and to allow Dana Robinson Slote, Director of Communications for Seattle City Council, to address the Council.

**D. PUBLIC COMMENT**

The following individuals addressed the Council:

John Stamstad  
Henry Morales  
Justin Taylor  
Rita Johnson  
Jason Ogulnik  
Sondra Osthus  
Elena Martin  
Jeffrey Gustaveson  
Rachel Werther  
Gabriela Quintana  
Jon Fisher  
Neil Edwards  
Mehgan Teutsch  
Janice Stamm  
Ryan Davis  
Stephen Baker  
Alex Kim  
Bryan Hernandez  
Vanessa Clifford  
Nick Hait  
Steven Guild  
Hau Shen  
Melissa Goshe  
Wei Lin  
Michael Wolfe  
Alex Tsimerman  
Lynn Reed  
Michelle Balzer  
David Haines  
Robby White  
Ariana Riley  
Joe Molloy

**E. ADOPTION OF INTRODUCTION AND REFERRAL CALENDAR:**

[IRC 433](#)      **April 23, 2024**

**By unanimous consent, the Introduction & Referral Calendar (IRC) was adopted.**

**In Favor:** 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo

**Opposed:** None



**F. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA**

By unanimous consent, the City Council Agenda was adopted.

**G. APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR**

Motion was made by Council President Nelson, duly seconded and carried, to adopt the Consent Calendar.

**Journal:****1. [Min 469](#) April 16, 2024**

**The item was adopted on the Consent Calendar by the following vote, and the President signed the Minutes (Min):**

**In Favor:** 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo

**Opposed:** None

**Bills:****2. [CB 120770](#) AN ORDINANCE appropriating money to pay certain claims for the week of April 8, 2024 through April 12, 2024 and ordering the payment thereof; and ratifying and confirming certain prior acts.**

**The item was passed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote, and the President signed the Council Bill:**

**In Favor:** 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo

**Opposed:** None

**Appointments:****GOVERNANCE, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE:**

3. [Appt 02828](#) Reappointment of Baylie Freeman as member, Domestic Workers Standards Board, for a term to February 28, 2025.

The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).

In Favor: 3 - Nelson, Kettle, Hollingsworth

Opposed: None

The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:

In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo

Opposed: None

4. [Appt 02829](#) Reappointment of Jordan N. Goldwarg as member, Domestic Workers Standards Board, for a term to February 28, 2025.

The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).

In Favor: 3 - Nelson, Kettle, Hollingsworth

Opposed: None

The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:

In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo

Opposed: None

5. [Appt 02830](#) Reappointment of Etelbina Hauser as member, Domestic Workers Standards Board, for at term to February 28, 2025.

The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).

In Favor: 3 - Nelson, Kettle, Hollingsworth

Opposed: None

The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:

In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo

**Opposed:** None

6. [Appt 02831](#) **Reappointment of Silvia Gonzalez as member, Domestic Workers Standards Board, for a term to February 28, 2027.**

**The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**

**In Favor: 3 - Nelson, Kettle, Hollingsworth**

**Opposed: None**

**The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**

**In Favor:** 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo

**Opposed:** None

7. [Appt 02832](#) **Reappointment of Elizabeth Leigh Hunter as member, Domestic Workers Standards Board, for a term to February 28, 2027.**

**The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**

**In Favor: 3 - Nelson, Kettle, Hollingsworth**

**Opposed: None**

**The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**

**In Favor:** 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo

**Opposed:** None

**LAND USE COMMITTEE:**

8. [Appt 02784](#) **Appointment of Stephen A. Allwine as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2025.**

**The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**

**In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo**

**Opposed: None**

**The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**

**In Favor:** 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo

**Opposed:** None

9. [Appt 02785](#) **Appointment of Ana Alvarez as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2025.**

**The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**

**In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo**

**Opposed: None**

**The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**

**In Favor:** 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo

**Opposed:** None

10. [Appt 02786](#) **Appointment of Akhil Arun as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2025.**

**The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**

**In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo**

**Opposed: None**

**The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**

**In Favor:** 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo

**Opposed:** None

11. [Appt 02787](#) **Appointment of Brenda L. Baxter as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2026.**

**The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**

**In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo**

**Opposed: None**

**The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**

**In Favor:** 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo

**Opposed: None**

12. [Appt 02788](#) **Appointment of Vanessa Martina Boehm as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2026.**

**The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**

**In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo  
Opposed: None**

**The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**

**In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo**

**Opposed: None**

13. [Appt 02789](#) **Appointment of Benjamin Doehr as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2026.**

**The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**

**In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo  
Opposed: None**

**The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**

**In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo**

**Opposed: None**

14. [Appt 02790](#) **Appointment of Nick Duda as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2026.**

**The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**

**In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo  
Opposed: None**

**The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**

**In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo**

**Opposed: None**

15. [Appt 02791](#) **Appointment of Nicholas Efthimiadis as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2026.**
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**
- In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
- The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**
- In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
16. [Appt 02792](#) **Reappointment of Che Fortaleza as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2026.**
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**
- In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
- The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**
- In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
17. [Appt 02793](#) **Appointment of Stuart Herrera-Enzuate as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2026.**
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**
- In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
- The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**
- In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo**
- Opposed: None**

18. [Appt 02794](#) **Appointment of Daniel Hirsty as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2026.**
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**
- In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
- The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**
- In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
19. [Appt 02795](#) **Appointment of Quanlin Hu as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2026.**
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**
- In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
- The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**
- In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
20. [Appt 02796](#) **Appointment of Ethan Karlinsey as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2026.**
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**
- In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
- The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**
- In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo**
- Opposed: None**

21. [Appt 02797](#) **Appointment of Nicole Li as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2025.**
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**
- In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
- The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**
- In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
22. [Appt 02798](#) **Appointment of Sarah Ashley Maas as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2026.**
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**
- In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
- The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**
- In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
23. [Appt 02799](#) **Appointment of Jessie McClurg as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2026.**
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**
- In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
- The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**
- In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo**
- Opposed: None**



24. [Appt 02800](#) **Appointment of Brittany Port as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2026.**

**The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**

**In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo  
Opposed: None**

**The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**

**In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo**

**Opposed: None**

25. [Appt 02801](#) **Appointment of Keshav Prathivadi as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2026.**

**The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**

**In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo  
Opposed: None**

**The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**

**In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo**

**Opposed: None**

26. [Appt 02802](#) **Appointment of Joe Reilly as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2025.**

**The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**

**In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo  
Opposed: None**

**The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**

**In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo**

**Opposed: None**

27. [Appt 02803](#) **Appointment of Dan Say as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2026.**
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**
- In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
- The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**
- In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
28. [Appt 02804](#) **Appointment of Gavin Schaefer as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2026.**
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**
- In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
- The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**
- In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
29. [Appt 02805](#) **Reappointment of Lisa Vasser as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2026.**
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**
- In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
- The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**
- In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo**
- Opposed: None**

30. [Appt 02806](#) **Appointment of Kirsten Wild as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2026.**
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**
- In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
- The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**
- In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
31. [Appt 02807](#) **Appointment of Jacob Woll as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2026.**
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**
- In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
- The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**
- In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
32. [Appt 02808](#) **Appointment of Samantha Wong as member, Design Review Board, for a term to April 3, 2026.**
- The Committee recommends that City Council confirm the Appointment (Appt).**
- In Favor: 5 - Morales, Strauss, Moore, Rivera, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
- The Appointment (Appt) was confirmed on the Consent Calendar by the following vote:**
- In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo**
- Opposed: None**
-

## H. COMMITTEE REPORTS

### GOVERNANCE, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE:

1. [CB 120763](#) **AN ORDINANCE** relating to City employment, commonly referred to as the First Quarter 2024 Employment Ordinance; exempting positions from the civil service system; and returning positions to the civil service system; all by a 2/3 vote of the City Council.

The Committee recommends that City Council pass the Council Bill (CB).

In Favor: 3 - Nelson, Kettle, Hollingsworth

Opposed: None

The Council Bill (CB) passed by the following vote, and the President signed the Council Bill (CB):

In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo

Opposed: None

### TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE:

2. [Res 32131](#) **A RESOLUTION** approving the Seattle Transportation Plan and superseding the Transit, Bicycle, Freight, and Pedestrian Master Plans.

The Committee recommends that City Council adopt as amended the Resolution (Res).

In Favor: 5 - Saka, Hollingsworth, Kettle, Strauss, Woo

Opposed: None

The Resolution (Res) was adopted by the following vote, and the President signed the Resolution (Res):

In Favor: 9 - Hollingsworth, Kettle, Moore, Morales, Nelson, Rivera, Saka, Strauss, Woo

Opposed: None

## I. ITEMS REMOVED FROM CONSENT CALENDAR

There were none.

**J. ADOPTION OF OTHER RESOLUTIONS**

There were none.

**K. OTHER BUSINESS**

By unanimous consent, Councilmember Morales was excused from the May 7, 2024 City Council meeting.

**L. ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business to come before the Council, the meeting was adjourned at 3:32 p.m.

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**Jodee Schwinn, Deputy City Clerk**

**Signed by me in Open Session, upon approval of the Council, on April 30, 2024.**

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**Sara Nelson, Council President of the City Council**



Legislation Text

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**File #:** CB 120776, **Version:** 1

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**CITY OF SEATTLE**

**ORDINANCE \_\_\_\_\_**

**COUNCIL BILL \_\_\_\_\_**

AN ORDINANCE appropriating money to pay certain claims for the week of April 15, 2024 through April 19, 2024 and ordering the payment thereof; and ratifying and confirming certain prior acts.

**BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:**

Section 1. Payment of the sum of \$19,237,226.72 on PeopleSoft 9.2 mechanical warrants numbered 4100794481 - 4100796154 plus manual or cancellation issues for claims, e-payables of \$63,147.34 on PeopleSoft 9.2 9100014363 - 9100014381, and electronic financial transactions (EFT) in the amount of \$50,338,957.22 are presented to the City Council under RCW 42.24.180 and approved consistent with remaining appropriations in the current Budget as amended.

Section 2. RCW 35.32A.090(1) states, “There shall be no orders, authorizations, allowances, contracts or payments made or attempted to be made in excess of the expenditure allowances authorized in the final budget as adopted or modified as provided in this chapter, and any such attempted excess expenditure shall be void and shall never be the foundation of a claim against the city.”

Section 3. Any act consistent with the authority of this ordinance taken prior to its effective date is ratified and confirmed.

Section 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days after its approval by the Mayor, but if

not approved and returned by the Mayor within ten days after presentation, it shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Section 1.04.020.

Passed by the City Council the 30<sup>th</sup> of April 2024, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this 30<sup>th</sup> of April 2024.

\_\_\_\_\_  
President \_\_\_\_\_ of the City Council

Approved / returned unsigned / vetoed this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Bruce A. Harrell, Mayor

Filed by me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Scheereen Dedman, City Clerk

(Seal)



Legislation Text

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**File #:** Appt 02834, **Version:** 1

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Appointment of Mariam Sulayman Koss as member, Seattle Human Rights Commission, for a term to January 22, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.





# City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

<b>Appointee Name:</b> <i>Mariam Sulayman Koss</i>		
<b>Board/Commission Name:</b> <i>Seattle Human Rights Commission</i>		<b>Position Title:</b> <i>Member</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Appointment</b> OR <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Reappointment</b>		<b>Council Confirmation required?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Appointing Authority:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Council <input type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i>	<b>Date Appointed:</b> <i>mm/dd/yy.</i>	<b>Term of Position: *</b> <i>1/23/2024</i> <b>to</b> <i>1/22/2026</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i>
<b>Residential Neighborhood:</b> <i>Beacon Hill</i>	<b>Zip Code:</b> <i>98108</i>	<b>Contact Phone No.:</b>
<b>Background:</b> <i>Mariam</i> was born and raised in Seattle. She has spent the last 12 years working in digital marketing and the ecommerce space before recently becoming a full-time stay-at-home mom to her 1- year- old. In her free time, she enjoys traveling, fashion, and trying new things - be it food or activities.		
<b>Authorizing Signature (original signature):</b>  	<b>Appointing Signatory:</b> <i>Cathy Moore,</i> <i>Seattle City Councilmember</i>	

\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

# MARIAM SULAYMAN KOSS

## EXPERIENCE

### **T-MOBILE**

11/2020 - Present

DIGITAL BUSINESS MANAGER, Customer Acquisition

- Manage all web creative and direct partnership with the largest OEM partner, Apple. Responsible for all digital goals and execution for all Apple devices (iPhone, Watch) and strategic partnerships (Apple Fitness+)
- Lead digital strategy & launch for T-Mobile storefront on Amazon.com
- Own the merchandising and traffic flow across website and app to increase customer satisfaction, drive online & omni-channel sales and reduce costs
- Own and define web strategy to deliver business outcomes across the prospect and base customer life cycle, activation, onboarding, engagement, retention, cross-sell, win-back and saves
- Leverage trends through data analysis, customer journey mapping, customer segmentation and creating marketing plans with key stakeholders to support business goals and KPIs

### **MICROSOFT (CONTRACT)**

9/2019 - 11/2020

SENIOR DIGITAL PROJECT MANAGER, CCSM Surface, Microsoft 365 & Windows

- Managed creation of digital omni-channel campaigns to drive awareness, consideration & conversion
- Work with partners & agencies to create, optimize, execute digital campaigns & product launches
- Managed project timelines and deliverables (including raw assets, copy, design specs, project brief, etc)
- FY20 Microsoft 365 category launch - managed creation and execution of PDP content, display banners, social, syndicated content and audit for all digital partners
- Managing digital merchandising across all retail partners sites (Amazon, Walmart, Costco, Best Buy, etc)
- Amazon merchandising lead responsible for merchandising, analytics and A|B testing for all categories

### **AMAZON.COM (CONTRACT)**

8/2018 - 3/2019

MARKETING MANAGER, Amazon Fashion

- Effectively built data-driven customer experiences through rich content and navigation
- Drive site improvements, optimize promotional efforts and help manage traffic drivers to meet business needs
- Fluent in Content Symphony, Vendor Central and internal merchandising, and analytics tools/programs
- Analyzing and presenting metrics to key stakeholders in WBR, QBR
- Managed 2018 Holiday Gift Guide landing page & CX for Amazon Fashion category
- Plan, develop, and execute cross-company initiatives including Turkey 5 and Holiday Gift Guide

### **ZUMIEZ**

6/2016 - 8/2018

DIGITAL MARKETING MANAGER / CATEGORY MANAGER

- Category manager for women's business, averaging 34% of total online business with a 74% increase YOY
- Senior category manager, leading a team of 4 site merchandisers
- Oversaw digital marketing, site merchandising strategies, email marketing and omni-channel initiatives
- Lead marketing strategy, brand position, taxonomy, assortment, A/B tests, and content creation
- Drive the execution of marketing strategies to increase awareness, conversion, AOV & acquisition
- Manage promotional campaigns including calendar, deliverables, QA and post-event review & analytics
- 2017 Digital Marketing Employee of the Year

**ZULILY**

7/2014 – 6/2016

ACCOUNT MANAGER, Business Development / ASSISTANT BUYER, Licensed Apparel

- Managed \$80M dollar portfolio for highest grossing departments in the company
- Execution of events including site merchandising, digital asset management, sourcing and buying
- High level negotiation with C-level executives on contract, inventory and pricing
- Managed product launches, brand marketing, advertising collaborations and strategic partnerships
- 2015 Zunie Award - Business Development

**EDUCATION**

University of Washington – Seattle  
Bachelor of Arts, Communications

Harvard Extension School – Boston  
Graduate Certificate, Marketing Management

**SKILLS PROFILE**

- Exemplary account, vendor, and project management professional
- E-commerce, digital marketing, B2B, B2C, site merchandising and content management experience
- Advanced in Google Analytics, Microsoft Excel, Amazon Vendor Central, Amazon Marketing Services, Google Ads, Facebook Ads, Marketo, Magento, Tableau, Oracle Endeca, Adobe Analytics, HTML, Jira, Confluence, Trello, Smartsheet, Salesforce and other digital marketing tools

# Seattle Human Rights Commission

## March 2024

21 Members: Pursuant to SMC 3.14.920, all members subject to City Council confirmation, 2-year terms:

- 8 City Council-appointed
- 9 Mayor-appointed (includes 1 Get-engaged Mayor position)
- 4 Other Appointing Authority-appointed: Commission-appointed

Roster:

*D	**G	RD	Position No.	Position Title	Name	Term Begin Date	Term End Date	Term #	Appointed By
	F		1.	Member	Bryennah Quander	7/23/23	7/22/25	1	City Council
	M		2.	Member	Andre Brown	7/23/23	7/22/25	1	Mayor
	F		3.	Member	Haley Miller	7/23/23	7/22/25	1	City Council
			4.	Member	Vacant	7/23/23	7/22/25	1	Mayor
	M		5.	Member	Mohamed Bonah	7/23/23	7/22/25	1	City Council
	M		6.	Member	Emeka Alozie	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Mayor
			7.	Member	Mariam Sulayman Koss	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	City Council
			8.	Member	Chelsea Stevenson	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Commission
	F		9.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Mayor
	F		10.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	City Council
			11.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Mayor
	F		12.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	City Council
	F		13.	Member	Kristina M. Sawyckyj	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Mayor
	M		14.	Member	Ali Tufail Khan	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	City Council
			15.	Member	Christina R. Diego	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Mayor
	F		16.	Get Engaged	Rachel Lockerbie	9/1/23	8/31/24	1	Mayor
	F		17.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	City Council
	F		18.	Member	Tricia Diamond	1/23/24	1/22/26	2	Mayor
			19.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Commission
			20.	Member	Nicholas G. Leydon	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Commission
			21.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Commission

### SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

	SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
	Male	Female	Transgender	NB/ O/U	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Other	Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic	Pacific Islander	Middle Eastern	Multiracial
<b>Mayor</b>	2	3											
<b>Council</b>	5												
<b>Comm</b>		2											
<b>Total</b>													

**Key:** \*D List the corresponding Diversity Chart number (1 through 9)

\*\*G List gender, M= Male, F= Female, T= Transgender, NB= Non-Binary O= Other U= Unknown Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A -Diversity info is self-identified and

\*\*RD voluntary.



Legislation Text

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**File #:** Appt 02835, **Version:** 1

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Appointment of Emeka Alozie as member, Seattle Human Rights Commission, for a term to January 22, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



# City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

<b>Appointee Name:</b> <i>Emeka Alozie</i>		
<b>Board/Commission Name:</b> <i>Seattle Human Rights Commission</i>		<b>Position Title:</b> <i>Member</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Appointment</b> OR <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Reappointment</b>		<b>City Council Confirmation required?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Appointing Authority:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> City Council <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i>		<b>Term of Position: *</b> <i>1/23/2024</i> <b>to</b> <i>1/22/2026</i>  <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i>
<b>Residential Neighborhood:</b> <i>Capitol Hill</i>	<b>Zip Code:</b> <i>98102</i>	<b>Contact Phone No.:</b>
<b>Background:</b> <i>With a decade of experience working with startups, from their inception on to their growth stages, Emeka has developed a keen insight into the dynamics of innovation and business development. My roles have varied from directing marketing and partnerships at a medical incubator to assisting the launch of pre-seed startups and supporting venture capital investments. His expertise in the startup ecosystem is complemented by my membership in ForbesBLK, BLCKVC, and as an advisor to the WA State Black Angel Alliance, where he continuously engages with issues relevant to our community's economic and social advancement. Emeka is passionate about harnessing his experiences to serve on the board of the Seattle Human Rights Commission, to contribute to its noble mission of eliminating discrimination and fostering a more equitable city for all. He believes that together, we can drive meaningful progress and create a lasting impact on the human rights landscape in Seattle.</i>		
<b>Authorizing Signature (original signature):</b>  <i>Bruce A. Harrell</i> <b>Date Signed (appointed):</b> 4/8/2024		<b>Appointing Signatory:</b> <i>Bruce A. Harrell</i> <i>Seattle Mayor</i>

\*Term begins and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

# Emeka Alozie

## EDUCATION

**Emory University, Goizueta Business School** Bachelor of Business Administration, Finance – Entrepreneurship  
Mentor: Techstars, gener8tor, University of Washington CoMotion, part of Madrona Ventures & MVL Leap Program, Venture Institute  
Deal Partner: WA State Black Angels Association, Loyal VC, Ganas Ventures, Beyond VC  
Volunteer: UNICEF NextGen, Seattle Children's NextGEN

## PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

**Transpose Platform, VC/Fund of Fund; San Francisco, CA** October 2023 – Present  
**Director of Marketing | Manages 2.2B in AUM, Global Formation Fund**

- Lead company's marketing: developing marketing presence (web, collateral, etc.), run CRM, and ecosystem development projects.

**IntuitiveX, Healthcare Innovation Incubator & Consultancy (Tech Incubator to Watch); Seattle, WA** October 2019 – Sept 2023  
**Director of Partnerships and Marketing | Company has introduced 3 FDA Breakthrough Device Designated Companies**

- Ran marketing for Seattle's premier healthcare innovation partner & supported fundraising for 4 portfolio companies
- *Partnerships:* Generated strategic relationships with Seattle Children's Hospital, Rare Disease Foundation, National Institute of Health, UCI/Children's Hospital of Orange County, Bayer G4A, multiple MedTech accelerators, UW-Reach, CHOC, large health systems
- *Accelerator Program:* Supported and launched 2 cleantech + healthcare accelerator programs for the Korean Government – 12 startups
- *Press Releases and Investment Memos:* Launched and pitched more than 15+ press releases ranging from product launches mergers, capital raises, and new innovations featured on Geekwire, Puget Sound Business Journal, AP News, Yahoo Finance, and wrote 13 deal memos
- *Deal Sourcing & Interviews:* Met with new founders on a weekly basis, sourced new healthcare companies; generated a deal flow pipeline
- *Corporate Marketing:* Led company rebrand and ranked us a Top #5 Life sciences incubator & Top #10 incubator in Seattle
- *Event Marketing:* Hosted and ran all virtual events (3000+ attendees – COVID, 1,000+ attendees 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual HealthTech Summit, 90+ investors, IX pitch event, 5<sup>th</sup> Year Anniversary, KSC Pitch), introduced more than 100+ investors to the firm via RESI & 1,800 leads

**IX Innovation, Medical IP Creation and Monetization Company; Seattle, WA** October 2019 – July 2023  
**Director of Marketing | Company develops, sells, spinouts, and licenses IP to advance the future of human surgery**

- Lead company's marketing: developing marketing collateral, fundraising assets, press releases, email marketing, etc.

**Founder Institute – Pre Seed Accelerator – Seattle, WA** April 2023 – October 2023  
**Director | large pre-seed accelerator, \$35B in estimated portfolio value (part-time)**

- Support the 2023 Pre-Seed Cohort, identify local Seattle guest, host office hours and support with internal administration and operations

**Techstars – Top 3 Global Seed Startup Accelerator – Techstars Anywhere; Remote** January 2022 – April 2022  
**Sales and Marketing | One of the largest pre-seed accelerators in the world, \$96B accelerator portfolio market cap**

- Worked alongside the Techstars Anywhere 2022 Cohort consisting of 12 high tech startups with marketing, sales, and business development related opportunities spanning: SEO, digital marketing, content marketing, strategy, customer profiling, customer discovery,

**Asymmetry & Mana Ventures – Venture Capital Fund and Angel Syndicate; Remote** November 2021 – February 2022  
**Venture Investor | Two of the largest and most active angel syndicates on Angelist by deal volume**

- Support with due-diligence and investment memo writing for a company that invest in scalable early-stage companies with exceptional defensibility. Industry agnostic. Companies completed 78 deals in the last year. Check sizes range \$25K – 500k per deal

**Intellectual Ventures (spinout) – Xinova; Seattle, WA** October 2018 – September 2019

**Marketing Generalist (supported team of 6) | Private equity that develops and licenses IP, 1 of top 5 U.S. patent holders**  
*Startup:* Assisted with developing marketing materials and collateral for startups Souszen, Coffee Flour, HarvestAg, and Arcnet

**Marketing & Business Development – New Ventures – Fractional Chief Marketing Officer** May 2015 – October 2023

- **Stealth Early-Stage Private Holding Company – Emerging Technology:** Connected the organization with VCs, CEOs, advisors, angel investors, manufacturers, distribution partners, and customers led support with their fundraise
- **Seed Stage – Digital Health Startup Eye Care:** Served as Cofounder & VP of Marketing / Investor Relations: supported with the raise of \$500,000, and making connections to investors, business partners, potential customers, and improved marketing assets

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# Seattle Human Rights Commission

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			19.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Commission
			20.	Member	Nicholas G. Leydon	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Commission
			21.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Commission

### SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

	SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
	Male	Female	Transgender	NB/ O/U	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Other	Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic	Pacific Islander	Middle Eastern	Multiracial
<b>Mayor</b>	2	3											
<b>Council</b>	5												
<b>Comm</b>		2											
<b>Total</b>													

**Key:** \*D List the corresponding Diversity Chart number (1 through 9)

\*\*G List gender, M= Male, F= Female, T= Transgender, NB= Non-Binary O= Other U= Unknown Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A -Diversity info is self-identified and

\*\*RD voluntary.





Legislation Text

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**File #:** Appt 02836, **Version:** 1

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Reappointment of Tricia Diamond as member, Seattle Human Rights Commission, for a term to January 22, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



# City of Seattle Boards & Commissions

## Notice of Appointment

<b>Appointee Name:</b> Tricia Diamond		
<b>Board/Commission Name:</b> Seattle Human Rights Commission		<b>Position Title:</b> Member
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Appointment</b> OR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Reappointment</b>		<b>Council Confirmation required?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Appointing Authority:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Council <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i>	<b>Date Appointed:</b>	<b>Term of Position: *</b> 1/23/2024 <b>to</b> 1/22/2026  <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i>
<b>Residential Neighborhood:</b> Ravenna	<b>Zip Code:</b> 98115	<b>Contact Phone No.:</b>
<b>Background:</b> <p>Tricia Diamond has completed both undergraduate and graduate university studies in aerospace engineering, English and mathematics. Her youth in the United States, as well as experience living internationally, instilled in her a dedication to STEM, linguistics and human rights. Her diverse work experience includes serving as an aerospace engineer, supervisor to a multilingual international staff, international educator, educational administrator, organizational development and change management consultant, public administrator and designing and delivery of professional development ensuring sustainability, human rights and international excellence on a foundation of equity throughout organizations.</p> <p>She is multilingual (English, Dutch, Hausa, Bubi and now Wolof) and has extensive experience leading multinational and multilingual teams, as well as collaborative community engagement.</p>		
<b>Authorizing Signature (original signature):</b> 	<b>Appointing Signatory:</b> Bruce A. Harrell Mayor of Seattle	

\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

## TRICIA DIAMOND

### Career Overview

- 14 years: International Educator & Public Speaker on Issues of Diversity and Equity and STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Math)
- Conducted Workshops for English/Foreign Language Teachers, University of Leiden, the Netherlands ➤ Multilingual: English, Dutch, Afrikaans and Hausa
- Public Speaker on Equity/Diversity: Washington Association of Bilingual Educators (April 2013 and April 2014); White Privilege Conference (April 2013), Martinez Foundation (May 2013), Central Washington University (Different Ways of Knowing, October 2013)
- Graduate degrees in educational administration and aerospace engineering, undergraduate degrees and study in mathematics, English, and aerospace engineering
- 10+ Community engagement experience
- Past President, Evergreen Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration (2-year term)
- Seattle Mayor Durkin's Appointee – Mayor's Council for African American Elders

**Education:** Bachelor of Aerospace Engineering Equivalent (1989); Bachelor of Arts Degree, English and Mathematics 2002 (equiv. 4.0 GPA); Master of Education, Educational Administration with Washington State Principal Specialization, Seattle University, 2014 (3.93 GPA); Doctor of Philosophy, Aerospace Engineering, University of Kansas (2016); Doctoral Studies in Educational Leadership, Xavier University of Louisiana.

**Certification/Credentials:** Administrative- Principal- Washington (460825C), Administrator (California and Oregon), Educational Leadership (Florida)

### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

#### **K12/Stride, 2021**

Assistant Principal, Elementary School

- Evaluated the work of assigned school staff; provided reports to the principal and cooperated in recognition or remediation of staff members as requested.
- Curriculum Lead: Oversaw all aspects of scheduling, course descriptions and registration and assigns duties as necessary; oversaw all aspects of mandated standardized testing; oversaw all aspects of student records and assisted Principal as legal representative for the school.

*\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.*

**King County (2017 to present) - Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention (DAJD), 2020-present, Program Manager IV**

- Conducts complex quantitative analysis and modeling for criminal justice projects related to the work of the department. Occasionally directs the development of projects, or the work of other staff in support of complex, department-wide initiatives. Research, develop, implement, and evaluate projects and programs to improve the overall operation of the department and the larger criminal justice system;
- Design data gathering instruments, collect and analyze data, prepare and provide quality assurance in reports, contracts and billing to inform departmental and criminal justice committees and work groups regarding strategic initiatives and for budget purposes;
- Facilitate teams developing innovative strategies to improve outcomes of the criminal justice systems;
- Review and manage data requests from outside agencies and determine best solutions with IT and other participants;
- Provide business expertise related to business rules for data entry and data management to support analytical and operational needs;
- Develop business requirements for inmate data system modifications and enhancements; develop, utilize and track test plans for complex data system modifications; manage system modification projects through implementation requiring a comprehensive and detailed understanding of system data and data relationships;
- Develop and modify reports in response to operational needs of all divisions;
- Draft and update technical documentation and user manuals of department systems and applications;
- Participate in criminal justice systems/applications work groups to better understand system-wide data and share information;
- Direct the development of departmental negotiating positions, implementation procedures, and monitoring mechanisms for complex jail contracts, agreements, and memoranda of understanding;
- Examine and provide departmental management with expert advice regarding department and system wide impacts, including budgetary impacts from changes in policy and practice.
- Develop and monitor performance measures for agreements;
- Represent the Department on various criminal justice and intergovernmental committees and contract negotiations; and
- Respond to a variety of policy-related research questions from all three branches of local government, while clearly articulating analytical findings, issues and alternatives in written and oral communications.

**King County - International Airport/Boeing Field, 2017-2020 Admin IV**

- Assisting and advising the Airport's Leadership Team with planning and managing the organization's strategic and long-range goals. Conducting organizational reviews to identify strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities and to evaluate operational effectiveness;

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- Securing engagement and involvement, purpose and target setting, analyze and generate options, and executing and monitoring results of strategic initiative projects;
- Managing Airport's line of business planning projects, including facilitating multi-disciplinary project team, performing complex technical analysis, and producing project deliverables. Coordinate integration of plan recommendations with budget and operating decisions and develop information for policymakers;
- Facilitating design, development, and integration of performance management and strategic planning framework and tools into business processes and division work units. Training staff on in performance management/measurement. Developing and enhancing the division's visual management systems to connect operational performance measures to meaningful outcomes and strategic goals;
- Managing the Airport's Lean process improvement, employee engagement, Equity and Social Justice, and performance measures programs, including collaboration with managers and staff from all sections of the organization;
- Representing the division at interagency committees, meetings, task forces, and to the public, providing information and advice regarding project issues; soliciting input and presenting the division's point of view with the goal of obtaining acceptance of division objectives;
- Serving as a resource to division staff/supervisors and assist with problem solving on complex projects and programs;
- Managing special projects for the division director, deputy director and executive leadership team as needed and assist division management with response to County Council or Executive Office requests. The projects include: King County's Equity and Social Justice Initiative, Strategic Climate Action Plan (SCAP), Green Buildings Ordinance, and King County Aerospace Alliance;
- Developing program/policy issue papers and recommendations related to the Equity and Social Justice, Strategic Climate Action Plan, Green Buildings and King County Aerospace Alliance;
- Developing curriculum and tour programming supporting Middle School STEM and career connections for King County Aerospace Alliance;
- Preparing presentations for senior county managers and elected officials;
- Preparing and conducting training and outreach policies and programs.

**Diamond Educational Consultants, 2008 - present**

STEM, cultural competency and educational equity consultancy offering professional development, curriculum design and learner advisory.

- Facilitate and evaluate programs to meet established objectives;
- Develop and implement evaluation strategies that measure training's effectiveness;
- Cultivate participant relationships by delivering personalized service;

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- Develop and deliver on-line courses (science, technology, engineering, math and foreign languages);
- Support families in identifying educational opportunities for high school and college students internationally;
- <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/mar/18/coronavirus-volunteering-food-delivery-seattle><https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/mar/18/coronavirus-volunteering-food-delivery-seattle-washington>

### **Seattle Public Schools, 2014-2016**

Bilingual Secondary Teacher (2015-2016 AY), Rainier Beach High School (Intro to Physical Science, Algebra 1 and Health Teacher) & SEA Union representative, Substitute Teacher, Seattle Public Schools (2014-2015 Academic Year)  
School site: Orca K-8, Middle School Language Arts/ Journalism / Yearbook Teacher (Long Term)

### **Central Washington University, 2013-2014**

Adjunct Faculty: Educating Linguistically Diverse Students

- Instructional delivery on educating linguistically diverse students (collegiate level)

### **Highline School District, 2012-2014**

Practicum/Administrative Intern/Principal Designee, Madrona Elementary K-6 (2013-2014

School Year); Sylvester Middle School 7-8 (2012-2013 School Year): Educational Assistant, (2013-2014 Academic Year –

Spring Semester) ELL and World Language Specialist, (2012-2013 Academic Year)

- K-8 professional development including social justice and standards-based grading, K-6 staff meetings, K-8 collaboration facilitating, school-wide assembly planning and presenting
- School Improvement Plan redesign and implementation
- Response to Intervention including training, researching, planning, and implementation
- Classroom Based Assessment coordination and entering i-grants
- Collaboration with School Resource Office
- School-wide discipline implementation, evacuation drills, hallway and lunchroom supervision, & lock downs.
- Participation on PBIS team and MDT to support at risk students, upholding confidentiality, while developing individualized plans, as well as referrals.
- Continued to mentor teachers in classroom practices which ensure equity in discipline, as well as embracing diversity
- Mentored staff and faculty, conducting professional development workshops and assisting teachers in developing support systems for ELL students.
- Coordinated World Language Credit by Proficiency Program throughout the district. Program offers the opportunity for assessment for any language towards receiving high school credit.

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**Kent School District, 2011-2012; Lake Washington School District, 2009-2012**  
Long Term Substitute, Meeker Middle School, Kent School District (2011-2012  
Academic Year) and Seattle Lutheran /  
Substitute Teacher, Lake Washington School District. (2009-2012)

- Full-time Teacher, English Language Learners (2 sections) and Mathematics (1 section)
- English & Language Arts, Kirkland Jr. High, Seattle Lutheran (10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Grade: Specifically, British and World Literature); Geometry & Algebra, Evergreen Jr. High; Health, Redmond High; Music (Strings), Eastlake; Special Ed (English & Math K-6, Grade 4, Librarian), Margaret Mead Elementary.

**The Netherlands - Educator, 2002-2008**

Secondary School Teacher, the Netherlands. (2002-2008 Academic Years)

- Worked at three schools, some were concurrent, taught US equivalent Grades 7 - 12+ (first year college).
- Taught: Secondary Curriculum English (Pre-Vocational through Pre-university Level); Secondary Curriculum Mathematics (Pre-algebra, Algebra, Geometry; Religious Education (Secondary Curriculum).
- Member of the National Foreign Language Teacher's Union wrote articles that effected policy change with a shift towards Country/Regional English instead of the Queen's English as a standard.
- Prepared students for Cambridge Advanced English examinations.
- Coordinated international projects with schools in the United States, England, Spain and Canada.
- Worked with moderate to special needs students affected by dyslexia, ADHD and other challenging behavior.

# Seattle Human Rights Commission

## March 2024

21 Members: Pursuant to [SMC 3.14.920](#), all members subject to City Council confirmation, 2-year terms:

- 8 City Council-appointed
- 9 Mayor-appointed (includes 1 Get-engaged Mayor position)
- 4 Other Appointing Authority-appointed: Commission-appointed

Roster:

*D	**G	RD	Position No.	Position Title	Name	Term Begin Date	Term End Date	Term #	Appointed By
	F		1.	Member	Bryennah Quander	7/23/23	7/22/25	1	City Council
	M		2.	Member	Andre Brown	7/23/23	7/22/25	1	Mayor
	F		3.	Member	Haley Miller	7/23/23	7/22/25	1	City Council
			4.	Member	Vacant	7/23/23	7/22/25	1	Mayor
	M		5.	Member	Mohamed Bonah	7/23/23	7/22/25	1	City Council
	M		6.	Member	Emeka Alozie	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Mayor
			7.	Member	Mariam Sulayman Koss	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	City Council
			8.	Member	Chelsea Stevenson	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Commission
	F		9.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Mayor
	F		10.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	City Council
			11.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Mayor
	F		12.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	City Council
	F		13.	Member	Kristina M. Sawyckyj	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Mayor
	M		14.	Member	Ali Tufail Khan	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	City Council
			15.	Member	Christina R. Diego	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Mayor
	F		16.	Get Engaged	Rachel Lockerbie	9/1/23	8/31/24	1	Mayor
	F		17.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	City Council
	F		18.	Member	Tricia Diamond	1/23/24	1/22/26	2	Mayor
			19.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Commission
			20.	Member	Nicholas G. Leydon	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Commission
			21.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Commission

### SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

	SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
	Male	Female	Transgender	NB/ O/U	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Other	Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic	Pacific Islander	Middle Eastern	Multiracial
<b>Mayor</b>	2	3											
<b>Council</b>	5												
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<b>Total</b>													

**Key:** \*D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 9)

\*\*G List *gender*, **M**= Male, **F**= Female, **T**= Transgender, **NB**= Non-Binary **O**= Other **U**= Unknown  
Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A -Diversity info is self-identified and

\*\*RD voluntary.





Legislation Text

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**File #:** Appt 02837, **Version:** 1


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Appointment of Christina R. Diego as member, Seattle Human Rights Commission, for a term to January 22, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



# City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

<b>Appointee Name:</b> Christina R. Diego		
<b>Board/Commission Name:</b> Seattle Human Rights Commission		Member
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Appointment</b> OR <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Reappointment</b>		<b>Council Confirmation required?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Appointing Authority:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Council <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i>	<b>Date Appointed:</b> <i>mm/dd/yy.</i>	<b>Term of Position: *</b> 1/23/2024 <b>to</b> 1/22/2026  <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i>
<b>Residential Neighborhood:</b> <i>First Hill</i>	<b>Zip Code:</b> <i>98104</i>	<b>Contact Phone No.:</b>
<b>Background:</b> <i>Christina hopes to join the Seattle Human Rights Commission to elevate community voices concerning human rights and to influence Seattle’s administrative, executive, and legislative actions regarding the human rights concerns and priorities of the people. As an individual that identifies with communities that are historically and institutionally underserved and underrepresented, she offers insight and an understanding of the systems that influence government action, institutional policies, and community participation in civic engagement. To further the goals of the Commission, she would be interested in supporting the development and progress of actionable objectives to advance human rights.</i>		
<b>Authorizing Signature (original signature):</b> 	<b>Appointing Signatory:</b> <i>Bruce A. Harrell</i> Mayor of Seattle	

\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

## CHRISTINA R. DIEGO

### **EDUCATION**

#### **University of Colorado, Denver, Colorado**

*Master of Public Administration* • August 2019 – July 2020

Honors: *Pi Alpha Alpha, Honor Society*

#### **University of Washington, Seattle, Washington**

*Master of Social Work* • September 2017 – June 2019

#### **University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon**

*Bachelor of Science* • September 2010 – June 2014

### **WORK EXPERIENCE**

#### **Seattle Indian Health Board, Seattle, Washington**

##### ***Policy Director, previously Policy Manager* • August 2020 – Present**

- Advocating to elected officials, government agencies, and stakeholders on issues related to American Indian and Alaska Native public health and public services.
- Strategizing, assessing, and executing policy research and analysis on public health reform to advance health equity for marginalized populations.
- Acquired over \$20 million in federal, state, and local appropriations for Seattle Indian Health Board.

#### **National Civic League, Denver Colorado**

##### ***Review Panelist, Policy Intern* • September 2019 – January 2022**

- Evaluated and reviewed finalist for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health Equity Award.
- Assisted in conducting a report for the Denver Office of Disability Rights under a \$50,000 grant.
- Engaged with over 300 tribes and tribal organizations to participate in the All-American City Award.

#### **School of Public Affairs, University of Colorado, Denver, Colorado**

##### ***Graduate Assistant* • October 2019 – August 2020**

- Conducted a survey among graduate students to inform school policies and programming.
- Updated information on competing public administration programs and Alumni digital profiles.

#### **Arc of Colorado, Denver, Colorado**

##### ***Policy Intern* • January 2020– March 2020**

- Strategized and engaged in political advocacy for people with disabilities across Denver.
- Engaged with elected officials and key stakeholders on bill language for the State of Colorado.

#### **Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle Washington**

##### ***Research Coordinator* • September 2018 – August 2019**

- Conducted literature reviews on issues relating to American Indian and Alaskan Native health.
- Compiled Institutional Review Board applications and research tools for Indian Health Service.
- Coordinated and reviewed documents for public distribution and marketing in partnership with the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, tribes, and tribal organizations.

#### **Futurewise, Seattle Washington**

##### ***Events and Communications Staff* • January 2019-March 2019**

- Coordinated an annual fundraising luncheon which raised \$95,000 with 350 guests in attendance.
- Communicated and maintained correspondence with sponsors and guests.
- Created equitable and accessible attendance for nonprofits and guests to attend the event at zero cost.

#### **Oregon Youth Conservation Corps - Boys and Girls Club, Salem Oregon**

*\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.*

# Seattle Human Rights Commission

## March 2024

21 Members: Pursuant to [SMC 3.14.920](#), all members subject to City Council confirmation, 2-year terms:

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- 4 Other Appointing Authority-appointed: Commission-appointed

Roster:

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			7.	Member	Mariam Sulayman Koss	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	City Council
			8.	Member	Chelsea Stevenson	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Commission
	F		9.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Mayor
	F		10.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	City Council
			11.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Mayor
	F		12.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	City Council
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			20.	Member	Nicholas G. Leydon	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Commission
			21.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Commission

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Legislation Text

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**File #:** Appt 02838, **Version:** 1


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Appointment of Ali Tufail Khan as member, Seattle Human Rights Commission, for a term to January 22, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



# City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

<b>Appointee Name:</b> <i>Ali Tufail Khan</i>		
<b>Board/Commission Name:</b> <i>Seattle Human Rights Commission</i>		<b>Position Title:</b> <i>Member</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Appointment</b> OR <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Reappointment</b>	<b>City Council Confirmation required?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Appointing Authority:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Council <input type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i>	<b>Term of Position: *</b> 1/23/2024 <b>to</b> 1/22/2026  <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i>	
<b>Residential Neighborhood:</b> <i>Belltown</i>	<b>Zip Code:</b> 98121	<b>Contact Phone No.:</b>
<b>Background:</b> <i>With a diverse background encompassing medical training, public health expertise, and a commitment to human rights, Ali is eager to contribute to the Commission's vital work in advocating for justice and equal opportunity.</i> <i>His academic journey has equipped him with a unique perspective, holding an M.D. from Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine and currently pursuing a Master of Public Health (MPH) at the University of Washington. As an Occupational and Environmental Medicine (OEM) physician trainee, he is developing a comprehensive understanding of the intersectionality between health, social justice, and environmental factors. Ali is eager to bring his unique skill set, passion for human rights, and commitment to inclusivity to the Seattle Human Rights Commission.</i>		
<b>Authorizing Signature (original signature):</b>  	<b>Appointing Signatory:</b> <i>Cathy Moore,</i> <i>Seattle City Councilmember</i>	

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## **Khan, Ali Tufail**

### **Postdoctoral Training**

University of Washington Medical Center and Puget Sound Veterans Affairs Medical Center  
Seattle, WA  
Occupational and Environmental Medicine (OEM) physician trainee  
Tentative 07/2025

University of Washington  
Seattle, WA  
Master of Public Health (MPH)  
Tentative 07/2025

Eastern Virginia Medical Center and Hampton Veterans Affairs Medical Center  
Norfolk, VA  
Intern, 06/2023

### **Medical Education**

Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine  
Chicago, IL  
M.D., 05/2022

### **Undergraduate Education**

University of Rochester  
Rochester, NY  
B.S. Biochemistry, 05/2016  
B.A. English, 05/2016

### **Medical School Awards**

\*2021-2022 Educational Advancement Foundation (EAF), Inc. Graduate Merit Scholarship  
\*2020-2022 Esther Mae Nesbitt Medical School Student Scholarship  
\*2019-2020 Northwestern Pre-doctoral Research Fellowship  
\*2019-2020 Northwestern Leadership Fellowship  
\*2018-2019 Illinois Hospital Research and Educational Foundation Scholarship  
\*2017-2019, 2020-2022 Advocate Good Shepherd Hospital Auxiliary Scholarship

### **Membership and Honorary/Professional Society**

2021-2023 Skin of Color Society (SOCS)

### **Certifications/Licensure**

ACLS Certified, 06/2022  
PALS Certified, 06/2022  
BLS Certified, 06/2022

# Seattle Human Rights Commission

## March 2024

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	F		12.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	City Council
	F		13.	Member	Kristina M. Sawyckyj	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Mayor
	M		14.	Member	Ali Tufail Khan	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	City Council
			15.	Member	Christina R. Diego	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Mayor
	F		16.	Get Engaged	Rachel Lockerbie	9/1/23	8/31/24	1	Mayor
	F		17.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	City Council
	F		18.	Member	Tricia Diamond	1/23/24	1/22/26	2	Mayor
			19.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Commission
			20.	Member	Nicholas G. Leydon	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Commission
			21.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Commission

### SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

	SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
	Male	Female	Transgender	NB/ O/U	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Other	Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic	Pacific Islander	Middle Eastern	Multiracial
<b>Mayor</b>	2	3											
<b>Council</b>	5												
<b>Comm</b>		2											
<b>Total</b>													

**Key:** \*D List the corresponding Diversity Chart number (1 through 9)

\*\*G List gender, M= Male, F= Female, T= Transgender, NB= Non-Binary O= Other U= Unknown  
Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A -Diversity info is self-identified and

\*\*RD voluntary.





Legislation Text

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**File #:** Appt 02839, **Version:** 1

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Appointment of Nicholas G. Leydon as member, Seattle Human Rights Commission, for a term to January 22, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



# City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

<b>Appointee Name:</b> <i>Nicholas G. Leydon</i>		
<b>Board/Commission Name:</b> <i>Seattle Human Rights Commission</i>		<b>Position Title:</b> <i>Member</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Appointment</b> OR <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Reappointment</b>		<b>Council Confirmation required?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Appointing Authority:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Council <input type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Commission</i>	<b>Date Appointed:</b> <i>mm/dd/yy.</i>	<b>Term of Position: *</b> <i>1/23/2024</i> <b>to</b> <i>1/22/2026</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i>
<b>Residential Neighborhood:</b> <i>South Lake Union</i>	<b>Zip Code:</b> <i>98109</i>	<b>Contact Phone No.:</b>
<b>Background:</b> <i>Nicholas Leydon has lived in Seattle for 6 years and would like to serve his community. His professional work at the Gates Foundation on HIV is the intersection of public health and human rights. He has previously been a board member of the Dispute Resolution Center (Seattle) and 3 years prior to living in Seattle, he served on a Human Rights Commission (Cambridge, MA). Conducting outreach and reviewing legal disputes was an important function he provided for his neighbors, in addition to his professional skills of grant execution, high-level relationship management, and budget fluency. His work prior to the Gates Foundation was in US healthcare as a hospital administrator and in non-profits. All his work has been focused on human dignity through health.</i>		
<b>Authorizing Signature (original signature):</b> <small>DocuSigned by:</small> <i>Bryennah Quander</i> <small>13EB32A1E26A44E...</small>		<b>Appointing Signatory:</b> <i>Commissioner Bryennah Quander</i> <i>Seattle Human Rights Commission Co-chair</i>

\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

# Nicholas G. Leydon, MPH, MBA (he/him)

## Employment

<b>Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation</b> present <i>Senior Program Officer, HIV &amp; TB Team</i> WA	September 2017 -  Seattle,
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create and fund a strategy to improve HIV service quality in high-impact focus countries in sub-Saharan Africa</li><li>• Establish and nurture relationships among senior government leaders, technical experts and PLHIV groups to inform funding</li><li>• Lead the foundation's HIV work on digital health and human resources for health to improve service quality</li></ul>	
<i>Senior Program Officer, Ethiopia Integrated Health Team</i> WA	Seattle,
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Design, administer, and manage portfolio of grants and contracts to improve Ethiopia's health system (\$50 million)</li><li>• Serve as a technical expert on service delivery, community health, and human resources for health</li><li>• Provide tracking and reporting of COVID-19 in Ethiopia, including grants linked to vaccine hesitation and administration</li></ul>	
<i>Senior Program Officer, Health Systems Team</i> WA	Seattle,
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Represent the Gates Foundation in international partnerships, on panels, and technical working groups</li><li>• Provide technical expertise on primary care health systems with a focus on community health, workforce, and quality</li><li>• Actively manage a diverse portfolio of grants and contracts in 15 countries</li></ul>	
<b>North Shore Medical Center (NSMC)</b> <i>Executive Director, Kaizen Promotion Office</i>	July 2014 – August 2017 Salem, MA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lead a team of six staff and manage the senior leadership team during a system-wide quality transformation initiative</li><li>• Design and implement patient-centered redesign at two community hospitals using the Toyota Production System</li><li>• Oversee system-level improvement strategy, including 30+ multi-day improvement events</li><li>• Teach and closely coach over 100 healthcare leaders to strengthen organizational management skills and build capacity</li></ul>	
<b>Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH)</b> <i>Director and Improvement Advisor, PROMISES Project</i>	2012-2014 Boston, MA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lead \$3 million AHRQ medical malpractice grant to improve outpatient Massachusetts healthcare</li><li>• Manage program staff and actively lead the partnership steering committee representing eight diverse organizations</li><li>• Develop curriculum of 14 outpatient safety courses available for CME Risk Management Credit</li><li>• Coach a cohort of physician offices across the Commonwealth to improve patient-centered processes</li><li>• Co-chair the dissemination work group, authored publications and liaise with federal funders</li></ul>	
<b>Institute for Healthcare Improvement (IHI)</b> <i>Lead Technical Advisor, Improvement Advisor</i>	2006-2012 South Africa, Malawi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Design and guide large-scale HIV project to double the patients receiving AIDS treatment within 12 months</li><li>• Develop robust data dashboards for project partners to monitor and improve maternal and newborn mortality</li><li>• Train hundreds of African health professionals to utilize quality improvement techniques in their facilities</li></ul>	
<i>Operations and Improvement Manager, Low and Middle Income Countries</i>	Cambridge, MA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lead Cambridge-based team and contractors during challenging growth period by focusing on organization mission</li><li>• Grow IHI's revenue in Developing Countries by 75% to include work in Malawi, South Africa, India, and Ghana</li><li>• Manage start-up of a \$10 million Gates Foundation project in Ghana to reduce mortality for children under-5</li></ul>	
<b>Physicians for Human Rights (PHR)</b> <i>National Field Coordinator, Health Action AIDS Campaign</i>	2003-2006 Cambridge, MA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mobilize national advocacy network of US health professionals across eight states to address US foreign policy</li><li>• Orchestrate lobby action for health professionals across the US to speak with hundreds of US legislators</li></ul>	

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## Consulting and Teaching

<b>Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH)</b>	2013-2014
• Healthcare Quality Consultant: Lead a quality evaluation of 10 hospitals in a for-profit healthcare system	
<b>Northeastern University</b>	2014
• Lecturer, <b>Bouvé</b> College of Health Sciences – “The American Healthcare System”	
<b>Healthcare Consultant</b>	2012-2014
• Improvement Advisor: provide technical assistance to Karolinska Institute; University Research Corp; Lucille Packard Children’s Hospital; Institute for Healthcare Improvement; etc.	

## Education

<b>MBA</b> Business Administration, <i>cum laude</i> , Boston University School of Management, Boston, MA	2014
<b>MPH</b> Health Law and Bioethics, Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, MA	2007
<b>BA</b> Political Science, <i>summa cum laude</i> , Boston College, Boston, MA	2003

## Other Experience

• <i>Board Vice President</i> , King County Dispute Resolution Center	2018-2019
• <i>Commissioner</i> , City of Cambridge Human Rights Commission	2014- 2017
• <i>Founder</i> , The Next 26	2013- 2014
• <i>Lead Volunteer</i> , St. Francis House	2012- 2014
• <i>Big Brother/Mentor</i> , Prospect Hill School	2010-2011

## Publications

- Saldaña K, **Leydon N**, Hodgins S. Nurturing and optimizing Networks of Care to maximize benefits to patients, health workers, and health systems. *Glob Health Sci Pract.* 2022;10(6):e2200516. <https://doi.org/10.9745/GHSP-D-22-00516>
- Carmone A, Kalaris K, **Leydon N**, **Srivansanti N**, Smith J, Storey A, Malata A. Developing a Common Understanding of Networks of Care through a Scoping Study. *Health Systems & Reform.* V6.2. 2020.
- Schiff GD, Reyes Nieva H, Griswold P, **Leydon N**, Ling J, Federico F, Keohane C, Ellis BR, Foscett C, Orav EJ, Goldmann D, Weissman JS, Bates DW, Biondolillo M, Singer SJ. Randomized Trial of Reducing Ambulatory Malpractice and Safety Risk: Results of the Massachusetts PROMISES Project. *Medical Care.* August 2017.
- Schiff GD, Reyes Nieva H, Griswold P, **Leydon N**, Ling J, Biondolillo M, Singer SJ. Addressing Ambulatory Safety and Malpractice: The Massachusetts PROMISES Project. *Health Services Research.* December 2016.
- **Kerrisey M**, **Satterstrom P**, **Leydon N**, Schiff G, Singer S. Integrating: A managerial practice that enables implementation in fragmented health care environments. *Health Care Management Review.* March 2016.
- **Kerrisey M**, **Satterstrom P**, **Leydon N**, Singer S. Improvement in primary care: Integrating people and processes. *Academy of Management Annual Meeting Proceedings.* 2015.
- Singer S, Nieva H, Brede N, Ling J, **Leydon N**, Weissman J, Goldmann D, Orav E, Bates D, Biondolillo M, Schiff G. Evaluating Ambulatory Practice Safety: The PROMISES Project Administrator and Practice Staff Surveys. *Medical Care,* February 2015
- Schiff G., Griswold P., Ellis B.R., Puopolo A.L., Brede N., Reyes Nieva H., Federico F., **Leydon N.**, **Leape L.L.**, Biondolillo M. Doing Right **By** Our Patients When Things Go Wrong. *Joint Commission Journal on Quality and Patient Safety,* 40(2),91-96. Feb 2014
- **Leydon, N.G.**, Venter F., Webster P.D., Moleko W., **Osih R.**, Barker P.M. Achieving the HIV and AIDS National Strategic Plan. *South African Medical Journal,* 100(7), 42-424. July 2010

## Qualifications

- *Quality Certified:* Virginia Mason Production System; Improvement Advisor Program (IHI); Breakthrough Series College (IHI)
- *Abstract Reviewer:* International Forum on Quality and Safety in Health Care (2009-2011;2015); APHA (2007-2009)
- *Reviewer:* International Journal of Global Health and Health Disparities (2003-2005); Global Journal on Quality and Safety in Healthcare (2017-present); [Journal of Global Health \(2019-2020\)](#);

- *Member:* WHO Health Systems Governance Collaborative
- *Member:* American Public Health Association, Massachusetts Public Health Association
- *Skills:* QI Charts, Minitab, Microsoft Suite, STATA, FileMaker Pro, conversant in Spanish

## Awards and Honors

- Gates Foundation High Impact Bonus (HIB): 2018, 2019, 2022
- Dean’s Scholarship, 2013. Boston University
- Community Scholar, 2005. Boston University
- Summer Fellow, 2001. Boston College

\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

# Seattle Human Rights Commission

## March 2024

21 Members: Pursuant to [SMC 3.14.920](#), all members subject to City Council confirmation, 2-year terms:

- 8 City Council-appointed
- 9 Mayor-appointed (includes 1 Get-engaged Mayor position)
- 4 Other Appointing Authority-appointed: Commission-appointed

Roster:

*D	**G	RD	Position No.	Position Title	Name	Term Begin Date	Term End Date	Term #	Appointed By
	F		1.	Member	Bryennah Quander	7/23/23	7/22/25	1	City Council
	M		2.	Member	Andre Brown	7/23/23	7/22/25	1	Mayor
	F		3.	Member	Haley Miller	7/23/23	7/22/25	1	City Council
			4.	Member	Vacant	7/23/23	7/22/25	1	Mayor
	M		5.	Member	Mohamed Bonah	7/23/23	7/22/25	1	City Council
	M		6.	Member	Emeka Alozie	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Mayor
			7.	Member	Mariam Sulayman Koss	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	City Council
			8.	Member	Chelsea Stevenson	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Commission
	F		9.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Mayor
	F		10.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	City Council
			11.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Mayor
	F		12.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	City Council
	F		13.	Member	Kristina M. Sawyckyj	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Mayor
	M		14.	Member	Ali Tufail Khan	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	City Council
			15.	Member	Christina R. Diego	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Mayor
	F		16.	Get Engaged	Rachel Lockerbie	9/1/23	8/31/24	1	Mayor
	F		17.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	City Council
	F		18.	Member	Tricia Diamond	1/23/24	1/22/26	2	Mayor
			19.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Commission
			20.	Member	Nicholas G. Leydon	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Commission
			21.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Commission

### SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

	SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
	Male	Female	Transgender	NB/ O/U	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Other	Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic	Pacific Islander	Middle Eastern	Multiracial
<b>Mayor</b>	2	3											
<b>Council</b>	5												
<b>Comm</b>		2											
<b>Total</b>													

**Key:** \*D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 9)

\*\*G List *gender*, M= Male, F= Female, T= Transgender, NB= Non-Binary O= Other U= Unknown Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A -Diversity info is self-identified and

\*\*RD voluntary.



Legislation Text

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**File #:** Appt 02840, **Version:** 1

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Appointment of Kristina M. Sawyckyj as member, Seattle Human Rights Commission, for a term to January 22, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



# City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

<b>Appointee Name:</b> <i>Kristina M. Sawyckyj</i>		
<b>Board/Commission Name:</b> <i>Seattle Human Rights Commission</i>		<b>Position Title:</b> <i>Member</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Appointment</b> OR <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Reappointment</b>	<b>City Council Confirmation required?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Appointing Authority:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> City Council <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i>	<b>Term of Position: *</b> <i>1/23/2024</i> <b>to</b> <i>1/22/2026</i>  <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i>	
<b>Residential Neighborhood:</b> <i>Homeless</i>	<b>Zip Code:</b> <i>N/A</i>	<b>Contact Phone No.:</b>
<b>Background:</b> <i>Kristina is a Seattle University senior working on an Interdisciplinary Studies degree with hopes on going to law school. She has seven children from 14-29 years of age. She is multicultural, holding many identities close to heart. Kristina was in the US NAVY from 1987-1992 from which she became a disabled veteran. She is active on many issues including homelessness, emergency management and disaster preparedness, transit, food insecurity, and grassroots organizing. Kristina is interested in working on policies and legislation that affects individuals and families with disabilities. Since 2018, Kristina has been serving as a Commissioner on the Seattle Commission for People with disAbilities and looks forward to her continued work.</i>		
<b>Authorizing Signature (original signature):</b>  <i>Bruce A. Harrell</i> <b>Date Signed (appointed):</b> 4/8/2024		<b>Appointing Signatory:</b> <i>Bruce A. Harrell</i> <i>Seattle Mayor</i>

\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

# Kristina M. Sawyckyj, LPN, BA, MPH 2<sup>nd</sup> Year

## EDUCATION

<b>University of Washington</b> Master's In Public Health Student	<b>2021-Current</b>
<b>Seattle University</b> Graduate in Interdisciplinary Studies with a minor in Politics Tau Sigma Transfer Honor Society, Salute Veterans Honor Society, Alpha Iota Sigma Interdisciplinary Honor Society & Alpha Sigma Nu-Jesuit Honor Society @Seattle University	<b>2021</b>
<b>Seattle Central College</b> Transfer credits Phi Theta Kappa-Honor Society @Seattle Central College	<b>2018</b>
<b>Community College of Denver</b> Licensed Practical Nurse	<b>2003</b>
<b>Red Rocks Community College &amp; Federal Emergency Management Agency</b> Classes in Disaster Management including Emergency Planning, Exercise design, EOC Management and Operations, Disaster Leadership classes.	

## MILITARY EXPERIENCE

HOSPITALCORPSMAN –EMT/CPR INSTRUCTOR, EMERGENCY ROOM & FIELD MEDICAL TRAINING, FIRE FIGHTING EXPERIENCE,  
PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT  
USNAVY June 1987-August 1987  
USNAVY June 1988-September 1988  
USNAVY RESERVES -Activated for Operation Just Cause- May 1987 – November 1992  
VETERANS AFFAIRS RATED 70% SERVICE CONNECTED

## VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE

<b>Camden Complex Care Leadership Committee</b>	<b>2023-Current</b>
<b>Governor's Committee on Disability Issues and Employment</b> Legislative Committee Member	<b>2023-Current</b>
<b>Health Care for the Homeless Network's (HCHN) Community Advisory Group-King County</b> Governance Council Member & Co-Chair Community Advisory Group	<b>2018-Current</b>
<b>WA Health Care Authority Medicaid Committee</b> WA State Medicaid Planning Committee	<b>2019-Current</b>
<b>Seattle Commission for People with Disabilities</b>	<b>2018-Current</b>
<b>Washington State Poverty Action Network</b> Anti-poverty Action Group formed under Governor Inslee	<b>2018-Current</b>
<b>University of Washington: Student Leadership</b> Public Health Deans Committee Student Disability Committee Graduate & Professional Student Senate	2022-2023 2022-Current 2021-Current
<b>Seattle University Student Government-Disabled Student Rep</b>	<b>2018-2021</b>
<b>Disability Right's Washington-Mental Health Advisory Council</b> Mental Health Advisory Council-Chair/Board of Directors 2017-2019	<b>2014-2019</b>

*\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.*



Kristina M. Sawycky, LPN, BA, MPH 2<sup>nd</sup> Year

<b>METRO Access Paratransit Committee</b> Chair	<b>2020-Current</b>
<b>Sound Transit -Citizens Accessibility Advisory Committee</b> Vice Chair 2019	<b>2016-Current</b>
<b>Transit Riders Union</b> Member since 2015 - Disability & Access Officer from 2018	
<b>National Healthcare for the Homeless- National Consumer Advisor Board</b> Region 9 & 10 Representative	<b>2021-2023</b>
<b>Colorado Cross Disability Coalition (CCDC)-Board Member</b> CCDC advocates for Social Justice for people with all types of disabilities.	<b>2009-2012</b>
<b>National Alliance for the Mental Illness (NAMI)-Colorado NAMI Veterans Council Representative</b>	<b>2008-2011</b>
<b>National Alliance for the Mental Illness (NAMI)-Colorado Springs Board Member &amp; Colorado NAMI Veterans Council Representative</b> NAMI is the National Alliance on Mental Illness, the nation's largest grassroots mental health organization dedicated to building better lives for the millions of Americans affected by mental illness. NAMI advocates for access to services, treatment, supports and research and is steadfast in its commitment to raise awareness and build a community for hope for all of those in need.	<b>2007-2008</b>
<b>Parent to Parent of Colorado-Advisory Board Member</b> Parent to Parent of Colorado is a non-profit organization committed to quality parent to parent support across Colorado.	<b>2007-2012</b>
<b>Colorado State Mental Health Planning Council- Family Board Member</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>El Paso County Department of Human Services-Community Advisory Board</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>
<b>Colorado Department of Vocational Rehabilitation-State Rehab Council (SRC)</b> The SRC is to review analyze and advise the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation regarding the performance of its responsibilities under the Rehabilitation Act.	<b>2004-2006</b>
<b>Federation of Families for Children's Mental Health-Denver/Aurora Chapter –Board Member</b>	<b>2001-2002</b>
<b>Colorado Springs Early Intervention Council</b>	<b>2004-2007</b>
<b>People United for Families-Board Member</b> Non-profit dedicated to advocacy and protection of programs for low-income Americans.	<b>1999-2004</b>
<b>Arizona Behavioral Health Consumer and Family Council</b>	<b>1996-1999</b>

**RELATED EXPERIENCE**

**Washington State Certified Peer Advocate (2021)**

**Veterans Peer Corps Trained (2018)**  
Washington Department of Veterans Affairs

**Recovery Coach Certified (2018)**  
CCAR Trained Recovery Coach

**Citizens Emergency Response Trained (2013)**

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Kristina M. Sawycky, LPN, BA, MPH 2<sup>nd</sup> Year

The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area and trains them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. Denver, CO

**Depression and Bipolar Alliance of Colorado Springs (2009)**  
Parent Group Leader

#### TRAININGS

**Conflict Resolution Training (2019)**

**City and County of Denver-Citizen's Emergency Responder (CERT)certified (2013)**  
Cert Instructor Trained 2014

**Leaderships Pikes Peak-Women's Community Leadership Incentive Program (2009)**

**Colorado Cross Disability Coalition Advocacy training (2007)**

**Resident Leadership Facilitation by Annie E. Casey Foundation (2004)**

**0-3 Early Intervention Training-Peak Parent Center (2005)**

Training in early intervention services for kids birth to 3

**City and County of Denver-Citizens Police Academy (2001)**

**Partner's in Leadership-Colorado training (2001-2002)**

**The Advocacy Project with Lee Mizer (2000-2001)**

Advocacy Training

**Parents Anonymous (1995-1998)**

Parent Educator

**Family Support Facilitator@ Northern Arizona State University (1998)**

**Partner's in Policymaking: Arizona training (1998)**

**FEMA Trainings-** ICS 100-Introduction to the Incident Command System; ICS 200-Basic Incident Command System for Initial Response; ICS 300-Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents; ICS 400- Advanced ICS Command and General Staff-Complex Incidents; ICS 700-National Incident Management System; ICS 800- National Response Framework

**NAMI Trainings-** Vision's and Family-to-Family Facilitator Training (2009) Training for NAMI's program for working with young families with members with mental illness; Family to Family Facilitator Training (2008) Training for NAMI's program for working with families with members with mental illness; and NAMI Young Family Facilitator Training (1998).

**American Red Cross Trainings-**Trained in Mass Care 1( 1995), Emergency Assistance to Families 1 & 2 (1996), Financial Assistance (1996), International Social Services (1996), Referral to Military Aid Societies (1996), Disaster Public Affairs 1 (1996), Public Affairs 1 (1996), Disaster Action team Workshop (2000), and Disaster Liaison 1 (2000).

#### LEADERSHIPS PROGRAMS-2020-2021

Mission Continues-Service Learning Program

Team Rubicon-Clay Hunt Fellowship Program

Minority Veterans of America-Emerging Leaders Program

Agents of Change-Antiracism Training

#### MEMBERSHIPS

**Team Rubicon (2019-Current)**

Veterans-based disaster preparedness & deployment

Clay Hunt Fellow (2021)

**Mission Continues (2016-Current)**

Connects military veterans with new missions in under-resourced communities

Service Leadership Corps Graduate (2021)

**Paralyzed Veterans of America-Lifetime Member**

**Disabled American Veterans-Lifetime Member**

**National Alliance of Mental Illness-Member (1992-Current)**

**Paralyzed Veterans of America-Lifetime Member**

**9 to 5 Alliance for Working Women-Member (1999-Current)**

**Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary-Lifetime Member**

**AMVETS-Lifetime Member**

**American Legion-Member**

**Minority Veterans of America-Member**

**Service Woman's Action Network-2012/2013 Participant**

**Project Wise (Women empowerment support)-Member 1999-2014**

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# Seattle Human Rights Commission

## March 2024

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- 8 City Council-appointed
- 9 Mayor-appointed (includes 1 Get-engaged Mayor position)
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Roster:

*D	**G	RD	Position No.	Position Title	Name	Term Begin Date	Term End Date	Term #	Appointed By
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	F		13.	Member	Kristina M. Sawyckyj	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Mayor
	M		14.	Member	Ali Tufail Khan	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	City Council
			15.	Member	Christina R. Diego	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Mayor
	F		16.	Get Engaged	Rachel Lockerbie	9/1/23	8/31/24	1	Mayor
	F		17.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	City Council
	F		18.	Member	Tricia Diamond	1/23/24	1/22/26	2	Mayor
			19.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Commission
			20.	Member	Nicholas G. Leydon	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Commission
			21.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Commission

### SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

	SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
	Male	Female	Transgender	NB/ O/U	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Other	Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic	Pacific Islander	Middle Eastern	Multiracial
<b>Mayor</b>	2	3											
<b>Council</b>	5												
<b>Comm</b>		2											
<b>Total</b>													

**Key:** \*D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 9)

\*\*G List *gender*, **M**= Male, **F**= Female, **T**= Transgender, **NB**= Non-Binary **O**= Other **U**= Unknown  
Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A -Diversity info is self-identified and

\*\*RD voluntary.



Legislation Text

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**File #:** Appt 02841, **Version:** 1

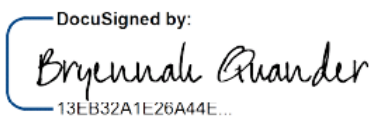
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Appointment of Chelsea Stevenson as member, Seattle Human Rights Commission, for a term to January 22, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



# City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

<b>Appointee Name:</b> <i>Chelsea Stevenson</i>		
<b>Board/Commission Name:</b> <i>Seattle Human Rights Commission</i>		<b>Position Title:</b> <i>Member</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Appointment</b> OR <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Reappointment</b>		<b>Council Confirmation required?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Appointing Authority:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Council <input type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Commission</i>	<b>Date Appointed:</b> <i>mm/dd/yy.</i>	<b>Term of Position: *</b> <i>1/23/2024</i> <b>to</b> <i>1/22/2026</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i>
<b>Residential Neighborhood:</b> <i>North Seattle</i>	<b>Zip Code:</b> <i>98125</i>	<b>Contact Phone No.:</b>
<b>Background:</b> <i>Chelsea's background is in youth violence prevention/intervention and is extremely passionate about reducing harm to individuals disproportionately impacted by systems of oppression. She would like to become more civically engaged through the Human Rights Commission. She works hands on with individuals impacted by the legal system and/or facing housing instability, s firsthand some of the challenges and barriers. She has connections to Southeast Seattle where she works and has a desire to engage community, specifically young people to influence change that is reflective of constituents whose voices are not commonly heard or elevated.</i>		
<b>Authorizing Signature (original signature):</b> 		<b>Appointing Signatory:</b> <i>Bryannah Quander</i> <i>Co-chairs of the Seattle Human Rights Commission</i>

\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

# CHELSEA STEVENSON

## PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

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Passionate and values-driven leader with 9+ years in Nonprofit Management. Experienced in homeless services, community safety, violence prevention and intervention, systems navigation, and youth development. Strong commitment to racial equity work and interrupting systems of oppression.

## EXPERIENCE

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**SE Network Resource & Intake Director**, Boys & Girls Clubs of King County, Seattle, WA **02/2017- Present**

- Participate in SE Network Leadership Team, contributing to strategic direction and ensuring alignment of programs and services
- Lead and supervise Case Management Team and Intake & Referral Staff
- Manage multiple city and county grants, ensuring program compliance and budget management
- Create and maintain partnerships across various systems to provide services, resources, advocacy for marginalized youth and young adults impacted by violence and/or the legal system
- Oversee implementation of restorative justice practices in targeted programming, services, and strategies to prevent and intervene in youth gang involvement
- Coordinate data management and reporting in accordance with contractual obligations

**YouthForce University Program Director**, Boys & Girls Clubs of King County, Seattle, WA **09/2016- 02/2017**

- Manage program goals, budget, and curriculum; coordinate career events for underserved youth and provide volunteer opportunities
- Strengthen corporate and community partnerships, including Starbucks, KeyBank, Sounders FC, Seattle Youth Violence Prevention Initiative
- Support Executive Director in grant management through tracking, reporting, and writing

**TeamWork Internship Program Director**, Boys & Girls Clubs of King County, Seattle, WA **07/2015- 09/2016**

- Manage and lead the TeamWork Internship Program in its delivery of meaningful entry-level work experience for teens, incorporating youth development principles
- Serve as a liaison and oversee partnership agreements and expectations with partner organizations including the Seahawks, Sounder FC, and First & Goal

**Volunteer Manager**, ROOTS Young Adult Shelter, Seattle, WA **05/2014- 07/2015**

- Program management, including on-call support and evaluation of shelter policies and procedures
- Recruit, train, retain, supervise, and appreciate 200+ volunteers per month, four Program Coordinators, and a team of on-call overnight staff
- 

**PRO Youth Case Manager**, Friends of Youth, Redmond, WA **05/2013- 05/2014**

- Manage a caseload of 25-30 homeless youth in East King County, connecting youth to resources and tracking outcomes
- Develop relationships with King County organizations in order to connect youth with extensive services

**Overnight Supervisor**, ROOTS Young Adult Shelter, Seattle, WA **05/2009- 05/2014**

- Provide critical social services, resources and shelter to homeless young adults ages 18-25
- Increase valuable leadership skills by supervising and training evening and overnight volunteers
- Participate in fundraising and community advocacy for homeless and oppressed groups

*\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.*

# Seattle Human Rights Commission

## March 2024

21 Members: Pursuant to SMC 3.14.920, all members subject to City Council confirmation, 2-year terms:

- 8 City Council-appointed
- 9 Mayor-appointed (includes 1 Get-engaged Mayor position)
- 4 Other Appointing Authority-appointed: Commission-appointed

Roster:

*D	**G	RD	Position No.	Position Title	Name	Term Begin Date	Term End Date	Term #	Appointed By
	F		1.	Member	Bryennah Quander	7/23/23	7/22/25	1	City Council
	M		2.	Member	Andre Brown	7/23/23	7/22/25	1	Mayor
	F		3.	Member	Haley Miller	7/23/23	7/22/25	1	City Council
			4.	Member	Vacant	7/23/23	7/22/25	1	Mayor
	M		5.	Member	Mohamed Bonah	7/23/23	7/22/25	1	City Council
	M		6.	Member	Emeka Alozie	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Mayor
			7.	Member	Mariam Sulayman Koss	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	City Council
			8.	Member	Chelsea Stevenson	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Commission
	F		9.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Mayor
	F		10.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	City Council
			11.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Mayor
	F		12.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	City Council
	F		13.	Member	Kristina M. Sawyckyj	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Mayor
	M		14.	Member	Ali Tufail Khan	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	City Council
			15.	Member	Christina R. Diego	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Mayor
	F		16.	Get Engaged	Rachel Lockerbie	9/1/23	8/31/24	1	Mayor
	F		17.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	City Council
	F		18.	Member	Tricia Diamond	1/23/24	1/22/26	2	Mayor
			19.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Commission
			20.	Member	Nicholas G. Leydon	1/23/24	1/22/26	1	Commission
			21.	Member	Vacant	7/23/22	7/22/24	1	Commission

### SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

	SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
	Male	Female	Transgender	NB/ O/U	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Other	Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic	Pacific Islander	Middle Eastern	Multiracial
<b>Mayor</b>	2	3											
<b>Council</b>	5												
<b>Comm</b>		2											
<b>Total</b>													

**Key:** \*D List the corresponding Diversity Chart number (1 through 9)

\*\*G List gender, M= Male, F= Female, T= Transgender, NB= Non-Binary O= Other U= Unknown  
Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A -Diversity info is self-identified and

\*\*RD voluntary.



Legislation Text

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**File #:** Appt 02842, **Version:** 1

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Appointment of Emily Rose Barr as member, Seattle Women's Commission, for a term to July 1, 2025.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.





# City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

<b>Appointee Name:</b> <i>Emily Rose Barr</i>		
<b>Board/Commission Name:</b> <i>Seattle Women's Commission</i>		<b>Position Title:</b> <i>Member</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Appointment</b> OR <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Reappointment</b>	<b>City Council Confirmation required?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Appointing Authority:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Council <input type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i>	<b>Term of Position: *</b> <i>7/2/2023</i> <b>to</b> <i>7/1/2025</i>  <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i>	
<b>Residential Neighborhood:</b> <i>Columbia City</i>	<b>Zip Code:</b> <i>98118</i>	<b>Contact Phone No.:</b>
<b>Background:</b>  Emily is a mental health therapist (LCPC, LMHC) and founder of A Soul Awake Psychotherapy, LLC, where she works with women struggling with depression, anxiety, life transitions, and similar concerns. Emily's drive to advance equality and bolster traditionally underserved community's dates back to her time as an undergraduate student at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, where she served as a member of the Girls Advocacy Project, a program that connects adolescent girls involved in (or at risk for involvement in) the juvenile justice system with trained advocates for 10 to 15 weeks to pursue their chosen goals.  A Midwest native and Pacific Northwest transplant, Emily is thrilled to call Seattle home. She believes that there are various responsibilities accompanying her identity as a woman, including working for and promoting women's equality, honoring women's legacy, and empowering women to go after their dreams in a society that often encourages otherwise. In addition to serving on the Women's Commission, Emily volunteers for PEPS, Backpack Brigade, and the Seattle Symphony. In her free time, she enjoys reading, hiking, baking, running, and exploring her new surroundings. Emily is incredibly honored to be a part of the Women's Commission and can't wait to see what it accomplishes in the coming years.		
<b>Authorizing Signature (original signature):</b>  	<b>Appointing Signatory:</b> <i>Cathy Moore,</i> <i>Seattle City Councilmember</i>	

\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

# Emily Rose Barr

## SUMMARY

Licensed Mental Health Counselor (LMHC) with 5+ years of experience within a private practice setting, working with women struggling with depression, anxiety, life transitions, work and familial responsibilities, relationships, and chronic stressors.

## CORE COMPETENCIES

Building Relationships | Problem-solving | Empathy | Creativity | Communication

## PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

**A Soul Awake Psychotherapy, LLC | April 2022 – Present**

**Founder, Therapist**

- Provide individual therapy services to adult females struggling with depression, stress, anxiety, life transitions, relationship difficulties, and healthy identity formation within a private practice setting
- Attend a diverse array of in-person and online trainings to maintain professional practice standards and develop new skills to better serve clients
- Employ digital and interpersonal marketing strategies to advertise practice and generate referrals
- Maintain timely and accurate records, memoranda, progress notes, and other documentation

**Space Between Counseling Services | January 2019 – April 2022**

**Therapist**

- Provided individual therapy services to young adults struggling with depression, stress, anxiety, life transitions, relationship difficulties, and healthy identity formation within a private practice setting
- Participated in regular supervision to review assigned cases, address clinical concerns, and ensure continuation of personal growth and professional development
- Attended a diverse array of in-person and online trainings to maintain professional practice standards and develop new skills to better serve clients

## EDUCATION

**Master of Science, Counseling Psychology**

Loyola University Maryland  
September 2014

**Bachelor of Arts, Psychology**

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign  
May 2010

## SKILLS

Teamwork

Active Listening

Attention to Detail

Writing

Editing

Research

Organization

Flexibility

Critical Thinking

*\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.*

**The Mosaic Group | June 2018 – July 2021**

**Technical Writer**

- Developed strategic content for key stakeholders in the health and human services fields including local and regional foundations, educational institutions, health systems, municipal health departments, and non-profit organizations
- Created and edited original content for brochures, one-pagers, and promotional materials highlighting organizational accomplishments, industry expertise, and scope of services
- Collaborated with internal subject matter experts to gather data and insights for content

**Loyola University Maryland | May 2015 – November 2017**

**Research Assistant & Co-Author**

- Served on academic research team studying the impact of a group-based mindfulness workshop for undergraduate students
- Developed hypotheses and specific outcome measures in collaboration with team members
- Synthesized and summarized existing research for journal article
- Edited for grammar, punctuation, spelling, clarity, sentence structure, organization, and consistency

**VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE**

**Backpack Brigade | December 2023 – Present**

**Driver**

- Provide weekend-hunger relief by delivering meals to schools in Seattle, Renton, Highline, and Bellevue where they're distributed by school staff to students in need

**PEPS | December 2023 – Present**

**Group Leader**

- Lead a weekly group of first-time mothers of infants ages 5 – 12 months old to discuss topics such as child development, early learning, feeding, sleeping, temperament, routine, and self-care

**Seattle Symphony | December 2023 – Present**

**Usher and Family Program Assistant**

- Welcome and assist patrons with performance inquiries, seating, and other needs as an usher during concerts
- Facilitate learning, curiosity, and hands-on exploration during family events for children of all ages

*\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.*

## Seattle Women's Commission March 2024

21 Members: Pursuant to [SMC 3.14.920](#), all members subject to City Council confirmation, 2-year terms:

- 8 City Council-appointed
- 9 Mayor-appointed -plus one Get Engaged.
- 4 Other Appointing Authority-appointed: Commission-appointed

*D	**G	RD	Position No.	Position Title	Name	Term Begin Date	Term End Date	Term #	Appointed By
2			1.	Member	Marcia Wright-Soika	7/02/23	7/01/25	3	Mayor
			2.	Member	Abriel Johnny	7/02/22	7/01/24	2	Mayor
			3.	Member	VACANT	7/02/22	7/01/24		Mayor
			4.	Member	VACANT	7/02/22	7/01/24		Mayor
			5.	Member	VACANT	7/02/23	7/01/25		Mayor
			6.	Member	VACANT	7/02/23	7/01/25		Mayor
6			7.	Member	Rebecca Bryant	7/02/22	7/01/24	2	Mayor
3			8.	Member	Krystal Guerrero	7/02/22	7/01/24	1	Commission
			9.	Member	VACANT	7/02/23	7/01/25		Mayor
9			10.	Member	Kyla Evans	7/02/22	7/01/24	1	City Council
			11.	Member	Emily Rose Barr	7/02/23	7/01/25	1	City Council
			12.	Member	Mariah Rivera	7/02/23	7/01/25	1	City Council
1			13.	Member	Vinati Mamidala	7/01/22	7/02/24	1	City Council
1			14.	Member	Sarah Liu	7/02/22	7/01/24	1	City Council
			15.	Member	Jennifer Tran	7/02/23	7/01/25	1	City Council
			16.	Member	VACANT	7/02/23	7/01/25		City Council
6			17.	Member	Rachel Morowitz	7/02/22	7/01/24	1	Commission
			18.	Member	VACANT	7/02/22	7/01/24		City Council
1			19.	Member	Whitney Nakamura	7/02/22	7/01/24	2	Commission
			20.	Member	VACANT	7/02/23	7/01/25		Commission
			21.	Get Engaged	Veronica Lamont	9/01/23	8/31/24	1	Mayor

### SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

	SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART												
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Men	Women	Transgender	Unknown	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Other	Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic	Pacific Islander	Middle Eastern	Multiracial
Mayor	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Council	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comm	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Key:**

- \*D List the corresponding Diversity Chart number (1 through 9)
  - \*\*G List gender, M = Male, F= Female, T= Transgender, U= Unknown
  - RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A
- Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.

\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.



Legislation Text

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**File #:** Appt 02843, **Version:** 1

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Appointment of Mariah Rivera as member, Seattle Women's Commission, for a term to July 1, 2025.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



# City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

<b>Appointment Name:</b> <i>Mariah Rivera</i>		
<b>Board/Commission Name:</b> <i>Seattle Women's Commission</i>		<b>Position Title:</b> <i>Member</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Appointment</b> OR <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Reappointment</b>		<b>City Council Confirmation required?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Appointing Authority:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Council <input type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i>		<b>Term of Position: *</b> <i>7/2/2023</i> <b>to</b> <i>7/1/2025</i>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i>
<b>Residential Neighborhood:</b> <i>Pioneer Square</i>	<b>Zip Code:</b> <i>98104</i>	<b>Contact Phone No.:</b>
<b>Background:</b> <i>Insert appointee bio information</i>		
<b>Authorizing Signature (original signature):</b>  <i>Cathy Moore</i>		<b>Appointing Signatory:</b> <i>Cathy Moore,</i> <i>Seattle City Councilmember</i>

\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

# Mariah Rivera

## ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH & SAFETY ENGINEER

### Career Objective

As a passionate advocate for sustainability and climate change, I am dedicated to using my knowledge and skills to create positive change in our world. With a Masters in Environmental Policy, I possess a strong understanding of the complex issues surrounding environmental inequities and am committed to finding innovative solutions to these challenges. With a deep-rooted passion for creating a better world, I am excited to continue my journey in this field and contribute to building a more sustainable and equitable future for all.

### Additional Skills

- Waste reduction and recycling programs
- Occupational health and safety
- Regulatory compliance
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- United Nations policies and procedures
- Excellent communication skills (written and verbal)
- Leadership and management skills.
- Cross-functional collaboration and teamwork
- Strategic planning and execution
- Sustainability initiatives and programs
- Brand management and brand development
- Conference and event planning

### Education

2020  
-  
2022  
**MS Environmental Policy and Management**  
University of Denver  
3.93/4 GPA

2016  
-  
2020  
**BA Environmental Science**  
Sonoma State University  
3.7/4 GPA

## Work Experience

July  
2023  
-  
Present

### Boeing

Environmental Health & Safety Engineer

- International Safety Campaign management
- Large attendance conference planning and execution
- Deploy safety training and education
- Safety/Environmental audits and inspections
- Safety program development and implementation
- Safety Marking and Promotional Video creation
- Safety culture development and change management
- Marketing strategy development

March  
2023  
-  
Present

### Colorado Women's Hall of Fame

Events Chair

- On-site event management
- Program scheduling and timeline management
- Attendee and guest services
- Event evaluation and reporting

May 2021  
-  
July 2023

### Ball Corporation

EH&S Engineer

- Content development
- Social media management
- Event planning and management
- Budget management
- Departmental cross-functional collaboration
- International project management

January  
2016  
-  
January  
2021

### Outback Steakhouse

Lead Server

- In charge of training all new hires.
- Serve tables and be a shift lead at the same time.
- Ensure all BOH side work is getting done.
- Ensure hot side food is getting out on time.
- Close every night and lock up the restaurant.

March  
2023

### Reformer Pilates Teaching Certification

Pilates Instructor

- Reformer Pilates certificate
- Group pilates class certificate

*\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.*

## Work Experience (Continued)

November 2021 – May 2022	<p><b>The Capstone Group</b></p> <p>Legal Assistant Intern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public policy research and analysis</li> <li>• Legal research and analysis</li> <li>• Court procedures and rules</li> <li>• Environmental law and regulations</li> <li>• Federal and state regulations and policies</li> <li>• Advocacy and lobbying</li> </ul>	August 2019 – May 2020	<p><b>Model United Nations</b></p> <p>Environmental Assembly Delegate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delegate for the environmental assembly UNEA and represented the United Nations on behalf of Sonoma State University</li> </ul>
April 2020 – August 2020	<p><b>Harvard University</b></p> <p>Summer Ivy League Conference Intern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would have interned for the Department of Ivy League events if not for COVID.</li> </ul>	May 2019 – August 2019	<p><b>Brown University</b></p> <p>Summer Intern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-site event management</li> <li>• Program scheduling and timeline management</li> <li>• Attendee and guest services</li> <li>• Event evaluation and reporting</li> </ul>
May 2018 – June 2020	<p><b>National Association of College and University Residence Halls</b></p> <p>Associate Director</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned and executed California's first Zero waste conference at UCLA.</li> <li>• Volunteer management</li> <li>• Strategic planning</li> </ul>		
May 2019 – March 2020	<p><b>National Association of College and University Residence Halls</b></p> <p>Alternative Break Leader</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orchestrated and planned an alternative break for 25 students in the US and Canada.</li> <li>• Volunteer management</li> </ul>		
December 2018 – May 2019	<p><b>Pacific Association of College and University Residence Halls</b></p> <p>Regional Coordinator of Spirit and Bidding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Campaign and marketing management</li> <li>• Problem solving skills</li> <li>• Team management and collaboration</li> </ul>		

*\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.*



## Seattle Women's Commission March 2024

21 Members: Pursuant to SMC 3.14.920, all members subject to City Council confirmation, 2-year terms:

- 8 City Council-appointed
- 9 Mayor-appointed -plus one Get Engaged.
- 4 Other Appointing Authority-appointed: Commission-appointed

*D	**G	RD	Position No.	Position Title	Name	Term Begin Date	Term End Date	Term #	Appointed By
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			3.	Member	VACANT	7/02/22	7/01/24		Mayor
			4.	Member	VACANT	7/02/22	7/01/24		Mayor
			5.	Member	VACANT	7/02/23	7/01/25		Mayor
			6.	Member	VACANT	7/02/23	7/01/25		Mayor
6			7.	Member	Rebecca Bryant	7/02/22	7/01/24	2	Mayor
3			8.	Member	Krystal Guerrero	7/02/22	7/01/24	1	Commission
			9.	Member	VACANT	7/02/23	7/01/25		Mayor
9			10.	Member	Kyla Evans	7/02/22	7/01/24	1	City Council
			11.	Member	Emily Rose Barr	7/02/23	7/01/25	1	City Council
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1			14.	Member	Sarah Liu	7/02/22	7/01/24	1	City Council
			15.	Member	Jennifer Tran	7/02/23	7/01/25	1	City Council
			16.	Member	VACANT	7/02/23	7/01/25		City Council
6			17.	Member	Rachel Morowitz	7/02/22	7/01/24	1	Commission
			18.	Member	VACANT	7/02/22	7/01/24		City Council
1			19.	Member	Whitney Nakamura	7/02/22	7/01/24	2	Commission
			20.	Member	VACANT	7/02/23	7/01/25		Commission
			21.	Get Engaged	Veronica Lamont	9/01/23	8/31/24	1	Mayor

### SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

	Men	Women	Transgender	Unknown	(1) Asian	(2) Black/ African American	(3) Hispanic/ Latino	(4) American Indian/ Alaska Native	(5) Other	(6) Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic	(7) Pacific Islander	(8) Middle Eastern	(9) Multiracial
Mayor	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Council	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comm	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Key:

\*D List the corresponding Diversity Chart number (1 through 9)

\*\*G List gender, M = Male, F = Female, T = Transgender, U = Unknown

RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.

\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.



Legislation Text

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**File #:** Appt 02844, **Version:** 1


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Appointment of Jennifer Tran as member, Seattle Women's Commission, for a term to July 1, 2025.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



# City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

<b>Appointee Name:</b> Jennifer Tran		
<b>Board/Commission Name:</b> Seattle Women’s Commission		<b>Position Title:</b> Member
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Appointment</b> OR <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Reappointment</b>	<b>City Council Confirmation required?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Appointing Authority:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Council <input type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i>	<b>Term of Position: *</b> 7/2/2023 to 7/1/2025  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i>	
<b>Residential Neighborhood:</b> Madison Valley	<b>Zip Code:</b> 98112	<b>Contact Phone No.:</b>
<p><b>Background:</b></p> <p>Jennifer Tran is a developer relations engineer at <u>DFINITY</u> where she empowers technologists to learn about blockchain technology. She moved to Seattle to discover new opportunities for a digital collectibles business that she co-founded. Throughout her career, she has been passionate about providing career development opportunities to the socioeconomically disadvantaged. She is currently a mentor for <u>Dev Rel University</u>, a free training program for those interested in a career in developer relations and marketing, and <u>SheFi</u>, a program that teaches women about financial independence through investing. She was a mentor and judge at the <u>University of Washington Dubhacks Hackathon</u> in 2023. She also was a program manager and teaching assistant at <u>Careers in Code</u>, a free coding boot camp for women and minorities.</p> <p>Outside of connecting people to the tech world, she is an active member of the YMCA Aquatics program and learned how to swim in Seattle's YMCA pools as an adult.</p> <p>She graduated from <u>Trinity College</u> in Connecticut with a Bachelor's in Urban Studies. At Trinity College, she was awarded the <u>QuestBridge Scholarship</u>, a nationally recognized full-merit scholarship for low-income students, and the <u>Udall Scholarship</u> Honorable Mention, a U.S. federal government-funded scholarship program for student leaders in environmental and tribal affairs public policy.</p>		
<b>Authorizing Signature (original signature):</b>  		<b>Appointing Signatory:</b> Cathy Moore, Seattle City Councilmember

\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

# Jennifer Tran

## EXPERIENCE

### [Myth Software](#)

May 2022 - present

#### Software Engineer

- Converted a project assessment Excel worksheet to a web application using Retool.

### [Somewhere Street](#)

January 2022 - present

#### Proposal Reviewer

- Serve on a 5-person committee to review and award funding from a \$20 million fund to proposals for emerging software applications.
- Provide logistics support for events in the Pacific Northwest including ETH.Portland, ETH.Seattle, and F3 Women in Blockchain Conference.

### [Notifi.Network](#)

July 2022 - December 2022

#### Software Engineer

- Built wallet login system using GraphQL and Typescript.
- Created chat components on the open-source software development kit.

### [MintGate](#)

November 2020 - July 2022

#### Co-Founder and Software Developer

- Raised over \$1.7 million in venture capital. Managed 20+ venture capital funds, angel investors, and accelerators through weekly written updates and quarterly 1:1 calls. Participated in the Bitcoin Kernel, Tachyon Accelerator Program by Filecoin and Consensus Mesh, and NEAR Open Web Community.
- Built NodeJS backend to gate content using blockchain tokens.
- Built React frontend application to upload and display digital content.
- Developed CI/CD pipeline using GitHub Actions that assisted reduction in customer bug reports by 50 percent.
- Hosted [monthly Twitter Spaces](#) and spoke at NFT.NYC and ETH.Portland on various blockchain topics.

### [CovalentHQ](#)

April 2021 - December 2021

#### Data Alchemist and Genesis Founder

- Taught live virtual courses on NFTs and blockchain analytics to over 100+ attendees.
- Selected as top 20 ambassadors to lead operations of a collective with over 1,000+ data analysts. Led the education and fitness guilds by coordinating the curation and promotion of virtual courses on various topics with other DAO leads and members and tracking KPIs.

### [Metis Consulting Group](#)

July 2019 - March 2020

#### Software Developer

- Troubleshooted, triaged, and resolved customer bug reports using SQL and ColdFusion.
- Led development implementation of travel mobile application built on React Native.

*\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.*

## Seattle Women's Commission March 2024

21 Members: Pursuant to [SMC 3.14.920](#), all members subject to City Council confirmation, 2-year terms:

- 8 City Council-appointed
- 9 Mayor-appointed -plus one Get Engaged.
- 4 Other Appointing Authority-appointed: Commission-appointed

*D	**G	RD	Position No.	Position Title	Name	Term Begin Date	Term End Date	Term #	Appointed By
2			1.	Member	Marcia Wright-Soika	7/02/23	7/01/25	3	Mayor
			2.	Member	Abriel Johnny	7/02/22	7/01/24	2	Mayor
			3.	Member	VACANT	7/02/22	7/01/24		Mayor
			4.	Member	VACANT	7/02/22	7/01/24		Mayor
			5.	Member	VACANT	7/02/23	7/01/25		Mayor
			6.	Member	VACANT	7/02/23	7/01/25		Mayor
6			7.	Member	Rebecca Bryant	7/02/22	7/01/24	2	Mayor
3			8.	Member	Krystal Guerrero	7/02/22	7/01/24	1	Commission
			9.	Member	VACANT	7/02/23	7/01/25		Mayor
9			10.	Member	Kyla Evans	7/02/22	7/01/24	1	City Council
			11.	Member	Emily Rose Barr	7/02/23	7/01/25	1	City Council
			12.	Member	Mariah Rivera	7/02/23	7/01/25	1	City Council
1			13.	Member	Vinati Mamidala	7/01/22	7/02/24	1	City Council
1			14.	Member	Sarah Liu	7/02/22	7/01/24	1	City Council
			15.	Member	Jennifer Tran	7/02/23	7/01/25	1	City Council
			16.	Member	VACANT	7/02/23	7/01/25		City Council
6			17.	Member	Rachel Morowitz	7/02/22	7/01/24	1	Commission
			18.	Member	VACANT	7/02/22	7/01/24		City Council
1			19.	Member	Whitney Nakamura	7/02/22	7/01/24	2	Commission
			20.	Member	VACANT	7/02/23	7/01/25		Commission
			21.	Get Engaged	Veronica Lamont	9/01/23	8/31/24	1	Mayor

### SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

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Mayor	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Council	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comm	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Key:**

- \*D List the corresponding Diversity Chart number (1 through 9)
  - \*\*G List gender, M = Male, F= Female, T= Transgender, U= Unknown
  - RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A
- Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.

\*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.



Legislation Text

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**File #:** CB 120750, **Version:** 1

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**CITY OF SEATTLE**

**ORDINANCE \_\_\_\_\_**

**COUNCIL BILL \_\_\_\_\_**

AN ORDINANCE relating to land use and zoning; establishing the Connected Community Development Partnership Bonus Pilot Program; and adding new Sections 23.40.090 through 23.40.097 to the Seattle Municipal Code.

**BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:**

Section 1. The City Council finds and declares:

A. In April 2021 the City published *Market Rate Housing Needs and Supply Analysis*, which identified that:

1. Approximately 46,000 Seattle households are cost burdened, meaning that those households spend more than half of their incomes on rent;
2. Housing supply is not keeping pace with demand;
3. Housing costs are increasing more quickly than income;
4. Seattle has insufficient zoned capacity for “missing middle” ownership housing;
5. The rental housing market has a shortage of housing affordable and available to lower income households;
6. Approximately 34,000 lower-wage workers commute more than 25 miles to Seattle demonstrating a latent demand for affordable workforce housing; and
7. As Seattle’s share of higher income households grows, development of housing for those households increases economic and physical displacement of lower income residents.

B. With the passage of Chapter 332, Laws of 2023, Seattle must modify current land use regulations to

accommodate a range of middle housing types. The City is currently in the process of environmental review for the next major update to the Comprehensive Plan, which must meet the requirements of Chapter 332, Laws of 2023. To inform future implementation of the Comprehensive Plan update, the City has an interest in exploring development pilots to demonstrate development types and partnerships that leverage community assets to provide equitable development that will not contribute to economic and physical displacement of current residents.

C. Implementing this pilot program is implementing an affordable housing incentive program under RCW 36.70A.540. The pilot program applies in most zones where residential development is allowed except some highrise zones, historic districts, and industrial areas that allow residential uses. Additional development capacity is available for development utilizing the pilot program in areas with historical racially restrictive covenants or census tracts identified by the Office of Housing for the community preference policy. Increased residential development in the area where the pilot program applies, in addition to supporting housing affordability, will increase housing choices and support development of housing and amenities, consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. The pilot program substantially increases residential development capacity for qualifying development in the areas where it applies. And, the increased residential development capacity provided in the areas where the pilot program applies can be achieved, subject to consideration of other regulatory controls on development.

D. After a public hearing, the Council has determined that the 80 percent of Area Median Income (AMI) income level for rental housing and 100 percent of AMI income level for owned housing set forth in this ordinance will allow for cross-subsidy for units with deeper affordability and is needed to address local housing market conditions consistent with RCW 36.70A.540(2)(b)(iii).

Section 2. New Sections 23.40.090 through 23.40.097 are added to the Seattle Municipal Code as follows:

**23.40.090 Connected Community Development Partnership Bonus Pilot Program - Purpose**

Sections 23.40.091 through 23.40.097 establish the requirements for the Connected Community Development Partnership Bonus Pilot Program. The purpose of the program is to demonstrate the social benefits of equitable development including community-serving uses and housing available to a spectrum of household incomes by setting onsite affordability standards and incentives for development of housing and equitable development uses through partnerships between public, private, and community-based organizations.

**23.40.091 Definitions for Sections 23.40.090 through 23.40.097**

For the purposes of Sections 23.40.090 through 23.40.097:

“Equitable development use” means activities, as determined by rule, where all components and subcomponents of the use provide mitigation against displacement pressure for individuals, households, businesses, or institutions, that comprise a cultural population at risk of displacement. An equitable development use may include, but is not limited to, activities such as gathering space, arts and cultural space, educational programming or classes, direct services, job training, or space for other social or civic purposes. Equitable development uses may also include commercial uses including but not limited to commercial kitchens and food processing, craft work and maker spaces, cafes, galleries, co-working spaces, health clinics, office spaces, and retail sales of food and goods.

“Owner unit incentive development” means a qualifying development using bonus floor area where, as determined by rule, on the date of complete building permit application submittal by a qualifying community development organization: (i) some or all of the development site is owned by a person or family with an annual income not to exceed 120 percent of area median income and who have continually resided in a dwelling unit on the property for the past ten years; and (ii) an executed partnership agreement or other binding contractual agreement with a qualifying community development organization exists affirming the applicant’s obligation to provide a dwelling unit on-site for the current owner at no cost and prohibiting resale or sublet by the owner for at least ten years, except in the event of the owner’s death.

“Qualifying community development organization” means a non-profit organization registered with the



Washington Secretary of State or a public development authority created pursuant to RCW 35.21.730, that has as its purpose the creation or preservation of affordable state or federally subsidized housing, social housing, or affordable commercial space, affordable arts space, community gathering spaces, or equitable development uses. A qualifying community development organization can consist of a partnership among one or more qualifying community development organizations, or one or more qualifying community development organizations and a partnering for-profit development entity.

“Qualifying development” means a development located on site in which a qualifying community development organization has a legally established and ongoing property-related interest on the date of complete building permit application submittal. To have a legally established and ongoing property-related interest, a qualifying community development organization shall: own at least 51 percent of the property; own at least ten percent when a partner in an entity provides site control for development; have a controlling and active management role in a corporation or partnership that owns a property, such as a sole managing member of a limited liability company or sole general partner of a limited partnership; or some other beneficial interest, as determined by rule.

“Social housing” means a residential or mixed-use structure with at least 30 percent of the dwelling units affordable to households with incomes no higher than 80 percent of area median income that is developed, publicly owned, and maintained in perpetuity by a public development authority, the charter for which specifies that its purpose is development of social housing and at a range of affordability levels within the Seattle corporate limits. Social housing is intended to promote social cohesion, sustainability, and social equity through an intentional distribution of units to households with a broad mix of sizes and incomes ranging between zero percent and 120 percent of median income.

### **23.40.092 Enrollment period, eligibility requirements, and owner unit incentive development application requirements**

A. The enrollment period for the Connected Community Development Partnership Bonus Pilot Program

expires on the earlier of: when applications meeting the requirements of Sections 23.40.090 through 23.40.092 have been submitted for 35 projects; or December 31, 2029.

B. To qualify for the Connected Community Development Partnership Bonus Pilot Program, development must meet the following eligibility requirements:

1. Be a qualifying development;
2. Be located in a Neighborhood Residential; Multifamily, except Highrise; Commercial; or Seattle Mixed zone;
3. In commercial zones, have at least 75 percent of gross floor area in residential or equitable development use;
4. Not be located in a designated historic district, unless it is an area with historic exclusionary racial covenants; and
5. Have at least 30 percent of dwelling units and 33 percent of congregate residence sleeping rooms, as applicable, as moderate-income units, except that the duration of the recorded restrictive housing covenants shall be 75 years; or be social housing.

C. Applicants with owner unit incentive development shall provide the following documentation when submitting a permit application:

1. An affidavit or other information in a form acceptable to the Director confirming that the property is owned by a person or family with an annual income not to exceed 120 percent of area median income and who have continually resided in a dwelling unit on the property for the past ten years; and
2. An executed partnership agreement or other binding contractual agreement affirming the applicant's obligation to provide a dwelling unit on-site for the current owner at no cost and prohibiting resale or sublet by the owner for at least ten years.

### **23.40.093 Alternative development standards and exemptions**

A. In lieu of otherwise applicable development standards contained in Chapters 23.44, 23.45, 23.47A,

and 23.48, a proposed development project that meets the requirements of Section 23.40.092 may elect to meet the alternative development standards, as applicable, of Sections 23.40.094 through 23.40.097. A determination by the Director that development meets the alternative development standards of Section 23.40.094 through 23.40.097 is a Type I decision.

B. Exemptions. Eligible projects are exempt from the requirements of Chapter 23.41, Section 23.54.015, Chapter 23.58A, Chapter 23.58B, and Chapter 23.58C.

**23.40.094 Development otherwise subject to the requirements of Chapter 23.44**

A. Development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092 may meet the following development standards:

1. Except for apartments, the density limit is one dwelling unit per 1,500 square feet of lot area in NR1, NR2, and NR3 zones and one dwelling unit per 1,200 square feet of lot area in RSL zones.

2. The maximum lot coverage is 50 percent of lot area in NR1, NR2, and NR3 zones and 65 percent in RSL zones.

3. The maximum FAR limit is 1.0 in NR1, NR2, and NR3 zones and 1.25 in RSL zones. The applicable FAR limit applies to the total chargeable floor area of all structures on the lot.

B. Owner unit incentive development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092 may meet the following development standards:

1. The maximum lot coverage is 60 percent of lot area in NR1, NR2, and NR3 zones and 75 percent in RSL zones.

2. The maximum FAR limit is 1.25 in NR1, NR2, and NR3 zones and 1.5 in RSL zones. The applicable FAR limit applies to the total chargeable floor area of all structures on the lot.

C. Permitted uses. In addition to the uses listed in Section 23.44.006, the following uses are permitted outright on lots meeting the requirements of Section 23.40.092: apartments, cottage housing development, rowhouse development, townhouse development, and equitable development.

D. Yard requirements. No structure shall be closer than 5 feet from any lot line, except that in RSL zones if the rear yard abuts an alley there is no rear yard requirement.

**23.40.095 Development otherwise subject to the requirements of Chapter 23.45**

A. Floor area

1. Development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092 is subject to the FAR limits as shown in

Table A for 23.40.095.

<b>Table A for 23.40.095 FAR limits for development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092</b>				
	<b>FAR limit</b>	<b>FAR limit in areas racially restrictive or areas eligible for community preference</b>	<b>Maximum additional exempt FAR<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Maximum additional FAR for owner unit incentive development</b>
LR1	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.3
LR2	1.8	1.9	1.0	0.5
LR3 outside urban centers and urban villages	2.5	2.7	1.0	0.5
LR3 inside urban centers and urban villages	3.0	3.3	1.0	0.5
MR	5.6	5.8	1.0	0.5
Footnote to Table A for 23.40.095 <sup>1</sup> Gross floor area for uses listed in subsection 23.40.095.A.2 are exempt from FAR calculations up to this amount.				

2. In addition to the FAR exemptions in subsection 23.45.510.D, an additional FAR exemption up to the total amount specified in Table A for 23.40.095 is allowed for any combination of the following floor area:

- a. Floor area in units with two or more bedrooms and a minimum net unit area of 850 square feet;
- b. Floor area in equitable development use; and
- c. Any floor area in a development located within 1/4 mile (1,320 feet) of a transit stop or

station served by a frequent transit route as determined pursuant to subsection 23.54.015.B.4.

3. Split-zoned lots

a. On lots located in two or more zones, the FAR limit for the entire lot shall be the highest FAR limit of all zones in which the lot is located, provided that:

1) At least 65 percent of the total lot area is in the zone with the highest FAR

limit;

2) No portion of the lot is located in an NR1, NR2, or NR3 zone; and

3) A minimum setback of 10 feet applies for any lot line that abuts a lot in an

NR1, NR2, or NR3 zone.

b. For the purposes of this subsection 23.40.095.A.3, the calculation of the percentage of a lot or lots located in two or more zones may include lots that abut and are in the same ownership at the time of the permit application.

B. Maximum height

1. Development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092 is subject to the height limits as shown in Table B for 23.40.095.

<b>Zone</b>	<b>Height limit (in feet)</b>
LR1	40
LR2	50
LR3 outside urban centers and urban villages	55
LR3 inside urban centers and urban villages	65
MR	95

2. Split-zoned lots

a. On lots located in two or more zones, the height limit for the entire lot shall be the highest height limit of all zones in which the lot is located, provided that:

1) At least 65 percent of the total lot area is in the zone with the highest height

limit;

- 2) No portion of the lot is located in an NR1, NR2, or NR3; and
- 3) A minimum setback of 10 feet applies for any lot line that abuts a lot in an

NR1, NR2, or NR3 zone.

b. For the purposes of this subsection 23.40.095.B, the calculation of the percentage of a lot or lots located in two or more zones may include lots that abut and are in the same ownership at the time of the permit application.

C. Maximum density. Development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092 is not subject to the density limits and family-size unit requirements of Section 23.45.512.

**23.40.096 Development otherwise subject to the requirements of Chapter 23.47A**

A. Maximum height

1. The applicable height limit for development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092 in NC zones and C zones as designated on the Official Land Use Map, Chapter 23.32 is increased as shown in Table A for 23.40.096.

<b>Mapped height limit (in feet)</b>	<b>Height limit (in feet)</b>
30	55
40	75
55	85
65	95
75	95
85	145
95	145

2. Split-zoned lots

a. On lots located in two or more zones, the height limit for the entire lot shall be the highest height limit of all zones in which the lot is located, provided that:

- 1) At least 65 percent of the total lot area is in the zone with the highest height

limit;

2) No portion of the lot is located in an NR1, NR2, or NR3 zone; and

3) A minimum setback of 10 feet applies for any lot line that abuts a lot in an

NR1, NR2, or NR3 zone.

b. For the purposes of this subsection 23.40.096.A.2, the calculation of the percentage of a lot or lots located in two or more zones may include lots that abut and are in the same ownership at the time of the permit application.

**B. Floor area**

1. Development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092 is subject to the FAR limits as shown in

Table B for 23.40.096.

<b>Table B for 23.40.096 FAR limits for development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092</b>				
<b>Mapped height limit (in feet)</b>	<b>FAR limit</b>	<b>FAR limit in Areas Racially Restrictive Covenants or Area Eligible for Commu Preference Policy</b>	<b>Maximum additional exempt FAR<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Maximum additional FAR for owner unit incentive development</b>
30	3.00	3.25	0.5	0.5
40	3.75	4.00	1.0	0.5
55	4.75	5.00	1.0	0.5
65	4.50	5.75	1.0	0.5
75	5.50	6.00	1.0	0.5
85	7.25	7.50	2.0	0.5
95	7.50	7.75	2.0	0.5
Footnote to Table B for 23.40.096 <sup>1</sup> Gross floor area for uses listed in subsection 23.40.096.B.2 are exempt from FAR calculations up to this amount.				

2. In addition to the FAR exemptions in subsection 23.47A.013.B, an additional FAR exemption up to the total amount specified in Table B for 23.40.096 is allowed for any combination of the following floor area:

a. Floor area in units with two or more bedrooms and a minimum net unit area of 850

square feet;

b. Floor area in equitable development use; and

c. Any floor area in a development located within 1/4 mile (1,320 feet) of a transit stop or station served by a frequent transit route as determined pursuant to subsection 23.54.015.B.4.

3. Split-zoned lots

a. On lots located in two or more zones, the FAR limit for the entire lot shall be the highest FAR limit of all zones in which the lot is located, provided that:

1) At least 65 percent of the total lot area is in the zone with the highest FAR limit;

2) No portion of the lot is located in an NR1, NR2, or NR3 zone; and

3) A minimum setback of 10 feet applies for any lot line that abuts a lot in an NR1, NR2, or NR3 zone.

b. For the purposes of this subsection 23.40.096.B.3, the calculation of the percentage of a lot or lots located in two or more zones may include lots that abut and are in the same ownership at the time of the permit application.

C. Upper-level setback. An upper-level setback of 8 feet from the lot line is required for any street-facing facade for portions of a structure exceeding the mapped height limit designated on the Official Land Use Map, Chapter 23.32.

**23.40.097 Development otherwise subject to the requirements of Chapter 23.48**

A. Maximum height. The applicable maximum height limit for residential uses in development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092 in Seattle Mixed zones is increased by the following amounts:

1. For zones with a mapped maximum height limit of 85 feet or less, 20 feet.

2. For zones with a mapped maximum height limit greater than 85 feet, 40 feet.

3. Split-zoned lots

a. On lots located in two or more zones, the height limit for the entire lot shall be the



highest height limit of all zones in which the lot is located, provided that:

- 1) At least 65 percent of the total lot area is in the zone with the highest height limit;
- 2) No portion of the lot is located in an NR1, NR2, or NR3 zone; and
- 3) A minimum setback of 10 feet applies for any lot line that abuts a lot in an NR1, NR2, or NR3 zone.

b. For the purposes of this subsection 23.40.097.A, the calculation of the percentage of a lot or lots located in two or more zones may include lots that abut and are in the same ownership at the time of the permit application.

B. Floor area. The applicable maximum FAR limit for residential uses in development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092 in Seattle Mixed zones is increased by the following amounts:

1. For zones with a mapped maximum residential height limit of 85 feet or less, 1.0 FAR.
2. For zones with a mapped maximum residential height limit greater than 85 feet, 2.0 FAR.
3. Split-zoned lots

a. On lots located in two or more zones, the FAR limit for the entire lot shall be the highest FAR limit of all zones in which the lot is located, provided that:

- 1) At least 65 percent of the total lot area is in the zone with the highest FAR limit;
- 2) No portion of the lot is located in an NR1, NR2, or NR3 zone; and
- 3) A minimum setback of 10 feet applies for any lot line that abuts a lot in an NR1, NR2, or NR3 zone.

b. For the purposes of this subsection 23.40.097.B.3, the calculation of the percentage of a lot or lots located in two or more zones may include lots that abut and are in the same ownership at the time of the permit application.

Section 3. The Council requests that by June 30, 2024, the Directors of the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections, the Office of Housing, and the Office of Planning and Community Development, in consultation with the Equitable Development Initiative Advisory Board, promulgate by Director’s Rule:

A. A process and criteria for verifying that an organization is a qualifying community development organization with a legally established and on-going property-related interest in a site that would make it eligible to apply for development under the pilot program. Provided that, a qualifying community development organization may consist of a partnership between a qualifying community development organization and one or more community development organizations that do not have as their purpose the creation or preservation of affordable state or federally subsidized housing, social housing, or affordable commercial space, affordable arts space, community gathering spaces, or equitable development uses. Partnering community development organizations could include incorporated entities that advocate or provide services for refugees, immigrants, communities-of-color, members of the LGBTQIA communities, members of the community experiencing homelessness, and persons at risk of economic displacement. Partnering community development organizations could also include community-based organizations eligible for the new Jumpstart Acquisition and Preservation Program, which was added to the Housing Funding Policies through Ordinance 126611.

B. A process and criteria for verifying that an application utilizing the owner unit incentive includes an owner and agreement meeting the requirements of this ordinance.

C. A regulatory definition of “equitable development use” and a process and criteria for ensuring that an equitable development use will continue to occupy leasable space for the life of a development.

Section 4. By June 30, 2030, the Council, in consultation with the Planning Commission, will evaluate the pilot to assess its effectiveness in achieving the following objectives:

- A. Providing affordable workforce housing for communities and households that are cost-burdened;
- B. Providing neighborhood-serving equitable development uses;
- C. Forestalling or preventing economic and physical displacement of current residents; and

D. Demonstrating a variety of missing middle housing types that are affordable to households with a range of household incomes.

Section 5. Section 2 of this ordinance shall take effect on June 30, 2024.

Section 6. This ordinance shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Sections 1.04.020 and 1.04.070.

Passed by the City Council the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

\_\_\_\_\_  
President \_\_\_\_\_ of the City Council

Approved / returned unsigned / vetoed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Bruce A. Harrell, Mayor

Filed by me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Scheereen Dedman, City Clerk

(Seal)

Attachments:

## SUMMARY and FISCAL NOTE

<b>Department:</b>	<b>Dept. Contact:</b>	<b>CBO Contact:</b>
LEG	Ketil Freeman	NA

### **1. BILL SUMMARY**

**Legislation Title:** AN ORDINANCE relating to land use and zoning; establishing the Connected Community Development Partnership Bonus Pilot Program; and adding new Sections 23.40.090 through 23.40.097 to the Seattle Municipal Code.

#### **Summary and Background of the Legislation:**

The proposal would establish a term-limited, pilot program to encourage development with low to moderate income housing and neighborhood-serving equitable development uses. The pilot is intended to model equitable development and partnership types that mitigate current direct and indirect residential and non-residential displacement pressure and address land use patterns caused by redlining and the use of racially restrictive covenants. The pilot would end by 2029 or after 35 qualifying projects have applied, whichever is earlier.

Specific elements of the proposal include:

- Defining equitable development uses broadly as activities where all components and subcomponents of the use provide mitigation against displacement pressure for individuals, households, businesses, or institutions comprise a cultural population at risk of displacement.
- Identifying minimum qualifications for program eligibility, including organization types and ownership interests among partner organizations.
- Establishing two options for the provision of a required minimum amount of affordable housing.
- Providing additional height, allowable floor area, exemptions from floor area calculations, and other development standard modifications for participating projects that, in addition to affordable housing, provide any of the following features:
  - Location in areas with historical racially restrictive covenants or areas identified by the Office of Housing (OH) as being eligible for the Community Preference Policy;
  - Provision of equitable development uses; and
  - Provision of a unit or units for partner property owners who might otherwise be at risk of displacement.
- Exempting eligible development from participation in the Design Review, Mandatory Housing Affordability program, and parking minimums.

- Requesting the Directors of the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections (SDCI), the Office of Planning and Community Development (OPCD), and OH promulgate a Director’s Rule for administering the program.

## 2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Does this legislation create, fund, or amend a CIP Project?  Yes  No

## 3. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Does this legislation have financial impacts to the City?  Yes  No

### 3.d. Other Impacts

**Does the legislation have other financial impacts to The City of Seattle, including direct or indirect, one-time or ongoing costs, that are not included in Sections 3.a through 3.c? If so, please describe these financial impacts.**

The proposed legislation requests that SDCI, OPCD, and OH promulgate a Director’s Rule identifying processes and criteria for vetting and verifying potential pilot program participants. Developing a joint Director’s Rule Can likely be accomplished with existing staff and resources in OPCD’s Equitable Development Initiative Division, OH’s policy and planning team, and SDCI’s code development group.

However, while developing a joint rule those departments may identify the need for ongoing resources to staff the pilot or provide technical assistance to potential program participants. While identification of needed resources is premature, those could include a .5 FTE term-limited position for the life of the program. That could be either a Senior Planning and Development Specialist at the OPCD or a Senior Community Development Specialist at OH. The fully loaded cost for each part-time position is approximately \$89,000 annually.

**If the legislation has costs, but they can be absorbed within existing operations, please describe how those costs can be absorbed. The description should clearly describe if the absorbed costs are achievable because the department had excess resources within their existing budget or if by absorbing these costs the department is deprioritizing other work that would have used these resources.**

See above.

**Please describe any financial costs or other impacts of *not* implementing the legislation.**

None.

#### 4. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

- a. Please describe how this legislation may affect any departments besides the originating department.**

The legislation requests that SDCI, OH, and OPCD promulgate a Director’s Rule for administering the program. Program applicants would have permit applications reviewed by SDCI.

- b. Does this legislation affect a piece of property? If yes, please attach a map and explain any impacts on the property. Please attach any Environmental Impact Statements, Determinations of Non-Significance, or other reports generated for this property.**

The proposed legislation would apply to up to 35 projects over a five years period in most zones where residential development is allowed. The exact location of potential sites would depend on site control by organizations that qualify to participate in the pilot. A SEPA threshold determination of non-significance by OPCD, which was issued on January 18, 2024, is attached

- c. Please describe any perceived implication for the principles of the Race and Social Justice Initiative.**

- i. How does this legislation impact vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities? How did you arrive at this conclusion? In your response please consider impacts within City government (employees, internal programs) as well as in the broader community.**

The legislation would provide a new tool to address the challenges of housing affordability and displacement, both of which disproportionately impact BIPOC communities. When implemented with the support of public funds and tools like community preference, the proposed policy could help address historic and current injustices resulting from institutionalized racist practices by supporting community-driven and community-owned development.

- d. Climate Change Implications**

- i. Emissions: How is this legislation likely to increase or decrease carbon emissions in a material way? Please attach any studies or other materials that were used to inform this response.**

The legislation is not likely to have a material effect on carbon emissions. To the extent that the legislation facilitates incrementally more or larger affordable housing development in Seattle, the legislation could marginally increase the number of Seattle residents, specifically lower-income households, able to live in compact neighborhoods where they can meet their daily needs without the use of a vehicle.

- ii. **Resiliency: Will the action(s) proposed by this legislation increase or decrease Seattle’s resiliency (or ability to adapt) to climate change in a material way? If so, explain. If it is likely to decrease resiliency in a material way, describe what will or could be done to mitigate the effects.**

No

- e. **If this legislation includes a new initiative or a major programmatic expansion: What are the specific long-term and measurable goal(s) of the program? How will this legislation help achieve the program’s desired goal(s)? What mechanisms will be used to measure progress towards meeting those goals?**

Not applicable.

## 5. CHECKLIST

Please click the appropriate box if any of these questions apply to this legislation.

- Is a public hearing required?** Yes. A hearing was held on February 21, 2024.
- Is publication of notice with *The Daily Journal of Commerce* and/or *The Seattle Times* required?** Yes. Notice was provided in the January 22, 2024 *Daily Journal of Commerce*.
- If this legislation changes spending and/or revenues for a fund, have you reviewed the relevant fund policies and determined that this legislation complies?**

Not applicable.

- Does this legislation create a non-utility CIP project that involves a shared financial commitment with a non-City partner agency or organization?**  
If yes, please review requirements in Resolution 31203 for applicability and complete and attach “Additional risk analysis and fiscal analysis for non-utility partner projects” form.

Not applicable

## 6. ATTACHMENTS

### List Summary Attachments (if any):

Summary Attachment A – SEPA Threshold Determination of Non-significance, January 18, 2024



# City of Seattle

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Office of Planning & Community Development  
Rico Quirindongo, Director

## CITY OF SEATTLE ANALYSIS AND DECISION

### SEPA Threshold Determination for Connected Communities and Equitable Development Pilot Program

- Project Sponsor:** Seattle City Council
- Location of Proposal:** Commercial, Multifamily, and Neighborhood Residential Zones in Seattle
- Scope of Proposal:** The proposal is a legislative action to add a new subsection to section 23.40 of the land use code for a connected community development partnership pilot program.

## BACKGROUND

### Proposal Description

A Seattle City Council office is proposing a term-limited, pilot program to encourage development with low to moderate income housing and neighborhood-serving equitable development uses. The proposal would add a new subsection under section 23.40 of the land use code. The pilot program would end by 2029 or after 35 qualifying projects have applied, whichever is earlier. Qualifying projects would be subject to alternate development standards providing additional allowed height, allowable floor area, exemptions from floor area calculations for certain uses, and qualifying projects would be exempt from Design Review and Mandatory Housing Affordability (MHA) requirements.

A complete description of the proposal is included in the SEPA checklist submitted. The summary below focuses on the most relevant components for evaluation of potential environmental impact.

Developments eligible for the pilot program are those that meet the following criteria.

- At least thirty percent of housing units are affordable to moderate-income households as defined by the City's Office of Housing (annual incomes not to exceed 80 percent of median for rental units or 100 percent of median income for ownership units), or housing that meets the same affordability threshold of at least thirty percent of units affordable to households with incomes no higher than 80 percent of area median income that is developed and owned by a public development authority with a focus on social housing, which is defined in the proposal.
- The development must be located on land owned or controlled by a qualifying community development organization, and must be at least 75% residential use, and must not be in a historic district except historic districts established with racially restrictive covenants.



- The application is during the eligible pilot program period of before the year 2029 or before 35 qualifying projects have applied, whichever is earlier.

Eligible developments would be subject to alternative development standards that provide increased development capacity compared to the underlying zone.

- Height limits. Height limits would be increased by 10 feet or (approximately one story) in lowrise zones; and would be increased by 25-35 feet (approximately 2 or three stories) in midrise-scale commercial and neighborhood commercial zones, and 40-50 feet (approximately 4 stories) in highrise scale zones.
- Floor Area Ratio (FAR) limits. Maximum FAR limits would be increased by approximately 30% in lowrise and commercial and neighborhood commercial zones in areas of the city that were subject to racially restrictive covenants or are eligible for the city's community preference policy, and approximately 25% in other areas.
- Neighborhood Residential and Residential Small Lot zones. Maximum lot coverage would increase by 15%, and maximum floor area ratio would increase by 0.5, and minimum front and rear setbacks would reduce to 5 feet.
- Additional FAR exemptions would be available for floor area in the development that is in two bedroom units, that is in an equitable development use defined in the proposed code section, or in a development located within ¼ mile of frequent transit.
- An ownership unit incentive provides additional flexibility for certain development standards if the development includes a home provided to a homeowner that owned the land prior to development.

## **Public Comment**

Proposed changes to the Land Use Code require City Council approval. Opportunity for public comment will occur during future Council meetings and a public hearing. Additionally, the council office proposing the amendment conducted community meetings to receive input from representatives of affordable housing development agencies in Seattle during the fall of 2023.

## **ANALYSIS - OVERVIEW**

The following describes the analysis conducted to determine if the proposal is likely to result in *probable significant adverse environmental impacts*. This threshold determination is based on:

- \* the copy of the proposed Ordinance;
- \* the information contained in the *SEPA checklist* (January 10, 2024);
- \* the information contained in the urban design study attached to the SEPA checklist; and
- \* the experience of OPCD analysts in reviewing similar documents and actions.

## **ELEMENTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

### **Short -Term Impacts**

As a non-project action, the proposal will not have any short-term adverse impact on the environment. No site-specific development is proposed. Future development affected

by this legislation will be reviewed under existing laws to address any short-term impacts on the environment stemming from eligible development. Existing construction codes and environmentally critical areas codes and other regulations not altered by this proposal would apply to future developments participating in the pilot program.

### **Long-Term Impacts**

As a non-project action, the proposal is anticipated to have moderate long-term impacts on the environment in and around the locations of any development projects that participate in the pilot program. Impacts are attributable to the increased scale and intensity of development that would be likely in eligible pilot projects compared to the development that would otherwise occur in the absence of the proposal on the same sites. The overall degree of impact is limited by the pilot nature of the proposal. A maximum of 35 eligible projects could take place and it is possible that fewer than that number would manifest. The period for eligible projects to apply under the pilot expires at the end of the year 2028.

### **Natural Environment**

The natural environment includes potential impacts to earth, air, water, plants/animals/fisheries, energy, natural resources, environmentally sensitive areas, noise, releases of toxic or hazardous materials. Adoption of the proposed legislation is not anticipated to result in more than minor adverse impacts on any of these elements of the natural environment. The proposal could increase the potential scale, density or intensity of the future development in up to 35 development projects participating in the pilot program. The increases in scale of development in those projects could include a reduction in the amount of landscaping and vegetation on sites compared to development that would occur in the absence of the proposal, which could have a very small minor effect on elements of the natural environment. However, all development proposed under the pilot program would have to comply with the City's current energy codes, stormwater drainage standards, and Environmentally Critical Areas regulations. Therefore the new construction is not expected to have an adverse effect on the environment that exceeds that of development that could occur in the absence of the proposal. Therefore it is not expected that the increase in scale of development in the pilot projects would substantially increase the profile of impacts to earth, air, water, plants/animals/fisheries, energy, natural resources, environmentally sensitive areas, noise, or releases of toxic or hazardous materials, compared to development that could occur in the absence of the proposal. Development standards governing landscaping requirements, tree planting, or green factor are not proposed for amendment.

### **Built Environment**

The proposed legislation will have moderate adverse impacts on the built environment in and around the specific locations where potential future developments that participate in the pilot program are located. Impacts to the built environment include any impacts related to land and shoreline use, height/bulk/scale, housing, historic preservation, transportation, and public utilities. Moderate adverse impacts stemming from the proposal would result related to height/bulk/scale in and around the specific locations near potential future pilot program projects. The proposal would result in minor adverse

impacts to land use, transportation, noise and light/glare in and around the specific locations near potential future pilot program developments. The proposal would impact housing, but the impact would be positive. Below is a discussion of impacts of the proposal on aspects of the and built environment:

### *Land Use*

The proposed legislation will have minor adverse impacts on land use, that would be confined to isolated specific locations where potential future developments that participate in the pilot program are located. The proposal does not alter the land use code's permitted uses tables so it does not change the land use classifications that are allowed on sites. The proposal would allow an expanded range of residential housing types in Neighborhood Residential zones. And the proposal allows for incrementally larger-sizes of certain land uses that are equitable development uses by way of the FAR exemption for such uses. An example of such uses that could potentially be larger under the proposal than under existing regulations are community centers or community gathering places. These changes could result in very minor incongruence between the planned land use descriptions and intent for neighborhood residential or lowrise zones. The incongruence would only be a small expansion of the type of incongruence allowed under existing regulations, and no major inconstancy with planned and expected patterns of activity and use characteristics would result. In addition, because the proposal could allow for more floor area in pilot program projects compared to under existing regulations the intensity or degree of the land use that is already allowed by existing regulations could be increased – such as more residents doing living activities, such as walking, cooking, talking and recreating in the area. Such intensification of activity could be perceived by some as an adverse impact if they experience additional noises, smells or shifts in social mores and norms compared to prior conditions. These types of changes however are a normal feature of living in an urban place and are not considered to be a significant adverse impact.

### *Height/Bulk/Scale*

The proposed legislation alters regulations regarding height, bulk, and scale for development proposals that participate in the pilot program by providing access to alternate development standards. The alternate development standards provide for higher height limits, floor area ratio limits and other flexibilities as described above and in the SEPA checklist and are seen in the proposed ordinance. The alternative development standards have potential to result in new pilot project buildings that are notably taller, have greater massing, and cover greater portions of sites than other neighboring structures. The increases could result in pilot program structures that are notably different in character and scale than the vicinity of the surrounding neighborhood. The urban design study attached to the checklist was consulted for consideration of the general nature of the potential impact, as well as contemplation by the department of the type of developments known to be likely under the proposed alternate development standards. It is likely that moderate impacts will stem from the potential increases to height/bulk/scale, but those impacts will be isolated to the specific locations in and around pilot program developments.

The specific nature of the adverse height/bulk/scale impacts could include the following. New larger structures could appear aesthetically to be looming or bulky to neighbors, pedestrians, and residents of the area. The larger scale structures could cast shadows onto neighboring properties and sidewalks that would be incrementally larger than from development that could occur in the absence of the proposal. Larger structures could impede some views and vistas that residents or users of an area where a pilot project is located are accustomed to. Increased bulk and scale of potentially larger new structures could be perceived by some as aesthetically displeasing because of a divergence with an established consistent scale of other structures in the block or neighborhood. The height/bulk/scale impacts above will be most acute in the immediate vicinity of pilot program developments and those development will be limited to a maximum of 35, which are likely to be dispersed and distributed across the city.

#### *Historic Preservation*

As noted in the SEPA checklist the area affected by the proposal includes historic landmark structures. The proposal does not encourage demolition of a landmark structures compared to the absence of the proposal. The proposed legislation does not alter the City's historic review processes for Landmark structures or structures in a designated historic district. Those processes would continue to provide strong protection of historic resources. The proposal does not affect land in historic districts except for the historic districts that were established with racially restrictive covenants. The majority of the City's designated historic districts were not established with racially restrictive covenant. The proposed alternate development standards could increase the maximum development capacity on sites that contain a historic-aged or designated historic structure. The increase development capacity could potentially increase the pressure to redevelop those properties, which could marginally increase the risk of alteration of historic aged structures and possible degradation of historic resources. However, adaptive reuse that restores and preserves historic resources is also possible in those scenarios. In the absence of a specific development proposal or more information about specific development sites it is not possible to identify specific adverse impacts to historic resources. It must be noted that the pilot program is limited to a maximum of 35 projects total, and the likelihood of any of those projects being located on a designated historic property is minimal because the complexity of development of a historic property would likely deter eligible organizations from selecting historic properties for pilot projects. In light of the factors discussed above no adverse impact to historic resources that is more than minor is expected.

#### *Noise, Light & Glare, Environmental Health,*

Impacts discussed above concerning height/bulk/scale could also manifest as adverse impacts in the form of noise and light and glare. These impacts would only be present in and around the specific locations of potential future pilot projects. Structures that are larger than neighboring structures could emit light from windows and exterior lighting fixtures visible to neighboring properties and rights of way in quantities that are greater than those that would be possible under existing regulations. If a higher number of homes are located on a pilot program site compared to the number that would result from development under existing regulations there could be an increased amount of

noise from resident activities – such as entering and exiting the building, verbal communication, music, and access by vehicles or other methods. These types of increases to noise and light and glare could create an adverse impact in the immediate vicinity of potential pilot program developments. The increases to noise, light and glare impacts would be incremental as compared to development that could occur in the absence of the proposal, and the impacts would be in isolated locations limited to a maximum of 35 across the city. For these reasons impacts to noise and light and glare would not be more than minor.

### *Transportation and Parking*

The proposed legislation will have minor adverse impacts on transportation and parking that would be confined to isolated specific locations where potential future developments that participate in the pilot program are located. Pilot program projects could include a greater number of residents and a greater amount of floor area in equitable development uses than would occur in potential development on the same sites in the absence of the proposal. As a result there are likely to be a greater number of trips by residents to and from the site, and there is potential for equitable development uses to attract pulses of activity by visitors and patrons. The increased trips could be vehicle trips, trips by transit or nonmotorized transportation. The impact from these trips could manifest as incremental congestion on adjacent roadways or sidewalks during peak times of activity such as commute hours. Since pilot projects are likely to be individual projects in an area these congestion impacts would only be likely if the pilot project is located on a narrow or non-arterial roadway and even in that case would not be more than minor. The vicinity of pilot projects could see an adverse impact to the availability of on-street parking if residents possess vehicles and park them on the street. A factor that mitigates the potential for impact to transportation and parking is that many of the pilot projects would be located in areas well-served by transit because eligible organizations have a preference for transit-served sites. Due to the limited pilot nature of the proposal, it is not likely that the overall magnitude of impact would be large enough to materially impact the city's transportation level of service. The type of localized transportation impacts described above would not result in more than a minor impact.

### *Public Services and Utilities*

The proposed legislation will have minor adverse impacts on public services in and around the specific locations of potential future developments that participate in the pilot program. Pilot program projects could include a greater number of residents and a greater amount of floor area in equitable development uses than would occur in potential development on the same sites in the absence of the proposal. As a result there is likely to be an incrementally greater demand on public services such as emergency services, usage of nearby parks and opens space, libraries etc. than would occur in the absence of the proposal. The additional demand could cause a very small increases to the crowding of public spaces or the time needed to wait for service by a librarian or similar effects of an incrementally increased number of people in a localized area. However, the degree of the potential impact on services from the maximum of 35 pilot projects would not be large enough to materially affect the city's level of service. With respect to utilities the increased load on utility infrastructure from a maximum of 35

pilot projects distributed across the city would not be large enough to create a perceptible adverse impact on those systems – such as the electrical grid, or sanitary sewer system.

## **DECISION – SEPA**

This decision was made after review by the responsible official on behalf of the lead agency of a completed environmental checklist and other information on file with the responsible department. This constitutes the Threshold Determination and form. The intent of this declaration is to satisfy the requirements of the State Environmental Policy Act (RCW 43.21C), including the requirement to inform the public agency decisions pursuant to SEPA.

- Determination of Non-Significance. This proposal has been determined to not have a significant adverse impact upon the environment. An EIS is not required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c).
- Determination of Significance. This proposal has or may have a significant adverse impact upon the environment. An EIS is required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c).

The limited number and eligibility timeframe of the proposal factors prominently in this environmental determination. Adverse impacts to localized areas of potential pilot program projects are identified and disclosed, however these impacts are not determined to rise to the level of significant impact because they would be isolated to specific locations that are most likely to be dispersed throughout the city.

## **RECOMMENDED CONDITONS--SEPA**

If adopted into law, evaluate the degree of environmental impact of resulting pilot program development projects before renewing or expanding the pilot program.

Signature: \_\_\_[On File]\_\_\_\_\_

Geoffrey Wentlandt, Land Use Policy Manager  
Office of Planning and Community Development

Date: January 12, 2024

**Divided Report for Council Bill 120750**  
**For consideration by the City Council on April 30, 2024**

**Overview**

On April 17, the City Council’s Land Use Committee voted to recommend a “No” vote on [Council Bill \(CB\) 120750](#), which would amend the Land Use Code to create the Connected Community Development Partnership Bonus Pilot Program. CB 120750 would create a pilot program that would 1) allow larger buildings at higher heights with less setbacks and larger lot coverage, and exempt pilot projects from participation in Design Review, the Mandatory Housing Affordability Program, and incentive zoning programs; 2) if the project includes approximately 30 percent of units affordable at 80 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI) for rental units or 100 percent AMI for ownership units dedicated to be affordable at these income levels for at least 75 years; and 3) if the development is on a site owned or controlled by a community development organization that has as its purpose the creation or preservation of affordable housing, social housing, affordable commercial or arts spaces, community gathering spaces or equitable development uses. The pilot would end by 2029 or after 35 qualifying projects have applied, whichever is earlier.

On April 17, the Committee voted to recommend that the City Council not pass CB 120750 with a vote of 3 to 1, with one Councilmember abstaining from the vote.

No	3 (Moore, Rivera, Woo)
Yes	1 (Morales)
Abstaining	1 (Strauss)

Committee Deliberation

The Committee received its first briefing on the bill at its February 7 meeting. The Committee further considered the bill at its February 21 meeting, hearing from a panel including members of community-based organizations. The Committee held a public hearing on the bill at its March 20 meeting.

On April 17, the Land Use Committee discussed five amendments to the bill. Amendments 1 through 4 were considered by the Committee. Each amendment failed 3-2 with Councilmembers Moore, Rivera and Woo voting on the prevailing side. Amendment 5 was predicated on passage of amendment 2 – 4 and, by rule, could not be considered by the Committee without being further amended.

[Amendment 1](#), proposed by Councilmember Morales, would have: amended the affordability requirements, to require any one-bedroom and smaller apartments in a building that are intended to help the project to qualify for the program to be affordable at or below 60 percent AMI, and reduce the term of affordability to 50 years; 2) narrowed the types of partnerships that could

qualify for the program; and 3) removed an incentive to provide a unit in the new development to a moderate-income single family home owner who has sold their property to facilitate the project.

[Amendment 2](#), proposed by Councilmember Strauss, would have increased the types of organizations that could qualify for the pilot.

[Amendment 3](#), proposed by Councilmember Strauss, would have required projects to participate in the Mandatory Housing Affordability program and Incentive zoning programs, as appropriate.

[Amendment 4](#), proposed by Councilmember Strauss, would have identified childcare as an equitable development use under the bill.

[Amendment 5](#), not moved by Councilmember Strauss, would have aligned the pilot program with provisions of the land use code that allow larger projects to facilitate the development of affordable units on property owned or controlled by a religious organization, including a requirement that all units in the project be affordable at or below 80 percent AMI, and adjustments to the development standards including floor area ratio limits.

### **Majority Position (Moore, Rivera and Woo)**

There is broad agreement that Seattle needs more housing of all kinds – affordable to market rate. However, the proposed Connected Communities Pilot will not accomplish its intended goal of creating generational wealth-building opportunities and preventing displacement.

At a minimum, to build generational wealth in our communities still suffering the impacts of redlining, we need to support long-term property ownership.

We should address the lack of all housing supply – affordable and otherwise – through the Comprehensive Plan. This 20-year vision plans for the infrastructure and amenities needed for increased housing density. It also provides the opportunity for feedback.

The Connected Community legislation would allot additional development capacity solely based on an ownership model – a model that intentionally and explicitly bestows benefits to a select handful of organizations - 35 in total - whose eligibility for this development capacity benefit will be based upon future criteria developed and implemented solely by city departments, with no recourse to independent review or appeal from exclusion. While this ownership model may have been a necessary workaround to restrictive zoning laws, we now have the opportunity to revise zoning under the pending Comprehensive Plan.

A more effective approach to attaining citywide neighborhood affordability is to make the benefit of development capacity generally available to all and do so through the current Comprehensive Plan process.

Once that process is completed, we can look at additional legislation, strategies, and incentives to further our goals. We must also consider that voters recently passed a nearly \$1B housing levy. We have yet to determine how and when this investment will create more housing across the city.



### **Minority Position (Morales)**

The Connected Community pilot is a tool that will help the City achieve its Comprehensive Plan goals for developing middle housing and more commercial and cultural spaces. This is anti-displacement legislation – it will require affordable housing to be provided on site as part of mixed-income communities. This bill will help create more affordable housing in lower income communities, so people are not priced out of their neighborhoods. It incentivizes development across the city, including in higher cost neighborhoods, where people of color have historically been excluded.

Seattle can't waste any more time failing to provide affordable housing and implementing anti-displacement tools. This program will help us to build important workforce housing for renters up to 80 percent AMI and ownership units up to 100 percent AMI. It has a higher affordable housing requirement than the Mandatory Housing Affordability program and requires onsite performance. Providing onsite affordable housing helps us create truly inclusive communities.

We need a plan to help local community-based organizations (CBOs) create the community, cultural, and commercial spaces that we need. We want to help more CBOs develop their property. The Connected Community pilot is intended to study what mix of incentives might better facilitate the partnerships between traditional developers and CBOs that want to learn the development process and build the spaces needed to serve their constituencies.

This pilot will help reduce administrative red tape and will help us create a process that better utilizes the city's finite resources and helps community groups work with developers to create affordable housing, vibrant commercial spaces in neighborhood centers and create cultural spaces or third places that make our communities safer and more vibrant. It will reduce development costs by offering density bonuses and exemptions from the design review program, without requiring City funding for housing subsidies. There is no significant cost to the City to implement this legislation.

This legislation is supported by affordable housing developers, by community-based organizations, the Master Builders Association, the Complete Communities Coalition including the Seattle Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, and over a thousand constituents across all our districts. Seattle can't waste any more time failing to provide affordable housing.

### **Abstaining Councilmember's Position (Strauss)**

I intended to propose amendments to the bill, as reflected above. However, I was not able to provide enough information to Central Staff to fully incorporate the changes to the bill that I needed in my amendments in time for the April 17 meeting. I alerted Chair Morales of this ahead of the meeting and requested time to have my amendments fully drafted. This request was not granted, and this is why I abstained from voting.

## Amendment A Version 1 to CB 120750 - LEG Connected Communities and EDZ ORD

**Sponsor:** Councilmember Morales

Reduce minimum income requirements for smaller units, remove homeowner's incentive, simplify ownership and control requirements for qualifying community development organizations

**Effect:** This amendment would make three changes to simplify the Connected Community Development Partnership Bonus Pilot Program in response to feedback from Councilmembers and members of the public. The amendments would:

1. Reduce the required income level for studios and one-bedroom rental units to low-income housing (keeping 2+ bedroom units and all ownership units at moderate-income) and reduce the affordability duration to align with Federal housing subsidy programs;
2. Remove the homeowner's incentive; and
3. Simplify the criteria for determining whether a project is a qualifying development so that a qualifying community development organization either has to own 51% of the property or have a controlling and active management role in the property.

### Affordability

Under the bill as introduced, at least 30 percent of rental units and 33 percent of congregate housing rooms would need to be affordable for 75 years as moderate-income housing. Moderate-income housing is housing that is committed to be affordable to households with incomes at or below 80 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI) for rental units and 100 percent AMI or below for homeowner units.

The amendments would require that any rental units in congregate housing, studios or one-bedroom units be affordable to low-income households. Low-income rental housing is affordable to households with incomes at or below 60 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI). Homeownership units and units with 2 or more bedrooms would need to be affordable to moderate-income households.

Under the amendments the term of affordability would be reduced to 50 years, in order to align this program with the requirements of the Federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, which provides tax credits to developers of who commit to maintain housing affordable to low-income households for 50 years.

### Homeowner's Incentive

The bill as introduced allowed for additional floor area for a project that committed to provide a unit for a moderate-income homeowner who sold their property to facilitate the project. The intent was to reduce displacement by providing a way for residents to sell their property but remain on-site for the long term. Based on feedback from members of the community, this

portion of the bill is removed. Support for legacy black and brown homeowners in efforts to stay in their homes, is funded through other programs.

#### Qualifications

The bill as introduced included four criteria to determine whether there is sufficient participation in a project by a qualifying community development organization (QCDO) to ensure that the goals of the program would be met. Under the bill, a QCDO would need to:

- a. Own 51 percent of the property;
- b. Own at least 10 percent of the property if a development partner has provided land for the project;
- c. Have a controlling and active management role in the organization that owns the land where the development would occur; or
- d. Have another beneficial interest, to be defined in a rule promulgated by the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections (SDCI).

Based on feedback from community-based organizations, the amendments would remove two of these criteria. Under the amendment, the QCDO would either need to own at least 51 percent of the property or have a controlling and active management role in the organization that owns the land. This would help to ensure that the QCDO has a strong and active controlling role in the project. The amendment continues to request that Executive Departments promulgate rules to better define these terms.

Section 1. The City Council finds and declares:

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D. After a public hearing, the Council has determined that 60 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI) income level for small rental housing units, ~~the 80 percent of Area Median Income (AMI) income level for~~ large rental housing units and 100 percent of AMI income level for owned housing set forth in this ordinance will allow for cross-subsidy for units with deeper affordability and is needed to address local housing market conditions consistent with RCW 36.70A.540(2)(b)(iii).

Section 2. New Sections 23.40.090 through 23.40.097 are added to the Seattle Municipal Code as follows:

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### **23.40.091 Definitions for Sections 23.40.090 through 23.40.097**

For the purposes of Sections 23.40.090 through 23.40.097:

\*\*\*

~~“Owner unit incentive development” means a qualifying development using bonus floor area where, as determined by rule, on the date of complete building permit application submittal by a qualifying community development organization: (i) some or all of the development site is owned by a person or family with an annual income not to exceed 120 percent of area median income and who have continually resided in a dwelling unit on the property for the past ten years; and (ii) an executed partnership agreement or other binding contractual agreement with a qualifying community development organization exists affirming the applicant’s obligation to provide a dwelling unit on-site for the current owner at no cost and prohibiting resale or sublet by the owner for at least ten years, except in the event of the owner’s death.~~

“Qualifying development” means a development located on site in which a qualifying community development organization has a legally established and ongoing property-related interest on the date of complete building permit application submittal. To have a legally established and ongoing property-related interest, a qualifying community development organization shall: own at least 51 percent of the property; ~~own at least ten percent when a partner in an entity provides site control for development;~~ or have a controlling and active

management role in a corporation or partnership that owns a property, such as a sole managing member of a limited liability company or sole general partner of a limited partnership; ~~or some other beneficial interest, as determined by rule.~~

\*\*\*

**23.40.092 Enrollment period, and eligibility requirements, ~~and owner unit incentive development application requirements~~**

\*\*\*

B. To qualify for the Connected Community Development Partnership Bonus Pilot Program, development must meet the following eligibility requirements:

1. Be a qualifying development;
2. Be located in a Neighborhood Residential; Multifamily, except Highrise; Commercial; or Seattle Mixed zone;
3. In commercial zones, have at least 75 percent of gross floor area in residential or equitable development use;
4. Not be located in a designated historic district, unless it is an area with historic exclusionary racial covenants; and
5. Be social housing or provide Have at least 30 percent of dwelling units and 33 percent of congregate residence sleeping rooms, as applicable, ~~as moderate income units, except that the duration of the recorded restrictive housing covenants shall be 75 years; or be social housing as affordable at the following income levels:~~

a. For congregate residence sleeping rooms and rental units with less than two bedrooms, as low-income units;

b. For units with two or more bedrooms, and all owner-occupied units, as moderate-income units.

~~C. Applicants with owner unit incentive development shall provide the following documentation when submitting a permit application:~~

~~1. An affidavit or other information in a form acceptable to the Director confirming that the property is owned by a person or family with an annual income not to exceed 120 percent of area median income and who have continually resided in a dwelling unit on the property for the past ten years; and~~

~~2. An executed partnership agreement or other binding contractual agreement affirming the applicant's obligation to provide a dwelling unit on-site for the current owner at no cost and prohibiting resale or sublet by the owner for at least ten years.~~

\*\*\*

#### **23.40.094 Development otherwise subject to the requirements of Chapter 23.44**

A. Development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092 may meet the following development standards:

1. Except for apartments, the density limit is one dwelling unit per 1,500 square feet of lot area in NR1, NR2, and NR3 zones and one dwelling unit per 1,200 square feet of lot area in RSL zones.

2. The maximum lot coverage is 50 percent of lot area in NR1, NR2, and NR3 zones and 65 percent in RSL zones.

3. The maximum FAR limit is 1.0 in NR1, NR2, and NR3 zones and 1.25 in RSL zones. The applicable FAR limit applies to the total chargeable floor area of all structures on the lot.

~~B. Owner unit incentive development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092 may meet the following development standards:~~

~~1. The maximum lot coverage is 60 percent of lot area in NR1, NR2, and NR3 zones and 75 percent in RSL zones.~~

~~2. The maximum FAR limit is 1.25 in NR1, NR2, and NR3 zones and 1.5 in RSL zones. The applicable FAR limit applies to the total chargeable floor area of all structures on the lot.~~

~~B.~~ Permitted uses. In addition to the uses listed in Section 23.44.006, the following uses are permitted outright on lots meeting the requirements of Section 23.40.092: apartments, cottage housing development, rowhouse development, townhouse development, and equitable development.

~~C.~~ Yard requirements. No structure shall be closer than 5 feet from any lot line, except that in RSL zones if the rear yard abuts an alley there is no rear yard requirement.

### **23.40.095 Development otherwise subject to the requirements of Chapter 23.45**

A. Floor area

1. Development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092 is subject to the FAR limits as shown in Table A for 23.40.095.

<b>Table A for 23.40.095</b>				
<b>FAR limits for development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092</b>				
	<b>FAR limit</b>	<b>FAR limit in areas with racially restrictive covenants or areas eligible for community preference policy</b>	<b>Maximum additional exempt FAR<sup>1</sup></b>	<b><del>Maximum additional FAR for owner-unit incentive development</del></b>
LR1	1.6	1.7	0.5	<del>0.3</del>
LR2	1.8	1.9	1.0	<del>0.5</del>
LR3 outside urban centers and urban villages	2.5	2.7	1.0	<del>0.5</del>
LR3 inside urban centers and urban villages	3.0	3.3	1.0	<del>0.5</del>
MR	5.6	5.8	1.0	<del>0.5</del>
Footnote to Table A for 23.40.095				
<sup>1</sup> Gross floor area for uses listed in subsection 23.40.095.A.2 are exempt from FAR calculations up to this amount.				

2. In addition to the FAR exemptions in subsection 23.45.510.D, an additional FAR exemption up to the total amount specified in Table A for 23.40.095 is allowed for any combination of the following floor area:



a. Floor area in units with two or more bedrooms and a minimum net unit area of 850 square feet;

b. Floor area in equitable development use; and

c. Any floor area in a development located within 1/4 mile (1,320 feet) of a transit stop or station served by a frequent transit route as determined pursuant to subsection 23.54.015.B.4.

### 3. Split-zoned lots

a. On lots located in two or more zones, the FAR limit for the entire lot shall be the highest FAR limit of all zones in which the lot is located, provided that:

1) At least 65 percent of the total lot area is in the zone with the highest FAR limit;

2) No portion of the lot is located in an NR1, NR2, or NR3 zone; and

3) A minimum setback of 10 feet applies for any lot line that abuts a lot in an NR1, NR2, or NR3 zone.

b. For the purposes of this subsection 23.40.095.A.3, the calculation of the percentage of a lot or lots located in two or more zones may include lots that abut and are in the same ownership at the time of the permit application.

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### **23.40.096 Development otherwise subject to the requirements of Chapter 23.47A**

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#### B. Floor area

1. Development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092 is subject to the FAR limits as shown in Table B for 23.40.096.

<b>Table B for 23.40.096 FAR limits for development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092</b>				
<b>Mapped height limit (in feet)</b>	<b>FAR limit</b>	<b>FAR limit in Areas with Racially Restrictive Covenants or Areas Eligible for Community Preference Policy</b>	<b>Maximum additional exempt FAR<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Maximum additional FAR for owner-unit incentive development</b>
30	3.00	3.25	0.5	<del>0.5</del>
40	3.75	4.00	1.0	<del>0.5</del>
55	4.75	5.00	1.0	<del>0.5</del>
65	4.50	5.75	1.0	<del>0.5</del>
75	5.50	6.00	1.0	<del>0.5</del>
85	7.25	7.50	2.0	<del>0.5</del>
95	7.50	7.75	2.0	<del>0.5</del>

Footnote to Table B for 23.40.096  
<sup>1</sup> Gross floor area for uses listed in subsection 23.40.096.B.2 are exempt from FAR calculations up to this amount.

2. In addition to the FAR exemptions in subsection 23.47A.013.B, an additional FAR exemption up to the total amount specified in Table B for 23.40.096 is allowed for any combination of the following floor area:

- a. Floor area in units with two or more bedrooms and a minimum net unit area of 850 square feet;
- b. Floor area in equitable development use; and

c. Any floor area in a development located within 1/4 mile (1,320 feet) of a transit stop or station served by a frequent transit route as determined pursuant to subsection 23.54.015.B.4.

### 3. Split-zoned lots

a. On lots located in two or more zones, the FAR limit for the entire lot shall be the highest FAR limit of all zones in which the lot is located, provided that:

1) At least 65 percent of the total lot area is in the zone with the highest FAR limit;

2) No portion of the lot is located in an NR1, NR2, or NR3 zone;

and

3) A minimum setback of 10 feet applies for any lot line that abuts a lot in an NR1, NR2, or NR3 zone.

b. For the purposes of this subsection 23.40.096.B.3, the calculation of the percentage of a lot or lots located in two or more zones may include lots that abut and are in the same ownership at the time of the permit application.

\*\*\*

Section 3. The Council requests that by June 30, 2024, the Directors of the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections, the Office of Housing, and the Office of Planning and Community Development, in consultation with the Equitable Development Initiative Advisory Board, promulgate by Director's Rule:

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Lish Whitson / Ketil Freeman  
City Council  
April 24, 2024  
D#1

~~B. A process and criteria for verifying that an application utilizing the owner unit incentive includes an owner and agreement meeting the requirements of this ordinance.~~

C.B. A regulatory definition of “equitable development use” and a process and criteria for ensuring that an equitable development use will continue to occupy leasable space for the life of a development.

\*\*\*

## Amendment B Version 1 to CB 120750 - LEG Connected Communities and EDZ ORD

**Sponsor:** Councilmember Strauss

Substitute Bill – Reconcile with the Physical Standards for Development of Affordable Units on Property Owned or Controlled by a Religious Organization, Clarify Partnership and other Requirements for Qualifying Community Development Organizations, Clarify that Childcare is an Equitable Development Use, and Eliminate the Definition of Social Housing

**Effect:** This substitute version of the bill would reconcile Council Bill (CB) 120750 with the provisions of the standards for development of affordable units on property owned or controlled by a religious organization (Seattle Municipal Code (SMC) sections 23.42.055, 23.44.019, 23.45.550, 23.47A.040 and 23.48.100) with the exception of affordability requirements; clarify ownership and partnership requirements of qualifying community development organizations; clarify that childcare is an equitable development use; and eliminate the definition of Social Housing.

This substitute bill would:

1. Reduce the required income level for studios and one-bedroom rental units to low-income housing (keeping 2+ bedroom units and all ownership units at moderate-income) and reduce the affordability duration to align with Federal housing subsidy programs;
2. Require that all residential units are “restricted units” under the definition of restricted units in the Land Use Code: “a unit on a property subject to a recorded agreement with the City of Seattle that limits both the unit's rent or sale price, as applicable, and eligible residents' annual income at a specified percentage of median income. For purposes of each restricted unit, eligible residents shall be a "family" according to 24 CFR Section 5.403 or successor provision, and the family's "annual income" shall be determined according to 24 CFR Section 5.609 or successor provision, unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director of Housing.”

This could require additional staff time at the Office of Housing that is not currently anticipated in the Office of Housing budget.

3. Require participation in the Mandatory Housing Affordability Program and require off-street parking consistent with the City’s regulations. Requiring parking would generally increase the costs of developing these projects.
4. Apply a lower height limit of 22 feet for projects in Neighborhood Residential (NR) zones that exceed the maximum lot coverage limit. The standard height limit in NR zones is 30 feet.
5. Apply setback requirements, to increase the distance between structures and adjacent NR-zoned properties. Remove the special yard requirements included in CB 120750 and maintain the standard NR zone yard requirements.

6. Apply a maximum facade length limit of 40 feet for portions of structures in NR zones that are within 20 feet of a lot line abutting another NR-zoned lot.
7. Adjust the Floor Area Ratio (FAR) limits in multifamily, commercial zones to equal the FAR limits in SMC 23.45.550.
8. Generally, reduce the maximum additional FAR that could be exempt across all zones, and exempt landmark structures from the FAR limit (up to the exemption limit).
9. Clarify minimum ownership and partnership requirements for qualifying community development organizations and clarify that Housing authorities would qualify.
10. Clarify that childcare would qualify as an equitable development use.
11. Delete the definition and references to social housing used for establishing affordability requirements. The Social Housing PDA would continue to be a qualifying community development organization.
12. Update the findings in Section 1 of the bill to reflect these changes.

Amend the bill by substituting version 3b, attached.

**CITY OF SEATTLE**

**ORDINANCE \_\_\_\_\_**

**COUNCIL BILL \_\_\_\_\_**

..title

AN ORDINANCE relating to land use and zoning; establishing the Connected Community Development Partnership Bonus Pilot Program; and adding new Sections 23.40.090 through 23.40.097 to the Seattle Municipal Code.

..body

**BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:**

Section 1. The City Council finds and declares:

A. In April 2021 the City published *Market Rate Housing Needs and Supply Analysis*, which identified that:

1. Approximately 46,000 Seattle households are cost burdened, meaning that those households spend more than half of their incomes on rent;

2. Housing supply is not keeping pace with demand;

3. Housing costs are increasing more quickly than income;

4. Seattle has insufficient zoned capacity for “missing middle” ownership housing;

5. The rental housing market has a shortage of housing affordable and available to lower income households;

6. Approximately 34,000 lower-wage workers commute more than 25 miles to Seattle demonstrating a latent demand for affordable workforce housing; and

7. As Seattle’s share of higher income households grows, development of housing for those households increases economic and physical displacement of lower income residents.

B. With the passage of Chapter 332, Laws of 2023, Seattle must modify current land use regulations to accommodate a range of middle housing types. The City is currently in the process

1 of environmental review for the next major update to the Comprehensive Plan, which must meet  
2 the requirements of Chapter 332, Laws of 2023. To inform future implementation of the  
3 Comprehensive Plan update, the City has an interest in exploring development pilots to  
4 demonstrate development types and partnerships that leverage community assets to provide  
5 equitable development that will not contribute to economic and physical displacement of current  
6 residents.

7 C. Implementing this pilot program is implementing an affordable housing incentive  
8 program under RCW 36.70A.540. The pilot program applies in most zones where residential  
9 development is allowed except some highrise zones, historic districts, and industrial areas that  
10 allow residential uses. Additional development capacity is available for development utilizing  
11 the pilot program in areas with historical racially restrictive covenants or census tracts identified  
12 by the Office of Housing for the community preference policy. Increased residential  
13 development in the area where the pilot program applies, in addition to supporting housing  
14 affordability, will increase housing choices and support development of housing and amenities,  
15 consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. The pilot program substantially increases residential  
16 development capacity for qualifying development in the areas where it applies. And, the  
17 increased residential development capacity provided in the areas where the pilot program applies  
18 can be achieved, subject to consideration of other regulatory controls on development.

19 D. After a public hearing, the Council has determined that 60 percent of the Area Median  
20 Income (AMI) income level for small rental housing units, the 80 percent of Area Median  
21 Income (AMI) income level for large rental housing units and 100 percent of AMI income level  
22 for owned housing set forth in this ordinance will allow for cross-subsidy for units with deeper



1 affordability and is needed to address local housing market conditions consistent with RCW  
2 36.70A.540(2)(b)(iii).

3 Section 2. New Sections 23.40.090 through 23.40.097 are added to the Seattle Municipal  
4 Code as follows:

5 **23.40.090 Connected Community Development Partnership Bonus Pilot Program –**

6 **Purpose**

7 Sections 23.40.091 through 23.40.097 establish the requirements for the Connected Community  
8 Development Partnership Bonus Pilot Program. The purpose of the program is to demonstrate  
9 the social benefits of equitable development including community-serving uses and housing  
10 available to a spectrum of household incomes by setting onsite affordability standards and  
11 incentives for development of housing and equitable development uses through partnerships  
12 between public, private, and community-based organizations.

13 **23.40.091 Definitions for Sections 23.40.090 through 23.40.097**

14 For the purposes of Sections 23.40.090 through 23.40.097:

15 “Equitable development use” means activities, as determined by rule, where all  
16 components and subcomponents of the use provide mitigation against displacement pressure for  
17 individuals, households, businesses, or institutions, that comprise a cultural population at risk of  
18 displacement. An equitable development use may include, but is not limited to, activities such as  
19 gathering space, arts and cultural space, educational programming or classes, child care centers,  
20 direct services, job training, or space for other social or civic purposes. Equitable development  
21 uses may also include commercial uses including but not limited to commercial kitchens and  
22 food processing, craft work and maker spaces, cafes, galleries, co-working spaces, health clinics,  
23 office spaces, and retail sales of food and goods.

1           ~~“Owner unit incentive development” means a qualifying development using bonus floor~~  
2 ~~area where, as determined by rule, on the date of complete building permit application submittal~~  
3 ~~by a qualifying community development organization: (i) some or all of the development site is~~  
4 ~~owned by a person or family with an annual income not to exceed 120 percent of area median~~  
5 ~~income and who have continually resided in a dwelling unit on the property for the past ten~~  
6 ~~years; and (ii) an executed partnership agreement or other binding contractual agreement with a~~  
7 ~~qualifying community development organization exists affirming the applicant’s obligation to~~  
8 ~~provide a dwelling unit on site for the current owner at no cost and prohibiting resale or sublet~~  
9 ~~by the owner for at least ten years, except in the event of the owner’s death.~~

10           “Qualifying community development organization” means a non-profit organization  
11 registered with the Washington Secretary of State, ~~or~~ a public development authority created  
12 pursuant to RCW 35.21.730, or a public housing authority created pursuant to RCW 35.82.030  
13 that has as its purpose the creation or preservation of affordable ~~state or federally subsidized~~  
14 housing, ~~social housing, or~~ affordable commercial space, affordable arts space, community  
15 gathering spaces, or equitable development uses. A qualifying community development  
16 organization can consist of a partnership among one or more qualifying community development  
17 organizations, ~~or~~ one or more qualifying community development organizations and a partnering  
18 for-profit development entity, or a partnership or limited liability company of which one or more  
19 qualifying community development organizations serve as the controlling general partner or  
20 managing member.

21           “Qualifying development” means a development located on site in which a qualifying  
22 community development organization has a legally established and ongoing property-related  
23 interest on the date of complete building permit application submittal. To have a legally

1 established and ongoing property-related interest, a qualifying community development  
2 organization shall: own at least 51 percent of the property; ~~own at least ten percent when a~~  
3 ~~partner in an entity provides site control for development; or~~ have a controlling and active  
4 management role in a corporation or partnership that owns a property, such as a sole managing  
5 member of a limited liability company or sole general partner of a limited partnership; ~~or some~~  
6 ~~other beneficial interest, as determined by rule.~~

7 ~~“Social housing” means a residential or mixed-use structure with at least 30 percent of~~  
8 ~~the dwelling units affordable to households with incomes no higher than 80 percent of area~~  
9 ~~median income that is developed, publicly owned, and maintained in perpetuity by a public~~  
10 ~~development authority, the charter for which specifies that its purpose is development of social~~  
11 ~~housing and at a range of affordability levels within the Seattle corporate limits. Social housing~~  
12 ~~is intended to promote social cohesion, sustainability, and social equity through an intentional~~  
13 ~~distribution of units to households with a broad mix of sizes and incomes ranging between zero~~  
14 ~~percent and 120 percent of median income.~~

15 **23.40.092 Enrollment period, and eligibility requirements, ~~and owner unit incentive~~**  
16 **~~development application requirements~~**

17 A. The enrollment period for the Connected Community Development Partnership Bonus  
18 Pilot Program expires on the earlier of: when applications meeting the requirements of Sections  
19 23.40.090 through 23.40.092 have been submitted for 35 projects; or December 31, 2029.

20 B. To qualify for the Connected Community Development Partnership Bonus Pilot  
21 Program, development must meet the following eligibility requirements:

- 22 1. Be a qualifying development;

1                   2. Be located in a Neighborhood Residential; Multifamily, except Highrise;  
2 Commercial; or Seattle Mixed zone;

3                   3. In commercial zones, have at least 75 percent of gross floor area in residential  
4 or equitable development use;

5                   4. Not be located in a designated historic district, unless it is an area with historic  
6 exclusionary racial covenants; and

7                   5. Have at least 30 percent of dwelling units and 33 percent of congregate  
8 residence sleeping rooms, as applicable, ~~as moderate-income units, except that the duration of~~  
9 ~~the recorded restrictive housing covenants shall be 75 years; or be social housing as follows:~~

10                   a. All restricted unit congregate residence sleeping rooms and rental units  
11 with less than two bedrooms shall be low-income units;

12                   b. All restricted units with two or more bedrooms, and all owner-occupied  
13 units shall be moderate-income units.

14                   ~~or be social housing.~~

15                   ~~C. Applicants with owner unit incentive development shall provide the following~~  
16 ~~documentation when submitting a permit application:~~

17                   ~~1. An affidavit or other information in a form acceptable to the Director~~  
18 ~~confirming that the property is owned by a person or family with an annual income not to exceed~~  
19 ~~120 percent of area median income and who have continually resided in a dwelling unit on the~~  
20 ~~property for the past ten years; and~~

21                   ~~2. An executed partnership agreement or other binding contractual agreement~~  
22 ~~affirming the applicant's obligation to provide a dwelling unit on-site for the current owner at no~~  
23 ~~cost and prohibiting resale or sublet by the owner for at least ten years.~~

1 **23.40.093 Alternative development standards ~~and exemptions~~**

2 ~~A.~~ In lieu of otherwise applicable development standards contained in Chapters 23.44,  
3 23.45, 23.47A, and 23.48, a proposed development project that meets the requirements of  
4 Section 23.40.092 may elect to meet the alternative development standards, as applicable, of  
5 Sections 23.40.094 through 23.40.097. A determination by the Director that development meets  
6 the alternative development standards of Section 23.40.094 through 23.40.097 is a Type I  
7 decision.

8 B. Exemptions. Eligible projects are exempt from the requirements of Chapter 23.41,  
9 ~~Section 23.54.015, Chapter 23.58A, Chapter 23.58B, and Chapter 23.58C.~~

10 **23.40.094 Development otherwise subject to the requirements of Chapter 23.44**

11 A. Development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092 may meet the following  
12 development standards:

13 1. Except for apartments, the density limit is one dwelling unit per 1,500 square  
14 feet of lot area in NR1, NR2, and NR3 zones and one dwelling unit per 1,200 square feet of lot  
15 area in RSL zones.

16 2. The maximum lot coverage is 50 percent of lot area in NR1, NR2, and NR3  
17 zones and 65 percent in RSL zones.

18 3. The maximum FAR limit is 1.0 in NR1, NR2, and NR3 zones and 1.25 in RSL  
19 zones. The applicable FAR limit applies to the total chargeable floor area of all structures on the  
20 lot.

21 4. In NR1, NR2, and NR3 zones, the maximum height for a proposed  
22 development that exceeds the maximum lot coverage limit in subsection 23.44.010.C is 22 feet.  
23 The maximum height for all other developments is 30 feet.

1 ~~B. Owner unit incentive development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092 may meet~~  
2 ~~the following development standards:~~

3 ~~1. The maximum lot coverage is 60 percent of lot area in NR1, NR2, and NR3~~  
4 ~~zones and 75 percent in RSL zones.~~

5 ~~2. The maximum FAR limit is 1.25 in NR1, NR2, and NR3 zones and 1.5 in RSL~~  
6 ~~zones. The applicable FAR limit applies to the total chargeable floor area of all structures on the~~  
7 ~~lot.~~

8 ~~C.B.~~ Permitted uses. In addition to the uses listed in Section 23.44.006, the following  
9 uses are permitted outright on lots meeting the requirements of Section 23.40.092: apartments,  
10 cottage housing development, rowhouse development, townhouse development, and equitable  
11 development.

12 ~~C. Setback and yard requirements. The development must meet the standards in Section~~  
13 ~~23.44.014 and the following setback standards:~~

14 ~~1. No structure shall be closer than 10 feet to a side lot line of an abutting~~  
15 ~~neighborhood residential-zoned lot.~~

16 ~~2. No structure shall be closer than 20 feet to a rear lot line of an abutting~~  
17 ~~neighborhood residential-zoned lot.~~

18 ~~3. No structure shall be closer than 5 feet to any lot line.~~

19 ~~D. Maximum facade length. The maximum combined length of all portions of a facade~~  
20 ~~within 20 feet of a lot line of an abutting neighborhood residential-zoned lot may not exceed 40~~  
21 ~~feet. Maximum facade length shall be measured as described in Section 23.86.015.~~

22 ~~D. Yard requirements. No structure shall be closer than 5 feet from any lot line, except~~  
23 ~~that in RSL zones if the rear yard abuts an alley there is no rear yard requirement.~~

**23.40.095 Development otherwise subject to the requirements of Chapter 23.45**

A. Floor area

1. Development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092 is subject to the FAR limits as shown in Table A for 23.40.095.

**Table A for 23.40.095  
 FAR limits for development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092**

	<b>FAR limit</b>	<b>FAR limit in areas with racially restrictive covenants or areas eligible for community preference policy</b>	<b>Maximum additional exempt FAR<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Maximum additional FAR for owner-unit incentive development</b>
LR1	<del>1.6</del> <u>1.5</u>	1.7	<del>0.5</del> <u>0.3</u>	<del>0.3</del>
LR2	1.8	1.9	<del>1.0</del> <u>0.3</u>	<del>0.5</del>
LR3 outside urban centers and urban villages	2.5	2.7	<del>1.0</del> <u>0.5</u>	<del>0.5</del>
LR3 inside urban centers and urban villages	<del>3.0</del> <u>3.25</u>	<del>3.3</del> <u>3.5</u>	<del>1.0</del> <u>0.5</u>	<del>0.5</del>
MR	<del>5.6</del> <u>5.0</u>	<del>5.8</del> <u>5.6</u>	<del>1.0</del> <u>0.5</u>	<del>0.5</del>

Footnote to Table A for 23.40.095

<sup>1</sup> Gross floor area for uses listed in subsection 23.40.095.A.2 are exempt from FAR calculations up to this amount.

2. In addition to the FAR exemptions in subsection 23.45.510.D, an additional FAR exemption up to the total amount specified in Table A for 23.40.095 is allowed for any combination of the following floor area:

a. Floor area in units with two or more bedrooms and a minimum net unit area of 850 square feet;





**Table B for 23.40.095  
Structure height for development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092**

<b>Zone</b>	<b>Height limit (in feet)</b>
LR1	40
LR2	50
LR3 outside urban centers and urban villages	55
LR3 inside urban centers and urban villages	65
MR	95

1                   2. Split-zoned lots

2                               a. On lots located in two or more zones, the height limit for the entire lot  
3 shall be the highest height limit of all zones in which the lot is located, provided that:

- 4   1) At least 65 percent of the total lot area is in the zone with the  
5 highest height limit;  
6   2) No portion of the lot is located in an NR1, NR2, or NR3; and  
7   3) A minimum setback of 10 feet applies for any lot line that abuts  
8 a lot in an NR1, NR2, or NR3 zone.

9                               b. For the purposes of this subsection 23.40.095.B, the calculation of the  
10 percentage of a lot or lots located in two or more zones may include lots that abut and are in the  
11 same ownership at the time of the permit application.

12                   C. Maximum density. Development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092 is not  
13 subject to the density limits and family-size unit requirements of Section 23.45.512.

14 **23.40.096 Development otherwise subject to the requirements of Chapter 23.47A**

15                   A. Maximum height

16                               1. The applicable height limit for development permitted pursuant to Section  
17 23.40.092 in NC zones and C zones as designated on the Official Land Use Map, Chapter 23.32  
18 is increased as shown in Table A for 23.40.096.

**Table A for 23.40.096**  
**Additional height for development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092**

<b>Mapped height limit (in feet)</b>	<b>Height limit (in feet)</b>
30	55
40	75
55	85
65	95
75	95
85	145
95	145

2. Split-zoned lots

a. On lots located in two or more zones, the height limit for the entire lot shall be the highest height limit of all zones in which the lot is located, provided that:

1) At least 65 percent of the total lot area is in the zone with the highest height limit;

2) No portion of the lot is located in an NR1, NR2, or NR3 zone;

and

3) A minimum setback of 10 feet applies for any lot line that abuts a lot in an NR1, NR2, or NR3 zone.

b. For the purposes of this subsection 23.40.096.A.2, the calculation of the percentage of a lot or lots located in two or more zones may include lots that abut and are in the same ownership at the time of the permit application.

B. Floor area

1. Development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092 is subject to the FAR limits as shown in Table B for 23.40.096.

**Table B for 23.40.096**  
**FAR limits for development in C and NC zones permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092**

Mapped height limit (in feet)	FAR limit	FAR limit in Areas with Racially Restrictive Covenants or Areas Eligible for Community Preference Policy	Maximum additional exempt FAR <sup>1</sup>	<b>Maximum additional FAR for owner unit incentive development</b>
30	3.00	3.25	0.5	<del>0.5</del>
40	3.75	<del>4.00</del> <u>4.5</u>	<del>1.0</del> <u>0.5</u>	<del>0.5</del>
55	4.75	<del>5.00</del> <u>5.25</u>	<del>1.0</del> <u>0.5</u>	<del>0.5</del>
65	<del>4.50</del> <u>5.25</u>	5.75	<del>1.0</del> <u>0.5</u>	<del>0.5</del>
75	5.50	<del>6.00</del> <u>5.75</u>	<del>1.0</del> <u>0.5</u>	<del>0.5</del>
85	<del>7.25</del> <u>6.25</u>	<del>7.50</del> <u>7.00</u>	<del>2.0</del> <u>1.0</u>	<del>0.5</del>
95	<del>7.50</del> <u>6.50</u>	<del>7.75</del> <u>7.00</u>	<del>2.0</del> <u>1.0</u>	<del>0.5</del>

Footnote to Table B for 23.40.096

<sup>1</sup> Gross floor area for uses listed in subsection 23.40.096.B.2 are exempt from FAR calculations up to this amount.

- 1                    2. In addition to the FAR exemptions in subsection 23.47A.013.B, an additional
- 2 FAR exemption up to the total amount specified in Table B for 23.40.096 is allowed for any
- 3 combination of the following floor area:
- 4                    a. Floor area in units with two or more bedrooms and a minimum net unit
- 5 area of 850 square feet;
- 6                    b. Floor area in equitable development use;
- 7                    c. Floor area in a structure designated as a Landmark pursuant to Chapter
- 8 25.12; and
- 9                    e. d. Any floor area in a development located within 1/4 mile (1,320 feet)
- 10 of a transit stop or station served by a frequent transit route as determined pursuant to subsection
- 11 23.54.015.B.4.
- 12                    3. Split-zoned lots

1 a. On lots located in two or more zones, the FAR limit for the entire lot  
2 shall be the highest FAR limit of all zones in which the lot is located, provided that:

3 1) At least 65 percent of the total lot area is in the zone with the  
4 highest FAR limit;

5 2) No portion of the lot is located in an NR1, NR2, or NR3 zone;  
6 and

7 3) A minimum setback of 10 feet applies for any lot line that abuts  
8 a lot in an NR1, NR2, or NR3 zone.

9 b. For the purposes of this subsection 23.40.096.B.3, the calculation of the  
10 percentage of a lot or lots located in two or more zones may include lots that abut and are in the  
11 same ownership at the time of the permit application.

12 C. Upper-level setback. An upper-level setback of 8 feet from the lot line is required for  
13 any street-facing facade for portions of a structure exceeding the mapped height limit designated  
14 on the Official Land Use Map, Chapter 23.32.

15 **23.40.097 Development otherwise subject to the requirements of Chapter 23.48**

16 A. Maximum height. The applicable maximum height limit for residential uses in  
17 development permitted pursuant to Section 23.40.092 in Seattle Mixed zones is increased by the  
18 following amounts:

19 1. For zones with a mapped maximum height limit of 85 feet or less, 20 feet.

20 2. For zones with a mapped maximum height limit greater than 85 feet, 40 feet.

21 3. Split-zoned lots

22 a. On lots located in two or more zones, the height limit for the entire lot  
23 shall be the highest height limit of all zones in which the lot is located, provided that:





1 ~~B. A process and criteria for verifying that an application utilizing the owner unit~~  
2 ~~incentive includes an owner and agreement meeting the requirements of this ordinance.~~

3 C.B. A regulatory definition of “equitable development use” and a process and criteria  
4 for ensuring that an equitable development use will continue to occupy leasable space for the life  
5 of a development.

6 Section 4. By June 30, 2030, the Council, in consultation with the Planning Commission,  
7 will evaluate the pilot to assess its effectiveness in achieving the following objectives:

8 A. Providing affordable workforce housing for communities and households that are cost-  
9 burdened;

10 B. Providing neighborhood-serving equitable development uses;

11 C. Forestalling or preventing economic and physical displacement of current residents;

12 and

13 D. Demonstrating a variety of missing middle housing types that are affordable to  
14 households with a range of household incomes.

1 Section 5. Section 2 of this ordinance shall take effect on June 30, 2024.

2 Section 6. This ordinance shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code

3 Sections 1.04.020 and 1.04.070.

4 Passed by the City Council the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024,

5 and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this \_\_\_\_\_ day of

6 \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

7 \_\_\_\_\_

8 President \_\_\_\_\_ of the City Council

9 Approved / returned unsigned / vetoed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

10 \_\_\_\_\_

11 Bruce A. Harrell, Mayor

12 Filed by me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

13 \_\_\_\_\_

14 Scheereen Dedman, City Clerk

15 (Seal)

16 Attachments:





Legislation Text

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**File #:** CB 120772, **Version:** 1

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**CITY OF SEATTLE**

**ORDINANCE \_\_\_\_\_**

**COUNCIL BILL \_\_\_\_\_**

AN ORDINANCE relating to the Multifamily Housing Property Tax Exemption Program; amending Section 5.73.090 and Section 5.73.120 of the Seattle Municipal Code to allow extension of tax exemptions scheduled to expire on December 31, 2024.

WHEREAS, chapter 84.14 RCW authorizes local jurisdictions to provide 12-year multifamily property tax exemptions if, at a minimum, the owner agrees to meet the locally adopted affordability requirements for new projects, consistent with chapter 84.14 RCW, as applicable at the time of application for an exemption; and

WHEREAS, chapter 84.14 RCW authorizes local jurisdictions to extend multifamily property tax exemptions for an additional 12 years if, at a minimum, the owner agrees to satisfy locally adopted requirements that are no less restrictive than those for new projects receiving a property tax exemption, as applicable at the time of application for an extension; and

WHEREAS, chapter 84.14 RCW states that requirements for a multifamily property tax exemption should be relative to the size of the project and value of the property owner’s tax benefit; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 5.73 of the Seattle Municipal Code, 2004 Multifamily Housing Property Tax Exemption Program (“MFTE Program”), was adopted by Ordinance 121415 and amended by Ordinances 121700, 121915, 122730, 123550, 123727, 124724, 124877, 124919, 125932, 126392, 126443, and 126792; and

WHEREAS, the MFTE Program authorized extended tax exemptions for eligible properties, for which tax exemptions expired at the end of the years 2021, 2022, and 2023; and

WHEREAS, on December 31, 2024, property tax exemptions are set to expire for 15 for-profit-owned

multifamily rental properties, in which 342 of approximately 1,670 units are currently income- and rent-restricted; and

WHEREAS, the Seattle Office of Housing may not approve extension of property tax exemptions set to expire in 2024, even if requested by owners of those tax-exempt multifamily properties, without amending Sections 5.73.090 and 5.73.120 of the Seattle Municipal Code by City Council by ordinance; NOW, THEREFORE,

**BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:**

Section 1. Section 5.73.090 of the Seattle Municipal Code, last amended by Ordinance 126792, is amended as follows:

**5.73.090 Exemption-Duration-Limits**

\* \* \*

D. Extended property tax exemption

1. As authorized by RCW 84.14.020(6), the Director may approve an extended exemption of the value of renter-occupied multifamily housing qualifying under this Chapter 5.73 from ad valorem property taxation for up to a total of 12 successive years beginning January 1 of the year immediately following the calendar year that the original 12-year exemption expires according to subsection 5.73.090.A if the owner is in compliance with the MFTE agreement for the property's initial 12-year exemption from property taxes for the multifamily housing according to subsection 5.73.090.A and that exemption expires on (~~December 31, 2023~~) December 31, 2024, provided that:

a. A written request for an extended exemption is received by the Office of Housing no later than (~~June 30, 2023~~) July 31, 2024; and

b. The written request includes:

1) A brief written description of the project and a plan set that includes gross floor area by use, site plan, and standard floor plans for units in the multifamily housing;

2) For each residential unit in the multifamily housing, the unit number, floor plan, net unit area measured in square feet, location by floor level, location by building if the multifamily housing consists of multiple structures, status as either a market-rate unit or MFTE unit, occupancy status, and current rent (according to the lease if occupied or asking rent if vacant), all in a form as prescribed by the Office of Housing;

3) A copy of the current rent roll for the multifamily housing;

4) A statement from the owner acknowledging the potential tax liability of the multifamily housing;

5) A recent title report documenting the legal description and ownership of the property that includes the multifamily housing, documentation satisfactory to the Director of the type and organizational structure of the owner, a sample signature block for the owner, and evidence satisfactory to the Director of authority of the owner representative that signed the MFTE extension request; and

6) A non-refundable check payable to The City of Seattle in the amount of \$10,000 if fewer than 75 percent of the total residential units in the multifamily housing are rent- and income-restricted, or \$4,500 if at least 75 percent of the total residential units in the multifamily housing are rent- and income-restricted.

2. A new contract shall be executed on the title of the property that includes the multifamily housing committing the owner to requirements according to this Chapter 5.73, except that:

a. MFTE units shall be promptly leased at affordable rents to eligible households with annual incomes at or below 30 percent of median income for compact units in multifamily housing that also includes units larger than compact units, at or below 40 percent of median income for compact units in multifamily housing with no units larger than compact units, at or below 50 percent of median income for studio units, at or below 60 percent of median income for one-bedroom units, at or below 75 percent of median income for two-bedroom units, and at or below 80 percent of median income for three-bedroom and larger

units.

b. The contract shall allow multifamily housing to transition to compliance with subsection 5.73.090.D.2.a, consistent with subsection 5.73.090.D.6.

3. For properties with 12-year exemptions scheduled to expire on ~~((December 31, 2023))~~ December 31, 2024, the owner shall:

a. ~~((Deliver prior))~~ No later than July 31, 2024, provide written notice to all tenants of MFTE units of owner's intent to pursue a 12-year extension of the property tax exemption;

b. ~~((Initiate annual))~~ For each MFTE unit tenant household without an annual income certification in the calendar year the exemption is set to expire, initiate income verification ~~((for each MFTE unit tenant household))~~ no later than ~~((June 30, 2023))~~ July 31, 2024; and

c. Provide to the Office of Housing verification of the annual income of the tenant household for each MFTE unit according to Section 5.73.105 by ~~((September 30, 2023))~~ October 31, 2024.

4. The minimum number of MFTE units as a share of total residential units in the multifamily housing shall be the same as according to the property's initial MFTE agreement (i.e., 20 percent or 25 percent).

5. Upon approval of an extended tax exemption according to this Chapter 5.73, the Director shall file a Final Certificate with the Assessor. The owner shall be responsible for any administrative fees charged by the Assessor.

6. To allow ongoing occupancy of MFTE units by existing tenants who, while they qualify as eligible households under pre-extension contracts, do not qualify as eligible households according to subsection 5.73.090.D.2.a, and to steadily transition multifamily housing to full compliance with extended exemption requirements, the following provisions apply:

a. For each MFTE unit, the affordable rent according to the current tenant's lease agreement as of January 1 of the calendar year subsequent to expiration of the initial 12-year property tax

exemption and thereafter shall be:

1) No greater than according to subsection 5.73.090.D.2.a if the annual income of the tenant household, as verified according to Section 5.73.105, is less than one and one-half times the limit for the MFTE unit according to subsection 5.73.090.D.2.a; or

2) No greater than 65 percent of median income for compact units and studio units, no greater than 75 percent of median income for one-bedroom units, and no greater than 85 percent of median income for two-bedroom and larger units, provided the annual income of the tenant household, as verified according to Section 5.73.105, is less than one and one-half times 65, 75, or 85 percent of median income depending on the MFTE unit type, as applicable, and at least one and one-half times the limit for the MFTE unit according to subsection 5.73.090.D.2.a; or

3) According to subsection 5.73.105.B if the annual income of the tenant household, as verified according to Section 5.73.105, equals or exceeds one and one-half times 65 percent of median income for compact units and studio units, one and one-half times 75 percent of median income for one-bedroom units, or one and one-half times 85 percent of median income for two-bedroom and larger units.

b. Each vacant MFTE unit shall be promptly leased at an affordable rent to an eligible household according to subsection 5.73.090.D.2.a.

c. From the date an MFTE unit first satisfies requirements for an extended exemption under subsection 5.73.090.D.2.a until the end of the compliance period, requirements according to subsection 5.73.090.D.2.a shall apply.

\* \* \*

Section 2. Section 5.73.120 of the Seattle Municipal Code, last amended by Ordinance 126792, is amended as follows:

**5.73.120 Expiration of program**

~~((The))~~ Except for extension of property tax exemptions as authorized in subsection 5.73.090.D, tax exemption

program established by this Chapter 5.73 shall (~~(expire)~~) sunset on December 31, 2024, unless extended by the City Council by ordinance. (~~(Upon expiration)~~) After the program sunsets, no (~~(additional)~~) new MFTE applications under Section 5.73.050 shall be accepted. Pending Conditional Certificates and Final Certificates shall be processed as provided according to this Chapter 5.73.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Sections 1.04.020 and 1.04.070.

Passed by the City Council the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

\_\_\_\_\_

President \_\_\_\_\_ of the City Council

Approved / returned unsigned / vetoed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

\_\_\_\_\_

Bruce A. Harrell, Mayor

Filed by me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

\_\_\_\_\_

Scheereen Dedman, City Clerk

(Seal)

**SUMMARY and FISCAL NOTE**

<b>Department:</b>	<b>Dept. Contact:</b>	<b>CBO Contact:</b>
Office of Housing	Kelli Larsen	Nick Tucker

**1. BILL SUMMARY**

**Legislation Title:** AN ORDINANCE relating to the Multifamily Housing Property Tax Exemption Program; amending Section 5.73.090 and Section 5.73.120 of the Seattle Municipal Code to allow extension of tax exemptions scheduled to expire on December 31, 2024.

**Summary and Background of the Legislation:** This legislation allows the Seattle Office of Housing to extend multifamily property tax exemptions (“MFTE”), if requested by property owners, for the 15 properties with MFTE expiring on December 31, 2024. If extensions are requested and approved for those 15 properties, which have approximately 1,670 total units, income and rent limits will continue for the 342 homes designated as a condition of MFTE and property taxes for these properties will be forgone and shifted for up to 12 additional years.

For these 15 multifamily rental properties, the estimated taxes shifted to other taxpayers was \$43.6 million from 2013 through 2024. For the 2023 tax year, the shift of taxes to other ratepayers was approximately \$3.6 million for exempt improvements totaling \$439.5 million.

**2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**

**Does this legislation create, fund, or amend a CIP Project?** Yes  No

**3. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

**Does this legislation have financial impacts to the City?** Yes  No

Revenue Change (\$);	2024	2025 est.	2026 est.	2027 est.	2028 est.
<b>General Fund</b>	<b>\$121K</b>	<b>\$121K</b>	<b>\$121K</b>	<b>\$121K</b>	<b>\$121K</b>

**Revenue/Reimbursement Notes:**

For the 15 properties with MFTE expiring in 2024, the City’s estimated foregone revenue is \$1.5 million over the 2013-2024 property tax exemption period, or an average of approximately \$120,730 each year. The City’s share of foregone revenue is calculated by using its share of the levy rate since 2018, which is approximately 25%. Total foregone taxes associated with exemptions for these properties across all taxing jurisdictions – state, county, and cities in King County – is \$5.8 million.



### 3.d. Other Impacts

**Does the legislation have other financial impacts to The City of Seattle, including direct or indirect, one-time or ongoing costs, that are not included in Sections 3.a through 3.c? If so, please describe these financial impacts.**

The Office of Housing must pay for staff to administer the MFTE program.

**If the legislation has costs, but they can be absorbed within existing operations, please describe how those costs can be absorbed. The description should clearly describe if the absorbed costs are achievable because the department had excess resources within their existing budget or if by absorbing these costs the department is deprioritizing other work that would have used these resources.**

If MFTE extensions are authorized by Council, the existing Office of Housing MFTE teams will absorb the work of reviewing extension requests and all associated paperwork.

**Please describe any financial costs or other impacts of *not* implementing the legislation.**

If MFTE extensions are not authorized for 15 properties with MFTE agreements expiring in 2024, the Seattle Office of Housing would be unable to extend MFTE for those properties. City tax revenue would increase approximately \$120,730 annually, the portion of property taxes that are currently paid by non-exempt taxpayers would instead be collected from owners of those multifamily properties, the original amount of new construction value deferred 12 years ago would be added to the tax base, and the 342 MFTE units would no longer be subject to rent and income limits.

### 4. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

**a. Please describe how this legislation may affect any departments besides the originating department.**

MFTE reduces and shifts property taxes, and any forgone taxes reduce City General Fund revenue.

**b. Does this legislation affect a piece of property? If yes, please attach a map and explain any impacts on the property. Please attach any Environmental Impact Statements, Determinations of Non-Significance, or other reports generated for this property.**

No.

**c. Please describe any perceived implication for the principles of the Race and Social Justice Initiative.**

**i. How does this legislation impact vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities? How did you arrive at this conclusion? In your response please consider impacts within City government (employees, internal programs) as well as in the broader community.**

In 2024, OH will analyze MFTE resident demographic information provided by MFTE property managers.

- ii. **Please attach any Racial Equity Toolkits or other racial equity analyses in the development and/or assessment of the legislation.**

None.

- iii. **What is the Language Access Plan for any communications to the public?**

**d. Climate Change Implications**

- i. **Emissions: How is this legislation likely to increase or decrease carbon emissions in a material way? Please attach any studies or other materials that were used to inform this response.**

No impact.

- ii. **Resiliency: Will the action(s) proposed by this legislation increase or decrease Seattle’s resiliency (or ability to adapt) to climate change in a material way? If so, explain. If it is likely to decrease resiliency in a material way, describe what will or could be done to mitigate the effects.**

No impact.

- e. **If this legislation includes a new initiative or a major programmatic expansion: What are the specific long-term and measurable goal(s) of the program? How will this legislation help achieve the program’s desired goal(s)? What mechanisms will be used to measure progress towards meeting those goals?**

As part of the MFTE Reauthorization to Program 7 in Q3/Q4 2024, OH will share analysis of the tax impacts of MFTE and the public benefits of the MFTE units created.

**5. CHECKLIST**

- Is a public hearing required?**

No

- Is publication of notice with *The Daily Journal of Commerce* and/or *The Seattle Times* required?**

No

- If this legislation changes spending and/or revenues for a fund, have you reviewed the relevant fund policies and determined that this legislation complies?**

- Does this legislation create a non-utility CIP project that involves a shared financial commitment with a non-City partner agency or organization?**

No

**6. ATTACHMENTS**

**Summary Attachments:** None



Legislation Text

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**File #:** Res 32135, **Version:** 1

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**CITY OF SEATTLE**

**RESOLUTION \_\_\_\_\_**

A RESOLUTION adopting the Seattle Parks and Recreation 2024 Parks Development Plan; authorizing the Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation to submit the plan to the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office; and superseding the 2017 Parks Development Plan.

WHEREAS, the Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation (SPR) was authorized by Ordinance 114009 in 1988 to initiate the development of a Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan that would address the future direction of The City of Seattle’s (City) open space, parks, and recreation services for the next ten to 20 years; and

WHEREAS, by Resolution 28382 (1991), the Seattle City Council (Council) adopted a review process and schedule to complete Seattle Park and Recreation’s Comprehensive Plan (COMPLAN); and

WHEREAS, by Resolution 28763 (1993), Council adopted the COMPLAN and directed SPR to implement or make substantial progress in meeting stated objectives by the year 2000; and

WHEREAS, by Resolution 30181 (2000), Council adopted Seattle Parks and Recreation’s Plan 2000 (Plan 2000), an update to the COMPLAN, to provide for a new six-year action plan; and

WHEREAS, by Resolution 30868 (2006), Council adopted Seattle Parks and Recreation’s 2006 Development Plan to update the six-year action plan; and

WHEREAS, by Resolution 31336 (2011), Council adopted Seattle Parks and Recreation’s 2011 Development Plan to update the six-year action plan; and

WHEREAS, by Resolution 31763 (2017), Council adopted Seattle Parks and Recreation’s 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan to update the six-year action plan; and

WHEREAS, much of the work outlined in the original COMPLAN, Plan 2000, 2006 Development Plan, 2011

Development Plan, and 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan has been accomplished; and

WHEREAS, SPR has developed an updated plan that incorporates a new six-year action plan in the form of the

Seattle Parks and Recreation 2024 Parks Development Plan, also known as the 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan (“2024 Plan”), that reflects the accomplishments and changing priorities of the City; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with RCW 35.61.040, formation of the Seattle Park District became effective and

its boundaries established as of August 19, 2014, upon certification of results of the August 5, 2014, election; and

WHEREAS, the City entered into an interlocal agreement with the Seattle Park District through Ordinance

124468, which specified a six-year planning cycle for park district funds; and

WHEREAS, the City adopted a 2023 budget through Ordinance 126725, including a Capital Improvement

Program (CIP); and

WHEREAS, the City’s 2023-2028 CIP, in conjunction with the Capital Facilities, Utilities, and Transportation

Elements of the City’s Comprehensive Plan, is in accordance with the State Growth Management Act; and

WHEREAS, the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) requires that the new plan be

developed for parks and recreation, trails, and open space in order for the City to remain eligible for

grants-in-aid, and requires that such a plan be submitted to the State of Washington by May 1, 2024; and

WHEREAS, the proposed 2024 Plan has been prepared to meet the requirements of the RCO with an updated

inventory of parks and recreation resources, a reaffirmation of goals and policies for park development,

and the incorporation by reference of the 2024-2029 CIP, previously adopted by Ordinance 126955, and

to conduct a thorough public outreach effort; and

WHEREAS, as part of the Council review of the CIP, a public process was incorporated into the review process

which led to the Council adopting the 2024-2029 CIP and the 2024 Adopted Budget; NOW,

THEREFORE,

**BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE, THE MAYOR  
CONCURRING, THAT:**

Section 1. The Seattle Parks and Recreation 2024 Parks Development Plan, also known as the 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan (“2024 Plan”), Attachment 1 to this resolution, is adopted. Seattle Parks and Recreation is authorized to submit the adopted 2024 Plan to the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office and is requested to do so no later than May 1, 2024. The 2024 Plan supersedes Seattle Parks and Recreation’s 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan.

Adopted by the City Council the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its adoption this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

\_\_\_\_\_

President \_\_\_\_\_ of the City Council

The Mayor concurred the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

\_\_\_\_\_

Bruce A. Harrell, Mayor

Filed by me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

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Scheereen Dedman, City Clerk

(Seal)

Attachments:  
Attachment 1 - 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan

# 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan

*Adopted:  
Resolution:*



**Seattle**  
Parks & Recreation

## Acknowledgements

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COVER: YESLER TERRACE PARK: COMPLETED 2018



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**GREEN LAKE SMALL CRAFT CENTER, CONSTRUCTION 2023**  
*SOURCE: COUNCILMEMBER STRAUSS NEWSLETTER*

## Section 1: Background

*Seattle Parks and Recreation equips employees and the public for well-being with facilities and programming that supports healthy people, a thriving environment and vibrant community. SPR provides safe and accessible spaces for residents and visitors to work, recreate, rejuvenate, and enhance quality of life and wellness for children, teenagers, adults and seniors.*

SPR Mission Statement

Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR) manages a 6,478-acre park system of over 485 parks, shorelines, marine reserves, and extensive natural areas. SPR provides athletic fields, tennis courts, play areas, specialty gardens, and more than 25 miles of park boulevards, 120 miles of trails, and more than 24 miles of shoreline. SPR also manages many facilities, including 27 community centers, 8 indoor swimming pools, 2 outdoor (summer) swimming pools, 4 environmental education centers, 2 small craft centers, 4 golf courses, and 11 skateparks. The Seattle Aquarium and Woodland Park Zoo are also owned by SPR. The total acreage in this system comprises about 12% of the city's land area.

### PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The *2024 Parks and Open Space Plan (POSP)* presents a 6-year planning horizon that documents and describes SPR's facilities and lands; reviews changes in the city's demographics, recreation participation and trends; and defines near-term spending priorities. The *POSP* is required by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) to maintain the City of Seattle's eligibility for state grants and funding programs. Such grants and programs help fund outdoor recreation development and open space acquisition projects. This plan also guides SPR in addressing the future recreation needs of the city and making progress towards achieving our mission. This *POSP* works together with and is informed by other planning documents, including: *2022-2024 Action Plan*, *2021 Statistically Valid Survey*, *Seattle 2035 – the City of Seattle's Comprehensive Plan*, *2014 Parks Legacy Plan*, the *2016 Seattle Recreation Demand Study*, and the *2015 Community Center Strategic Plan*.

### PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLANNING HISTORY

The first 6-year *POSP* and service gap analysis were developed in 2000 and 2001 respectively as two separate documents, in response to the state's Growth Management Act (GMA) and the City's first GMA-guided *Comprehensive Plan*. These documents (*POSP* and gap analysis) were updated in 2006, 2011, and 2017. This plan combines and updates the 6-year plan and gap analysis. The *2017 POSP* was influenced by: creation of dedicated funding; adoption of a Parks and Open Space element in the City's *Comprehensive Plan (Seattle 2035)*; use of mapping technology to identify service gaps relative to land acquisition and facility improvements; and implementation of an Asset Management and Work Order (AMWO) system.

In 2014, voters in Seattle approved the creation of the Seattle Park District (SPD). Property taxes collected by the SPD provides funding for city parks and recreation including: maintaining parks; open space, and facilities; operating community centers and recreation programs; and developing new neighborhood parks on previously acquired sites.

The annual budget established from the first park district funding cycle was \$48 million for a 5-year spending plan, which ran from 2015-2020. Due to the 2020 COVID pandemic, planning for and adoption of the next 5-year cycle (Cycle 2) was delayed until the spring of 2022. The *2023-2028 Park District Financial Plan (PDFP)* identified allocations prior to this 2024 update of this *Parks and Open Space Plan*. If this schedule is maintained, there will be a revolving four-year gap between two comprehensive plans that should be developed concurrently: the *2024 POSP* and the *Park District Financial Plan (PDFP)*. This *2024 POSP* is intended as a minor update of the *2017 POSP* to comply with regulatory and funding requirements for two reasons:

1. A major revision of the *2024 POSP* will begin in 2025 that will include the *2023-2028 Cycle 3 PDFP* to align comprehensive planning and asset management for all future park district cycles; and
2. Adoption of the *One Seattle* comprehensive plan update has been delayed until late 2024, after the adoption of the *2024 POSP*. Therefore the *2026 POSP* update can account for any inconsistencies between the City's and SPR's comprehensive planning.

The GMA establishes planning requirements for cities in the state of Washington. The city updates its comprehensive plan on a 6-to-8-year cycle, with the possibility for amendments on an annual basis. *Seattle 2035*, was adopted in 2016 and contained a Parks and Open Space element, which contained goals and polices to guide SPR policies and actions. As with the *2017 POSP* the *2024 POSP* is a separate, but complementary document that is consistent with and elaborates on the *Seattle 2035 plan*. The *2026 POSP* will incorporate any additions or updates from the *One Seattle* Comprehensive Plan scheduled to be adopted in December 2024 and ensure future updates occur after the City's comprehensive planning updates.

SPR routinely develops a variety of strategic plans and feasibility studies for both programmatic and citywide planning efforts (e.g., *Grass Athletic Fields Assessment*, *Restroom Structures Condition Assessment*, *Parks Legacy Plan*, *Community Center Strategic Plan*) and site-specific project plans (e.g., Bitter Lake Playfield Play Area Renovation, Be'er Sheva Park Improvements). These plans inform both the *2024 POSP* and the *Park District Financial Plan (PDFP)*.

Since the initiation of the park district, SPR implemented an Asset Management and Work Order system. This system is designed to protect Seattle's investment in the preservation of parks and facilities by using a common inventory and record source for facilities, assets, and grounds maintenance activities as well as capital planning. Having a single system in which to record data on work order activity, asset condition, and project requests has greatly improved SPR's ability to:

- identify, track, and employ life cycles for assets
- prioritize the need for major maintenance projects
- ensure an equitable distribution of services and investment

## DESIRED OUTCOMES

The *2024 POSP* provides usable tools for future planning, such as examining parks and recreation resources through the lens of accessibility and equity. It also ties together data from public engagement and input, demographic and population projections, community needs, and recreation trends, to key capital projects and goals that are planned to be funded (**Section 10**)

As with the *2017 POSP*, “story mapping” is a tool used in the *2024* plan that uses GIS mapping technology to illustrate and identify gaps in SPR’s and the City’s open space and recreational facilities. This story mapping is meant to be viewed online and informs SPR’s property acquisition priorities for achieving an interconnected, accessible park system.

The mapping approach, described in **Section 7**, is intended to portray a realistic and accurate picture of how people access parks, park facilities, and open space. SPR uses race, equity, health, poverty, income, and population density mapping to help identify priority areas for acquiring property. The result of such an analysis portrays a more accurate picture of access by measuring how people walk to a park or facility. This plan defines such access as “walkability.”

We believe that this approach will allow SPR to achieve the following desired outcomes:

1. Approach open space and recreation facility distribution that is based upon access, opportunity, and equity.
2. Publish a user-friendly data interface, with real time data, that the public can access via story mapping and other modern technology tools.
3. Identify opportunities to add capacity to existing facilities to meet anticipated recreation demands (e.g., public private partnerships for open space, incentive zoning, grant opportunities, programmatic partnership). This includes consideration for public open space features such as P-patch gardens or urban food system sites, publicly accessible street-ends, and other City-owned property.
4. Develop strategies on how to acquire more parkland to add to the system over time.
5. Increase the capacity of existing facilities to allow expanded use where feasible (e.g., converting grass fields to synthetic turf fields or adding pickleball courts lines to tennis courts for shared play).



**DR. BLANCHE LAVIZZO PARK: PLAY AREA RENOVATION 2023, GRAND OPENING**



## Section 2: Goals and Policies

Numerous existing plans, careful data analysis, and additional public feedback in 2023 have informed the goals for this 2024 POSP update. The 2017 *Parks and Open Space Plan*, 2011 *Development Plan* and the 2014 *Parks Legacy Plan* developed goal statements to embody the values of access, opportunity, and sustainability. Seattle’s *Climate Action Plan* provides a framework for meeting Seattle’s climate protection goals, and urban forest restoration goals are outlined in the *Green Seattle Partnership Strategic Plan*.

The goals and policies listed in this section were selected in part from the Parks and Open Space element of the *Seattle 2035 Comprehensive Plan* and the *2011 Development Plan to achieve the identified Desired Outcomes*. These goals will be implemented using the below Strategies and Actions Steps.

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

#### **Why this is Important:**

Safety, affordability, interconnectedness, and vibrancy, along with access to parks and open space, are all ingredients that help make a city livable. As Seattle rapidly evolves and grows, SPR is playing an important role in contributing to a livable city for our diverse community.

Seattle’s population and tourism visitation is increasing; therefore, it is imperative that SPR look at innovative ways to increase recreational capacity. For example, having sports fields that can accommodate a variety of activities, partnering with other agencies to provide water access and habitat continuity, or identifying improvements that link our facilities to other infrastructure in the community are ways of increasing capacity and identify the need for developing support strategies that will help achieve this goal.

#### **Strategies:**

- Continue to increase the City’s park land, facilities, and open space opportunities with an emphasis on serving urban centers and urban villages, areas of Seattle that are home to historically marginalized populations, and areas that have been traditionally underserved.
- Protect, enhance, and expand urban trails, “green streets,” and boulevards in public rights-of-way as recreation and transportation options, and connect SPR assets to each other, to urban centers and villages; and to the regional open space system.
- Protect, enhance, and expand areas that provide important ecological services and allow people access to these spaces where feasible.
- Use cooperative agreements with Seattle Public Schools and other public agencies to link non-SPR owned open spaces to the network of SPR facilities and assets.

- Create healthy places that can be enjoyed by people of all ages and encourage intergenerational play and community building.

**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 a citywide path, trails and connections master plan that coordinates with the City’s pedestrian, bicycle, and multimodal master plans.
- Work with SDOT on transfer of jurisdiction of undeveloped rights-of-way (ROW) with or adjacent to developed parks and open space areas.
- Partner with City and regional agencies to ensure adequate transit service is available to parks and open space.
- Provide athletic fields that can serve as places where people of diverse ages, backgrounds, and interests can engage in a variety of sports.

**Highlights of Planned Capital Projects**

Funding Program	Project Examples
<b>Land Acquisition</b> – Seattle Park District	Implementation of a property acquisition priority for Urban Villages and Natural Area/Greenbelts.
<b>Athletic Field Improvement Projects</b> – 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.
<b>Community Center Rehabilitation and Development Program</b>	Jefferson Community Center, Queen Anne Community Center.
<b>Development of 14 New Neighborhood Parks at Land-Banked Sites</b>	Land-banked sites for development include North Rainier, West Seattle Junction, Wedgwood, Denny Triangle, South Park Plaza, and Morgan Junction.
<b>Trails Renovation Program</b> – Seattle Park District	Burke-Gilman, Louisa Boren, SE Queen Anne Greenbelt/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.**

**Why this is Important**

As Seattle’s population interests change and evolve, SPR is working to ensure that department programs and facilities meet the needs and trends of all the people who live in and visit Seattle. Additionally, people need to interact with nature for their physical and psychological well-being. Interaction with nature has been shown to reduce stress, depression, aggression, and crime, while improving immune function, eyesight, mental health, and social connectedness within a community.

**Strategies:**

- Maintain a long-term strategic plan for the preservation and growth of various active and passive recreation activities based on citywide and neighborhood demographics.
- Include more amenities for passive strolling, viewing, and picnicking activities.
- Plan to accommodate a variety of active and passive recreational uses that meet needs and trends, as appropriate.
- Offer fun and safe water experiences through a diverse range of healthy and accessible aquatic programs at outdoor and indoor venues throughout the city.
- Make investments in park facilities and programs that reduce health disparities and provide access to open space and recreational activities for all residents of Seattle, especially historically marginalized populations, seniors, and children.
- Develop partnerships with public and private organizations to supplement programming and assets to increase recreational capacity and support community needs and interests.

**ACTION STEPS**

- Update the 2024 POSP every 6-years and maintain eligibility for local, state, and federal grants.
- Analyze programmatic needs in relation to capital investments.
- Develop methods to evaluate proposals that increase recreational capacity.

**Highlights of Planned Capital Projects**

Funding Program	Project Examples
<p><b>Play Area Renovations and Safety Projects</b> – Goal is to improve seven sites on average per year as listed in the CIP</p>	<p>2023 renovation project locations include: Meridian Playground; Judkins Park; Mayfair Park; University Playground; Westcrest Park (South); Genesee Park (North)</p>
<p><b>Picnic Shelter Expansion Projects</b> - Funding to be determined</p>	<p>Judkins Park, Magnuson Park, Alki Beach, Ravenna Park, Lincoln Park, and Pratt Park.</p>

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

#### **Why this is Important**

The *Park District Financial Plan (PDFP)* identified a “Fix It First” initiative aimed at reducing a major maintenance backlog. This investment allows SPR to preserve the park system for use well into the future. While boiler replacements (decarbonization) and roof repairs are not always the most compelling of projects, people appreciate them when it’s cold outside and it is raining. The 2023-2028 implementation plan includes major funding for increasing preventative maintenance and providing clean, safe, and welcoming parks.

In addition to built environments and facilities in parks, Seattle’s urban forest is one of the city’s treasures. Not only from a health perspective, but economically, environmentally, and psychologically. The city and SPR are committed to being carbon neutral by 2050 and the urban forest plays an important role in carbon sequestration. The Green Seattle Partnership (GSP) program is well on its way to restoring the natural areas within urban parks and open space by 2025, while also continuing the long-term maintenance for the 2,500 acres of forested parkland and natural habitat by 2030.

#### **Strategies:**

- Maintain the long-term viability of park and recreation facilities by regularly addressing major maintenance needs.
- Utilize the Asset Management Work Order System for asset life cycle replacement planning and prioritizing projects during decision-making.
- Look for innovative ways to approach construction and major maintenance activities that limit water and energy use to maximize environmental sustainability.
- Enhance wildlife habitat by restoring forests and expanding the tree canopy on City-owned land.
- Seek opportunities to quantify usage of park assets to account for more frequent replacement of the most used sites and facilities.

#### **Action Steps**

- Partner with Seattle City Light and other entities on energy conservation and innovative programs.
- Collaborate with Seattle Public Utilities, the Office of Sustainability and Environment, and other public agencies to explore the benefits of increased nature and open space opportunities that will 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 its 20-year restoration goals.
- Fund and maintain facilities to ensure long-term sustainability and climate resiliency.
- Work to make parks, open space, and facilities accessible to all ages and abilities.
- Include equity as a criterion in prioritizing major maintenance projects.

**Highlights of Planned Capital Projects**

<b>Funding Program</b>	<b>Project Examples</b>
<b>Major Maintenance Projects</b> – Seattle Park District, CIP, AMWO, Golf facilities	See <b>Appendix D</b> for a full list of projects.
<b>Pool Renovations</b> – CIP projects; 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.
<b>Utility and Conservation Program</b> – CIP projects, 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.
<b>Irrigation Replacement and Outdoor Infrastructure Program</b> – CIP projects replaces and upgrades 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.
<b>Green Seattle Partnership</b> – CIP projects and Seattle Park District	8-year focus is to restore 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.

**GOAL 4: PLAN AND MAINTAIN SEATTLE’S PARKS AND FACILITIES TO ATTRACT ADDITIONAL PARK USERS AND VISITORS.**

**Why this is Important**

Many of SPR’s parks and open spaces include viewpoints, access to shorelines, and significant ecological features. These provide recreational opportunities that would not otherwise be accessible to the public and attract visitors from near and far.

The core of the park system began from a park designed by the Olmsted Brothers, sons of the first landscape architect in the United States, Frederick Law Olmsted. It is SPR’s responsibility to maintain an awareness of these parks and recreation heritage and embody the Olmsted philosophy that guided the early development of Seattle’s park system. This system included a framework for open space acquisition, park development, and the creation of new or improved boulevards and trails to serve as park connectors.

**Strategies:**

- Develop plans for selected parks to take advantage of unique natural and cultural features in the city, enhance visitors’ experiences, and nurture partnerships with other public agencies and private organizations.
- Recognize the history, natural beauty, cultural significance, and appeal of the city’s park facilities to local, regional, national, and international visitors and reflect that in our future policies and park improvements.

**Action Steps**

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

**Highlights of Planned Capital Projects**

Funding Program	Project Examples
<b>Major Projects Challenge Fund</b> – Seattle Park District	Kubota Garden north wall and ADA pathway improvements, along with facility assessments at Madrona Bathhouse, Daybreak Star.
<b>Olmsted or Landmarks Projects</b>	Gas Works Park, play area renovation, restroom structure replacements and accessibility improvements.

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

**Why this is Important**

A key priority for SPR to successfully implement this goal is to facilitate ongoing outreach and engagement with community members to ensure open spaces reflect what is most important to them. The department also focuses on meeting the needs of unserved and underserved people and communities, including communities with limited access to recreation alternatives. Adapting our goals and policies to meet the needs of new and existing community members adjacent to our facilities can also help alleviate displacement that occurs from people feeling isolated by the ever-changing built environment around them. This can be particularly impactful for senior residents who live in high-displacement areas.

SPR is committed to collaborating with the residents of Seattle utilizing a variety of outreach tools to involve communities in decisions affecting the future of the parks and recreation system. All SPR’s capital projects and land banked site development projects include an extensive public engagement and

participation process in the planning and design phases of projects consistent with SPR’s Public Involvement Policy and industry best practices.

### Strategies:

- Actively engage Seattle’s diverse population, other public and private entities (e.g., Seattle Public Schools, Seattle Housing Authority) and community-based organizations to bring together a range of services in response to neighborhood priorities.
- Tailor public outreach tools and practices to maximize accessibility to and participation by those who live adjacent to or regularly use SPR assets.
- Implement and improve SPR’s Language Access Plan annually to increase participation from new groups and those historically missed in the community engagement process.

### 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 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.
- Create simple and straightforward ways for the community to participate in meetings, such as providing translation services, offering hybrid meeting types, inviting all ages to participate, providing Seattle Park District points of contact, and conducting engagement approaches at different times of the day/week.



**HING HAY PARK: CENTER CITY CINEMA 2023**



**Fritz Hedges Waterway Park: Opened 2020**



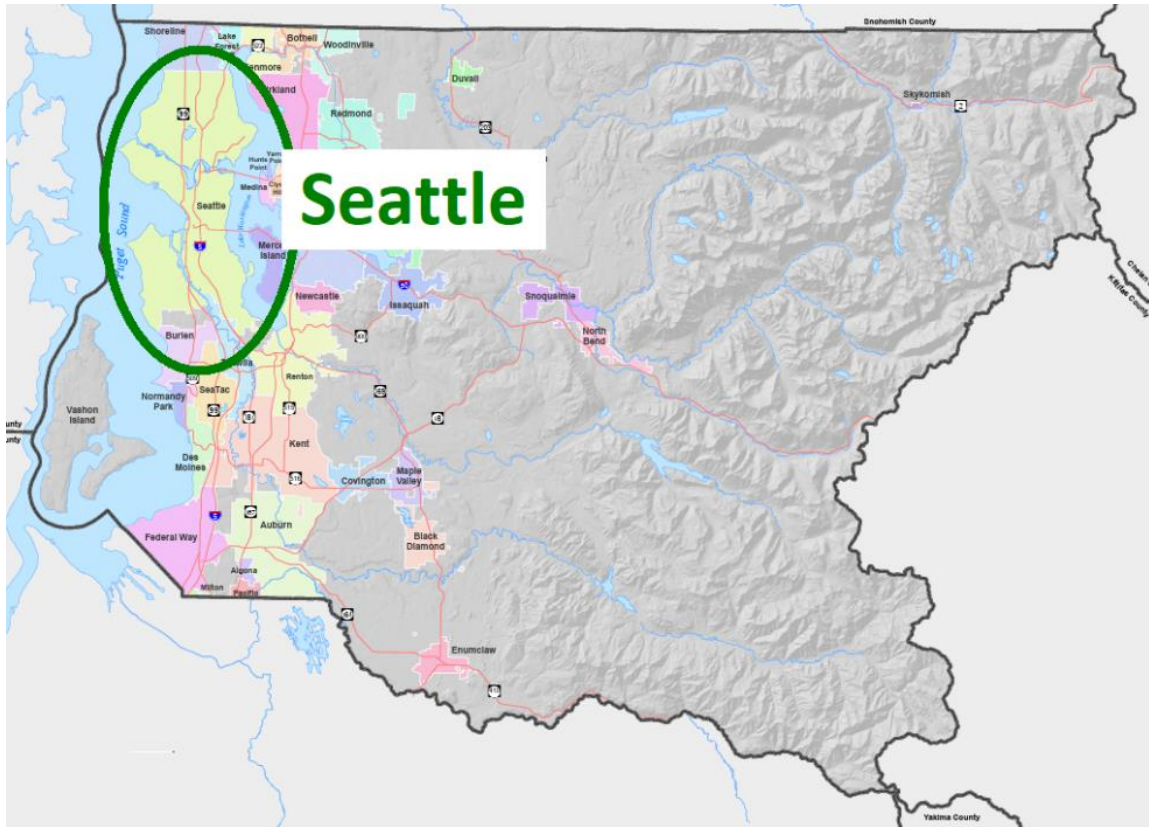
### Section 3: Location and Demographics

The city of Seattle is located on the west coast of the United States positioned between Puget Sound and Lake Washington and approximately 100 miles south of the US-Canadian border. It is the largest city in the state of Washington and the Pacific Northwest region. The city is located within western King County. A maritime climate prevails with cool rainy weather from fall through early spring and transitions to warm summers. The Olympic Mountains to the west and the Cascade Mountains to the east shield the Puget Sound area from Pacific Ocean storms and the harsher weather of the nation’s interior.



**FIGURE 1: SEATTLE & WASHINGTON STATE LOCATION**

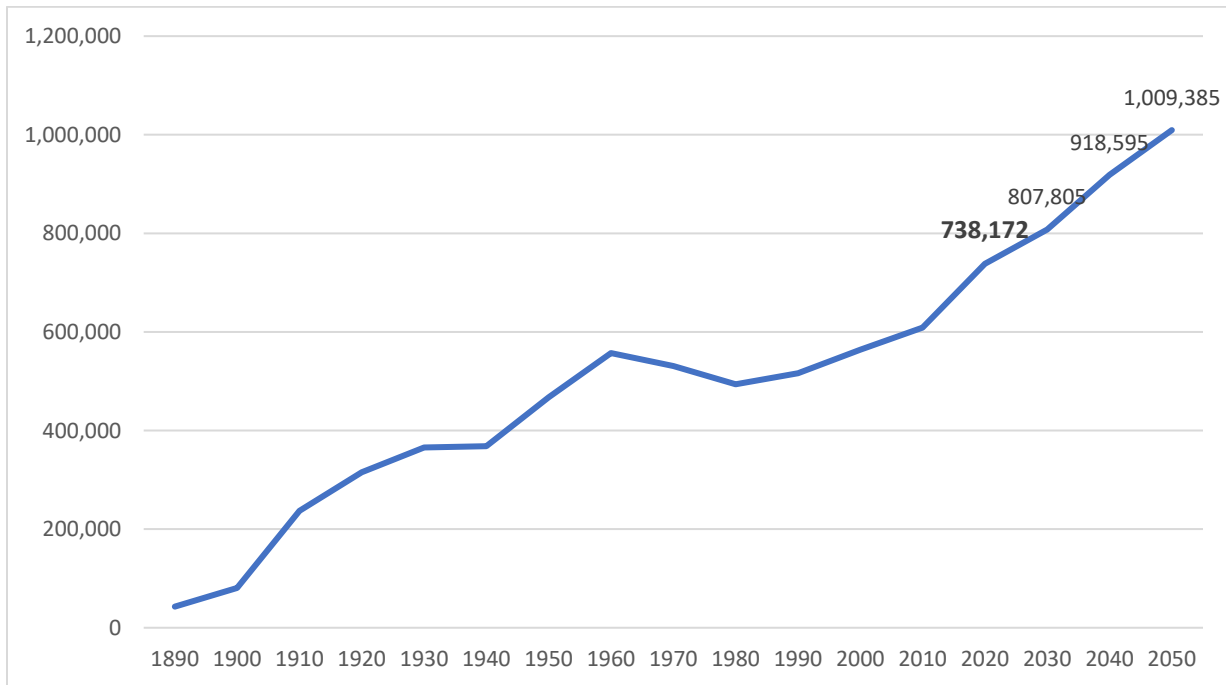
*SOURCE: NATIONS ONLINE PROJECT*



**FIGURE 2: SEATTLE & KING COUNTY LOCATION**  
*SOURCE: KING COUNTY GIS*

## POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

The 2024 POSP was developed as significant demographic changes continued in Seattle and the region. The Puget Sound Regional Council reported that “the central Puget Sound region (King, Kitsap, Pierce and Snohomish counties) reached 4,437,100 people in April of 2023 – this is the biggest population gain this century and the highest growth rate in the past 20 years.”. Seattle has the largest population in King County, the Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMA), and the state of Washington. Between 2010 and 2020 the decennial census showed that Seattle’s population grew by 1.9 percent per year: significantly higher than previous decades. Since the late 2000s, Seattle has added an average of about 4,000 housing units and 7,000 people each year. Between 2010 and 2023 Seattle’s population increased by 170,540 persons and was estimated to be 779,200. Seattle’s population rose so much between 2010 and 2023, that it went from being the 23rd largest U.S. city in 2010 to being the 18th largest in 2023. Seattle’s population is projected to increase by an additional 230,185 by 2050, or close to 50,000 during the plan’s six-year planning horizon.



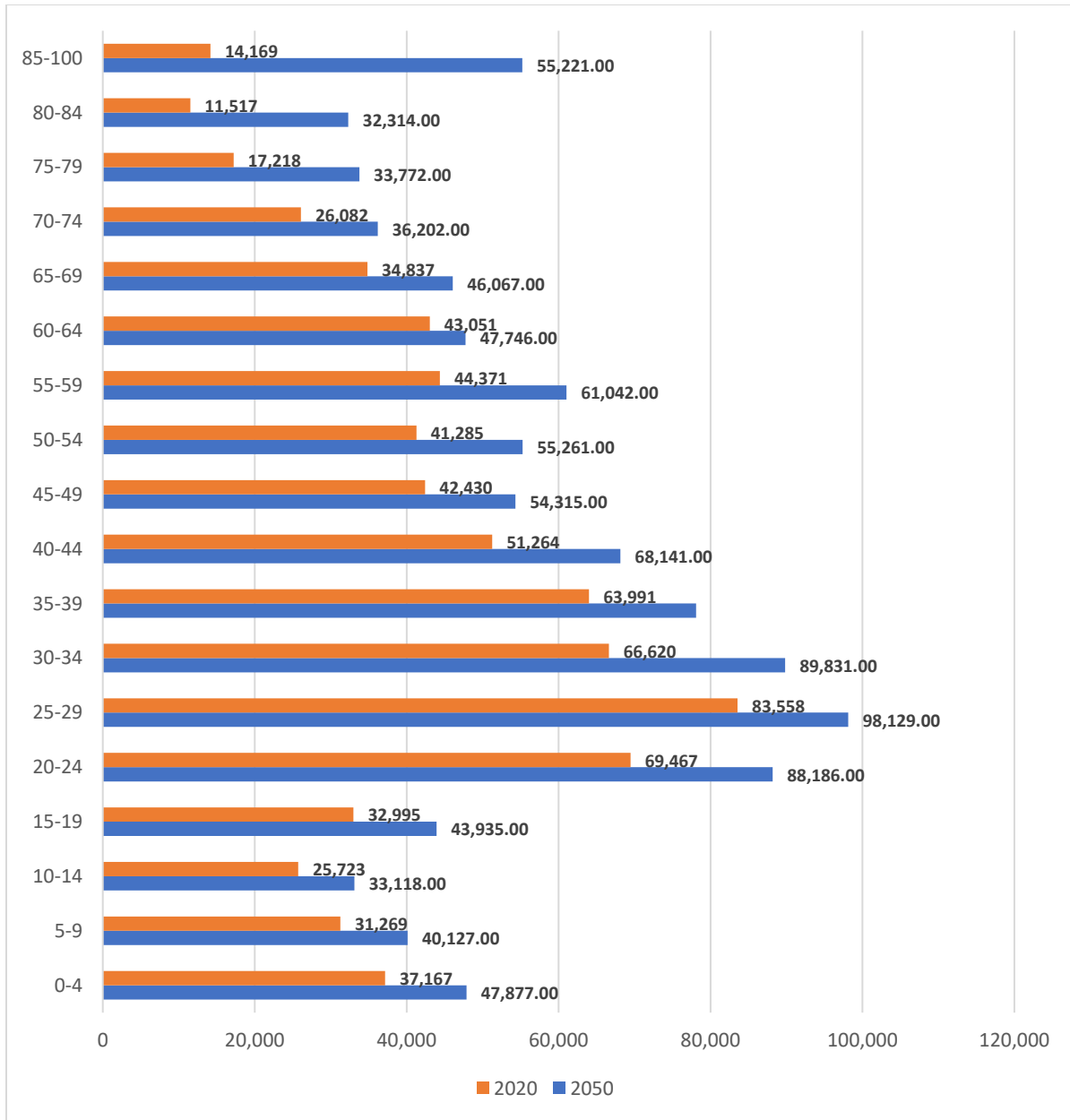
**FIGURE 3: SEATTLE POPULATION BY DECADE, 1890-2050**

SOURCES: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WASHINGTON STATE OFFICE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, POPULATION ESTIMATES

## AGE GROUPS

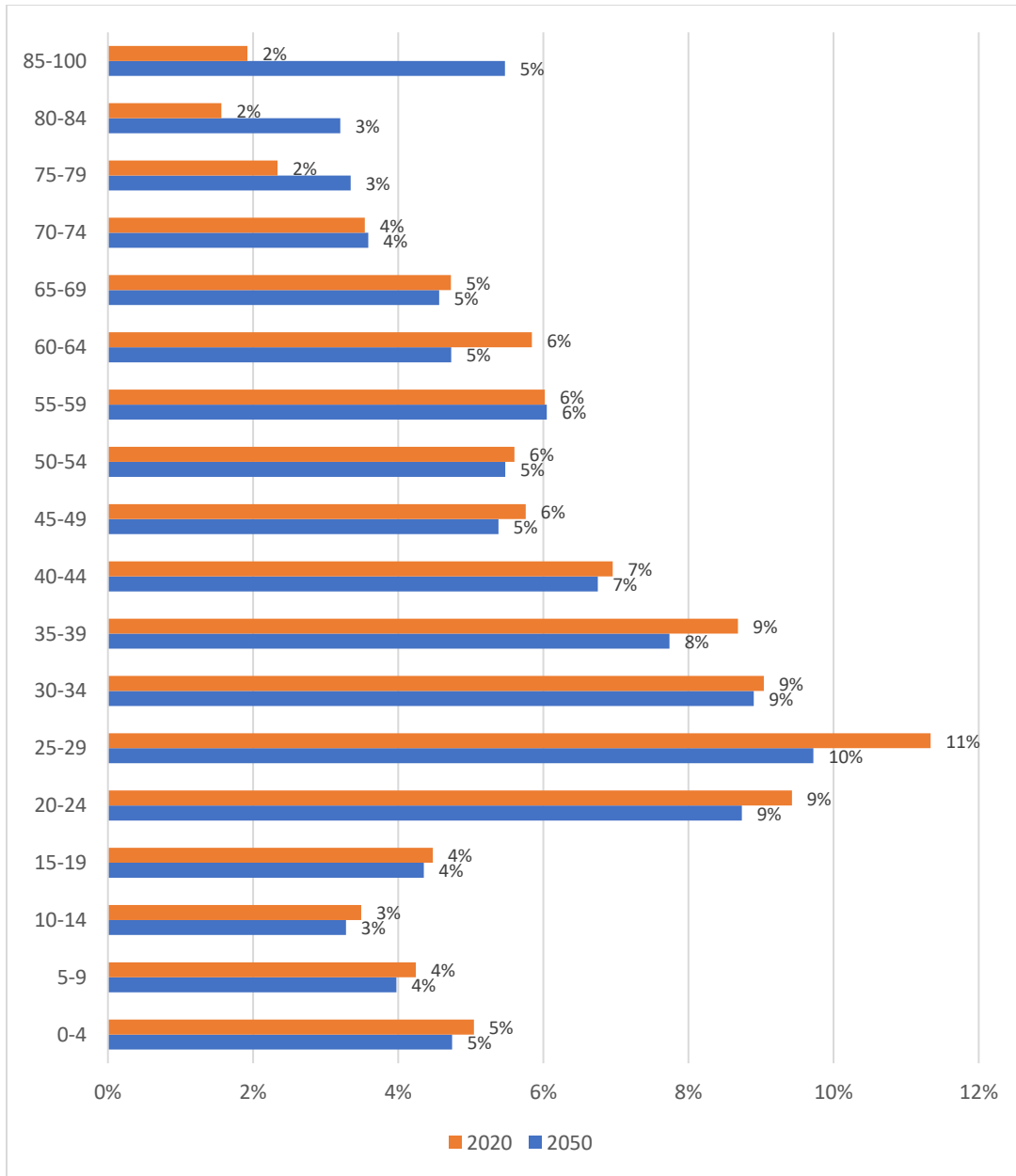
In 2020, the percent of Seattle’s population in age group 0-19 was 17.3%, ages 20-64 was 68.6% and age 65 and older was 14.1%. If current patterns for age distribution are maintained, then Seattle’s population in age group 0-19 will decline to 16.4%, ages 20-64 will decline to 63.4% and age 65 and older will increase to 20.2%. The projected aging of Seattle’s population will have a significant impact on recreation behavior and the city’s recreation programming and park facility requirements.

Att 1 – 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan  
V1a



**FIGURE 4: SEATTLE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 2020 & 2050**

SOURCES: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WASHINGTON STATE OFFICE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, POPULATION ESTIMATES



**FIGURE 5: SEATTLE POPULATION PERCENTAGE BY AGE GROUP, 2020 & 2050**

SOURCES: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WASHINGTON STATE OFFICE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, POPULATION ESTIMATES

## HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND COMPOSITION

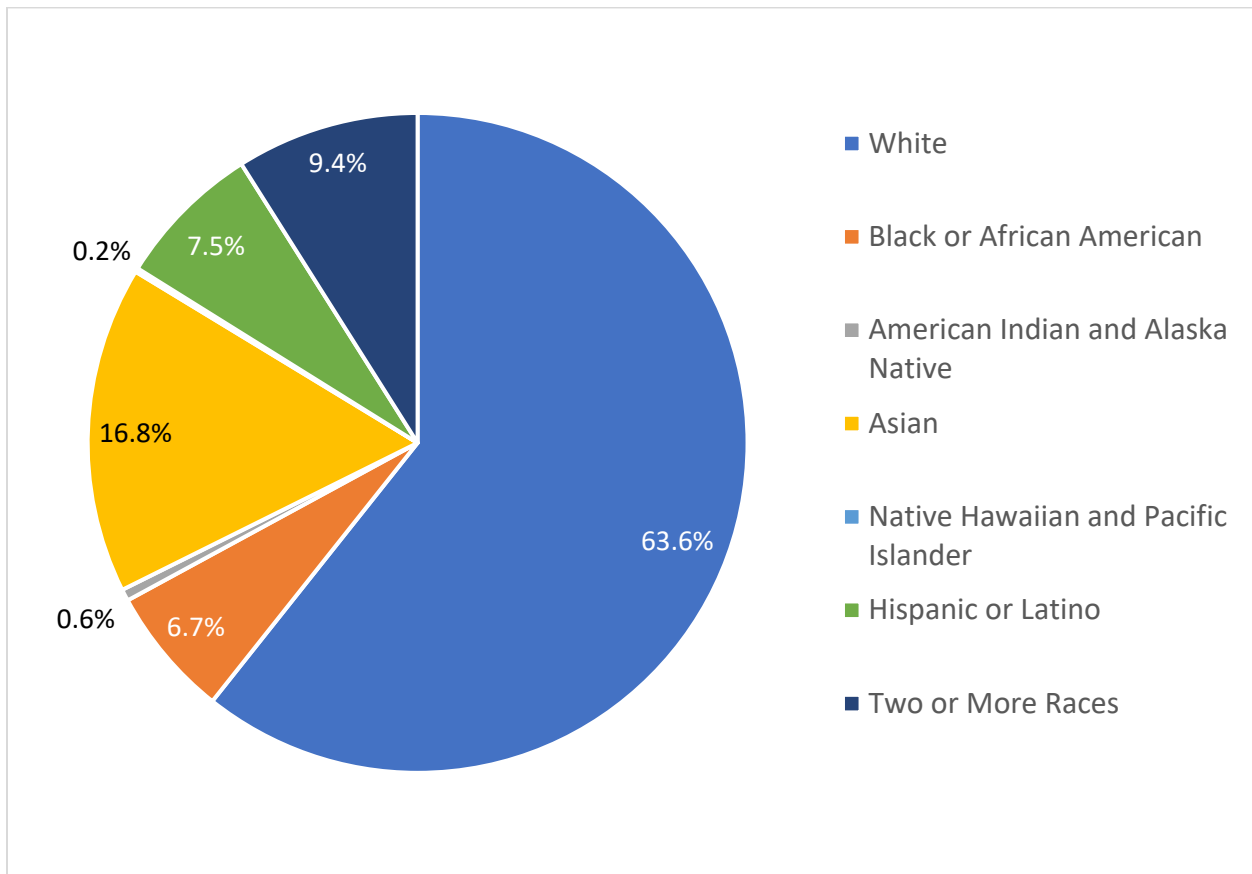
In 2020, Seattle’s average household size was 2.02 persons and the average family size was 2.75 persons—the lowest in Puget Sound (with 2.53 per household and 3.06 per family). Seattle’s percent of all households in families was 44% compared with Puget Sound at 63%. The percentage of all Seattle households in nonfamily households including young and old was 56% compared with 37% in Puget Sound.

Smaller households with more adults may impact recreation behavior and the city’s park facility requirements.

## RACE AND ETHNICITY

In 2020, Seattle’s population composition was 62% White and 38% non-white, including: 17% Asian, 6% Black or African American, 1% American Indian and Alaska Native, 2% some other race, and 14% two or more races. In terms of total population, 7% identified as Hispanic or Latino. Race, ethnic background may play a role in an individual’s preferences for recreation. During design projects SPR attempts to engage diverse populations and communities to reflect neighborhood composition.

Citywide, 77% of the population speaks only English at home. The 23% of the population that speak a language other than English at home were as follows: 32% speak English less than very well, 4% speak Spanish of which 24% speak English less than very well, and 19% speak another language of which 34% speak English less than very well. Different language speaking abilities must be recognized and accommodated as the city promotes recreation programs and events.



**FIGURE 6: SEATTLE POPULATION BY PERCENTAGE RACE, 2020**

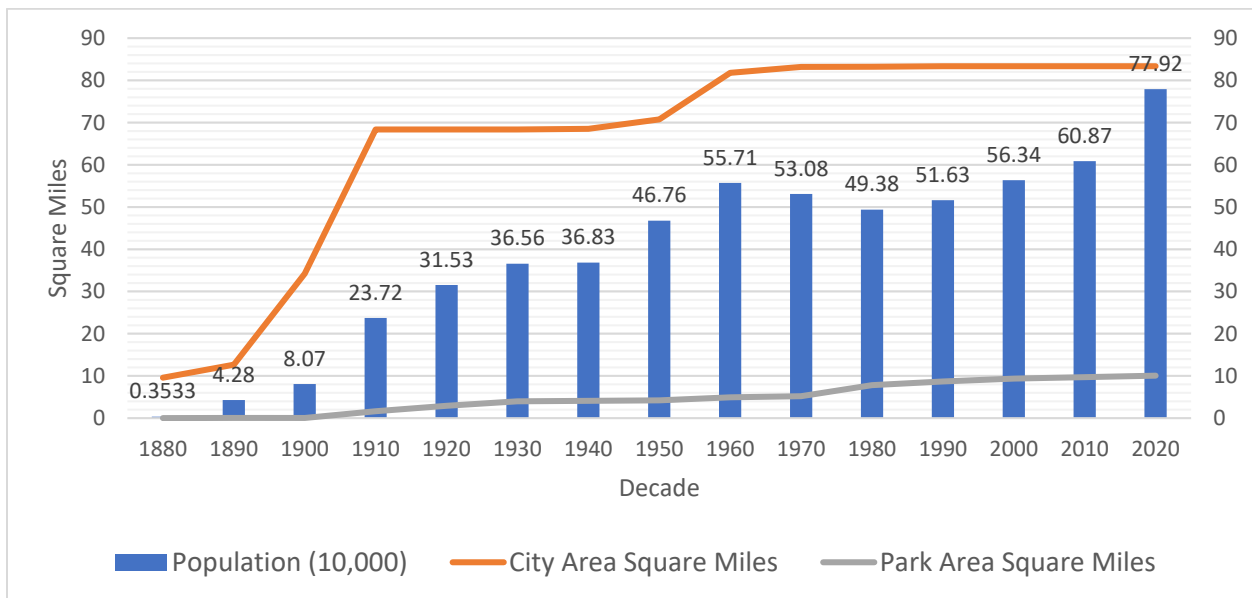
SOURCE: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## FORECASTED GROWTH

Since 2011, dedicated parkland in Seattle has increased by 214 acres through property purchases, donations, transfers, or lot boundary adjustments.

Since the Olmsted park plans in the early 1900s, property acquisition has generally been opportunity driven. SPR has obtained surplus property from other city departments (SCL, SPU), federal military conveyances (Army, Navy), the Washington Department of Transportation, and Seattle Public Schools. SPR also obtains property through direct acquisition. The gap areas identified in this 2024 POSP depict a need for more intentional and focused efforts to obtain additional land for supporting park access within 10-minute walksheds. In Section 7 a gap analysis defines SPR’s priorities and needs for future acquisition and development projects to meet the projected increase in population. Seattle Park District funding must be allocated for acquisition of additional parkland, even if it cannot be developed immediately.

Figure 7, below illustrates city growth by population, city land area, and park area. Relative to the size of the park system the figure shows that it was less than 10 square miles until the late 1980s, after the city population had declined to a level seen in 1950. This figure also shows that major increases in city land area ceased in the late 1950s.



**FIGURE 7: SEATTLE POPULATION & CITY, PARK AREA 1880-2020**

SOURCE: US CENSUS, SEATTLE CITY ARCHIVES



**BITTER LAKE COMMUNITY CENTER, BASKETBALL CAMP 2023**



## Section 4: Inventory and System Overview

More than 660 recreation facilities plus work structures, crew quarters, maintenance sheds, outbuildings, pump houses, storage facilities, and administrative offices comprise the SPR facility inventory. These facilities are assigned Park Classifications that characterize aspects relating to use and physical qualities to prioritize maintenance or replacement.

This section provides an overview of SPR facilities by type, location, and the categories and assets associated with the Park Classification Policy. The SPR Asset Management and Work Order system (AMWO) records these classifications (detailed at the end of the section) and the full spectrum of conditions for maintenance and operations.

In addition to new facility development, SPR’s capital investments are focused on immediate facility improvements including major maintenance needs, safety issues, accessibility compliance (ADA), condition assessments, and asset life cycle planning. Between 2018 and 2023, SPR completed more than 200 studies assessing the conditions of facilities and also established developed schematic designs and cost estimates for each project. Below is a list of selected projects by year.

Year	Study
2018	Picnic Shelter Condition Assessments; Olmsted Parks Program Study & Project Prioritization; Synthetic Fields Condition Assessments (22 fields)
2019	Citywide Pools ADA Feasibility Study
2020	Washington Park Graham Visitor Center Condition Assessment
2021	Grass Athletic Fields Condition Assessment & Prioritization, Golf Courses Capital Improvements; Tennis Courts Condition Assessment
2022	Synthetic Fields Maintenance Reports (4 fields); Play Area Renovation Program; Van Asselt, Garfield Community Centers Decarbonization Study
2023	Tennis & Pickleball Court Lighting Upgrades

**TABLE 1: SELECTED CAPITAL ASSESSMENT STUDIES BY YEAR**

Projects identified in these assessments are included in the 6-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and many are included in the “Highlights of Project Examples” in **Section 10: Planning for the Future**, of this report. In addition to architectural and engineering assessments, facility projects are identified through demand and needs analysis, balancing the system citywide, scheduling demands, new and emerging sports, and Seattle’s changing climate and demographics.

## RECREATIONAL FACILITIES BY TYPE

Number of Facilities	Facility Type
Aquatics – Boating/Fishing	
38	Boating – Hand Launch Sites
11	Boat Ramps
10	Fishing Piers
3	Rowing, sailing, and small craft centers
Aquatics – Swimming	
10	Indoor Swimming Pools (8), Outdoor Swimming Pools (2)
9	Swimming Beach
31	Wading Pool / Spray Feature
Community Centers	
27	Community Centers
5	Environmental Education Centers
3	Teen Life Centers
Dog Off-Leash Areas	
14	Dog Off-Leash Areas
Golf and Tennis Centers	
5	Golf Courses, including 3 Driving Ranges (3), Green Lake Pitch/Putt (1)
2	Lawn Bowling
2	Indoor tennis centers (Amy Yee, Tennis Center Sand Point)
Outdoor Sports Courts	
90+	Basketball (59 locations)
2	Bocce Ball
	Pickleball (90 blended striping on tennis courts)
150+	Tennis (56 locations)
5	Volleyball – Outdoor (five locations)
Play Areas	
156	Play Areas
Skateparks	
11	Skateparks, comprised of district parks, skatespots, and skatedots
Sports Fields	
207	Sports Fields, fully synthetic playing surfaces (33), lighted (66)
13	Track and Field Tracks (West Seattle Stadium, Lower Woodland)

**TABLE 2: SPR FACILITY TYPE INVENTORY**

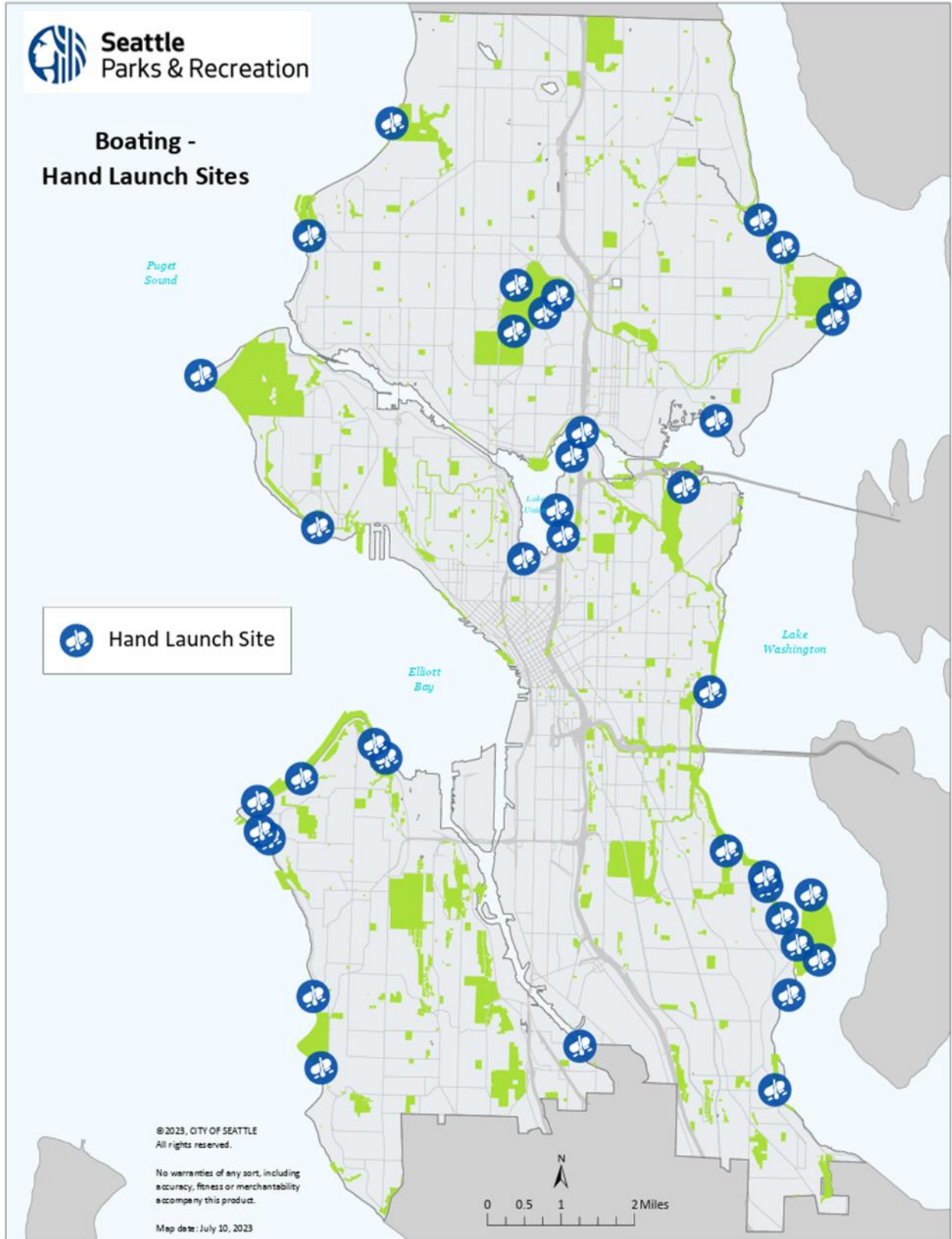
Number of Facilities	Facility Type
Community Cultural	
2	Museums (Seattle Asian Art Museum, MOHAI)
1	Seattle Aquarium
1	Woodland Park Zoo, 45 major exhibits, 145 buildings and structures (92 acres)
9	Bathhouses (repurposed for other uses, Green Lake Theatre, Madrona Dance Studio)
6	Performing and Visual Art Facilities
5	Amphitheaters
Park Amenities	
123	Public Restrooms (94), Shelter Houses (29), restrooms attached to other buildings (5)
47	Picnic Shelters (rentable)
SPR Facilities	
20	Administrative offices, crew quarters and maintenance shops

**(CONTINUED) TABLE 2: SPR FACILITY TYPE INVENTORY**

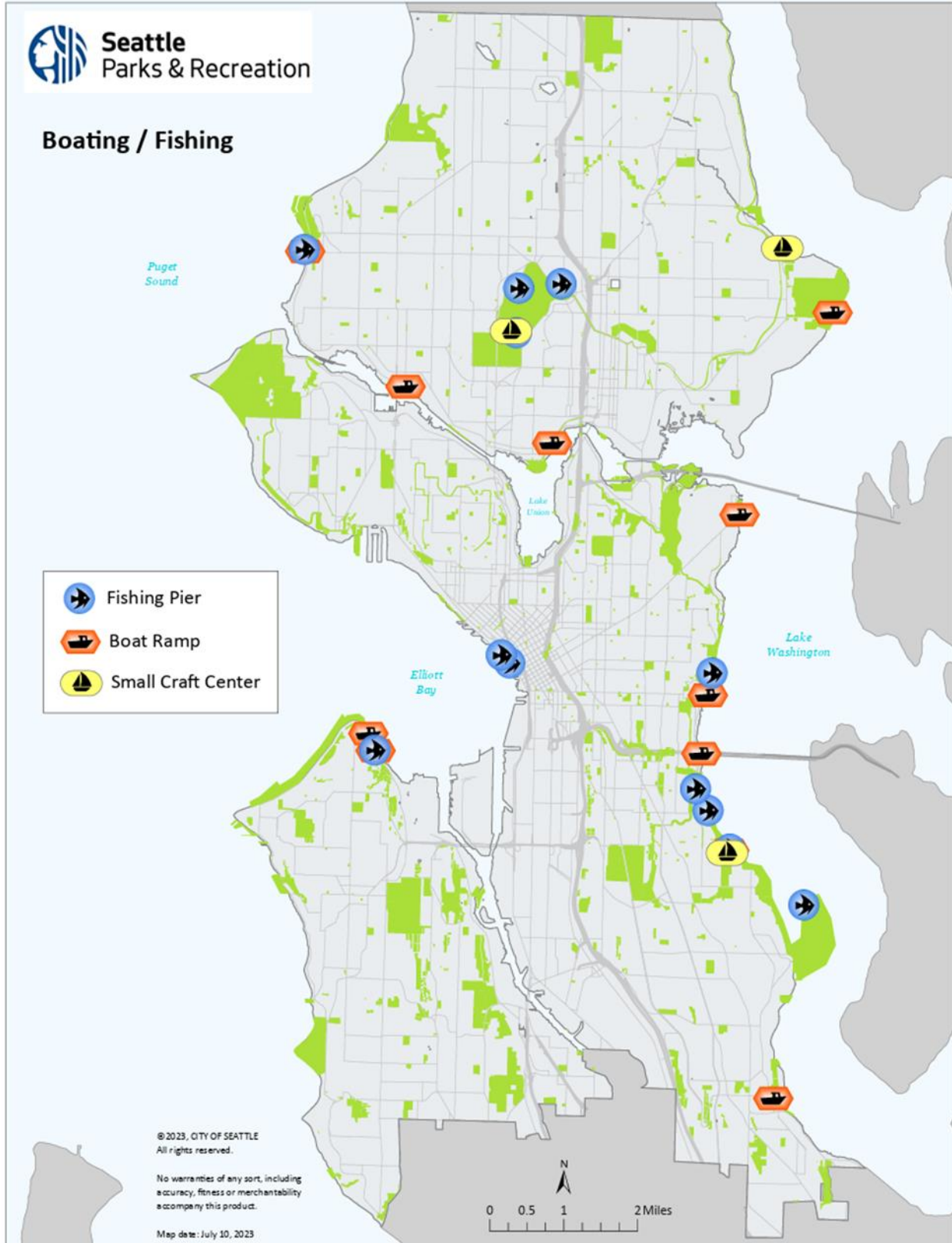
## FACILITY DISTRIBUTION MAPS

The following maps show SPR recreation facility distribution citywide. Any new facility development will take into consideration demand, equity, health, income, poverty, density, and opportunity. The maps are organized as listed below:

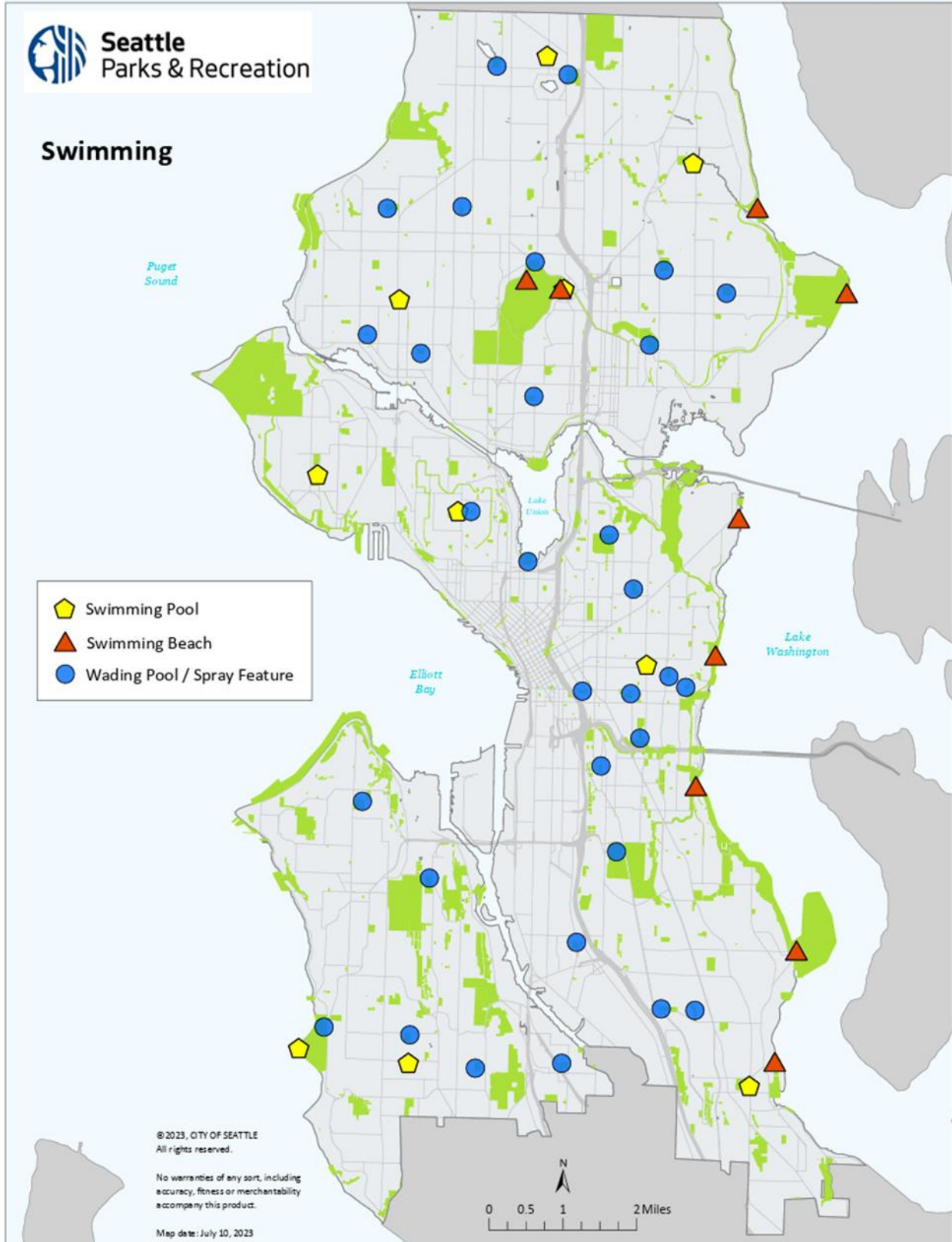
1. Aquatics – Boating
  - a. Hand Launch Sites
  - b. Basketball
  - c. Bocce Ball
2. Aquatics – Boating/Fishing
  - a. Small Craft Centers
  - b. Boat Ramps
  - c. Fishing Piers
  - d. Pickleball
  - e. Tennis
  - f. Volleyball
3. Aquatics – Swimming
  - a. Swimming Beaches
  - b. Wading Pools/Spray Parks
  - c. Indoor and Outdoor Swimming Pools
  8. Play Areas
  9. Skateparks
4. Community Centers
  - a. Community Centers
  - b. Teen Life Centers
  - c. Environmental Education Centers
  10. Sports Fields – with and without lighting
    - a. Baseball/Softball
    - b. Football
    - c. Lacrosse
    - d. Rugby
    - e. Soccer
    - f. Track and Field
    - g. Ultimate Frisbee
5. Dog Off-Leash Areas
6. Golf and Tennis Centers
  - a. Golf Courses
  - b. Tennis Centers
  - c. Lawn Bowling
7. Outdoor Sports Courts – some of these courts also double for bike polo, dodgeball, futsal, and pickleball play.



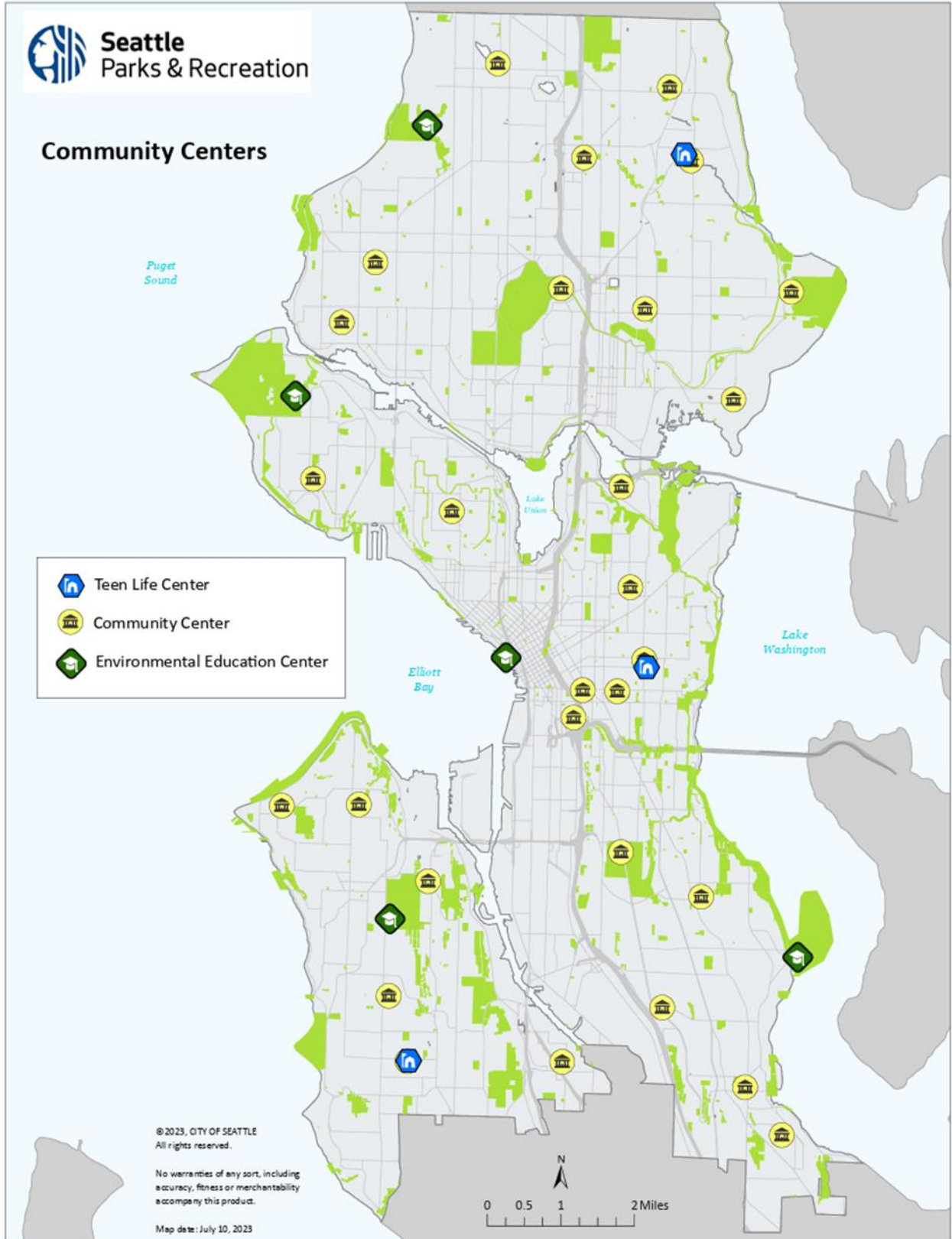
**FIGURE 8: BOATING HAND LAUNCH SITES**



**FIGURE 9: BOATING RAMPS & FISHING PIER SITES**



**FIGURE 10: SWIMMING POOLS, BEACHES & SPRAY FEATURES**

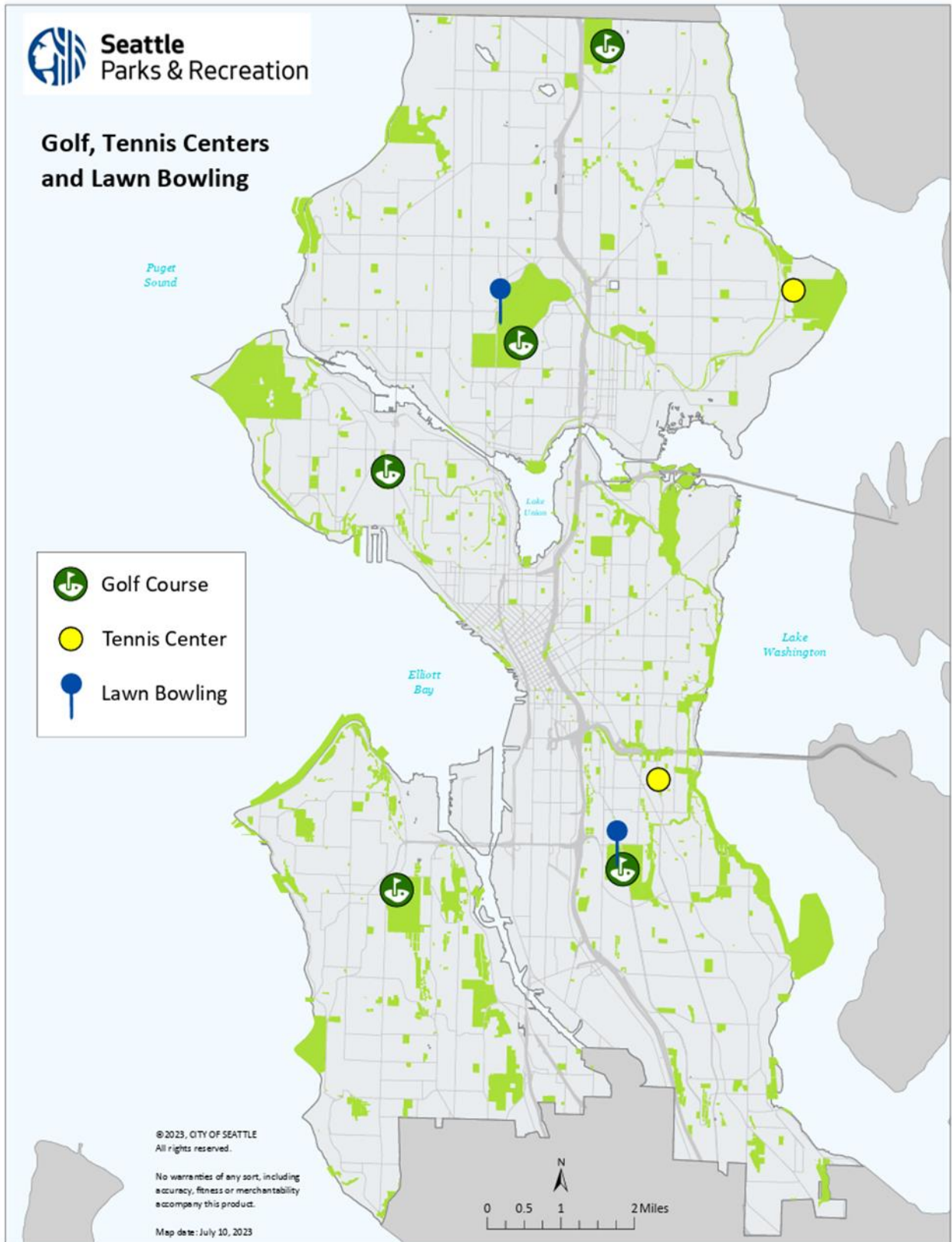


**FIGURE 11: COMMUNITY, TEEN LIFE & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTERS**

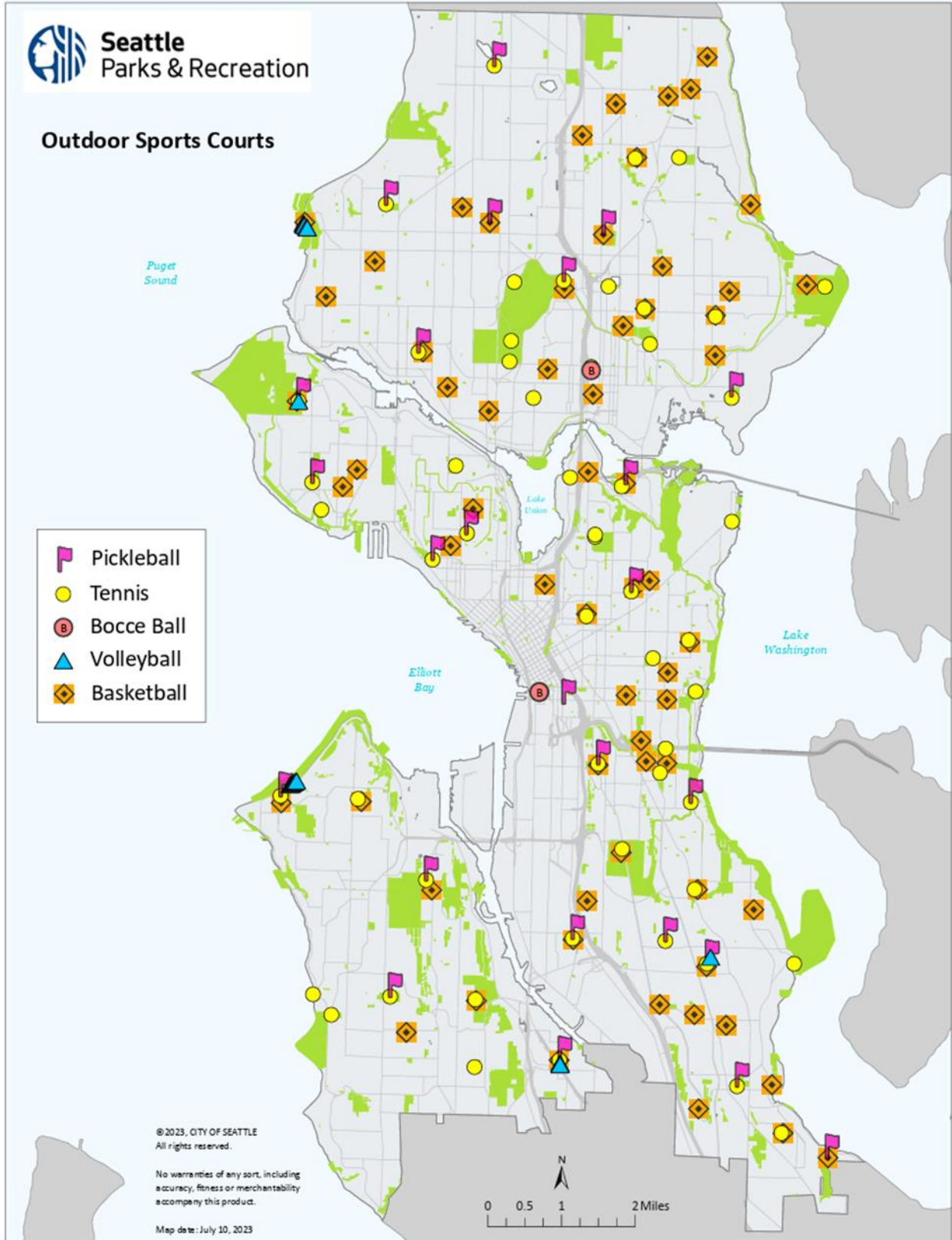


**FIGURE 12: DOG OFF-LEASH AREAS**

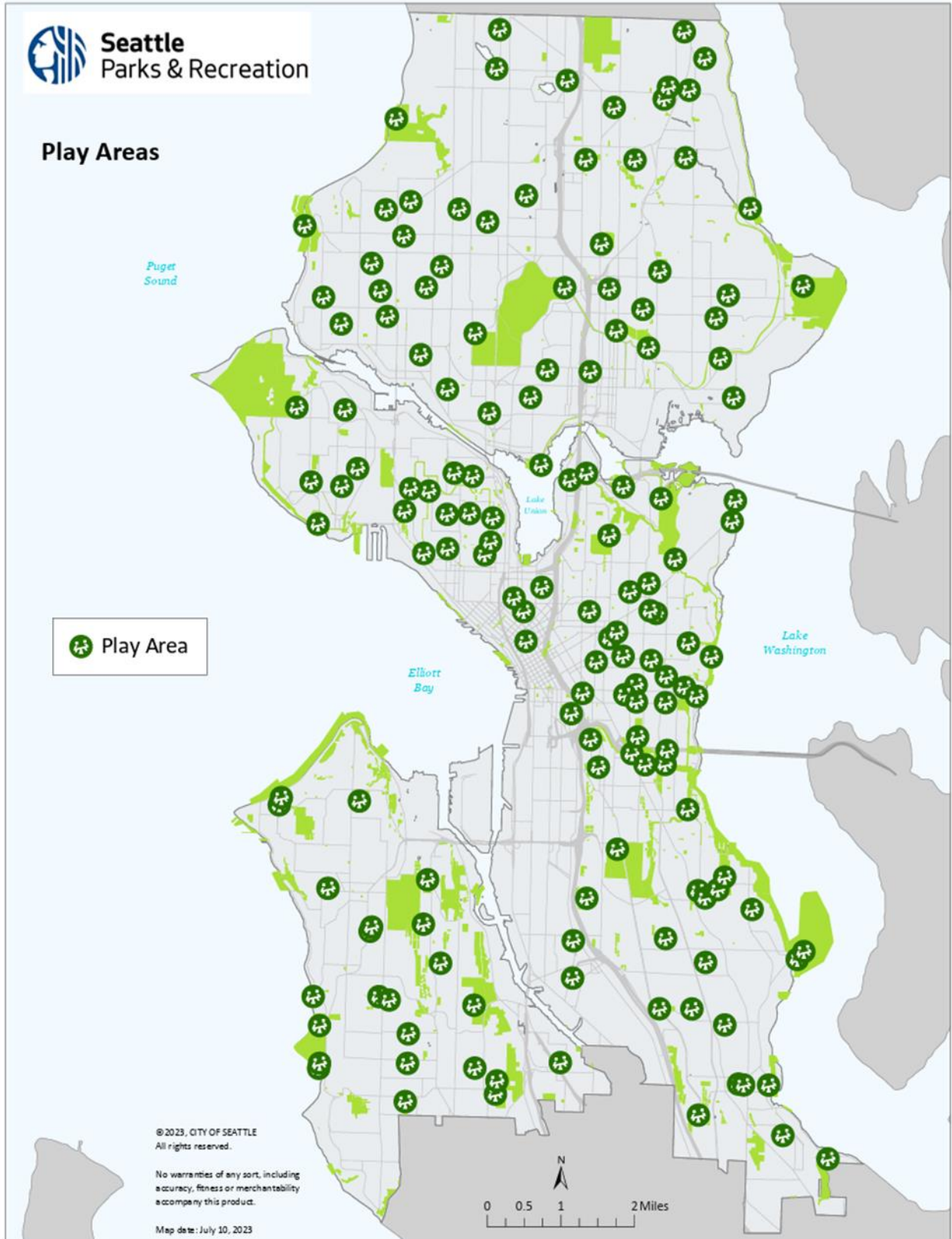




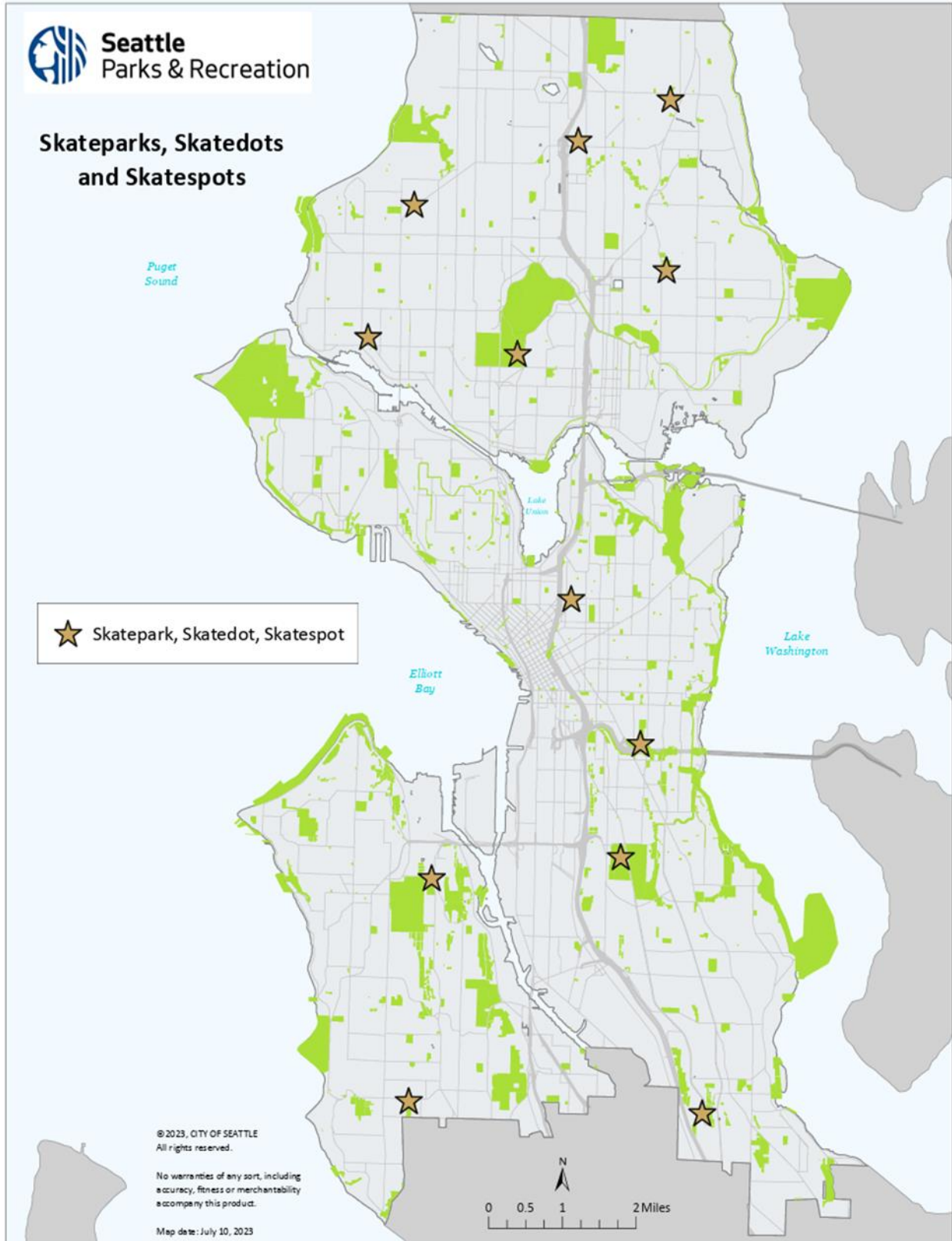
**FIGURE 13: GOLF COURSES, TENNIS CENTERS & LAWN BOWLING COURTS**



**FIGURE 14: OUTDOOR SPORTS COURTS**



**FIGURE 15: PLAY AREAS**



**FIGURE 16: SKATEPARKS, SKATEDOTS & SKATESPOTS**

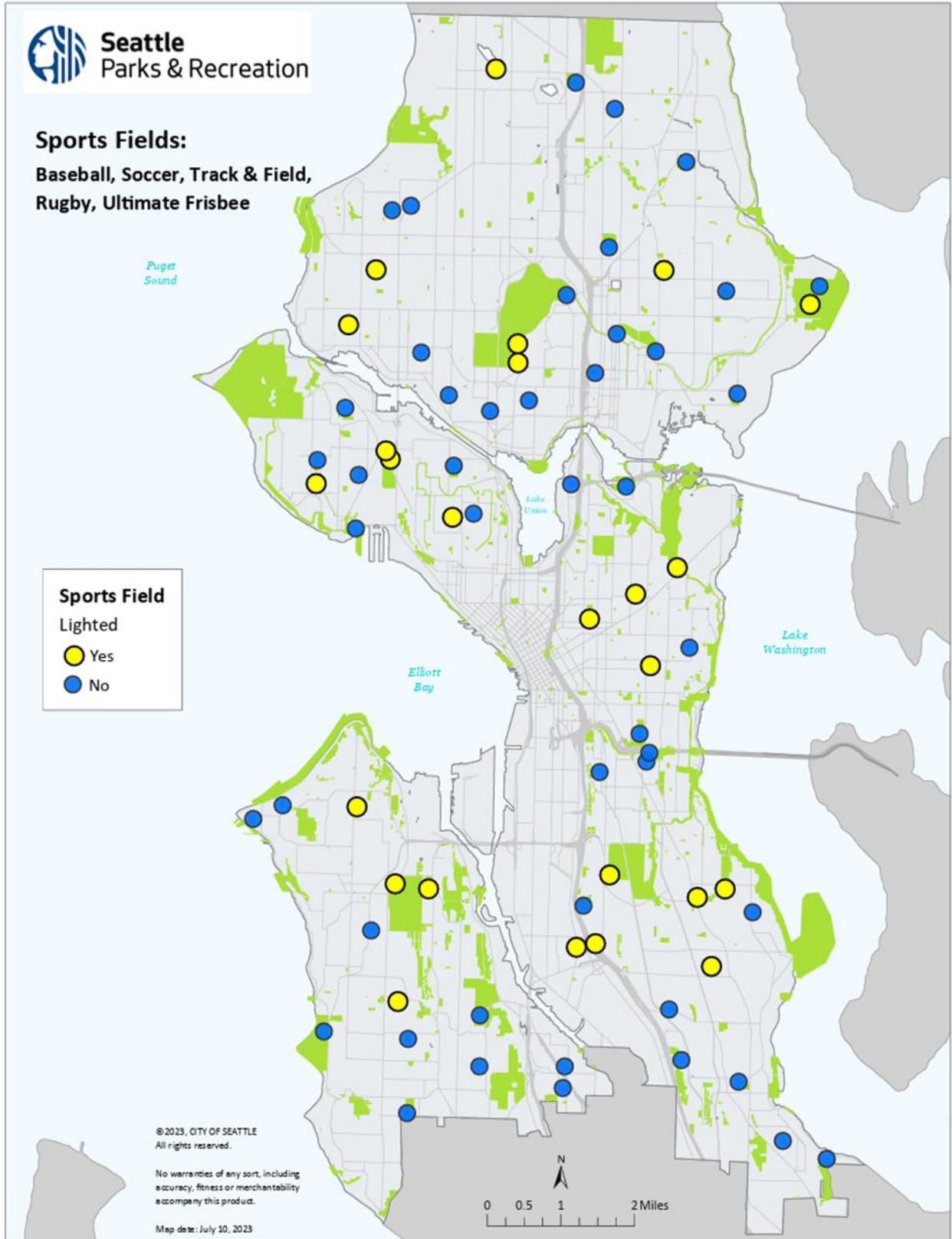


FIGURE 17: SPORTS FIELDS

## PARK CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The purpose of the Park Classification System is to establish a method for classifying the parks in SPR's ownership. The classification categories are driven by park use, purpose, general size, attributes, natural assets, and physical environment. Below is a short summary of the Park Classification categories, the full policy, and detailed descriptions for each can be found in **APPENDIX B**. Table 2 below lists the number of parks and acres by classification with regional parks comprising more than 40% of total acres, greenbelts with 22% and community parks with 11%.

**Boulevards, Green Streets, and Greenways** are established by a city ordinance and defined as an extension or expansion of a dedicated street which often continues to serve as a right-of-way as well as providing a recreation benefit. This category includes boulevards that are part of the Olmsted park system plan.

*Examples: Lake Washington Boulevard, Mount Baker Boulevard, Queen Anne Boulevard.*

**Community Parks** satisfy the recreational needs of multiple neighborhoods and may also preserve unique landscapes. Community parks commonly accommodate group activities and recreational facilities not available at neighborhood parks. Community parks range between 5 and 60 acres.

*Examples: Alki Playfield, Bitter Lake Playfield, Genesee Park and Playfield, Matthews Beach Park.*

**Downtown Parks** are typically smaller, developed sites located in Seattle's center. These parks are often of historic significance, provide relief from street traffic, and tend to contain more hardscape elements. Downtown parks are between 0.1 and 5 acres.

*Examples: Denny Park, Donnie Chin International Children's Park, Piers 62 & 63, Regrade Park.*

**Greenbelts and Natural Areas** are park sites established for the protection and stewardship of wildlife, habitat and other natural systems support functions. Some natural areas are accessible for low-impact use. Larger natural areas may have small sections developed to serve a community park function. Some Large Natural Area/Greenbelts may be divided into subareas based on vegetation, habitat, restoration status, wildlife area designation, recreation use area, etc. to better differentiate resource needs and use priorities.

*Examples: Cheasty Greenbelt, Duwamish Head Greenbelt, Interlaken Park, North Beach Ravine,*

**Mini Parks and Pocket Parks** are small parks that provide a little green in dense areas. They often incorporate small, sometimes difficult spaces to activate and are typically under 0.25 acres.

*Examples: Alice Ball Park, Cayton Corner Park, Kinnear Place, York Park.*

**Neighborhood Parks** are substantially larger than pocket parks and may occupy an area equivalent to a city block. Typical park features include play areas, viewpoints, and picnic areas. Neighborhood parks are generally between 0.25 and 9 acres in size.

*Examples: Alvin Larkins Park, Columbia Park, Herring's House Park, Sturgus Park.*

**Regional Parks** provide access to significant ecological, cultural, or historical features or unique facilities that attract visitors from throughout the entire region. These parks average over 100 acres in size and

contain a variety of intensive indoor and outdoor active and passive recreation facilities, as well as areas maintained in a natural state. Regional parks range from 10 acres to over 485 acres.

*Examples: Cal Anderson Park, Green Lake Park, Seward Park, Volunteer Park.*

**Special-Use Parks and Specialty Gardens** include stand-alone parks designed to serve one use.

*Examples: Camp Long, Kubota Garden, Woodland Park Zoo, West Seattle Stadium.*

Classification	Acres	Percent
Boulevards, Green Streets, Greenways	393	6.1%
Community Parks	730	11.3%
Downtown Parks	37	0.6%
Greenbelts and Natural Areas	1,470	22.2%
Mini Parks and Pocket Parks	47	0.7%
Neighborhood Parks	602	9.3%
Regional Parks	2,779	43.1%
Special Use and Specialty Gardens	420	6.5%

**TABLE 3: PARK ACRES BY CLASSIFICATION**



**CHRISTIE PARK: RENOVATION 2020**



**LOWMAN BEACH PARK: SHORELINE RENOVATION, GRAND OPENING 2022**



## Section 5: Recreation Trends

The composition of neighborhoods, recreational desires versus actual needs, and recreation participation trends is important to determine the demand for future recreational facilities and programming. The *State of Washington 2022 Assessment of Outdoor Recreation Demand Report* documents recreational activities that have significantly increased or decreased in popularity over the last few years. This *2024 POSP* highlights two methodologies for identifying demand and need per the Recreation Conservation Office’s (RCO) Manual 2 - Planning Policies and Guidelines:

- Recreation Participation, and
- Community Satisfaction.

The following sections illustrate and compare sport participation at the nation, state, and county levels, recreation trends, and how Seattle residents value the park system and individual facilities.

The analysis and comparisons incorporate statistically valid survey information gathered during the *State of Washington 2022 Assessment of Outdoor Recreation Demand Report* along with the *2021 Statistically Valid Survey Results*. For the most part, the analysis focuses on trends in Washington State and Seattle/King County. The *State of Washington 2022 Assessment of Outdoor Recreation Demand Report* includes many other, primarily outdoor recreation activities such as hunting, snowboarding, and ice hockey which are not included in this report.

National and state data include information on favorite outdoor activities by frequency, but these are not always applicable to SPR services. For comparison purposes, the following figures show recreation activities that can be done or are available at SPR facilities.

### RECREATION DEMAND AND ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION

SPR has completed numerous studies that included extensive citizen input either from public outreach or from targeted surveys. These studies guide SPR on how facilities are used and which future park facilities or programming are important to citizens. The plans referenced are as follows:

- **2021 Statistically Valid Survey Results** – includes statistically valid survey information conducted in November-December of 2021 using Address Based Sampling (ASB) internet and phone surveys in multiple languages weighted by key demographics focused on the use of SPR parks and programs, overall quality of offerings, and general priorities.

In addition to these, the following sources have been used for comparison purposes:

- **Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office – State of Washington 2022 Assessment of Outdoor Recreation Demand Report** - over 6,171 Washingtonians over the age of 18 participated in a large-scale scientific phone survey of 10 regions in the state to assess participation in 889 specific recreation activities. <https://wa-rco-scorp-2023-wa-rco.hub.arcgis.com/documents/3d212cbd61a6459ca5cba3a8feeba8c2/explore>

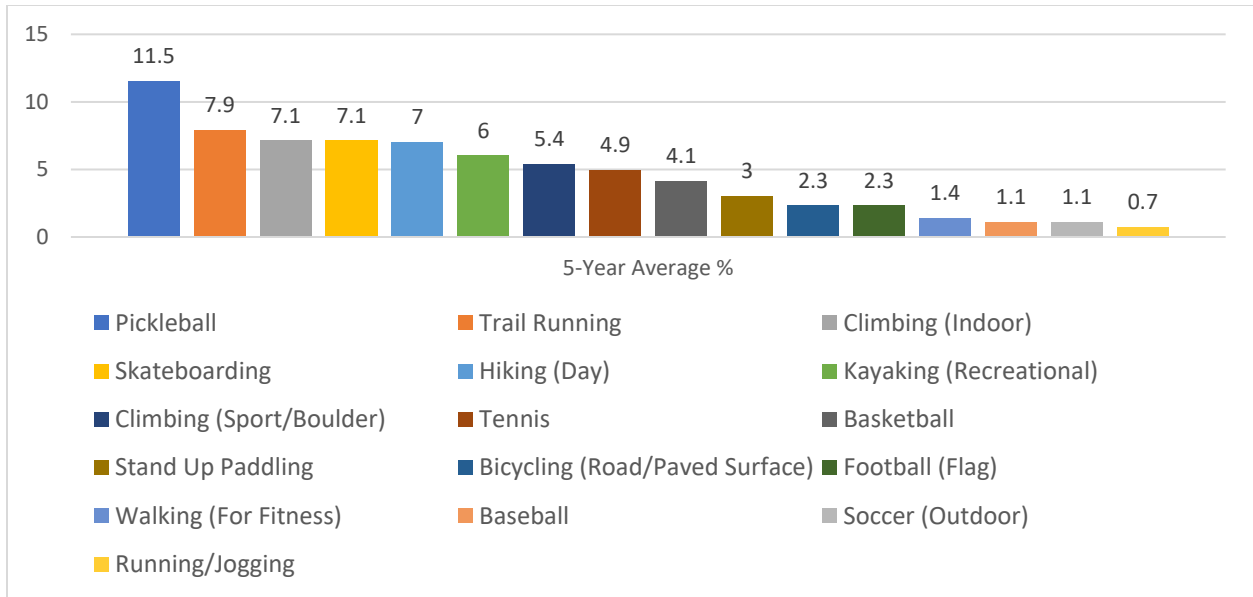
- **The Outdoor Foundation – 2022 Outdoor Recreation Participation Trends Report** - based on an online statistically controlled survey capturing responses from over 18,000 Americans in 9 regions over the age of 6 for 114 different recreation activities.  
<https://outdoorindustry.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/2022-Outdoor-Participation-Trends-Report-1.pdf>
- **Physical Activity Council (PAC) – 2022 Overview Report on US Participation** – produced by a partnership of 8 of the major trade associations in US sports, fitness, and leisure industries involving a total of 18,000 online statistically controlled interviews over the age of 6 for 123 different recreation activities.  
[https://www.physicalactivitycouncil.org/files/ugd/286de6\\_5f19558e506b4c1a88b2f010e53d928f.pdf](https://www.physicalactivitycouncil.org/files/ugd/286de6_5f19558e506b4c1a88b2f010e53d928f.pdf)

Participation analysis is based on how people use specific park facilities and how many times a year they use these facilities. The long-term need for each type of recreation/sports facility is calculated in relation to how people currently use facilities and any projected population changes. The quality of a facility is not usually weighted in how much a facility is used, although quality likely has an impact in identifying use. For example, if an athletic field has synthetic turf or field lighting, the length of season or number of players using a field can increase. Figures 16-31 on the following pages highlight how many people play or take part in specific recreation activities.

## NATIONAL COMPARISONS

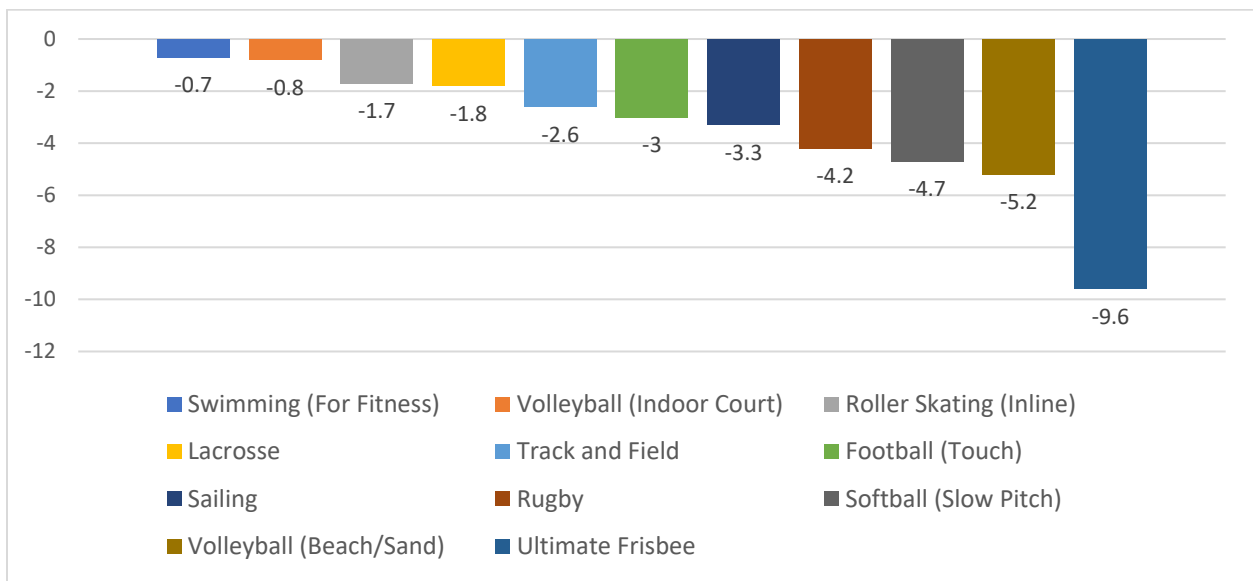
The following three charts show national participation statistics for ages 6-plus for the period 2017-2021. The first two charts show the percent change in participation for selected recreation/sports activities typically found in Seattle Park. Ultimate frisbee showed the highest decrease of 9.6 percent. Other sports which showed decreases between 2 to 5 percent included: volleyball (grass) and slow pitch softball, rugby, snorkeling, track and field and fast pitch softball. The highest increase in average participation was pickleball at 11.5 percent. Other sports which showed increases greater than 4 percent included: basketball, tennis, outdoor climbing, kayaking, day hiking, skateboarding, indoor climbing and trail running.

Att 1 – 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan  
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**FIGURE 18: PARTICIPATION INCREASE AGES 6+, FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE 2017-2021**

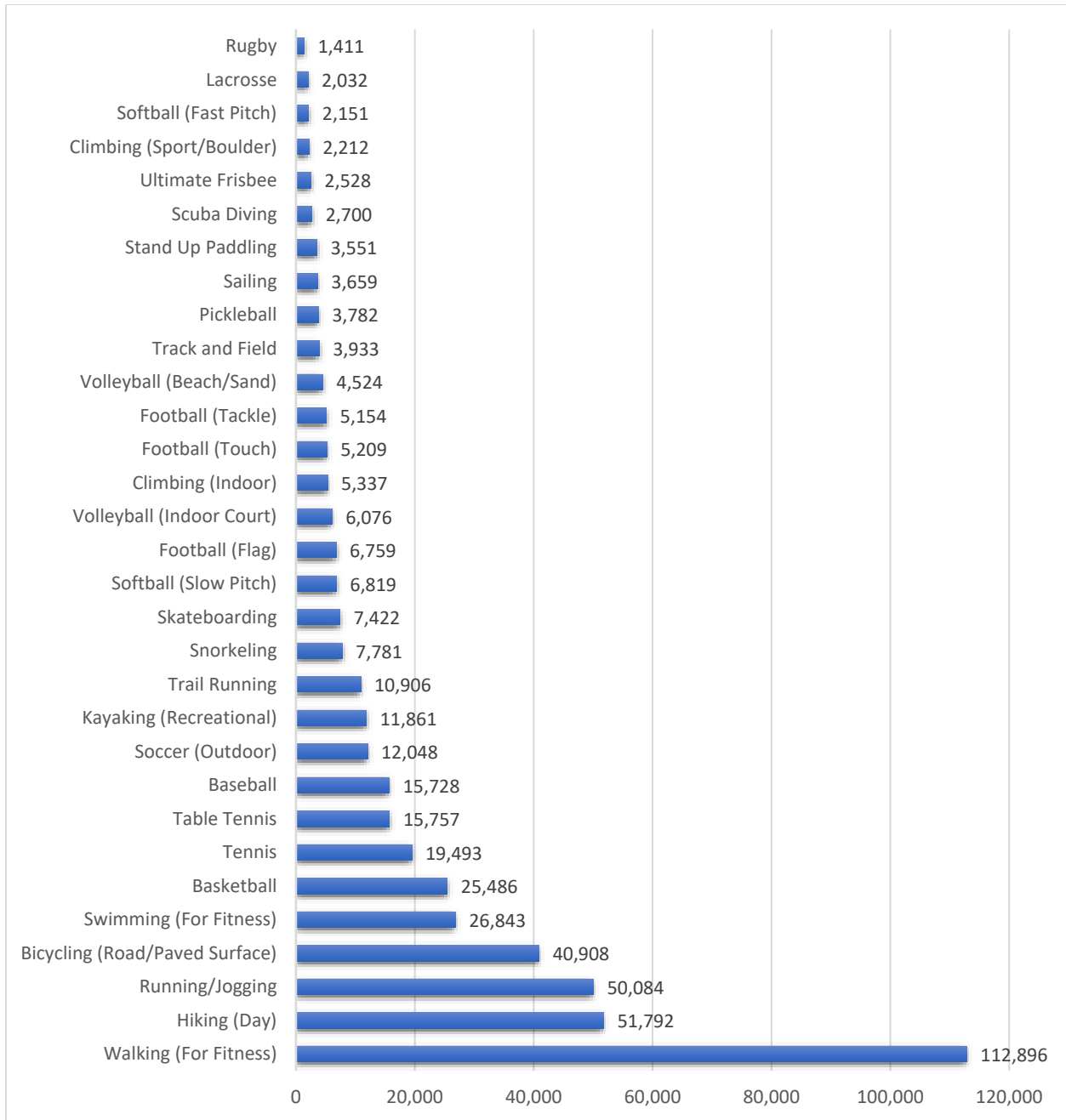
SOURCE: 2023 OUTDOOR TRENDS REPORT, OUTDOOR FOUNDATION



**FIGURE 19: PARTICIPATION DECREASE AGES 6+, FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE (2017-2021)**

SOURCE: 2023 OUTDOOR TRENDS REPORT, OUTDOOR FOUNDATION

The following chart shows the average number of annual participants for the period between 2017-2021. Walking has the highest number of average participants with more than 110 million. Rugby has the smallest number of average participants with 1.4 million. Comparing the percent change and number of participant charts show that while pickleball had the highest average participation increase, the number of participants at 3.7 million were only 20 percent of tennis participants at almost 19.5 million.



**FIGURE 20: PARTICIPANTS (THOUSANDS) AGES 6+, FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE 2017-2021**

SOURCE: 2023 OUTDOOR TRENDS REPORT, OUTDOOR FOUNDATION

## WASHINGTON STATE COMPARISONS

The following graphics illustrate recreation participation rates for Washington State and the Seattle/King County region from the *State of Washington 2022 Assessment of Outdoor Recreation Demand Report (2022 Demand Report)*. The Seattle-King County region participates less in most activities compared to the state totals except for hanging out in parks, community gardens or farmers’ markets, visiting outdoor cultural or historical events and facilities, paddle sports, jogging or running on trails and sidewalks, and walking or using mobility devices on trails and sidewalks.

In Figure 18, Seattle-King County participation rates are shown and the highest were for walking or using mobility devices on trails and sidewalks (95%), wildlife/nature viewing (83%), hanging out in parks (73%), community gardens or farmers’ markets (67%), picnicking (64%), visiting outdoor cultural and historical events and facilities (63%), swimming in a natural setting (59%), and paddle sports (56%). Seattle-King County participation rates were lowest (under 5%) for rugby (1%), lacrosse (1%), paintball (2%), surfing (3%), skateboarding (4%), football (4%), ice sports (5%), and volleyball (5%).

In the 2022 Demand Report, user days were described as the number of times throughout the year that someone participated in the activity. Washington State user days per activity per year (regions were not calculated) were greatest (over 20 times per year) for walking or using mobility devices on roads or sidewalks or trails (34.0 and 27.3 times/year), electric biking (23.4), wildlife/nature viewing (23.4), lacrosse (23.2), football (22.4), track (22.3), windsurfing (21.3), soccer (20.7), and ultimate frisbee (20.3).



**MILLER PARK: EAST TENNIS/PICKLEBALL COURTS**

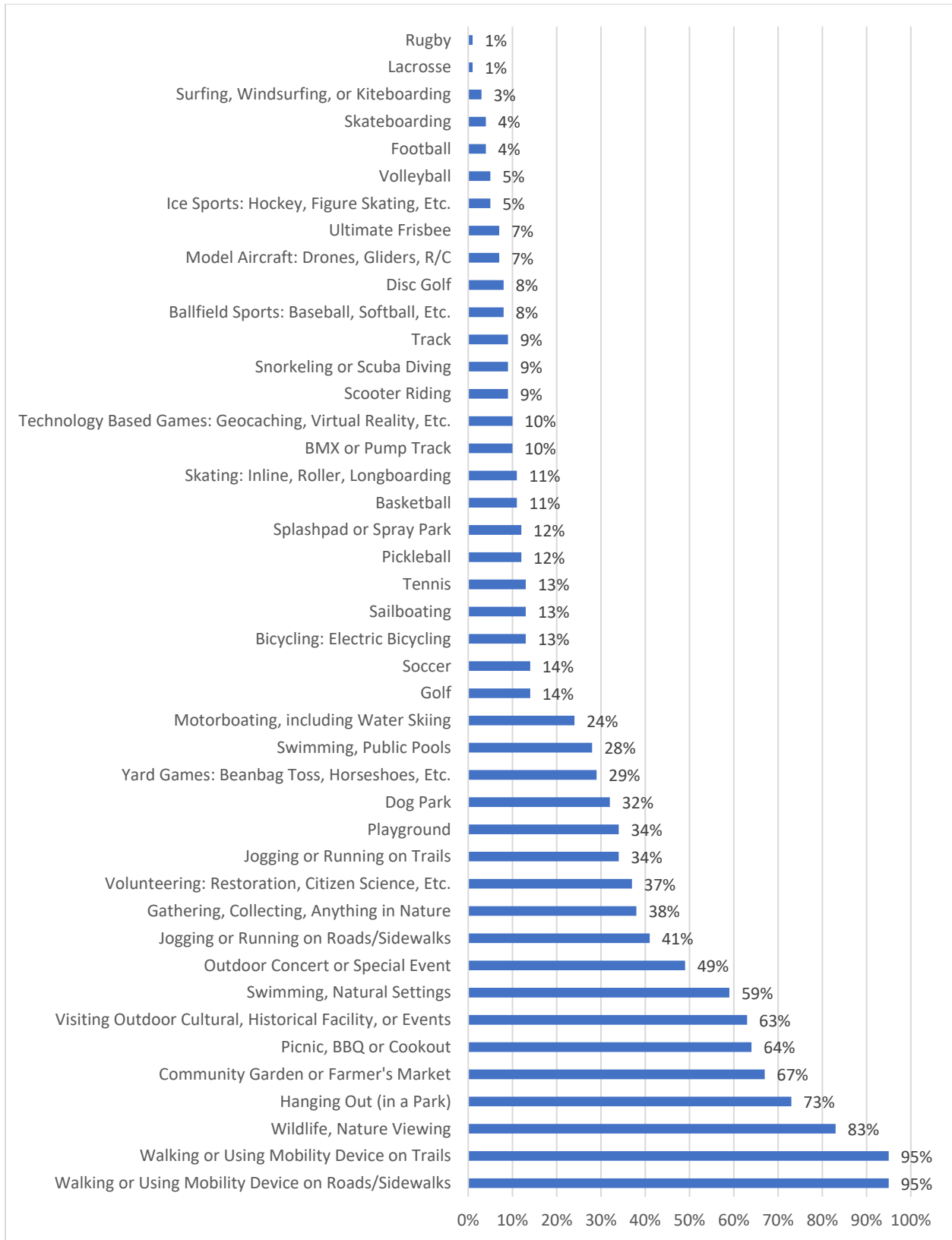
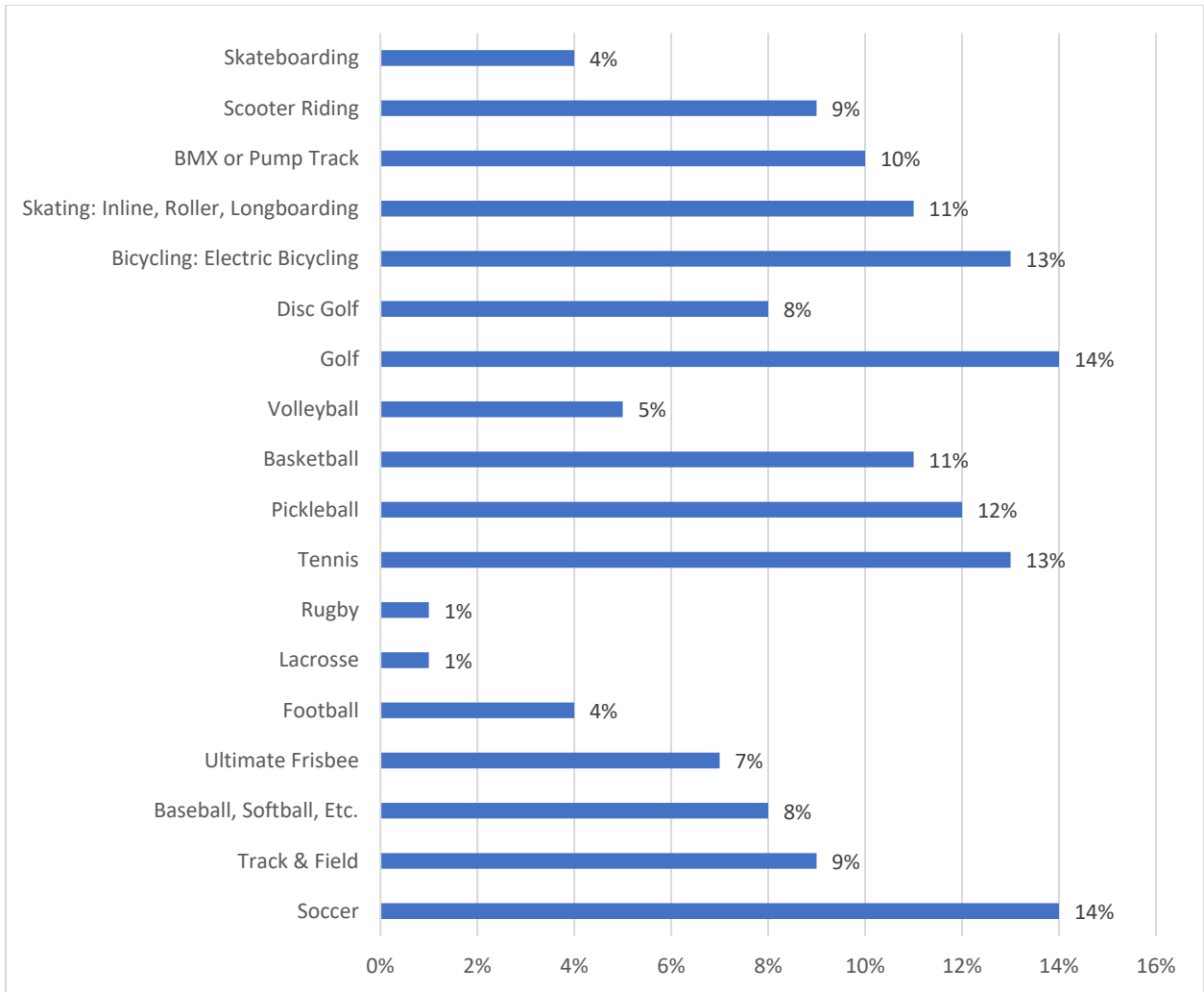
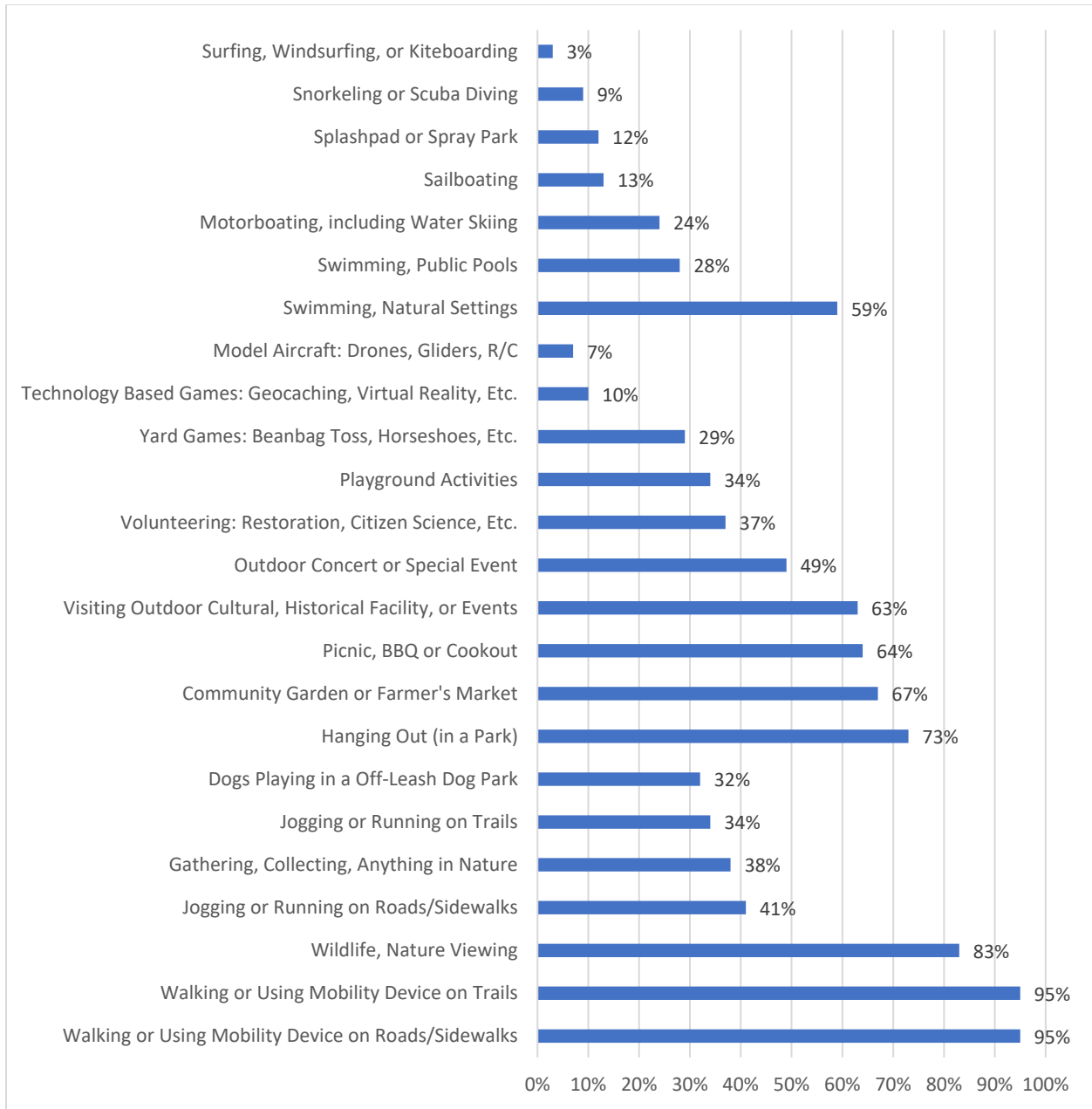


FIGURE 21: SEATTLE-KING COUNTY RECREATION PARTICIPATION RATES 2020



**FIGURE 22: SEATTLE-KING COUNTY PARTICIPATION RATES 2020 – FIELD, COURT, GOLF, BICYCLE & WHEELED SPORTS**



**FIGURE 23: SEATTLE-KING COUNTY PARTICIPATION RATES 2020 – GENERAL PARK ACTIVITIES, AQUATIC SPORTS**



Recreation activity volumes are calculated by multiplying the participation rate for the Seattle-King County region by the user days per year for Washington State per activity. Recreation activity volumes are more representatively projected over time by multiplying the participation rates for specific Seattle-King County age groups including age 18-40, 41-64, and 65+ collated in the *State of Washington 2022 Assessment of Outdoor Recreation Demand Report* to determine the impact Seattle’s age specific aging and migration attractions will have.

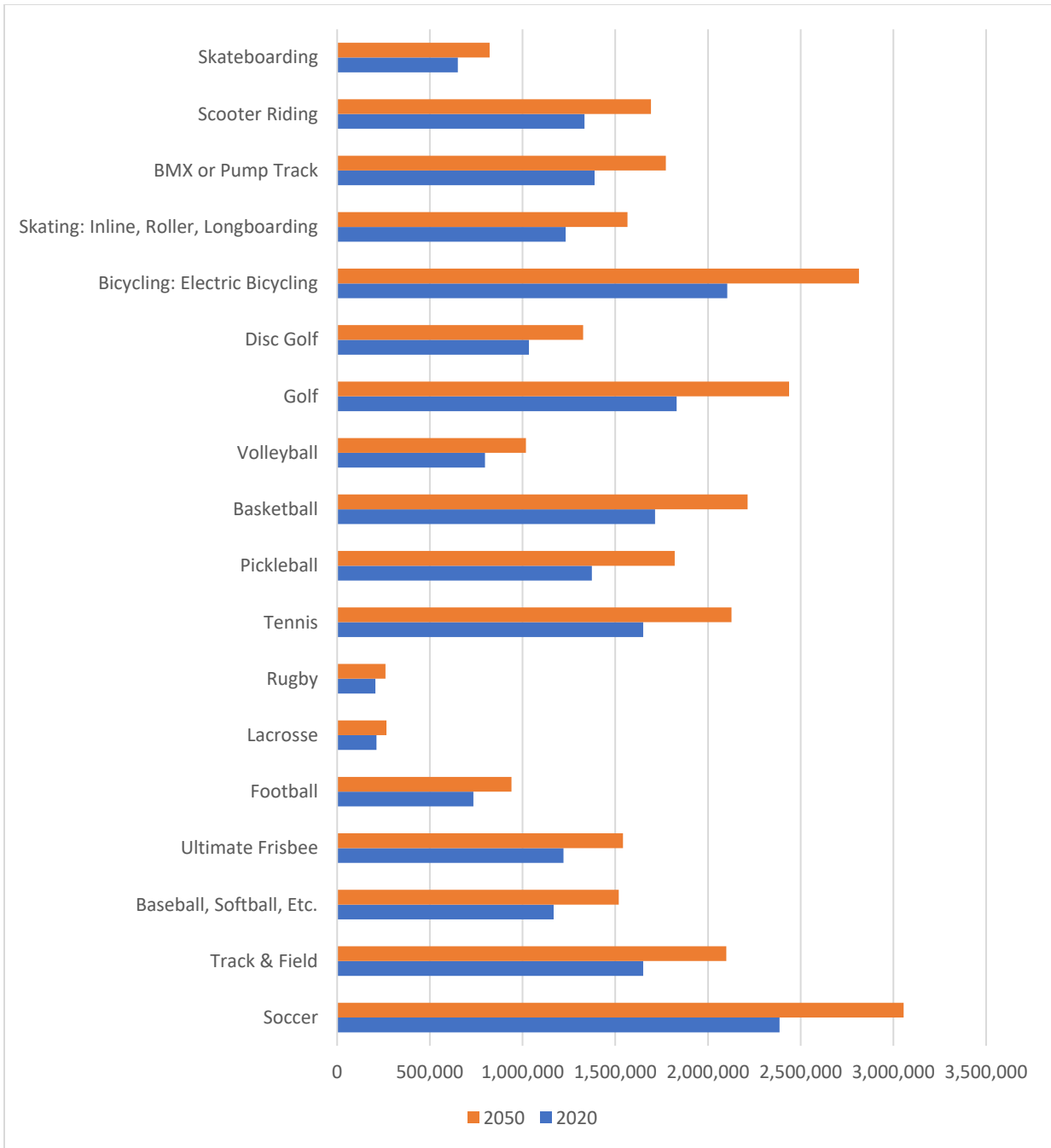
Seattle’s total recreation activity volume will increase from 155,644,479 in 2020 to 209,350,675 user days in 2050 or by 53,706,195 or 34.5% more user days from 2020 to 2050. The largest projected numerical volume increase from 2020 to 2050 will occur for walking or using mobility devices on roads or sidewalks and trails (7,610,756 and 6,053,833), wildlife/nature viewing (4,587,113), hanging out (2,907,092), jogging or running on roads and sidewalks (2,391,022 and 1,643,357), community gardens and farmers’ markets (1,868,598), paddle sports (1,741,295), and swimming in a natural setting (1,729,949) because of high Seattle-King County region population participation rates and high Washington State user days per year.

The largest projected percentage increase in volume from 2020 to 2050 will occur for walking or using mobility devices on roads or sidewalks and trails (38.2 and 37.9%), wildlife/nature viewing (39.4%), community gardens and farmers’ markets (37.5%), hanging out (35.7%), paddle sports (35.3%), swimming in a natural setting (34.2%), and jogging or running on roads and sidewalks (29.3% and 29.1%).

The *2022 Outdoor Foundation, Outdoor Recreation Participation Trends Report* estimates approximately 164.2 million people or 55% of all Americans, participated in at least one outdoor activity in 2021, the highest number of participants on record even during the second year of COVID-19 vaccines. Following are the key findings from the report.



**WARREN G. MAGNUSON PARK: MICKEY MERRIAM ATHLETIC COMPLEX, FIELD #6**



**FIGURE 24: SEATTLE-KING COUNTY RECREATION ACTIVITY GROWTH, 2020-2050, WHEELED, COURT AND FIELD SPORTS**

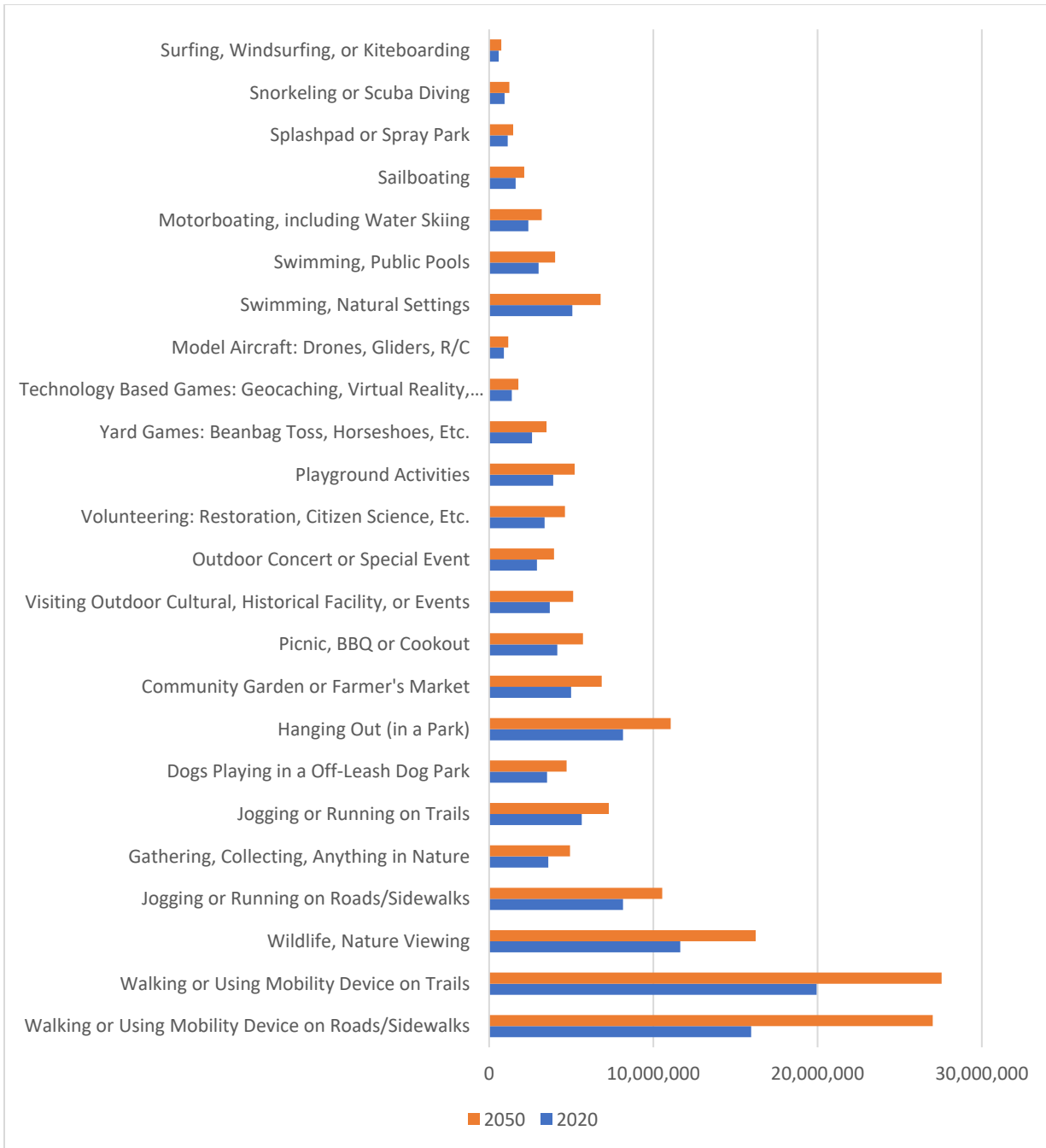
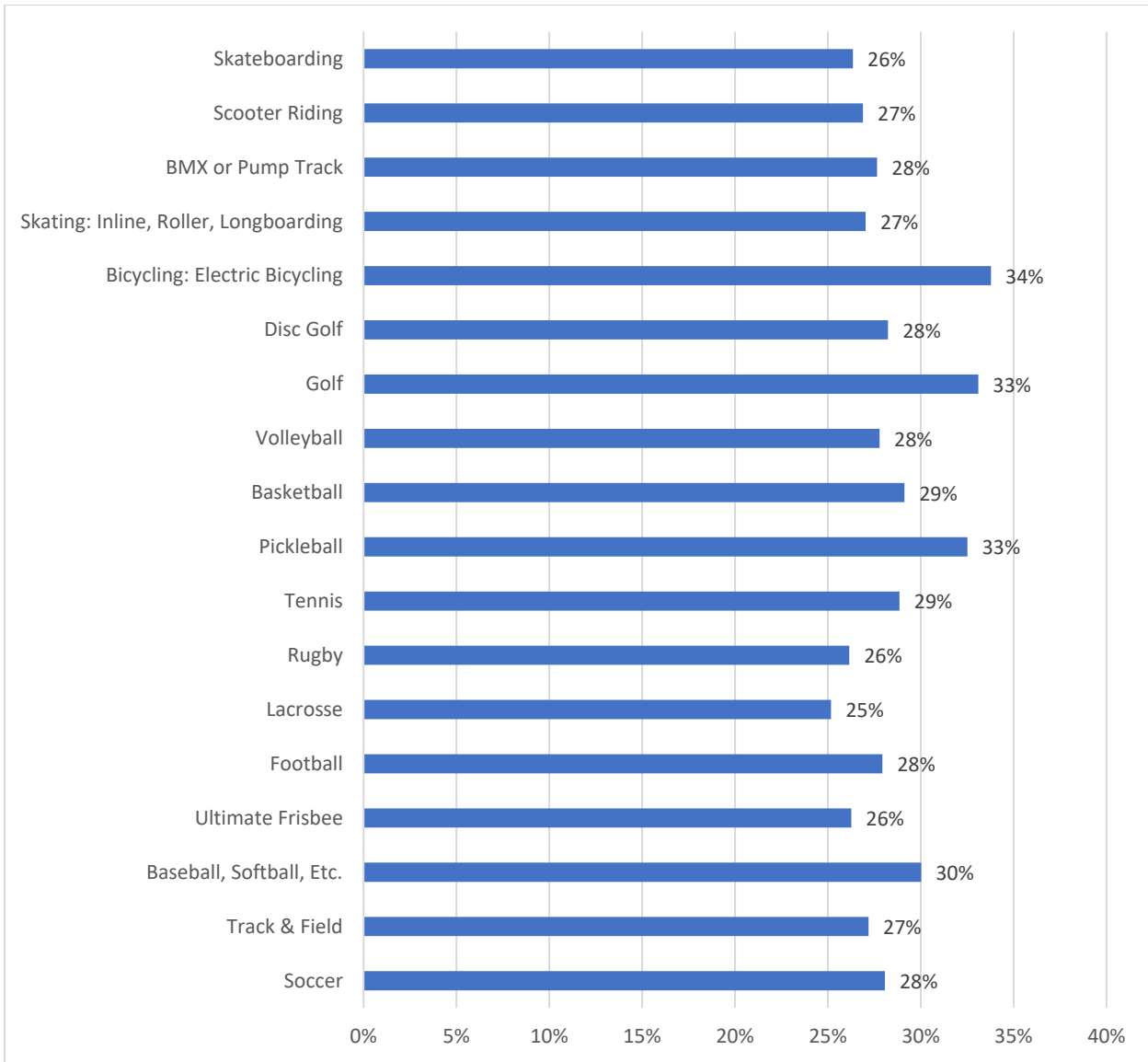


FIGURE 25: SEATTLE KING-COUNTY RECREATION ACTIVITY GROWTH, 2020-2050, GENERAL PARK ACTIVITIES, AQUATIC SPORTS



**FIGURE 26: SEATTLE-KING COUNTY RECREATION ACTIVITY GROWTH PERCENTAGE 2020-2050, WHEELED, COURT AND FIELD SPORTS**



**FIGURE 27: SEATTLE-KING COUNTY RECREATION ACTIVITY GROWTH PERCENTAGE 2020-2050, AQUATIC SPORTS, GENERAL PARK ACTIVITIES**

### OUTDOOR PARTICIPATION TRENDS

- The outdoor recreation participant base grew 2.2% in 2021 to 164.2 million participants.
- More than half of Americans aged 6+ participated in at least one outdoor activity in 2021.
- The number of kids participating in outdoor recreation is up, but kids are participating less frequently.
- New outdoor participants are more diverse than the overall participant base and are driving an increased diversity not only for ethnicity but also across all age groups.
- The outdoor recreation “core” participant, who participates 51 times or more in outdoor recreation activities annually declined 71.9% of the total outdoor recreation participant base in 2007 to 58.7% in 2021.

- The number of core participants declined from 99.5 million in 2007 to 96.4 million in 2021.
- The number of participants 55 years and older increased more than 14% since 2019, and senior participants aged 65 and older were in the fastest-growing age category, with 16.9% growth since the pandemic began.
- Despite increases in the number of participants, total outdoor outings are declining significantly over the past decade and the increased number of participants are not stemming the tide.

## YOUTH

- America’s children are spending more time outdoors over the past decade, and the COVID pandemic accelerated that trend. Overall, the percentage of America’s kids participating in outdoor recreation was high in 2021, at just over 70%.
- Younger kids (ages 6 to 12) participated at higher rates than older kids (ages 13 to 17).
- Younger kids are more active in the outdoors than teens and adults regardless of ethnicity/race. Kids ages 6 to 17 years who are white have the highest participation rates of any age or ethnic group with nearly 70% participating in outdoor recreation activities. African American/Black kids participate at much lower rates possibly due to lack of access to outdoor spaces.
- Girls ages 13 to 17 have the lowest participation rate in the youth category. Participation rates and counts of girls tend to fall off in correlation with the onset of puberty, but the rate for the group is increasing. The participation rate for teen girls went from 52.7% in 2015 to 59.4% in 2021. Young girls, ages 6 to 12 increased their participation rate from 58.9% in 2015 to 63% in 2021. Boys’ participation rates rose during that period, as well, from about 64% in 2015 to about 67% in 2021.
- The most popular non-outdoor recreation activity for kids who participated in outdoor recreation in 2021 was video games, by a very large margin. Kids have been playing video games for decades, and while it likely has a large impact on the frequency of outdoor recreation, data indicate that video games do not have a negative correlation with casual participation in outdoor recreation.

## DIVERSITY

- Despite slight increases in diversity across outdoor recreation, the current participant base is less diverse than the overall population and significantly less diverse across younger age groups.
- Currently 72% of outdoor recreation participants are white. If the outdoor participant base does not become more diverse over the next 30 years, the percentage of outdoor recreation participants in the population could slip from 54% today to under 40% by 2060.
- The outdoor recreation participant base is slowly gaining ethnic diversity, but nearly three in four participants are white. In fact, despite a more diverse group of new participants, the number of white participants grew by more 2 million in 2021, while the number of Hispanic persons participating increased by 1 million.
- Participation rates across ethnicity and race reveal a different view of participation showing the percentage of persons in an ethnic group who participate in outdoor recreation. African American/Black persons have the lowest overall participation rate by ethnicity at 38.6%. Asian persons and Pacific Islanders have the highest participation rate at 58%. 56.6% of white persons participate, and 51.1% of Hispanic persons participate.
- At current level of diversity, the outdoor recreation participant base could lose more than 10% of its current number (164 million) of participants. The total U.S. population is projected to grow from 330 million to 419 million by 2060. Census projections show growth in many aspects of diversity including ethnicity and age.

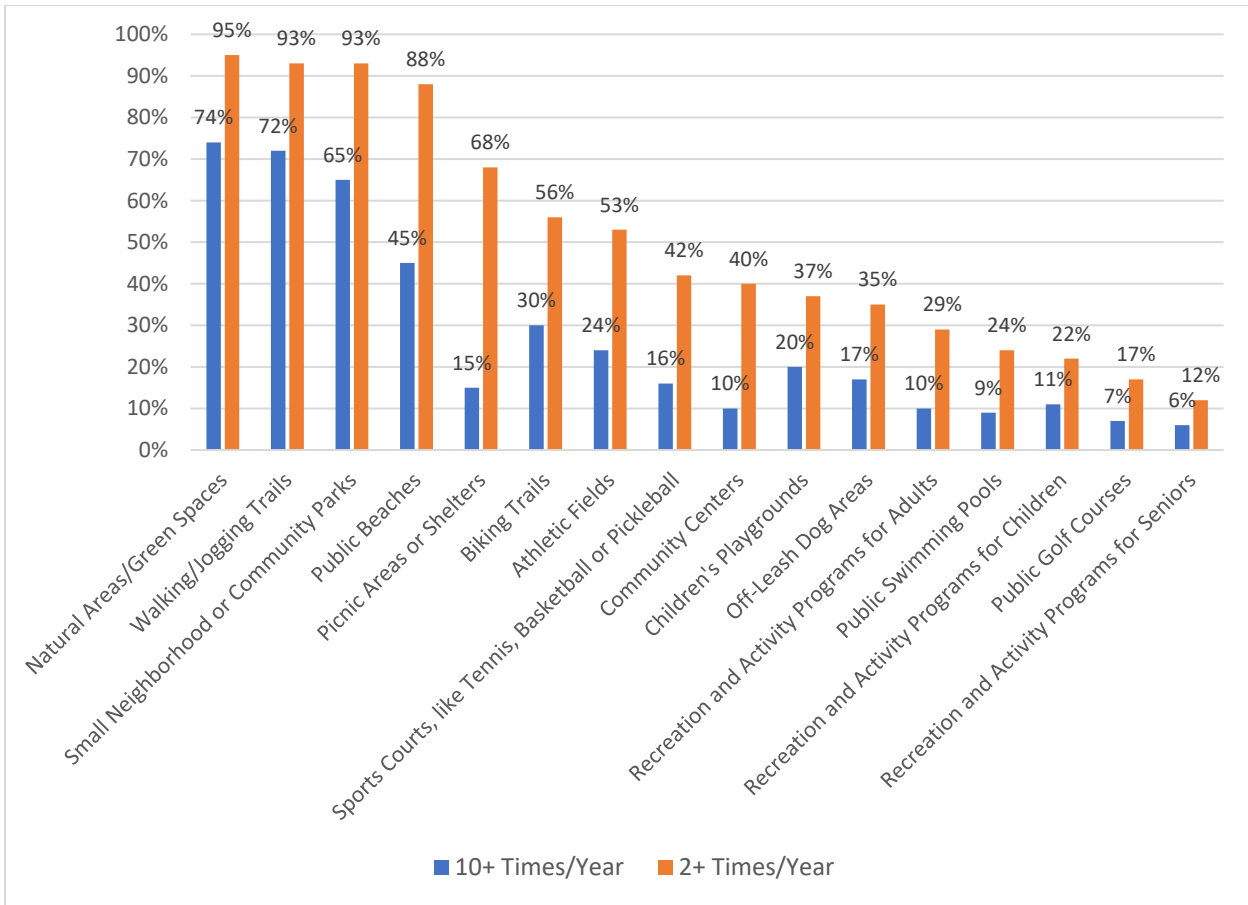
Notably, the projections show a decline in the number of white persons, and no ethnicity with a majority share of the total population.

## ON A LOCAL LEVEL

SPR conducted a statistically valid survey in November-December of 2021 using Address Based Sampling (ASB) internet and phone surveys of 1,366 interviews in English, Spanish, Amharic, Korean, Tagalog, Traditional Chinese, Somali, and Vietnamese languages weighted by key demographics accurate within +/-3.5%.

The survey consisted of 949 citywide respondents from all citywide Census tracts, plus an oversample of 417 interviews in the highest disadvantaged Census tracts defined by the City of Seattle's Racial and Social Equity Composite Index. Following are key findings of the survey:

- Amid the backdrop of the pandemic and larger public safety issues facing the City and region, residents' overall quality of life perceptions continued to decline in 2021.
- Residents rely on Seattle's parks and recreation system even more than before the pandemic, both in usage and perceived importance. Three-quarters consider SPR's system as "extremely important" to quality of life in Seattle. They also report using outdoor parks/facilities like neighborhood parks, walking trails, green spaces, beaches, and playfields more frequently now compared to 2019.
- Broader public safety concerns have likely contributed to lower ratings of the Seattle parks and recreation system, overall, and especially in terms of safety and cleanliness/maintenance. Those issues weigh heavily on residents' perceptions of the system, even as they continue to use many of its parks and facilities more often.
- Residents' general priorities for the Seattle parks and recreation system align with their broader safety and cleanliness concerns. Most prioritize addressing those issues and improving existing parks and facilities over acquiring park lands, building new facilities, and improving recreation programs.



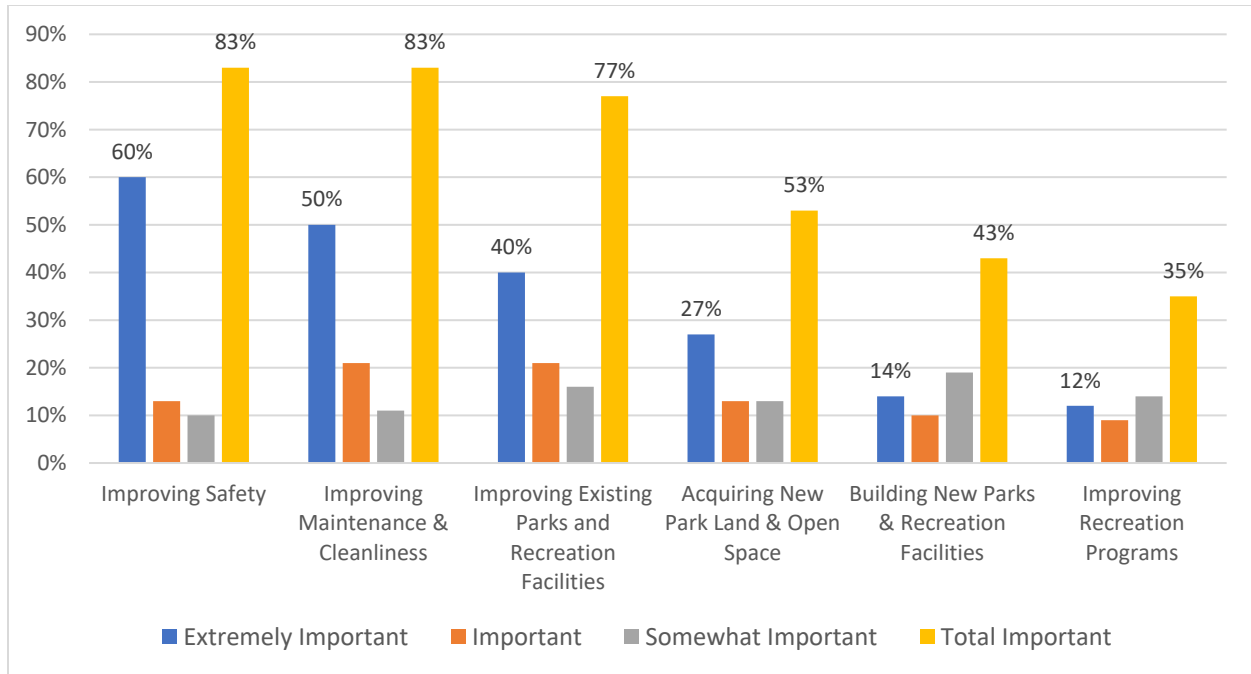
**FIGURE 28: PARK AND FACILITY USAGE – OVERALL**

SOURCE: SEATTLE PARKS AND RECREATION SURVEY, FULL DRAFT REPORT, FEBRUARY 2022

- Beyond those key overarching challenges, there is strong interest for several of the specific maintenance and amenity priorities tested. Strong majorities believe the following improvements would have a high impact on their overall satisfaction with the system:
  - More frequent restroom cleaning
  - More frequent garbage pickup
  - More accessible trails and natural areas
  - Improved lighting
  - More available restrooms

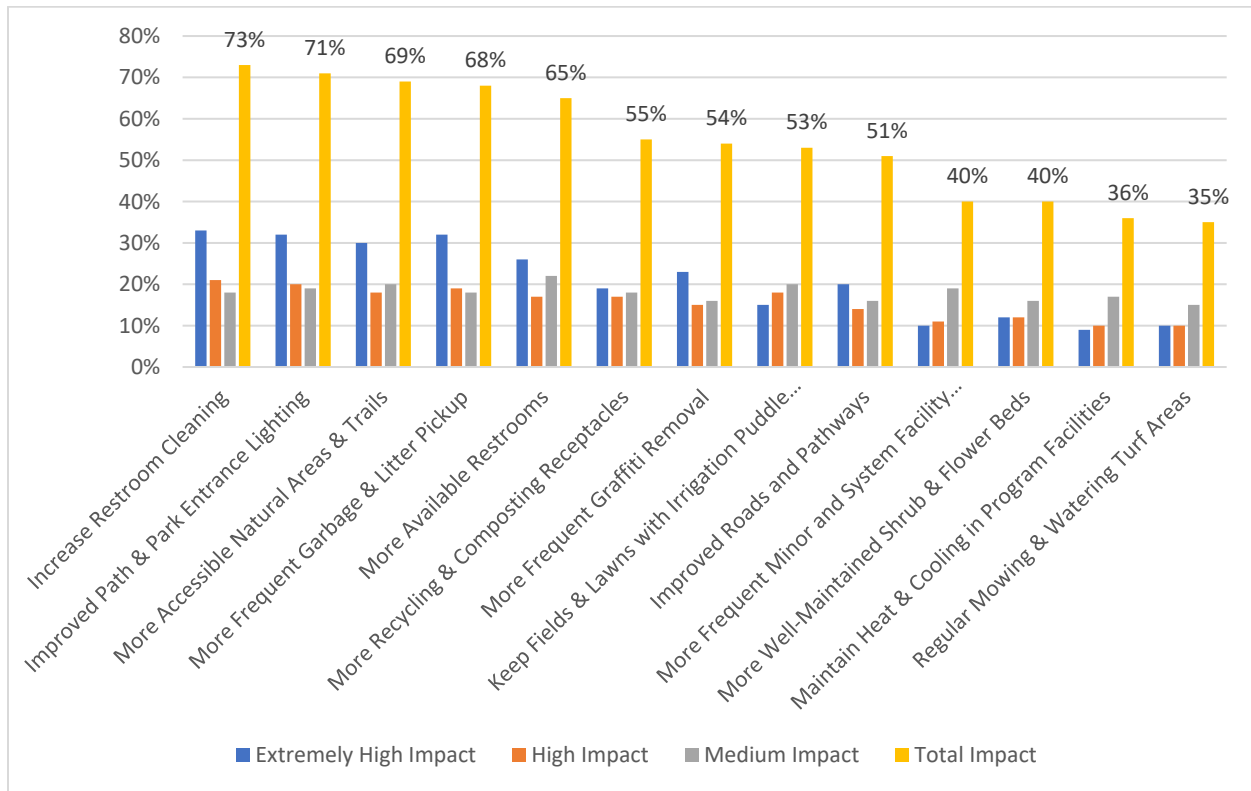


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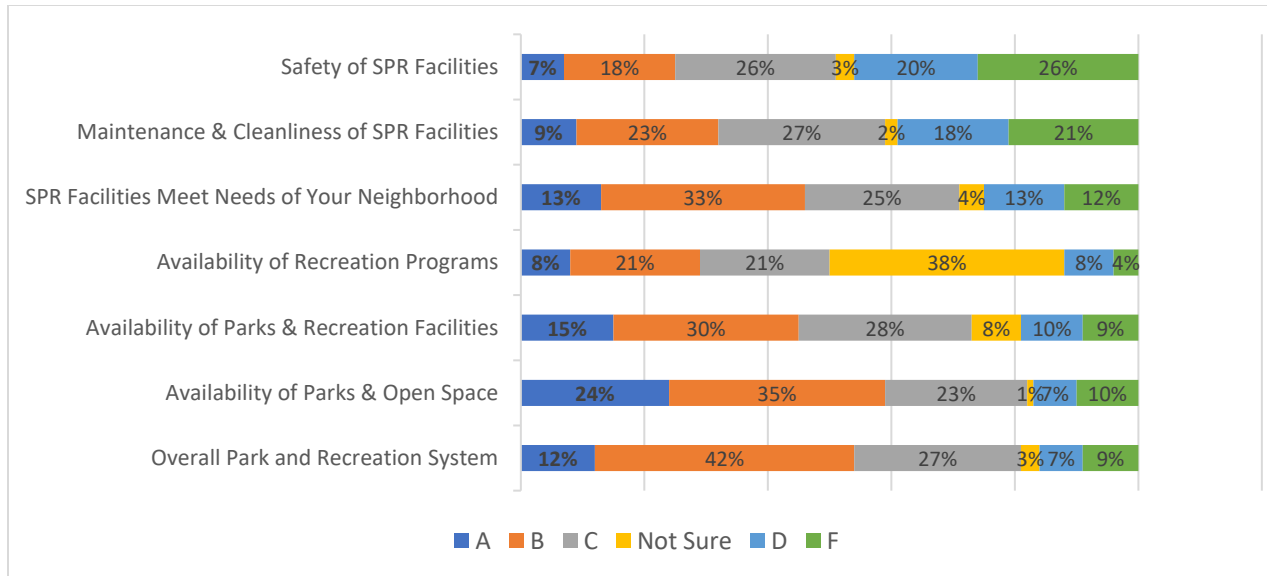
**FIGURE 29: PARK FACILITY IMPROVEMENT PRIORITIES**

SOURCE: SEATTLE PARKS AND RECREATION SURVEY, FULL DRAFT REPORT, FEBRUARY 2022



**FIGURE 30: PARK FACILITY MAINTENANCE PRIORITIES**

SOURCE: SEATTLE PARKS AND RECREATION SURVEY, FULL DRAFT REPORT, FEBRUARY 2022



**FIGURE 31: PARK FACILITY GRADES**

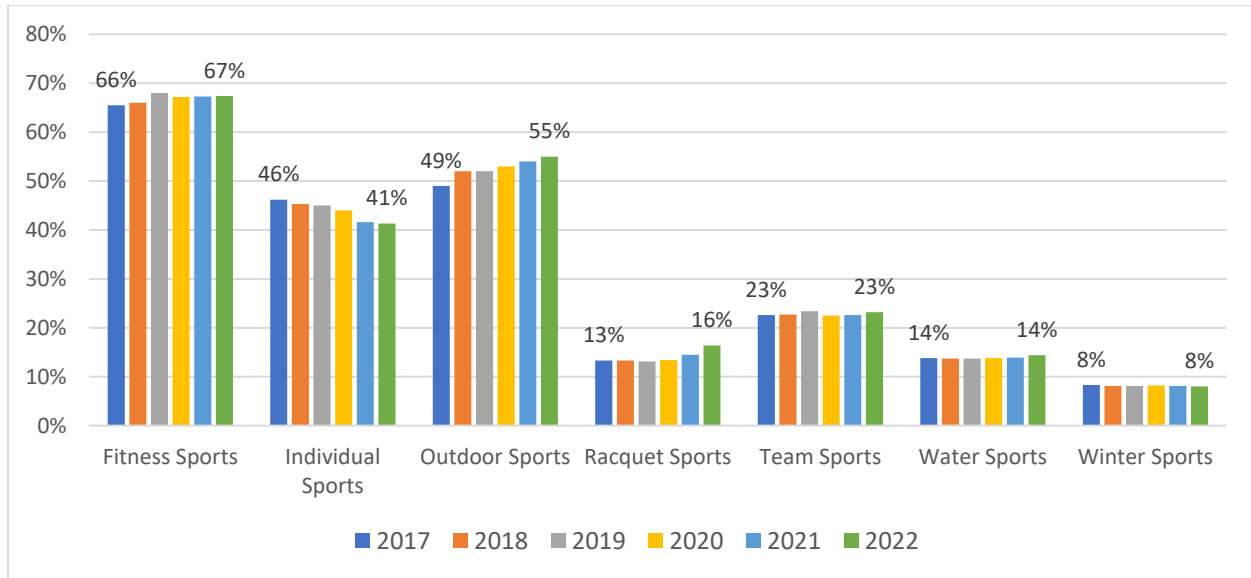
SOURCE: SEATTLE PARKS AND RECREATION SURVEY, FULL DRAFT REPORT, FEBRUARY 2022

## NATIONAL TRENDS

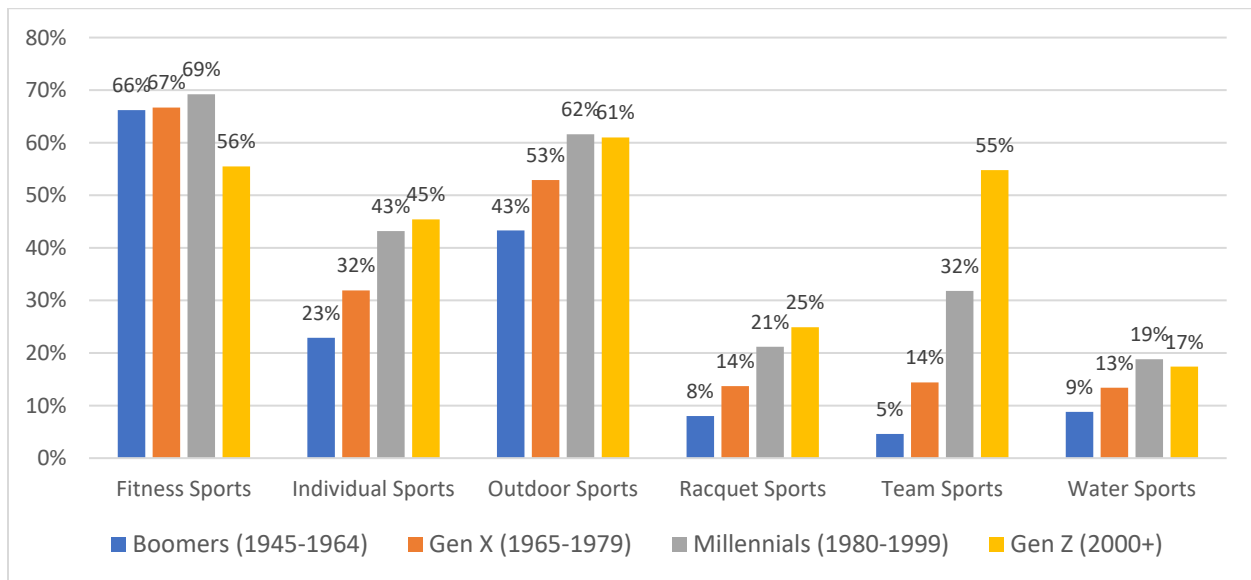
Each year, the *Physical Activity Council (PAC)* conducts the largest single-source research study of sports, recreation, and leisure activity participation in the U.S. The PAC is composed of eight of the leading sports and manufacturer associations who are dedicated to growing participation in their respective sports and activities.

- By recreation category, the highest participation rates in the US in 2020 were for fitness sports (i.e., exercise, cross-training, pilates, walking for fitness, etc. 67.0%), outdoor sports (i.e., bicycling, birdwatching, camping, kayaking, etc. 52.9%), individual sports (i.e. archery, horseback riding, fishing, hunting, etc. 43.3%), team sports (baseball, soccer, cheerleading, etc. 22.1%), racquet sports (tennis, pickleball, table tennis, etc. 13.9%), water sports (windsurfing, sailing, snorkeling, etc. 13.7%), and winter sports (skiing, sledding, snowboarding, etc. 8.3%).
- Participation by recreation category varied by generational group where Millennials (born 1980-1999) were the most active in all categories followed by Gen Z (born 2000+), then Gen X (born 1965-1979), and Boomers (born 1945-1964).
- Inactivity is significantly affected by age with inactivity the highest with age 65 and older (43.0%), followed by ages 55-64 (30.0%), ages 45-54 (27.2%), ages 35-44 (21.3%), ages 25-34 (25.7%), ages 18-24 (26.8%), ages 13-17 (14.9%), and ages 6-12 (13.7%).
- Inactivity is also significantly affected by income with the highest inactivity rates for households under \$25,000 annually (41.4%), followed by \$25,000-49,999 (29.8%), \$50,000-74,999 (22.7%), \$75,000-99,999 (17.8%), and \$100,000+ (14.4%).

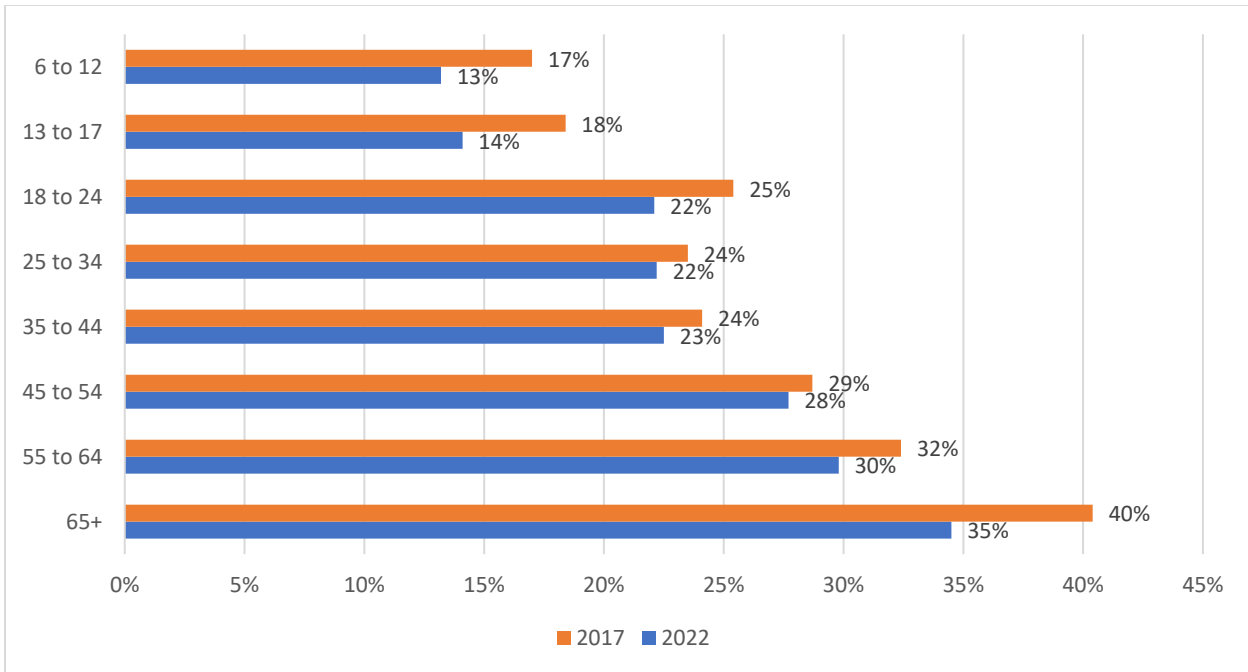
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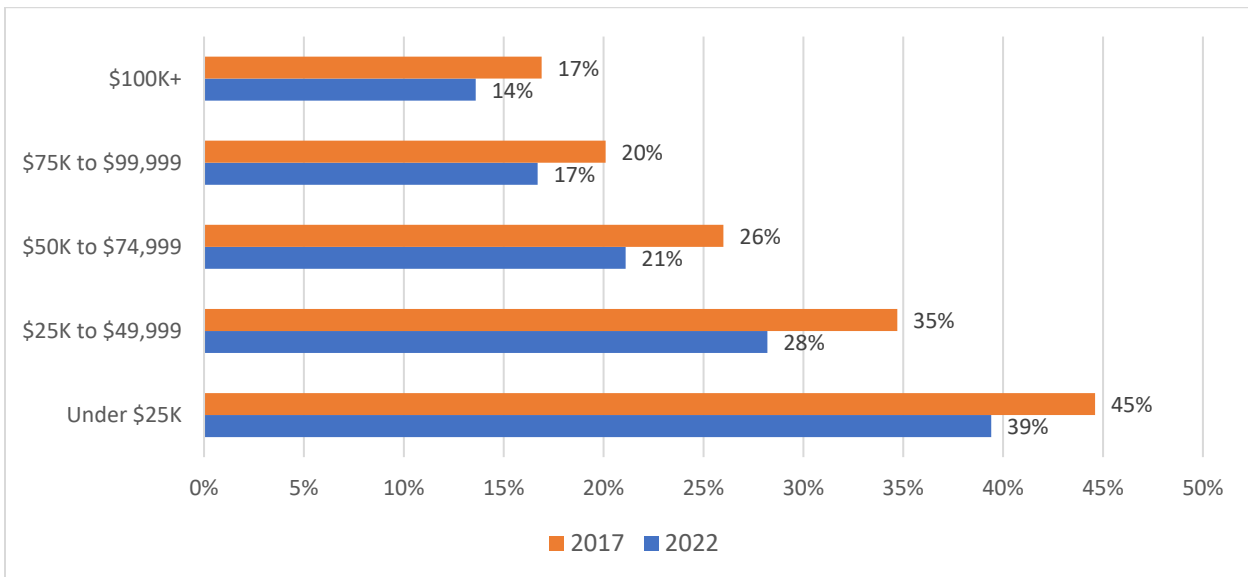
**FIGURE 32: US RECREATION PARTICIPATION RATES, 2017-2022**  
SOURCE: 2022 PHYSICAL ACTIVITY COUNCIL’S OVERVIEW REPORT ON PARTICIPATION



**FIGURE 33: US RECREATION PARTICIPATION BY AGE & GENERATION, 2022**  
SOURCE: 2022 PHYSICAL ACTIVITY COUNCIL’S OVERVIEW REPORT ON PARTICIPATION



**FIGURE 34: US RECREATION INACTIVITY RATES BY AGE GROUP, 2017 & 2022**  
SOURCE: 2022 PHYSICAL ACTIVITY COUNCIL’S OVERVIEW REPORT ON PARTICIPATION



**FIGURE 35: US RECREATION INACTIVITY RATES BY INCOME GROUP, 2017 & 2022**  
SOURCE: 2022 PHYSICAL ACTIVITY COUNCIL’S OVERVIEW REPORT ON PARTICIPATION

The 2022 *Outdoor Foundation, Outdoor Recreation Participation Trends Report* finds outdoor participation is not centered in any age group; people of all ages make up an age-diverse participant base.

- The number of seniors, ages 65 and older, grew by 2.5 million or 16.8% since 2019 - the largest increase by percentage and by count in the entire participant base. The next oldest age group (55 to 64) increased the second most with 2 million new participants for an increase of 11.7%. Increases in participation by persons

older than 55 made up 43% of the total increase in participation since 2019, the period most affected by issues related to the pandemic.

- Most outdoor participants enjoy a wide variety of both indoor and outdoor physical activities though some activities function as gateways between activities. For example, campers most frequently cross participate in other outdoor activities (98.3%), followed by biking (89.1%), hiking (85.0%), running (83.3%), and fishing (78.9%).
- The idea of being physically active outside is enough to spur on 75% of male and 80% of female outdoor recreation participants. Interacting with the natural environment, going to neighborhood parks, and traveling through natural environments are favorite aspects of outdoor recreation activities for participants.

## KEY FINDINGS

The following findings affect the policies and strategies contained in the *2024 Seattle Parks and Open Space Plan*:

- Seattle’s total recreation activity volume will increase from 155,644,479 in 2020 to 209,350,675 user days in 2050 or by 53,706,195 or 34.5% more user days from 2020 to 2050. The largest projected numerical volume increase from 2020 to 2060 will occur for walking or using mobility devices on roads or sidewalks and trails (7,610,756 and 6,053,833), wildlife/nature viewing (4,587,113), hanging out (2,907,092), jogging or running on roads and sidewalks (2,391,022 and 1,643,357), community gardens and farmers’ markets (1,868,598), paddle sports (1,741,295), and swimming in a natural setting (1,729,949) because of high Seattle-King County region population participation rates and high Washington State user days per year.
- New outdoor participants are more diverse than the overall participant base and are driving increasing diversity not only for ethnicity but also across all age groups. Younger kids are more active in the outdoors than teens and adults regardless of ethnicity/race.
- Despite increases in the number of participants, total outdoor outings are declining significantly over the past decade and the increased number of participants are not stemming the tide.
- At current level of diversity, the outdoor recreation participant base could lose more than 10% of its current number (164 million) of participants. The total U.S. population is projected to grow from 330 million to 419 million by 2060. Census projections show growth in many aspects of diversity including ethnicity and age. Notably, the projections show a decline in the number of white persons, and no ethnicity with a majority share of the total population.
- Residents rely on Seattle's parks and recreation system even more than before the pandemic, both in usage and perceived importance. Three-quarters consider SPR's system as "extremely important" to quality of life in Seattle and report using outdoor parks/facilities like neighborhood parks, walking trails, green spaces, beaches, and playfields more frequently now compared to 2019.
- Residents’ general priorities for the Seattle parks and recreation system align with broader safety and cleanliness concerns. Most prioritize addressing those issues and improving existing parks and facilities over acquiring park lands, building new facilities, and improving recreation programs.



**BE'ER SHEVA PARK: RECONSTRUCTION 2023**

## Section 6: Needs Analysis

In 2009, the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) recommended guidelines based upon park acres and facilities per population for largely suburban municipalities. In 2013 the Washington State Recreation Conservation Office (RCO) proposed that agencies shift away from levels of service calculated by acres per thousand residents to a system-based approach.

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, laying groundwork for park impact fees;
- Measure the percentage of individuals that participate in one or more active outdoor activities;
- Analyze walkable access to parks and open space; and
- Evaluate performance-based LOS based on condition of a recreational asset and the current and potential recreation value of an asset, factored by the city population.

The *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* transitioned to a system-based approach and this is continued in the *2024 POSP*.

### PEER CITIES AND PARK DEPARTMENTS

The Trust for Public Land (TPL) collects city and park system data annually for the 100 largest cities in the United States. The following three tables include data of different cities and park systems which are similar in population, city area, park acreage and acres per 1,000 population. Following are three tables which are organized by population, park acres and acres of parkland per 1,000 population. Different cities are included in each table to better illustrate a comparative characteristic. Note that the TPL data primarily includes municipal park system data but may include other public open space entities. For Seattle the data included Port of Seattle parks and in the following tables that acreage total was removed. It was not possible to recalculate the percentage of the population with 10-minute walk to only an SPR park. Walkability and gap analyses conducted for the 2024 POSP show that 95% of the city population is within a 10-minute walk to a park.

Cities and their park systems are defined by geography, adjacent water bodies, population growth, infrastructure funding, etc. Seattle has the largest population and the largest city land area in the state. Seattle also has the largest park system with 6,478 acres, followed by Spokane (3,800 acres), Tacoma (2,905 acres), and Vancouver (2,246).

The three following tables illustrate that two cities, Denver and San Francisco, have similar area characteristics to Seattle. Denver has a slightly smaller population, 40 percent or 33 square miles larger than Seattle, similar percentage of developed versus natural parks, and more than 90 percent of the population within a 10-minute walk to a park. San Francisco has a larger population, is 44 percent or 36 square miles smaller than Seattle, similar percentage of developed versus natural parks, and 100 percent of the population is within a 10-minute walk to a park. For high density cities, the average percentage of park acres per city area was 12% as in Seattle.

Table 4 is sorted by city population and includes cities with populations 100,000 less or more than Seattle. Table 5 is sorted by total park acres and shows that park acres in Seattle are greater than two cities, Boston and San Francisco. Note that in Portland, Forest Park contains 5,188 acres or 35 percent of the entire system. Table 6 is sorted by percent of the population within a 10-minute walk to a park, and shows three cities which are close to Seattle, Minneapolis, Boston, and San Francisco.

City	Population	Adjusted Land Area	Density	Total Acres	% Natural	% Designed	% Population within 10-Minute Walk to Park	Parks as % City Area
Portland, OR	665,438	82,228	Med-High	14,662	74%	26%	90%	18%
Boston, MA	685,476	29,222	High	5,160	36%	64%	100%	18%
Denver, CO	744,729	74,662	High	7,028	38%	62%	92%	9%
<b>Seattle, WA</b>	<b>761,152</b>	<b>52,810</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>6,478</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>12%</b>
San Francisco, CA	883,822	29,892	High	6,164	42%	58%	100%	21%

**TABLE 4: PEER CITIES SORTED BY POPULATION**

SOURCE: TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND 2023

City	Population	Adjusted Land Area Acres	Density	Total Acres	% Natural	% Designed	% Population within 10-Minute Walk to Park	Parks as % City Area
Boston, MA	685,476	29,222	High	5,160	36%	64%	100%	18%
Atlanta, GA	515,426	85,564	Med-Low	5,530	27%	73%	77%	6%
Milwaukee, WI	576,366	59,032	Med-High	5,591	48%	52%	91%	9%
San Francisco, CA	883,822	29,892	High	6,164	42%	58%	100%	21%
<b>Seattle, WA</b>	<b>761,152</b>	<b>52,810</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>6,478</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>12%</b>
Sacramento, CA	534,959	62,439	Med-High	6,747	39%	61%	84%	11%
Denver, CO	744,729	74,662	High	7,028	38%	62%	92%	9%

**TABLE 5: PEER CITIES SORTED BY TOTAL PARK ACRES**

SOURCE: TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND 2023



City	Population	Adjusted City Land Area Acres	Density	Total Acres	% Natural	% Designed	% People within 10-Minute Walk to Park	Parks as % City Area
Portland, OR	665,438	82,228	Med-High	14,662	74%	26%	90%	18%
Milwaukee, WI	576,366	59,032	Med-High	5,591	48%	52%	91%	9%
Denver, CO	744,729	74,662	High	7,028	38%	62%	92%	9%
Minneapolis, MN	439,124	33,953	High	5,078	11%	89%	98%	15%
<b>Seattle, WA</b>	<b>761,152</b>	<b>52,810</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>6,478</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>12%</b>
Boston, MA	685,476	29,222	High	5,160	36%	64%	100%	18%
San Francisco, CA	883,822	29,892	High	6,164	42%	58%	100%	21%

**TABLE 6: PEER CITIES SORTED BY PERCENT PEOPLE WITHIN 10-MINUTE WALK TO A PARK**

SOURCE: TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND 2023

The table below shows data from neighboring cities larger than 20 square miles. Of the cities in this table, Bellevue, Federal Way and Seattle are surrounded by other cities except for a few unincorporated pockets. This indicates that it is unlikely that either city could gain significant park acres in the future. Many other cities in King County are also landlocked and cannot easily gain park acres. Auburn, Renton, Kent are located adjacent to unincorporated areas of King County although growth is restricted by the King County Urban Growth Area Boundary. Seattle has the largest park area of these cities and shows the fourth highest ratio of park acres per 1,000 people.

City	City Population 2020	City Land Area (Square Miles)	Total City Land Area (Acres)	Total Park Acres	Acres per 1,000 People	Parks Percent City Area
Auburn	77,243	29.62	18,957	385	4.98	2%
Renton	106,785	23.37	14,957	445	4.17	3%
Kent	136,588	33.76	21,606	1,400	10.24	6%
Federal Way	101,030	22.27	14,523	1,056	10.45	7%
<b>Seattle</b>	<b>737,015</b>	<b>83.84</b>	<b>53,658</b>	<b>6,478</b>	<b>8.74</b>	<b>12%</b>
Bellevue	151,854	33.48	21,427	2,700	17.78	13%

**TABLE 7: CITY COMPARISONS – SEATTLE METRO AREA**

SOURCES: SPR, INDIVIDUAL PARKS & OPEN SPACE PLANS

## CITYWIDE GUIDELINES AND 2024 LEVEL OF SERVICE

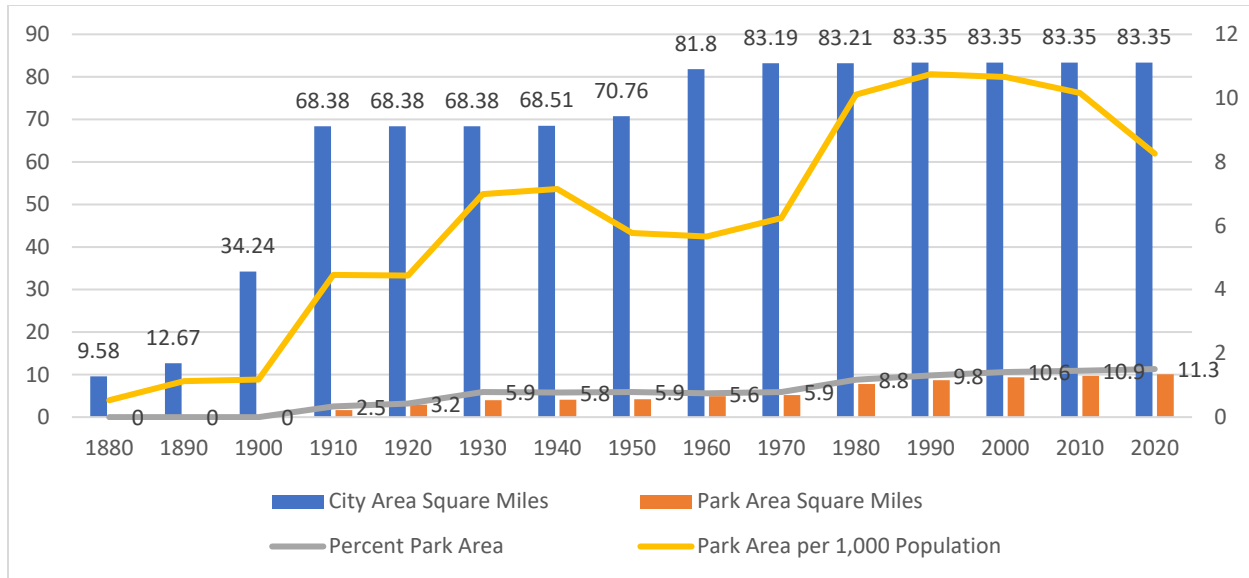
Under the City’s first Comprehensive Plan, the Growth Management Act (referred to as the “Citywide Open Space goal” or “Acceptable Open Space Guideline”) park acres and facilities were recommended based on population. In this plan the city adopted a minimum citywide guideline for open space of 1/3 acre per 100 residents (or approximately 3.33 acres per 1,000 residents). This is the total amount of city-owned open space available to residents citywide and includes all SPR property that is a minimum of 10,000 square feet in size (approximately the same size as two Neighborhood Residential zoned lots). 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 developing American cities such as Seattle, due largely to the high cost of land.

The city changed neither the acceptable nor the desirable goals for open space between 2001 and 2016. With the passage of several park levies containing robust acquisition priorities, SPR had maintained and *exceeded* the acceptable population-based open space goal of 1/3 acre per 100 residents.

SPR currently manages 6,478 acres (10.1 square miles) of parks and open space, which far exceeds the “Acceptable Guideline” adopted in 2001. Although, given the immense value and benefit derived physically, psychologically, and economically from parks and open space, and given the amount of projected growth to occur through the 2035 planning horizon, there is a continuing need for increasing capacity through acquisition of additional park land where feasible. Acquisitions of individual parcels will establish new access points within a 10-minute walk and bring open space to higher density neighborhoods.

Historical statistics show how the size of the park and open space system changed over the past 120 years. From 1910 to 1960 the city land area was relatively static and close to 70 square miles while the percentage of park acreage more than doubled. From the early 1900s through the mid-1970s the ratio of parkland was less than 7.5 acres per 1,000 population. Coupled with the area of the city and city population growth, park acres per 1,000 population reached a historical high in the 1990s through the 2000s. Funding from the Forward Thrust bond program (1968) the King County Open Space and Trail Bond (1989) started property acquisitions for greenbelts and parks. City park levies in the 2000s helped fund additional property acquisitions.

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**FIGURE 37: CITY & PARK LAND AREA 1880-2020**

SOURCE: CITY OF SEATTLE ARCHIVES, SPR

Growth projections anticipate 230,185 new residents or an increase of 29.5% by 2050. The 2024 POSP proposes to change the Level of Service (LOS) from an acres per 1,000 people standard to providing parks and park facilities within a 10-minute walk. The walkability and gap analysis in the 2017 Plan identified that 94% of all housing units were within a 10-minute walk to a park and that 77% of housing units within an Urban Village were within a 5-minute walk to a park.

In 2023, 699,548 people and approximately 95% of housing units are within a 10-minute walk to park. For areas within Urban Villages a 5-minute walk distance includes 247,661 people and 70% of households.



**RAINIER BEACH POOL: AQUA ZUMBA CLASS**

## Section 7: Gap Analysis

The 2024 POSP reviewed and revised gap mapping developed for the 2017 plan. Then as now, geographic information system mapping provided an accurate picture of how people access park facilities.

Race, social equity, health, poverty, income, and population density data applied to mapping assists SPR in identifying areas where property acquisition should be prioritized. Walkability is defined by the Trust for Public Land (TPL) and the National Park Service (NPS) as the distance covered in a 10-minute walk or approximately a half mile. For the 2024 plan, urban village boundaries and density levels were adjusted to reflect current configurations with available up-to-date information.

### WALKABILITY AND STORY MAPPING

Walkability is both an urban design concept, measurement and in this plan the stated Level of Service. As an urban design concept, it is how an area or neighborhood is designed to encourage walking, including factors such as the existence of sidewalks or pedestrian rights-of-way, safety, traffic, road conditions and other public amenities such as open space. For SPR planning purposes, walkability is the length of time a person would need to walk using existing public sidewalks or paths to the nearest park, community center or other SPR facility through a designated entry point. In 2016, SPR GIS staff mapped more than 1,000 entry points from public right-of-way into SPR facilities. These were then linked to the Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) walking network map to develop the walkability areas. The 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, SDOT mapping includes information on 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 (a.k.a. Ballard Locks).

As in the 2017 *Parks and Open Space Plan* and for the 2024 update, walkability distance is used:

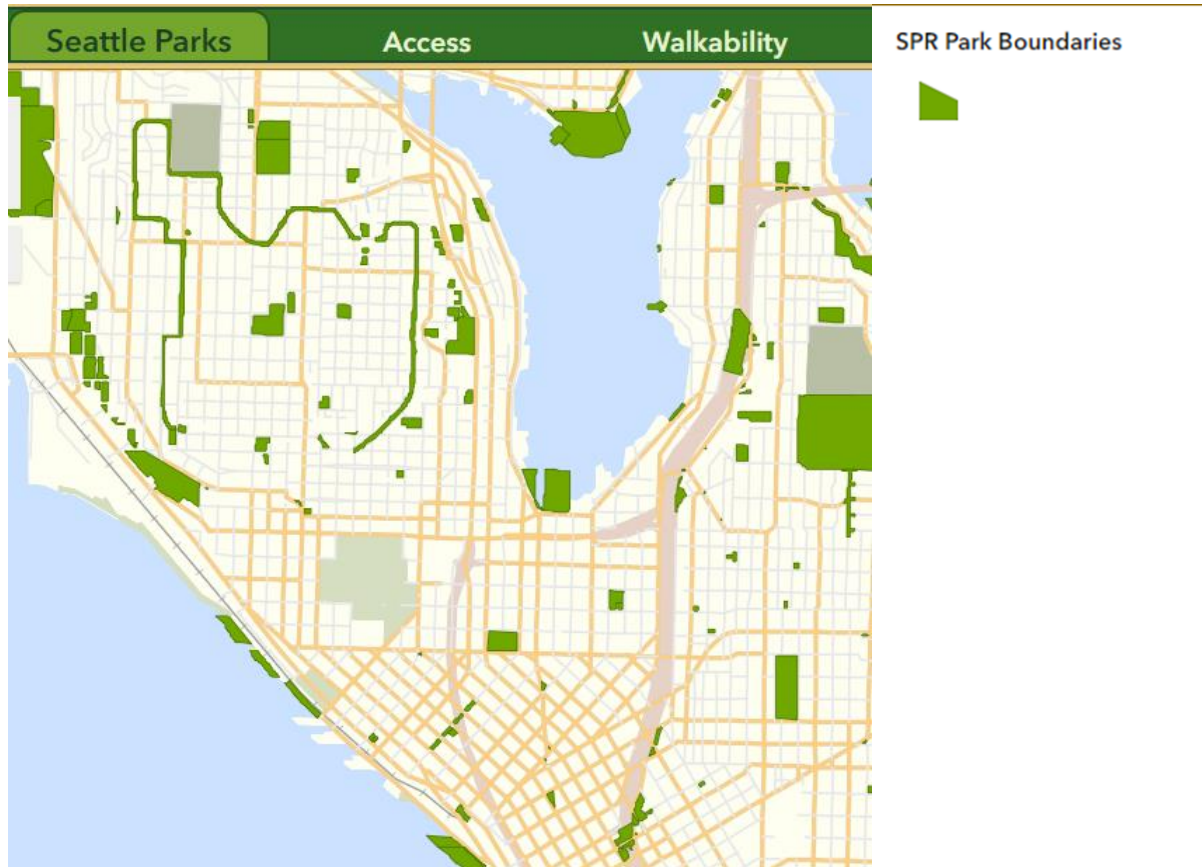
- 10-minute walkability guideline to be applied throughout the city.

When GIS mapping is coordinated with viewable data this is called “story mapping”. This creates opportunities to prioritize the location of future capital funding and projects and where land should be acquired for future park and open space.

Snapshots of the story maps are included on the following pages and focus on different parts of the City as examples. Map images of the entire city are included 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.

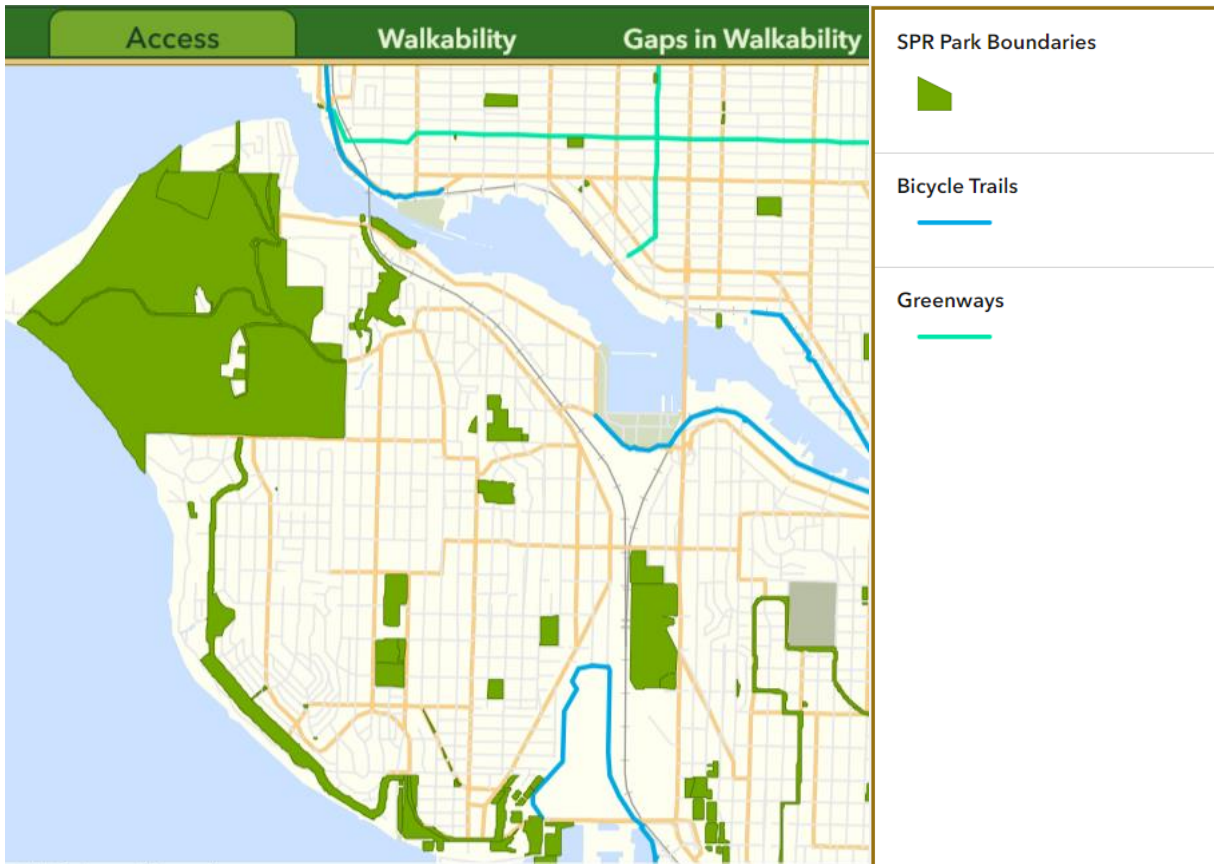
## SEATTLE'S PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

The first layer in the story mapping is an inventory of all SPR parks and open space including natural areas and greenbelts, regional parks, community and neighborhood parks, specialty gardens, and mini/pocket parks. The following pages include snippets of the map layers to illustrate the underlying data. Most parks and open space are developed, some have limited access such as greenbelts, all contribute to the quality of life in Seattle. For the purposes of the analysis, parks and open space that include facilities such as community centers, pools, golf courses, small craft centers, and tennis centers are included.



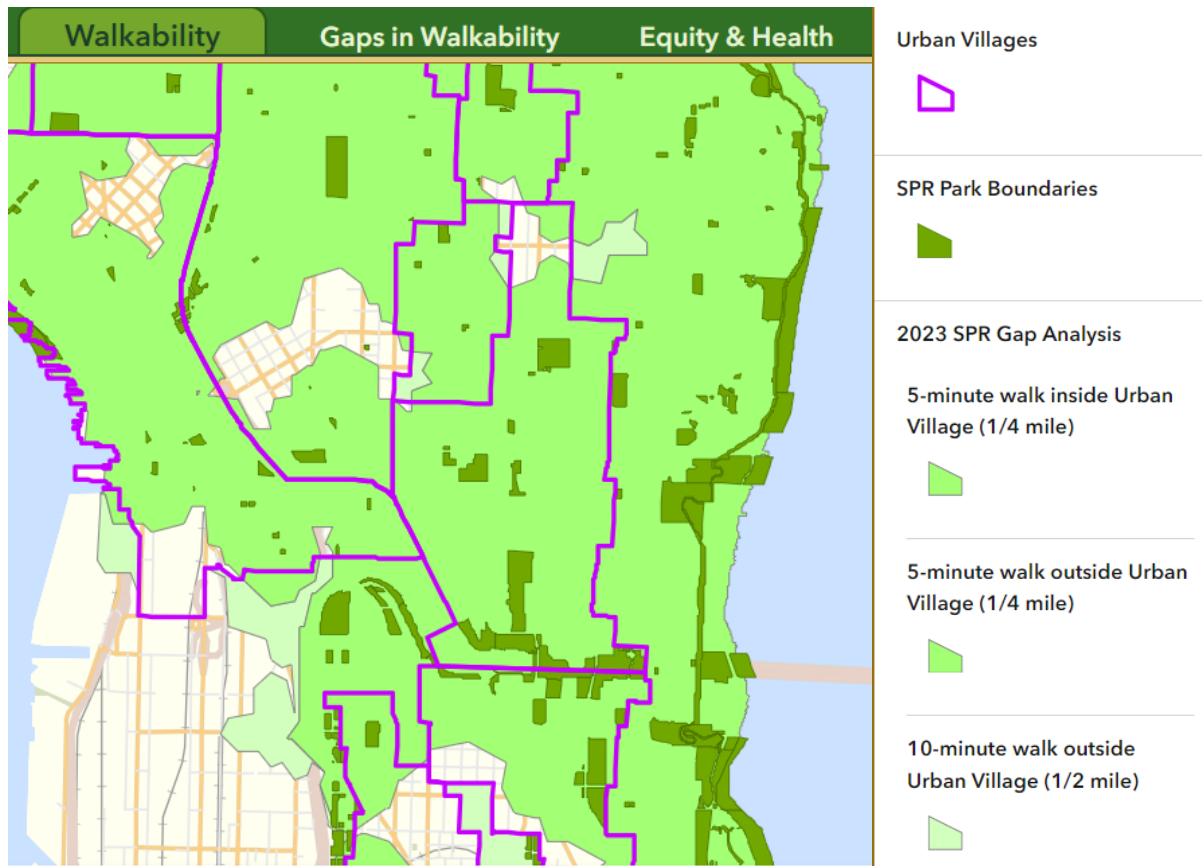
## ACCESS

In general, people in Seattle like to walk and bicycle, and there are more than 25 miles of boulevards and 120 miles of trails contained within SPR parks and open space. 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; important elements but beyond the scope of the story mapping effort.



## WALKABILITY

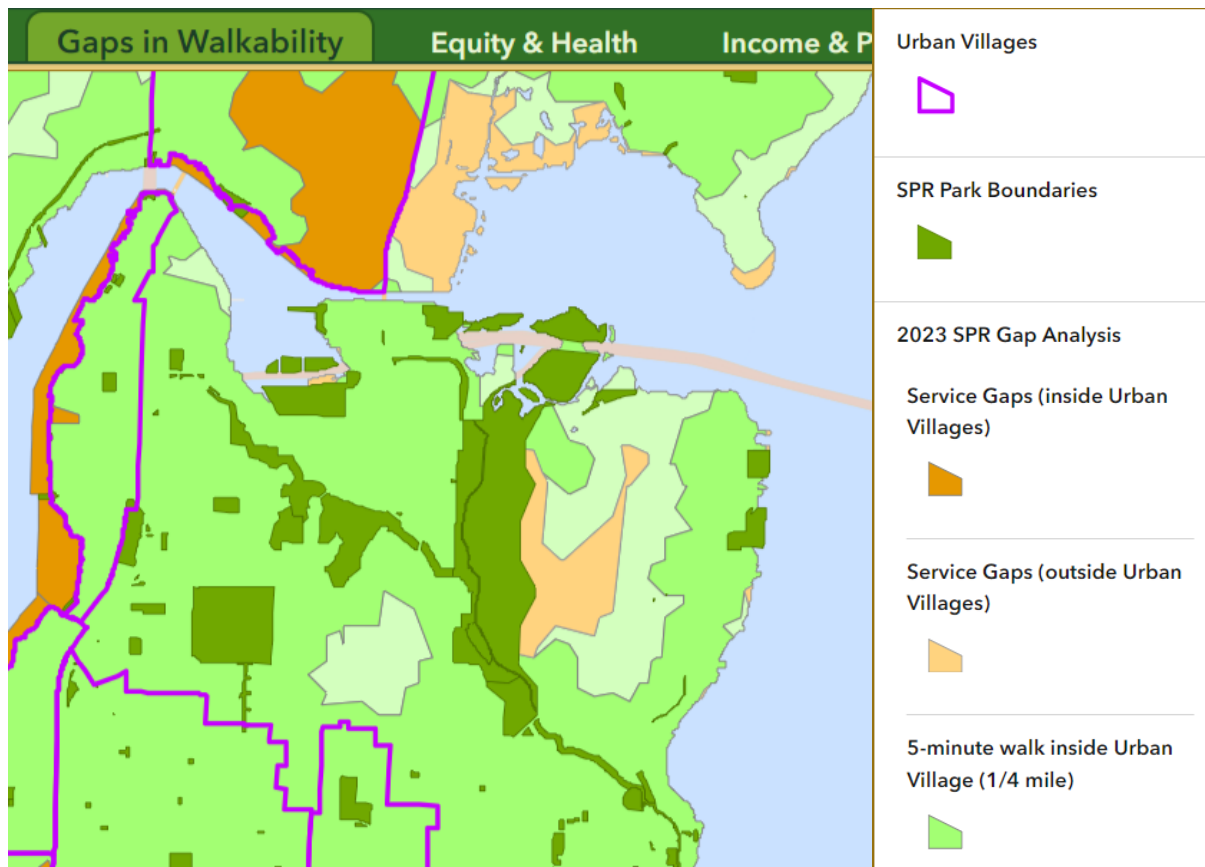
The walkability network reveals constraints and barriers to access as this mapping layer measures the distance in terms of travel time that a person needs to walk from any location within 10 minutes to a park or facility entrance(s). SPR GIS staff mapped over 1,000 park entry points and linked to the SDOT walking network layer to develop the walkability areas. The walking network considers the street grid, major intersections, barriers to access, and key pedestrian and bicycle routes.





### GAPS IN WALKABILITY

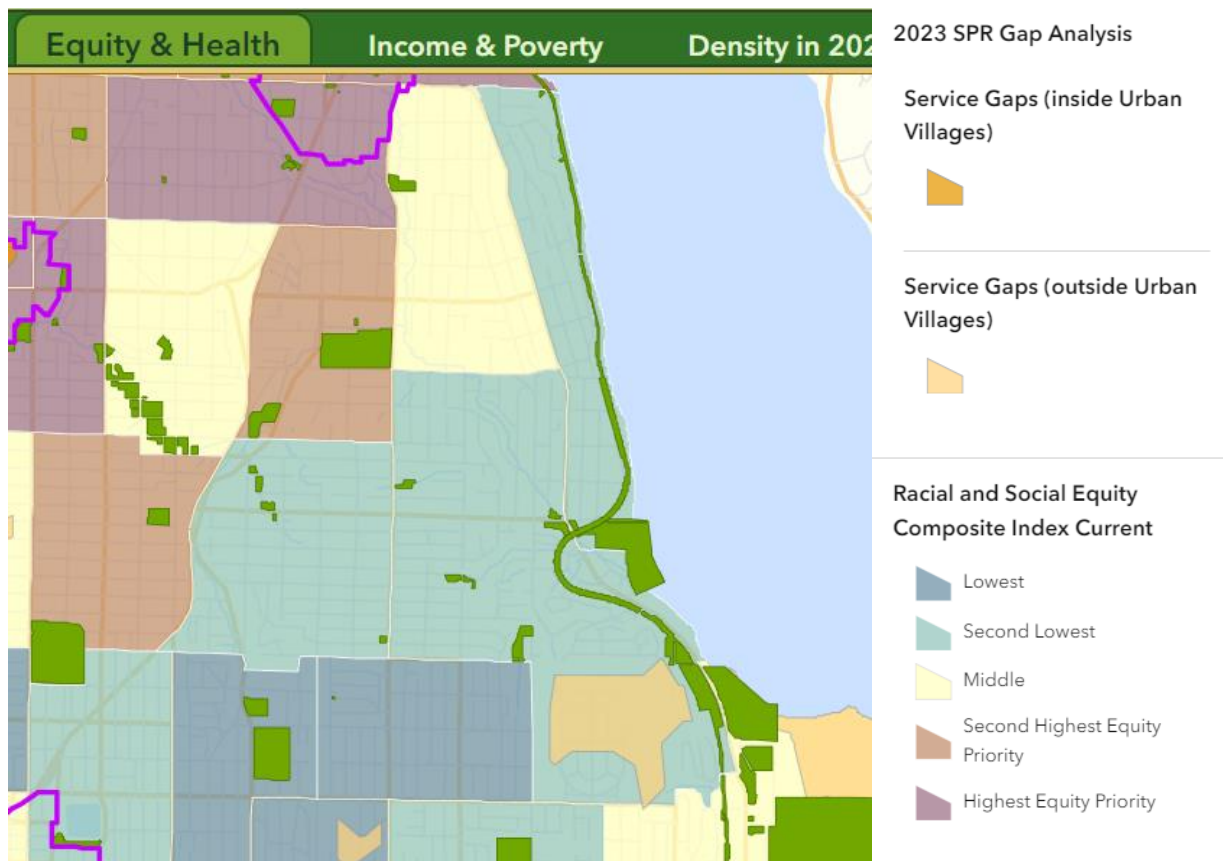
Parks, open space, recreation facilities, and programs contribute to the physical, mental, psychological, and environmental health of the city’s residents and visitors. While Seattle has a robust park system, SPR’s property acquisition program is important for siting parks and park facilities near higher density housing. Property acquisition is mostly opportunity driven, and the gap areas identified in this mapping help identify areas for future acquisition and development projects.



## EQUITY AND HEALTH

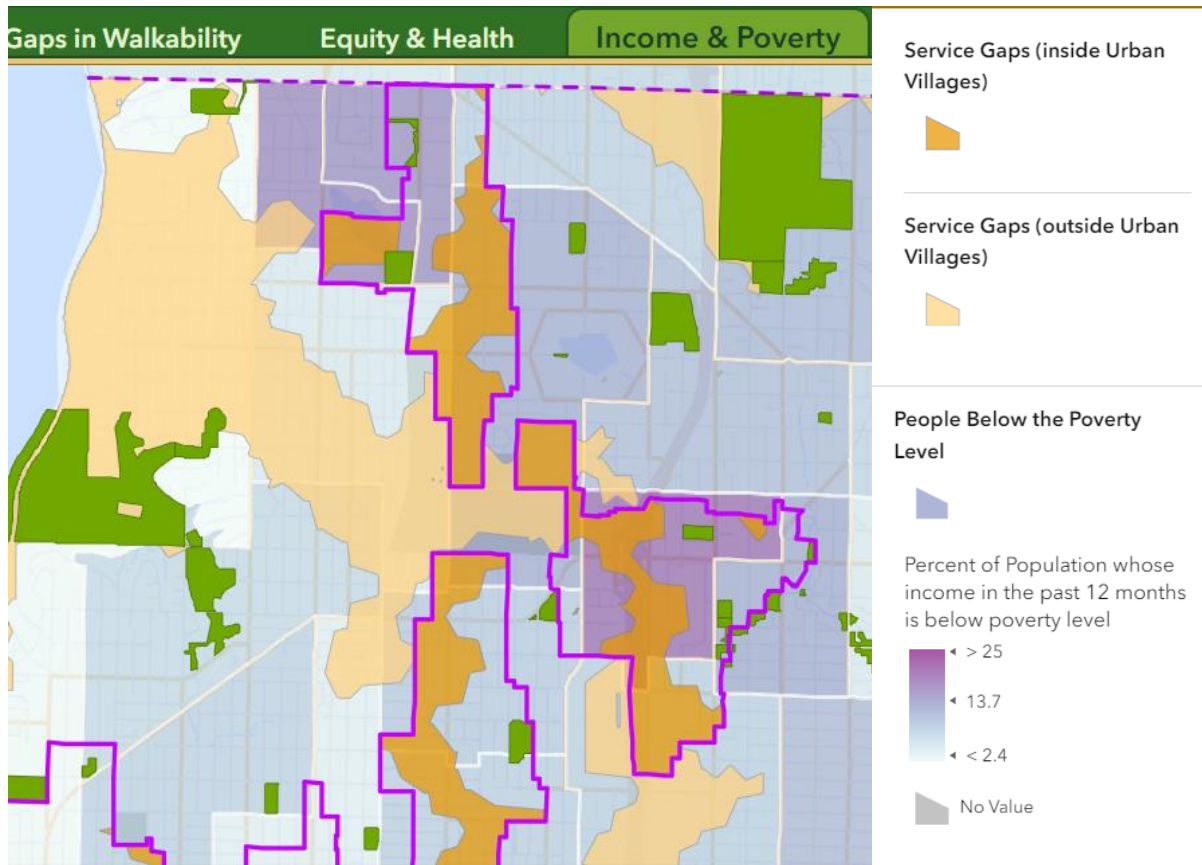
SPR’s priorities of encouraging healthy people and strong communities across the city, [this map](#) combines socioeconomic data with health level comparisons, including race data from the American Community Survey, and Public Health – Seattle and King County obesity and diabetes levels.

The equity and health analysis map assesses the socio-economic data (from the 2018- 2021 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.



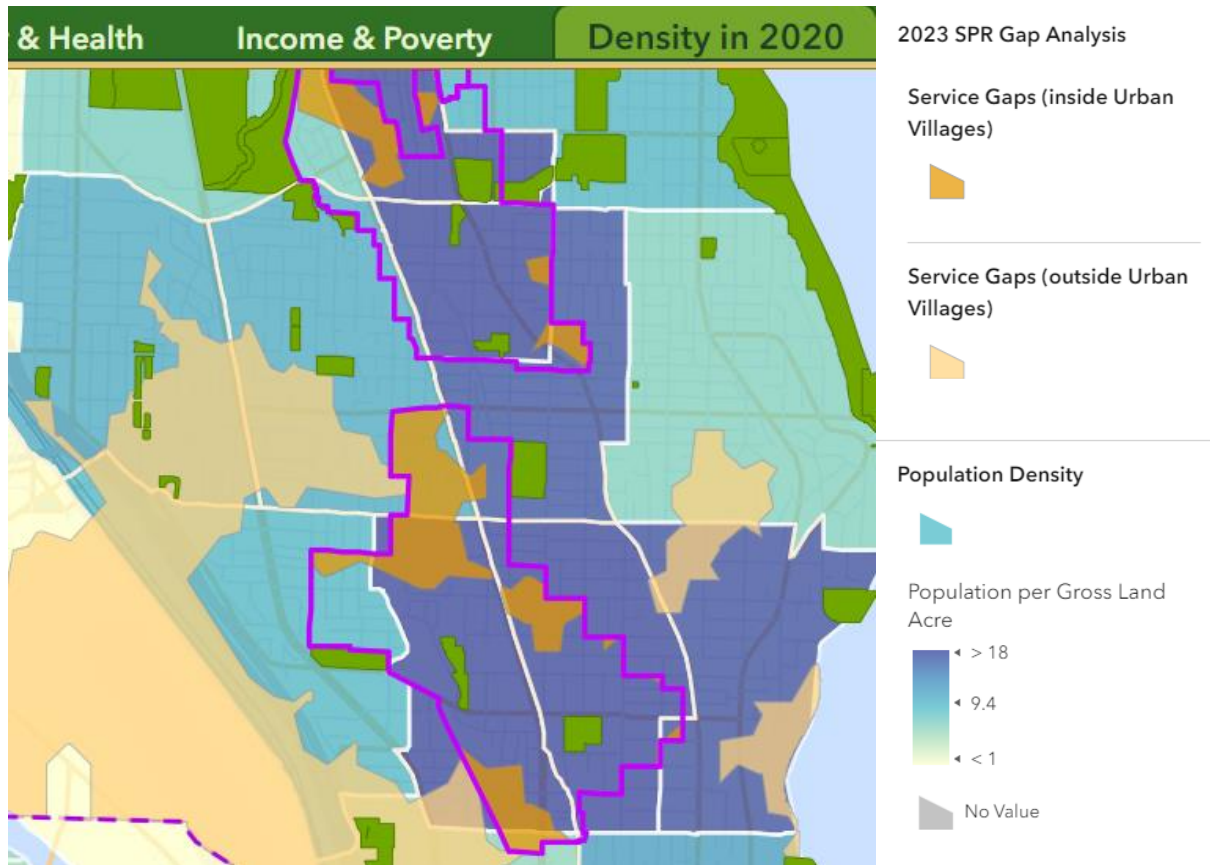
### INCOME AND POVERTY

The Income and Poverty mapping layer identifies 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.



## DENSITY

In the image below, the darker the color, the higher the percentage of population per acre or the darker the color, the more density there is in that block group.



## Section 8: Public Engagement

Public engagement for this plan consisted of six in-person events in May and June 2023 at locations throughout Seattle, an online engagement hub for comments, and an online public meeting to present and review the draft *Parks and Open Space Plan*. More than 80 persons attended these meetings and gave input. Additional guidance and public input from previous planning efforts supplemented this data collection.

### PUBLIC MEETINGS

In 2018-2019, SPR connected with community and partners to engage in a strategic planning process to reflect on department challenges and successes, the populations SPR was serving, and the populations SPR was missing. These conversations focused on thinking big about what the city might need between 2020 to 2032 and how to establish a strategic direction that would drive SPR's work toward meeting those needs. The result of this two-year planning effort was the 2020-2032 Strategic Plan.

From November 2022 through January 2023 SPR staff attended five in-person public meetings in conjunction with early input for the *One Seattle* comprehensive plan update. Targeted outreach was completed for these meetings to identify and uplift voice of marginalized communities, including compensation for outreach to five community-based organizations. Flyers and press releases were translated into 7 languages (Amharic, Chinese, Korean, Somali, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese). Attendees could provide written comments and indicate on district maps where they would want to see park facilities. More than 120 comments were made about parks and park facilities and are documented in Appendix C.

For the 2024 Park and Open Space Plan open houses held in May-June 2023, SPR reached out to community center staff on where interpreters would make sense. For areas of the city with higher language diversity other than English, interpreters were provided at the open houses (Delridge CC, Yesler CC and Van Asselt CC). SPR staff also called and emailed community members who were equity partners in the Strategic Action Plan process (2021). SPR also purchased advertising in the Northwest Asian Weekly and South Seattle Emerald.

An online public meeting was held on May 18, 2023, with 15 attendees. Questions were answered online and recorded for later review. See appendix C for more details. SPR held six in-person public meetings in May and June 2023 at locations throughout Seattle. More than 80 persons attended these meetings and gave input.

See **Appendix C** for a full summary of public comments received from SPR-led public engagement and comments related to parks and recreation from OPCD-led comprehensive plan update engagement.

Planning, and public involvement and engagement is a continuous activity for SPR. Actively engaging and building relationships with Seattle's diverse population, other departments and agencies, and community-based organizations is an on-going, iterative process. This work brings together a range of perspectives and allows SPR opportunities to respond to neighborhood and agency priorities. Citizens are passionate about city parks and open spaces and desire progressive, innovative solutions in expanding and maintaining the park system. SPR is committed to listening to the residents of Seattle and to use a variety of outreach tools to involve communities in decisions affecting the future of the parks and recreation system.

### KEY THEMES THAT WERE HEARD

The themes listed below are a consolidation of comments from One Seattle comprehensive plan engagement and the 2024 POSP public engagement process.

### **Aquatics**

Increase the number of swimming pools and swimming instructors.

### **Athletic Fields**

Provide high quality grass sports fields for youth to prevent injuries due to artificial turf.  
Provide more athletic fields without synthetic turf.

### **Community Centers**

Provide weight rooms in more community centers.  
Consider community centers as shelters during winter months.  
Consider community centers as cooling centers, climate resiliency hubs during summer months.  
Provide adult programming for connecting with other adults.  
Provide more activities, especially for youth so that kids can see that activity and exercise is good.

### **Exercise Equipment - Outdoor**

Provide exercise machines (body weight) and calisthenic equipment areas in parks.  
Provide "playground" areas that meet the needs of multigenerational households, such as a calisthenic park to meet the needs of middle-aged adults.

### **Environment & Nature**

Remove paved parking lots and install green infrastructure.  
Plant more trees, native plants in parks to combat climate change, especially in downtown and south Seattle.  
Develop a native plant policy for all parks.  
Provide more shoreline open space.  
Need to connect parks and public spaces in a green space network.  
Provide more green storm water infrastructure in parks.  
Develop pollinator corridors, wildlife habitat corridors between parks.  
Create master plans for greenbelts.

### **Golf Courses**

Convert all public golf courses to multi-use parks and open space uses.  
Convert underutilized golf courses near frequent transit into affordable housing and truly public parks that are free to access.  
Consider alternatives that convert all or significant portions of Jackson Park Golf Course to housing due to construction of two light rail stations.

### **Indigenous Culture**

Provide interpretive signage in parks to highlight historical indigenous uses.

### **Off-Leash Areas**

Provide more dog parks, off-leash areas to protect parks, sports fields, and other open areas from damage and overuse by unleashed dogs.

Consider off-leash area for Upper Queen Anne as requested since the late 1990s.

Build 1-acre off-leash area at Smith Cove Park as defined in public design process.

### **Maintenance**

Replace rusted chain link border fences around larger parks (Discover, Jackson Park, etc.).

Prioritize maintenance at parks including the hiring of more maintenance staff.

### **Park Development**

Combine parks and schools for more community connections to nature.

Support the lidding of I-5 in creating more open space per Comprehensive Plan parks policy 1.17 and Resolution 32100.

Lid Aurora Avenue through Woodland Park to create significant open space.

Need to develop smaller and more pocket parks.

Convert tree groves to pocket parks when upzoning an area.

Create a variety of useable community third places, either public or public-private (e.g. beer gardens, cafes in parks, etc.).

Acquire more shoreline properties or street ends for parks and open space.

### **Pickleball**

Develop more dedicated pickleball courts.

Convert Green Lake East tennis courts to dedicated pickleball courts.

Develop more pickleball courts in West Seattle.

Restripe all tennis courts for shared pickleball courts.

### **P-Patches & Urban Agriculture**

Allocate more space P-patches due to multiyear waiting lists.

Create P-Patches in urban villages.

### **Restrooms**

Need more public toilets which are open 24/7.

Retrofit the park restrooms so they can stay open all year, better lighting and security.

Find ways to allow single stall restrooms to be open 24 hours a day.

### **Safety**

Need more animal control staff to enforce existing laws in parks.

Provide more park rangers in parks to enforce rules and provide first aid.

Do not allow parks to be used for camping.

### **Tennis**

Provide better signage on tennis courts to indicate activities which are not allowed (dogs, roller skating, pickleball, basketball, etc.)

### **Trails**

Develop more trails and access to West Duwamish Greenbelts, West Duwamish Greenbelt Trails.

### **Transportation**

Create transportation safe routes to parks for pedestrians & bike lanes for all abilities.

Consider urban greenway connecting Elliott Bay Trail - Magnolia Park - Magnolia Viewpoint - Discovery Park.  
Develop better bike connections and bike parking at parks.  
Make parks easily and safely accessible by all modes of travel.  
Need walkable, accessible (ADA) access to parks via sidewalks.

**Zoning & Housing**

Provide parks and higher density housing near light rail.  
Provide more housing and affordable housing near parks.

**Zoning & Open Space**

Require and include pocket parks in large apartment, single family, and condo developments.  
Provide housing integrated with parks.  
Mandate parks in urban villages relative to housing development.



**YESLER COMMUNITY CENTER: PARKS AND OPEN SPACE PLAN, OPEN HOUSE 2023**



## Section 9: Key Capital Funding Sources and Funded Projects

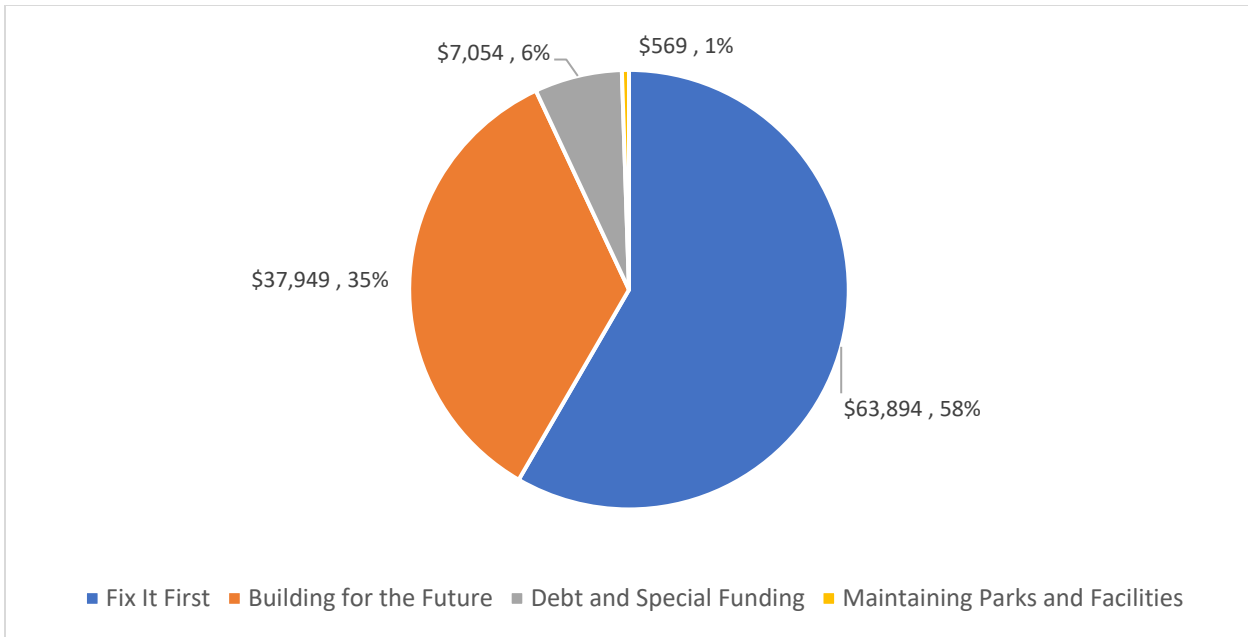
SPR’s budget comes from the City’s General Fund, various fees, charges, leases, the Seattle Park District, and other sources. Generally, 10% of the City’s General Fund is allocated to SPR. SPR has one of the largest capital improvement programs in the city, the third largest capital budget by city department. The department manages over 30 capital projects funded from a variety of sources including the Cumulative Reserve Subfund Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO bonds), King County grants, the Seattle Park District, and many other special fund sources and private donations. Following is a summary of the key funding sources and projects.

### SEATTLE PARK DISTRICT CAPITAL FUNDING

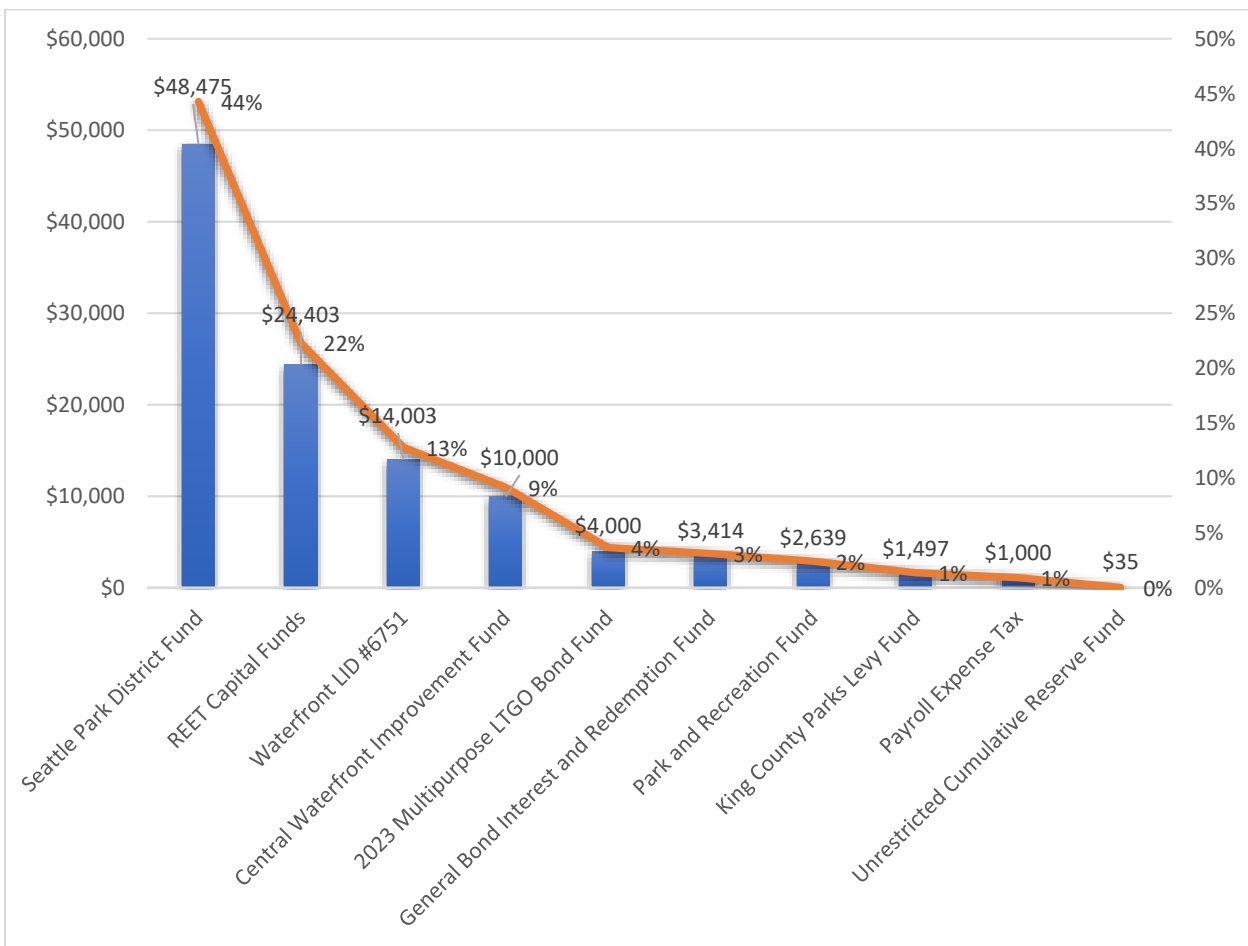
Since 2016, the Seattle Park District has grown in revenues from approximately \$31 million in 2018 to \$112 million in 2023 and has funded the following programs:

- Major maintenance projects (could include community center rehabilitation and ADA improvements-discussed in detail later)
- Community center rehabilitation (could also be major maintenance)
- Land acquisitions
- Urban forestry
- Development of land acquired with prior levy funds (land-banked sites)
- Opportunity fund for community-partnered projects
- P-Patch rejuvenation
- Aquarium major maintenance
- Zoo major maintenance
- Major Projects Challenge Fund

The following Figures 38, 39 illustrate capital funding programs and sources for 2023. The two largest funding programs are “Fix it First” and “Building for the Future” and account for 93 percent of all capital funding. Figures 40, 41 illustrate operating funding programs and sources for 2023. The two largest operating fund sources are the General Fund (53%) and the Seattle Park District (29%) and account for 82 percent of all operating funding.



**FIGURE 38: SPR CAPITAL FUNDING PROGRAMS (IN THOUSANDS), 2023**



**FIGURE 39: CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES (IN THOUSANDS), 2023**

### Overview of Seattle Park District Cycle 2 Planning Process

The Seattle Park District Board’s adoption of the 2023-2028 funding plan in September 2022 was the culmination of an intensive multi-year planning process with input from community members, Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR) staff, the Board of Parks and Recreation Commissioners, the Mayor’s Office, and the Seattle Park District Board. All these stakeholders played key roles in shaping the suite of Cycle 2 investments that were ultimately approved and continuing to champion the baseline \$58 million (in 2023 dollars) Cycle 1 investment on which these enhancements build.

The timeline below gives a high-level overview of the key activities contributing to adoption of Cycle 2.

- Strategic Planning & Community Engagement: 2018 – 2021
- SPR Proposal Development: Late 2021 – February 2022
- Board of Parks and Recreation Commissioners (BPRC) Prioritization: March – May 2022

The BPRC reviewed and prioritized more than 40 funding proposals which were focused into the following categories:

- **Enhancing Access and Services:** Improving access to the existing parks and recreation system and expanding services including ideas like activation and outdoor recreation programs, community center operations and youth development.
- **Restoring Clean, Safe and Welcoming Parks and Facilities:** Restoring clean, safe, and welcoming parks, including enhanced maintenance, safety and regulatory compliance, and continued focus on life-cycle asset management.
- **Investing for the Future:** Investing for future, including responding to climate change, building community capacity and responsiveness through grants and the equity fund, and developing new/enhancing existing parks and recreation facilities

In September 2022, the City Council, acting as the Seattle Park District Board, passed the Park District Financial Plan (PDFP). The financial plan will invest district funds as follows:

\$118M – 2023  
\$122M – 2024  
\$127M – 2025  
\$131M – 2026  
\$137M – 2027  
\$143M – 2028

### **REAL ESTATE EXCISE TAX (REET)**

Between 2018 to 2023 SPR has obtained \$25 to \$40 million in REET funding annually prioritized for:

- Debt service on prior year bond-financed projects
- Ongoing programs (described later)
- Emergent needs or unplanned projects (e.g., roof membrane replacement at Victor Steinbrueck Park, bridge repairs at Lake Union Park)

- Projects that have regulatory or contractual obligations with outside partners (e.g., Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections’ requirement to inspect piers with wood piling every 5 years)
- Synthetic turf replacements (each field surface replaced about every 10 years)
- U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) ADA citations

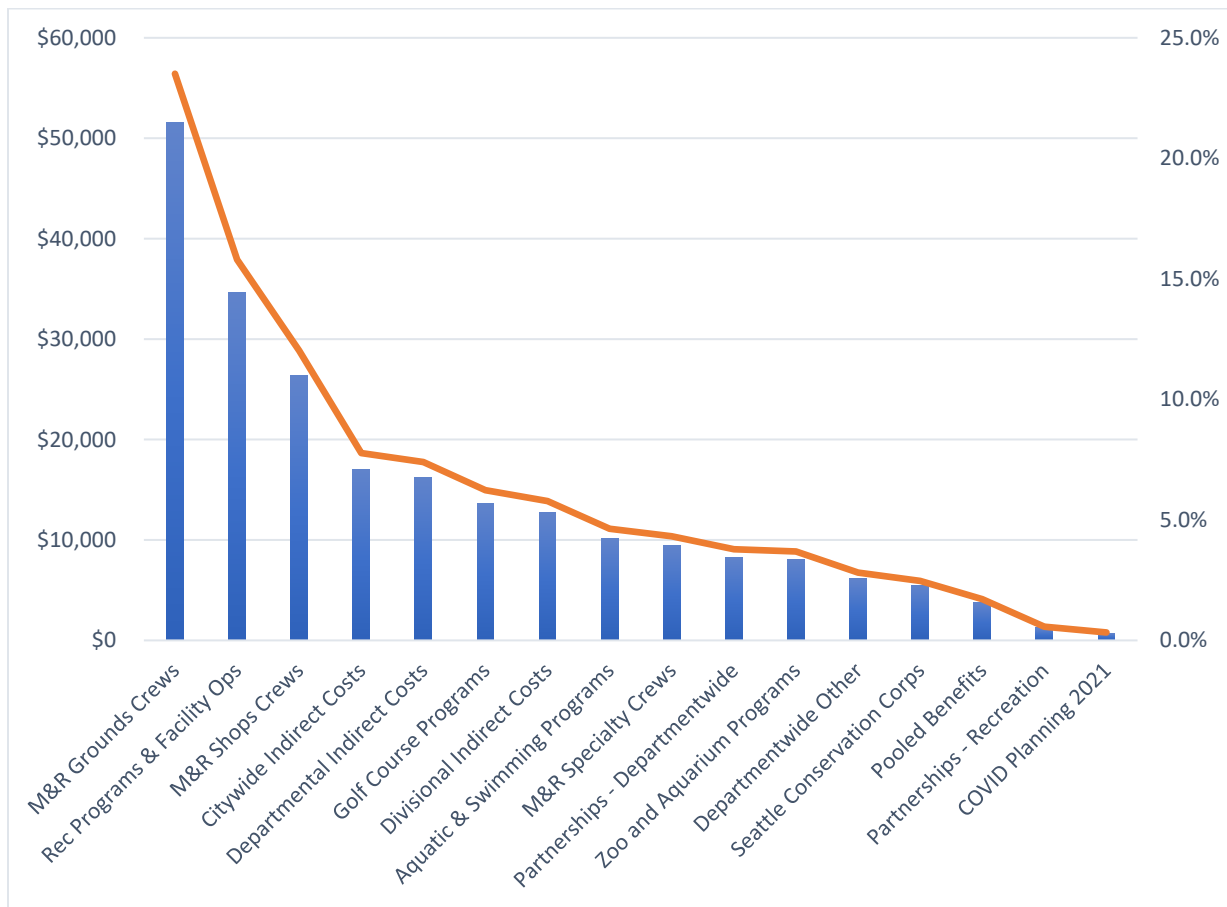
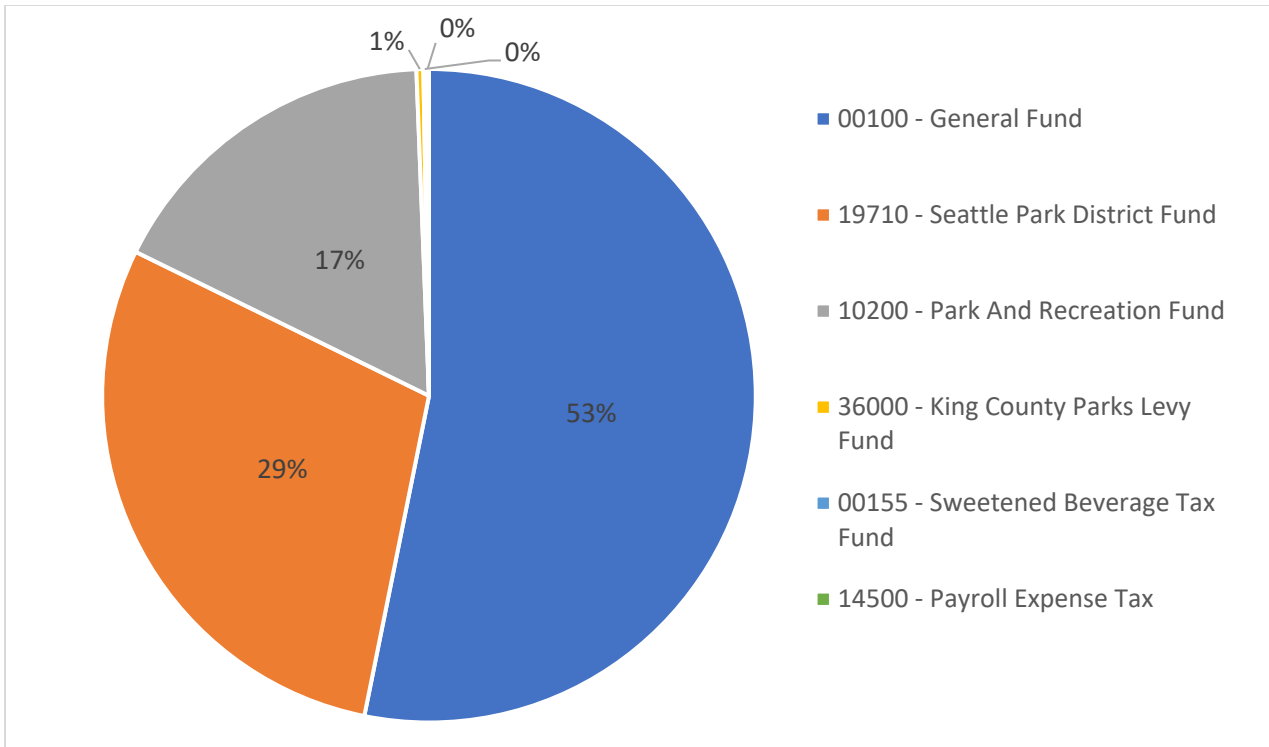


FIGURE 40: OPERATING FUND PROGRAMS (IN THOUSANDS), 2023



**FIGURE 41: OPERATING FUND SOURCES, 2023**

## BOND FUNDS

Bond funds have been used in the past to fund major projects, such as the Rainier Beach Community Center and Pool and the Golf Master Plan (repaid from golf revenue). SPR has also planned to use bond funding to replace or make significant renovations to 3 community centers and a pool, conduct unreinforced masonry retrofits, and fund decarbonization at crew quarters and community centers between 2023 and 2028.

## KING COUNTY

King County has a few large grant programs that provide funding for specific types of projects. The Conservation Future Fund grants are often used for acquisitions, including many of SPR’s land-banked sites. King County Levy Program provides funding for capital projects on Aquatic Facilities, Parks and Open Spaces, flood control areas, and the Duwamish River.

## WASHINGTON STATE

Washington State has a number of grant programs that support capital development of parks. The Recreation Conservation Office (RCO) manages both state and federal grants specific for park development. Washington State Department of Ecology provides funding that benefits the health of Washington’s land, air, and water. The Washington State Department of Commerce (DoC) provides funding for a wide variety of programs.

Project	Year	RCO-WWRP	RCO-LWCF	RCO_YAF	RCO-Estuary	RCO-LPM	RCO-ALEA	RCO-Salmon	KC Levy-P&OS	KC Levy-AC	KC-CWM	KC Levy-RC	FEMA-BRIC	KC-Flood
Dedicated Pickleball Courts Construction	2023	●	.	.	.	.	.	.	●	.	.	.	.	.
Green Lake Community Center and Pool	2023	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	●	.	.	.	.
Helene Madison Pool-Plaster Liner, Locker Room, & ADA	2023	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	●	.	.	.	.
Hutchinson Playground Field, Play Area, & Courts	2023	●	●	●	.	.	.	.	●	.	.	.	.	.
Jefferson Community Center	2023	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	●	.
Marra Desimone Park	2023	●	.	.	.	.	.	.	●	.	.	.	.	.
Rainier CC Playground	2023	●	.	.	.	.	.	.	●	.	.	.	.	.
Rainier CC Playground	2023	●	.	.	.	.	.	.	●	.	.	.	.	.
Van Asselt Community	2023	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	●	.
Herrings House Park	2024	●	.	.	●	.	●	●	.	.	●	●	.	.
Judkins Park Lower	2024	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	●	.	.	.	.	.
Judkins Park Upper	2024	●	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lake City Community	2024	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lake City Community	2024	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Smith Cove Playfield Renovation	2024	.	.	●	.	.	.	.	●	.	.	.	.	.

**TABLE 8: SPR PROJECTS AND POTENTIAL GRANTS 2023-2026**

**NOTES:**

RECREATION CONSERVATION OFFICE (RCO): WWRP-Washington Wildlife & Recreation Program, YAF-Youth Athletic Facilities, Estuary-Estuary and Salmon Enhancement, LPM-Local Parks Maintenance, ALEA-Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account; Salmon-Salmon Recovery and Restoration Program

KING COUNTY LEVY: P&OS-Parks & Open Space; AC-Aquatic Centers; CWM-Cooperative Watershed Management; RC-River Corridor; KC-King County Flood

FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities

Project	Year	RCO-WWRP	RCO-LWCF	RCO_YAF	RCO-Estuary	RCO-LPM	RCO-ALEA	RCO-Salmon	KC Levy-P&OS	KC Levy-AC	KC-CWM	KC Levy-RC	FEMA-BRIC	KC-Flood
Southwest Teen Life Play	2024	●	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	●	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
Walt Hundley Playfield	2024	▪	▪	●	▪	▪	▪	▪	●	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
Arboretum Creek Headwaters	2025	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
Arboretum Creek Headwaters	2025	●	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	●
Arboretum Creek Headwaters	2025	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	●
Arboretum Creek Headwaters	2025	●	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
Judkins Park Play	2025	▪	●	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
Duwamish Waterway Park - Expansion	2026	●	▪	▪	●	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	●	▪	▪

**(CONTINUED) TABLE 8: PROJECTS AND POTENTIAL GRANTS 2023-2026**

**NOTES:**

RECREATION CONSERVATION OFFICE (RCO): WWRP-Washington Wildlife & Recreation Program, YAF-Youth Athletic Facilities, Estuary-Estuary and Salmon Enhancement, LPM-Local Parks Maintenance, ALEA-Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account; Salmon-Salmon Recovery and Restoration Program

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FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities

**OTHER REVENUE**

Grants, donations, and facility-related revenue provide leverage for a very select group of CIP projects. These sources include Federal Community Development Block & Building Resilient Infrastructure grants, revenue from field rentals, and revenue from concession agreements. Private donations via the Seattle Parks Foundation, individuals, and others are also provided regularly.

**APPROACH TO CAPITAL PLANNING**

SPR’s annual capital budget includes hundreds of projects that fall mostly within two lines of business: Asset Management and Life Cycle Program and Capital Development and Improvements. Projects within the Asset Management and Life Cycle program are identified through the development of class-specific plans which are driven primarily by asset condition and serviceable life. Capital Development and Improvement Projects are identified through a combination of planning processes that include the Seattle Park District Planning Process, through the administration of programs like the Park CommUNITY Fund, and through the Joint Athletic Facilities Development Program (in conjunction with Seattle Public Schools).

SPR dedicates most of the capital MPD funding to major maintenance for facilities and land. SPR uses an asset management planning approach to address facility needs. Projects are identified through ongoing condition

assessments, consultant studies, 6-year facility plans, work order analyses (to identify key problem areas), and intradepartmental information sharing of facility maintenance issues and needs. Class-specific plans (for example, play areas, restroom buildings, synthetic turf fields, etc.) are created and updated on an ongoing basis to prioritize assets and scope projects for renewal.

SPR analyzes and prioritizes projects generated in the identification stage using the priority ranking based on SPR management guidance and the City Council’s “Basic Principles Underlying Strategic Capital Planning,” policies established in Resolution 31203 (2010):

- **Policy 1. Preserve and maintain existing Capital Assets.** While building new Capital Projects is often seen as more glamorous, maintaining existing Capital Assets is critical to ensuring the continued function and protection of those assets.
- **Policy 2. Support the goals of the City’s plans.** Capital Commitments will be targeted to support the goals of the Comprehensive Plan; recognized neighborhood plans; adopted facility, department, or sub-area Master Plans; and other adopted City functional plans.
- **Policy 3. Support economic development.** The City’s ability to fund Asset Preservation Projects and other Capital Projects in the long run depends on the strength of the City’s economy and tax base.

Projects in the Asset Management Plan are ranked per the extent they fulfill overarching criteria. SPR uses the following seven criteria to rank the projects:

- **Code Requirements:** The project brings a facility or element up to federal, state, and Seattle code requirements (such as ADA, water quality, and fire suppression), or meets other legal requirements.
- **Life Safety:** The project will eliminate a condition that poses an imminent threat of injury. Examples of safety hazards are lack of seismic elements, failing piling, outdated play equipment, emergency management elements, or a documented environmental health hazard.
- **Facility Integrity:** The project will help keep the facility operational and extend its life cycle by repairing, replacing, and renovating systems and elements of the facility including building envelope (roof, walls, windows), electrical, plumbing, storm and sewer line replacements, and synthetic turf replacement.
- **Improve Operating Efficiency:** The project will result in reduction of operating and maintenance costs, including energy and water savings.
- **Equity:** The project will preserve or enhance an asset which serves a population with fewer options for alternatives (to be applied in 2017 for projects planned for 2018 and beyond).
- **Other:** The project has a unique element (e.g. other leveraged funds), and/or specific need that does not fit the other priorities.

The application of these criteria on all projects results in a Capital Improvement Program that first addresses the critical needs of code compliance and life safety, but also considers factors that promote facility integrity, environmental sustainability, water and energy savings, and social equity.

## EXCEPTIONS

While the criteria and assessment system described above are used to create a list of projects, it is not unusual for the prioritization to be adjusted based on special circumstances. Reasons for such an adjustment may include: the availability of matching funds from a grant for construction within a specified window, an especially urgent facility integrity or life safety issue, or achieving a balanced distribution of projects across the city. There are also instances in which a project may be moved up in the list due to priorities of the Mayor, City Council or



identification and selection by members of the community through the Park CommUNITY Fund or similar participatory budgeting or community grant programs.

### **PARK COMMUNITY FUND (FUND SOURCE: SEATTLE PARK DISTRICT)**

The Park CommUNITY Fund advances park equity in Seattle through a community-led funding process. The fund invests in large and small capital projects using participatory budgeting and equitable grant-making practices. Seattle Park District has allocated \$14.8 million to the Park CommUNITY Fund for investment in Seattle communities between 2023 and 2028. Frontline communities will work alongside Seattle Park and Recreation (SPR) staff through a Project Selection process, which includes three phases.

- Idea Collection: Community members submit ideas for improvements in-person or online.
- Project Development: Ideas are developed into proposals, reviewed for priority, and narrowed to a small list of finalists.
- Final Selection: Finalists undergo a three-part selection process to determine awarded projects, including community selection, selection by the Board of Park and Recreation Commissioners, and Superintendent final approval.

SPR planners and project managers will follow SPR’s park development process to implement awarded projects. Following Project Selection, the program will conduct an Evaluation and Workshop series with communities to gain feedback on improving the program, creating a more equitable park development process, and creating a space for Frontline communities to share/build resources.

### **ONGOING PROGRAMS (PRIMARY FUND SOURCE: REET AND SEATTLE PARK DISTRICT)**

The capital ongoing programs include many smaller/lower-cost projects that affect the performance of individual assets but are not large enough to rank as a high priority and be funded as a stand-alone project. Most of the projects require little design and many projects are done with in-house staff. Ongoing programs include small roofs, tennis and basketball courts, landscape and trail renovations, and irrigation and pavement repair, among others. These programs fund projects that extend the life cycle of assets with a low-cost renovation by deferring a more expensive capital project. SPR funds the ongoing programs with REET each year.

### **ACCESSIBILITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (FUND SOURCE: REET, CDBG, SEATTLE PARK DISTRICT)**

In 2006, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) conducted an audit of many City facilities to assess compliance with ADA guidelines and identified an extensive listing of deficiencies, including many park facilities. These include various parking, accessible route, and fixture installations that need to be modified to make SPR parks, community centers, and swimming pools fully compliant with the federal guidelines.

The City Barrier Removal System (BRS), which is a federal requirement, is a schedule of known ADA deficiencies at various, but not all, SPR facilities. It is comprised of Department of Justice citation from 2011, and barriers identified by a private consultant Meeting The Challenge, who was hired by the City and performed site inspections in 2015 and 2015. Since the BRS was adopted by the City, SPR has made steady progress addressing these items as part of capital projects, and corrective actions by SPR maintenance forces.

In 2011, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) shared the results of an audit of many City of Seattle facilities to assess compliance with accessibility (ADA) guidelines and identified an extensive listing of deficiencies, including many park facilities. These include various parking, accessible route, and fixture installations that need to be modified to make SPR parks, community centers and swimming pools fully compliant with the federal guidelines.

In 2018, the City Barrier Removal Schedule (BRS), documented known ADA deficiencies at a majority, but not all, SPR facilities. It is comprised of both remaining DOJ citations and a more comprehensive list identified by an accessibility consultant who performed site inspections in 2015 and 2017. SPR has 7,765 documented barriers at 106 facilities (56% of all 13,976 documented barriers on the city-wide BRS) Since the BRS was adopted by the City in 2018, SPR has expanded its progress addressing these items as part of dedicated accessibility capital projects and corrective actions by SPR maintenance staff.

In addition to addressing items on the BRS, SPR also incorporates accessibility improvements in other capital projects that are not on the BRS. A combination of REET and Seattle Park District funding have expanded and accelerated the department’s accessibility focused projects to resolve barriers.

## Section 10: Planning for the Future

The 2024 POSP will guide SPR through the year 2030. Seattle and its Urban Villages will continue to experience growth and will continue to become denser over time.

As in the 2017 plan, a key question is, “how to maintain livability”?

Livability as the sum of the factors that add up to a community’s quality of life including:

- 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 (LOS) Standard – 10-Minute Walk to a City Park

The walkability and gap analysis in the 2017 *Parks and Open Space Plan* identified that 94% of housing units were within a 10-minute walk to a park; and that 77% of housing units in an Urban Village were within a 5-minute walk to a park. The 2024 POSP gap analysis identified that 95% of housing units were within a 10-minute walk to a park. The percentage of housing units within a walk distance is an aspirational figure. As shown in Section 6, tables 4-6, several variables contribute to walkability to park such as city land area, size (acreage) and location of parks and park facilities.

### PROPERTY ACQUISITION PRIORITY

Gap areas visible in story mapping define SPR’s property acquisition priority areas. In previous years SPR was allotted \$2 million per year to acquire properties. Future acquisition funding is undefined at this time and is dependent on county and state grants.

The property acquisition priority 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 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. 10-Minute Walkability

The general focus is on Urban Villages outside of the City Center and Hub Urban Villages (excluding the downtown urban core), representing 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 which are visible in the story mapping as described 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 following Urban Villages:

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

However, an exception is in the downtown core, where acquisition is difficult due to availability and cost. As of 2023, underdeveloped parcels containing approximately one-third of acre exist in the Belltown neighborhood but assessor valuations exceed more than \$7 million. This is more than three times the annual SPR acquisition budget.

## **B. Natural Area/Greenbelt Acquisition**

The property acquisition priority 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.

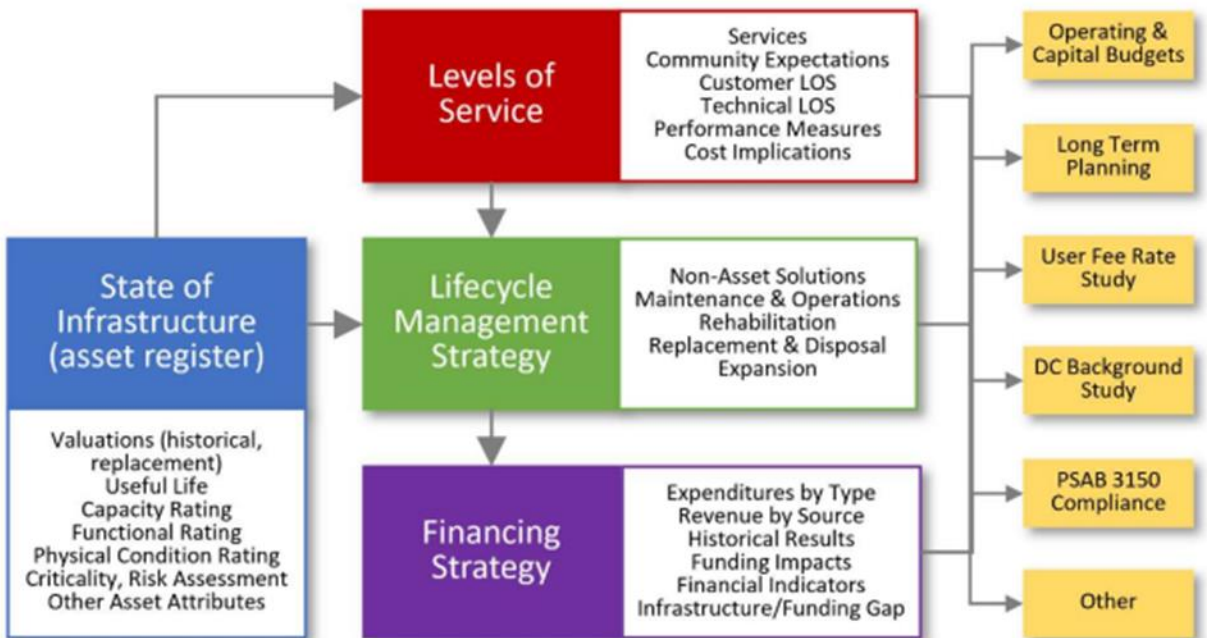
Acquisition of these properties will be prioritized based on the following criteria:

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

## **POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following section discusses policy recommendations within the frame of establishing a new level of service (LOS) standard and expanding an asset management and facility replacement program with the goal of implementing park impact fees.

Many cities within Washington state have developed alternative level of service standards to guide future park and open space planning. Some communities have developed LOS standards based on the condition of parks and park facilities and their relative recreation values. Baseline values are based on like new conditions of site amenities such as play equipment or synthetic turf and their physical conditions over time. Coupled with calculating the monetary value of existing parks and park facilities and their replacement costs, this data is key for determining a park impact fee. The following graphic illustrates the relationship between these elements.



**FIGURE 42: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN USEFUL LIFE, LIFECYCLE MANAGEMENT, PARK IMPACT FEE**  
 SOURCE: ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR FACILITIES, PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION; CITY OF BARRIE (ON), MAY 2023

**Level of Service Standards**

Nationally accepted standards for calculating the level of service of a parks system have not been published by key park and recreation organizations (e.g. The Trust for Public Land (TPL), National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), etc.). In 1983, level of service guidelines were published by NRPA based upon providing a set number of park acres and park facilities per thousand in population. These guidelines were a suggested model, and local adjustment or customization was encouraged. The guidelines that have been published over the years often fail from being too simplistic to provide useful information at the local level, or on the other end of the spectrum, overly complicated and difficult to manage. In 2009, NRPA developed park metrics which differentiated the number of park amenities, park acreage by city population size.

A significant document influencing local level of service measures in Washington state is the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). This plan is maintained by the Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO). The SCORP is a requirement for the State to receive federal funds designated for parks and recreation activities. Since municipalities across the state apply to RCO for both state originated and federal-originated funding, local governments must also have in place long-range plans that align with the statewide goals contained in the SCORP. Washington State adopted a new SCORP in January 2023.

Within the SCORP, RCO proposes that all State agencies and local governments shift away from levels of service calculated by acres per thousand residents to a system based upon statistically valid local public opinion and park and trail service area (or accessibility) standards. SPR implemented portions of this approach in the 2017 Parks & Open Space Plan by including data on the following measures:

- Individual Active Participation – measured by the percent of population that participates in one or more active outdoor activities.
- Public Satisfaction – measured by the percent of population satisfied with the condition of existing park and recreation facilities.
- Walkable Access Service Area – measured by the percent of households within 1/2 mile of a park or trail access point.

### Alternative Level of Service Standards

As cities in the Seattle metropolitan area have prepared parks, recreation and open space plan updates, many of them have developed alternative levels of service standards. Because many cities in the metropolitan area have developed adjacent to each other, over time they have become landlocked and unable to annex additional lands to increase the size of their city or the park system. This also means that undeveloped land for open space has increased in value to a point where cities do not have enough funds to compete against other purchasers.

Recognizing this issue several cities developed level of service standards based on park facility conditions or recreation value to the community. The City of Edmonds in their 2016 plan included the acreage of other “park” facility providers with the goal of achieving the park per acre standard. Sites included Snohomish County and Edmonds School District properties which raised the existing LOS from 4.83 acres per 1,000 population to 14.08 acres per 1,000 population.

The city of Kent in their 2022 parks and open space plan update defined recreational value as a performance-based level of service. The recreation values (RV) are calculated by measuring the performance of an individual park or the entire park system. The formula accounts for the age and condition of a park and its assets and how these factors impact the quality and quantity of recreational opportunities provided. Newer parks and assets function at a higher level (and provide a higher RV) than older and under maintained parks and assets.

Current recreational value (CRV) is an assessment of how individual parks or the entire park system performs. The CRV is calculated by counting existing recreational amenities in a park and multiplying by a park condition multiplier. Potential recreational value (PRV) is an assessment of how much recreational value a park provides after it is initially constructed or significantly improved. The assessment is completed for each park or park facility by determining the number of recreational amenities that could be provided in each park or park facility given reasonable constraints and funding. CRV shows how a park or park system is currently functioning. PRV shows the maximum potential of existing parks and facilities in the system. When the CRV and PRV are assessed with heat mapping, they can identify where park improvements will have the greatest impact in the system, and where existing parks or park facilities properties are not sufficient to meet park and recreation needs.

### Park Impact Fee

Impact fees are charges assessed by local governments which attempt to recover the costs incurred in providing public facilities to serve new residential, commercial, office or other development. Impact fees may only be used to fund facilities, such as roads, schools, and parks, that are directly associated with a new development. The fees may be used to pay the proportionate share of public facilities costs that

benefit the new development. However, impact fees may not be used to correct existing deficiencies in public facilities.

As defined in Washington state law (Revised Code of Washington, RCW) park impact fees must be used for “publicly owned parks, open space, and recreation facilities” that are addressed by a capital facilities plan element as part of a comprehensive plan adopted per the state Growth Management Act (GMA). Most cities and counties in Washington only charge park impact fees on residential development or the residential portion of a mixed-use building or development, but a few include commercial or industrial developments, because employees may directly benefit from nearby parks and recreational facilities.

The following table shows selected cities in the Seattle metropolitan area that levy park impact fees, when fees were implemented, the land use categories included, and current residential unit fees (2023). Note that as of 2023 the city of Bellevue does not have a park impact fee.

Jurisdiction	Effective Year	Impact Fee Categories	Single Family Unit Fee	Multifamily Unit Fee
Redmond	2006	Single-Family Residences (Mobile Homes, Detached Single-Family Manufactured Homes), Multi-Family Residences, Residential Suites, Offices, Retail Trade, Manufacturing	\$4,933	\$3,425
Kirkland	2007	Single-Family, Multi-Family Residential, Residential Suites	\$8,016	\$6,093
Kenmore	2008	Single-Family, Multi-Family Residential; Mobile Homes	\$4,522	\$3,468
Issaquah	2008	Per Residential Dwelling Unit, per Square Foot Retail, Office, Manufacturing	\$6,147	\$5,317
Tukwila	2008	Single Family, Multi-family Residential; Office, Retail, K-12 Educational Facility, Industrial	\$2,859	\$2,490
Auburn	2011	Per Residential Dwelling Unit	\$3,500	\$3,500
Renton	2011	Single-Family, Multi-Family Residential; Mobile Home	\$3,276	\$2,659
Mercer Island	2015	New Residential Dwelling Unit	\$6,316	\$3,933
Shoreline	2018	Single-Family, Multi-Family Residential	\$5,227	\$3,428

**TABLE 9: PARK IMPACT FEES - SELECTED METRO CITIES**

SOURCES: CITY WEBSITES, SPR

All the jurisdictions listed in Table 9 allow certain exemptions, but not all as listed below:

- Replacement, alteration, enlargement, remodeling, or conversion of an existing dwelling unit where no additional units are created.
- Building permits for a legal accessory dwelling unit approved under the city’s zoning code.
- Miscellaneous improvements, including but not limited to fences, walls, swimming pools, mechanical units, and signs.
- Demolition or moving of a structure.
- Construction or creation of low-income housing per certain affordability criteria.
- Buildings or structures that provide emergency housing for people experiencing homelessness and emergency shelters for victims of domestic violence as defined by state law.



### Asset Management

The terms asset management, infrastructure replacement, or life cycle program are used by cities to define project management tasks for the replacement and/or renovation of the aging park system infrastructure.

The Barrie (ON) asset management plan is considered a medium to long range planning document which is used to managing the city’s parks and facilities. It provides a guide to understanding key items such as:

- Size, replacement value, and condition of the park system assets
- Current levels of service and performance
- Identifying future assets that will be needed to support service delivery
- Defining planned activities to sustain current and future assets throughout their lifecycles at minimal cost, while managing risks
- Identifying funding sources for planned lifecycle activities
- Defining steps to improve future iterations of the asset management plan

Implementation of an asset management plan will require SPR to develop an inventory of facilities with “like new”, current and replacement values for individual parks, park facilities and other assets. SPR has defined replacement schedules for some assets, such as play areas, but this would need to occur for all assets.

### TARGET GOALS FOR DELIVERING 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 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, SPR should be 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 will 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:**

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

**KEY CAPITAL PROJECTS HIGHLIGHTS 2024-2030**

The objective 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 projects from the capital improvement program (CIP) 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 2024 POSP identifies capital projects 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 demographic changes, 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.

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 2024-2030 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**.



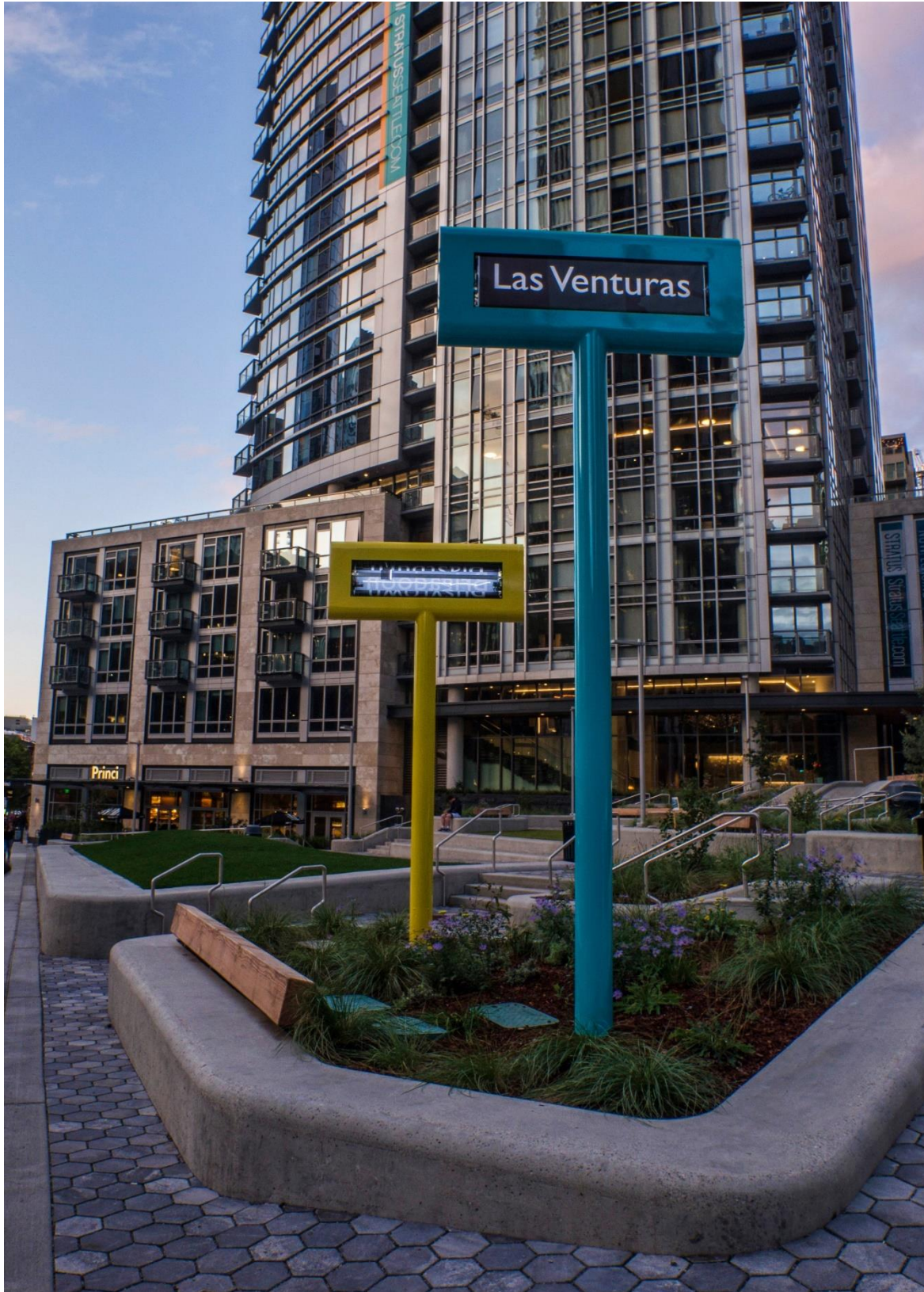
**EDWIN T. PRATT PARK: SPRAY PARK RENOVATION 2022**



LINCOLN PARK: ART INSTALLATION, NORTHWEST TROLLS – WAY OF THE BIRD KING 2023

# Appendices

- A – Citywide Story Mapping**
- B – Park Classification Policy**
- C – Public Engagement Notes**
- D – Capital Improvement Plan**



**URBAN TRIANGLE PARK, 2019**

## Appendix A – Citywide Story Mapping

Story mapping webpage:

<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/2576566fd50747eb8a25432380b2f018/page/2023-Gap-Analysis-Map/?views=Seattle-Parks>



SPR Park Boundaries



### SEATTLE PARKS



SPR Park Boundaries



Bicycle Trails

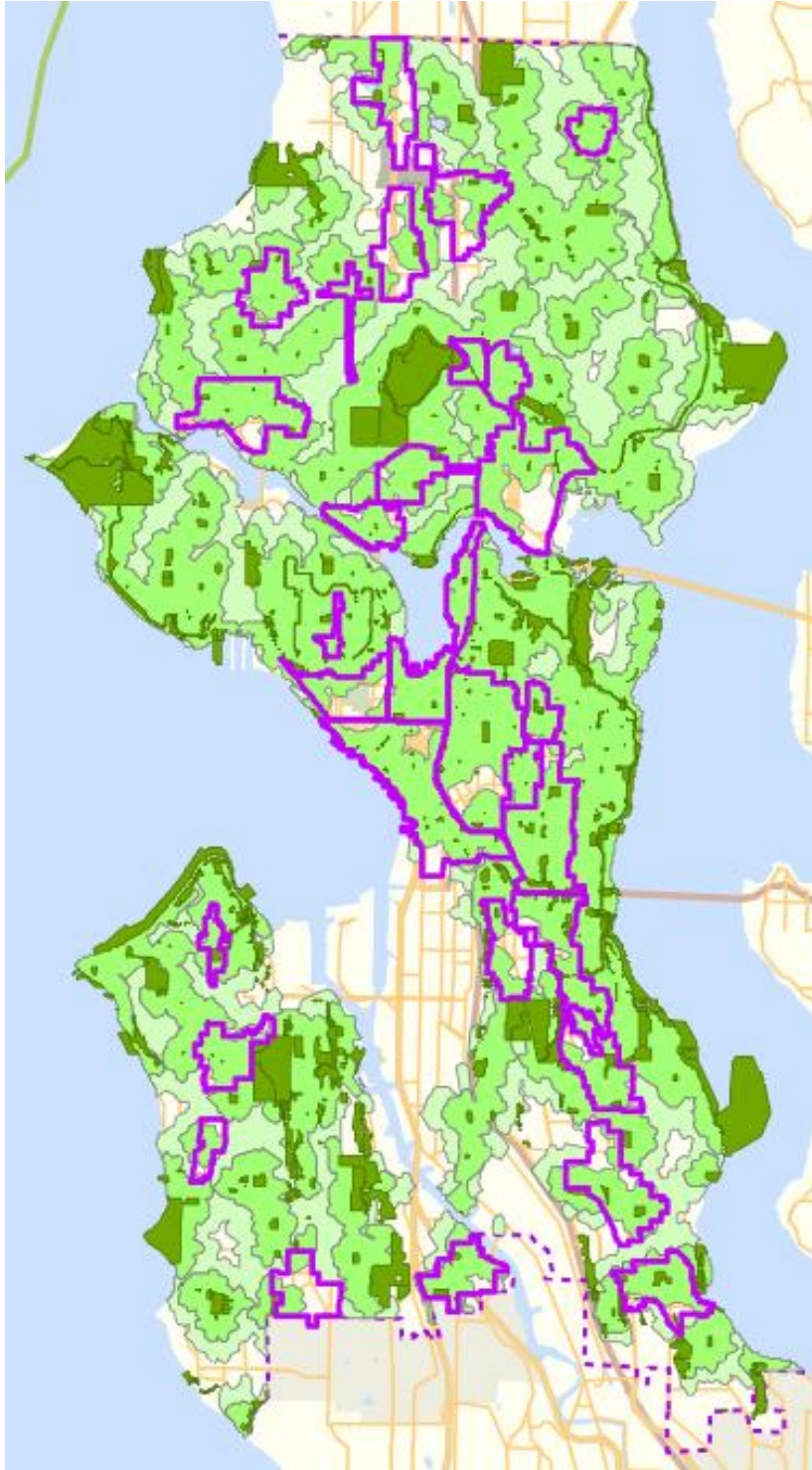


Greenways



## ACCESS





Urban Villages



SPR Park Boundaries



2023 SPR Gap Analysis

5-minute walk inside Urban Village (1/4 mile)



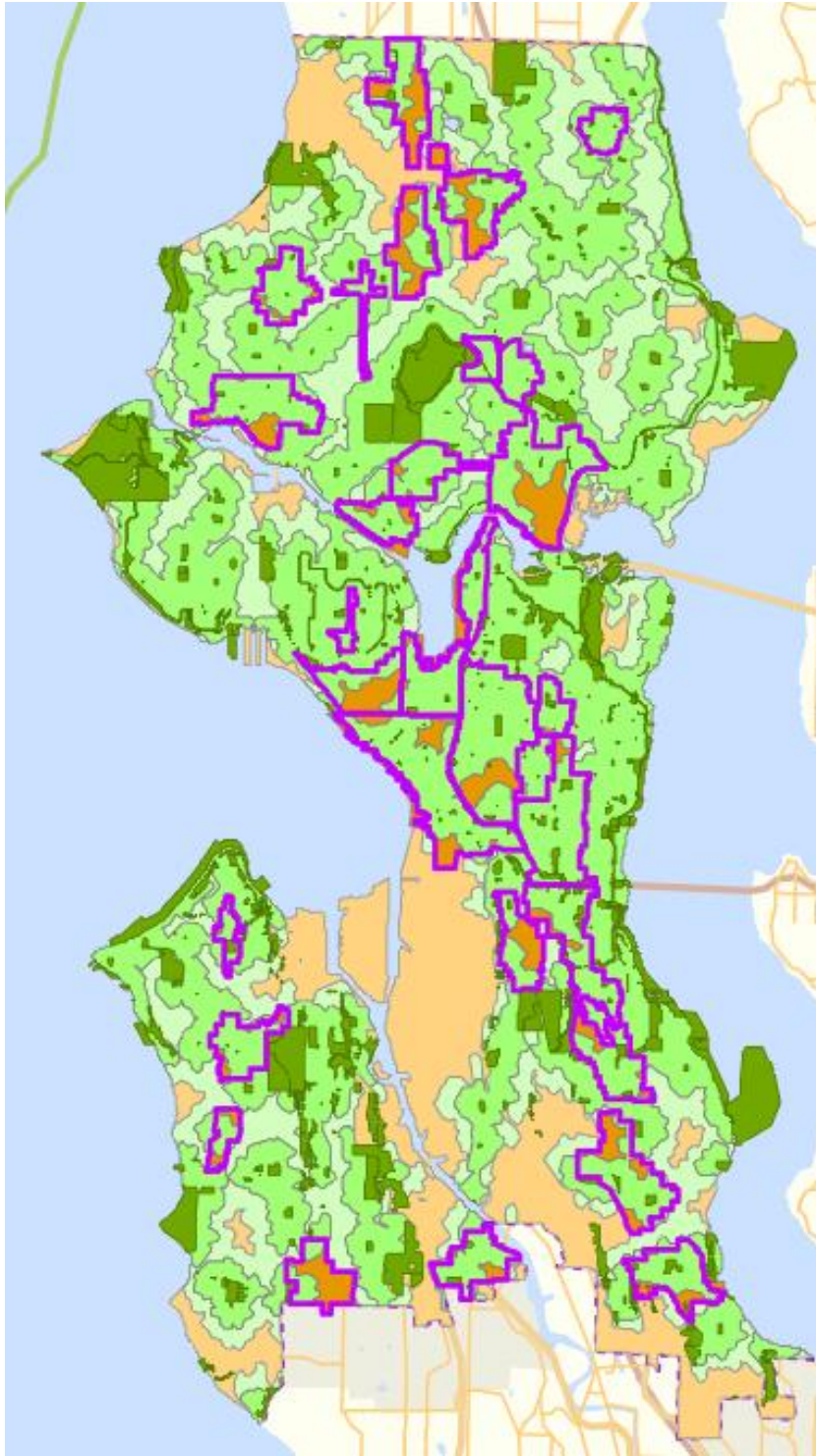
5-minute walk outside Urban Village (1/4 mile)



10-minute walk outside Urban Village (1/2 mile)



## WALKABILITY



Urban Villages



SPR Park Boundaries



2023 SPR Gap Analysis

Service Gaps (inside Urban Villages)



Service Gaps (outside Urban Villages)



5-minute walk inside Urban Village (1/4 mile)



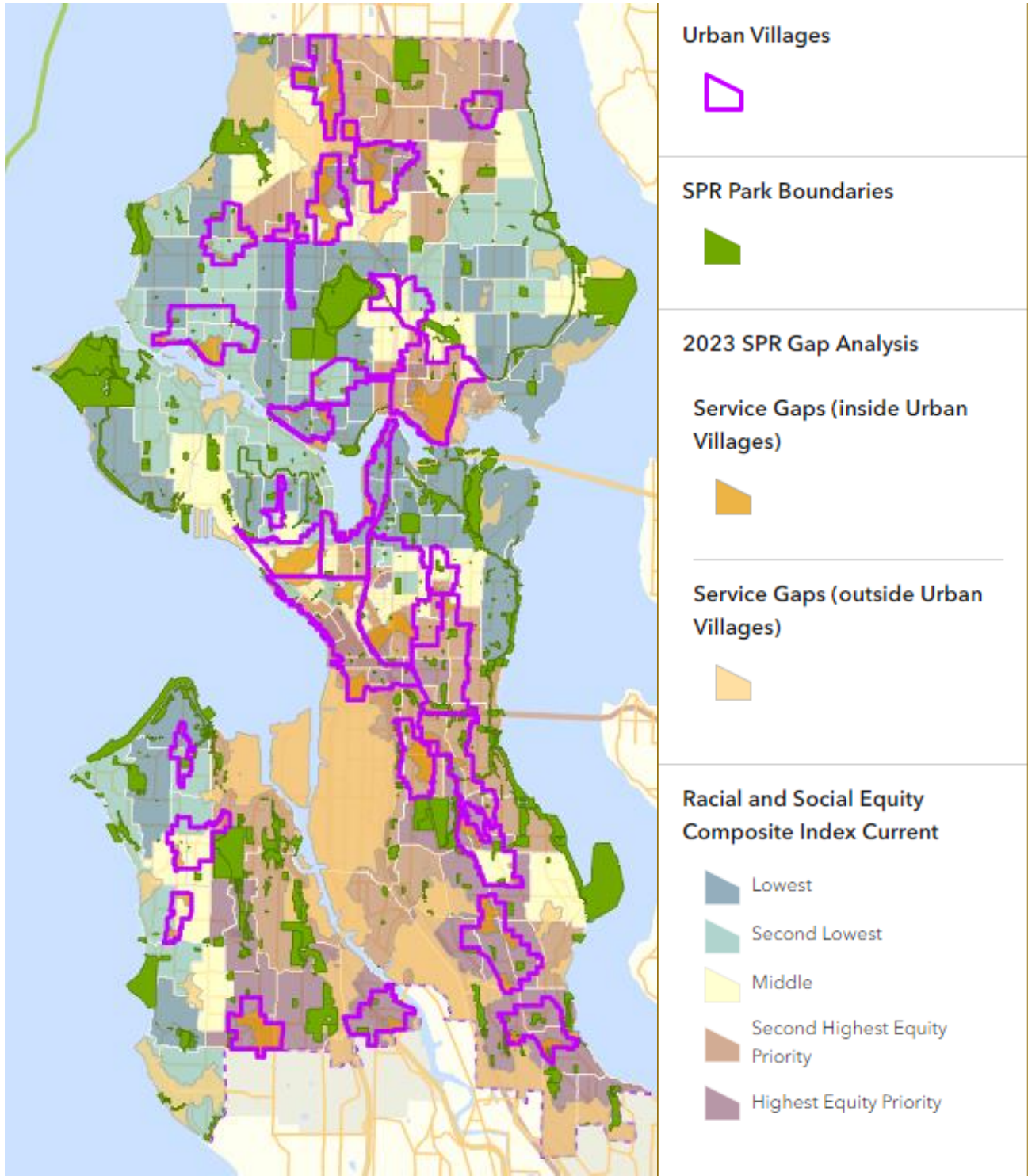
5-minute walk outside Urban Village (1/4 mile)



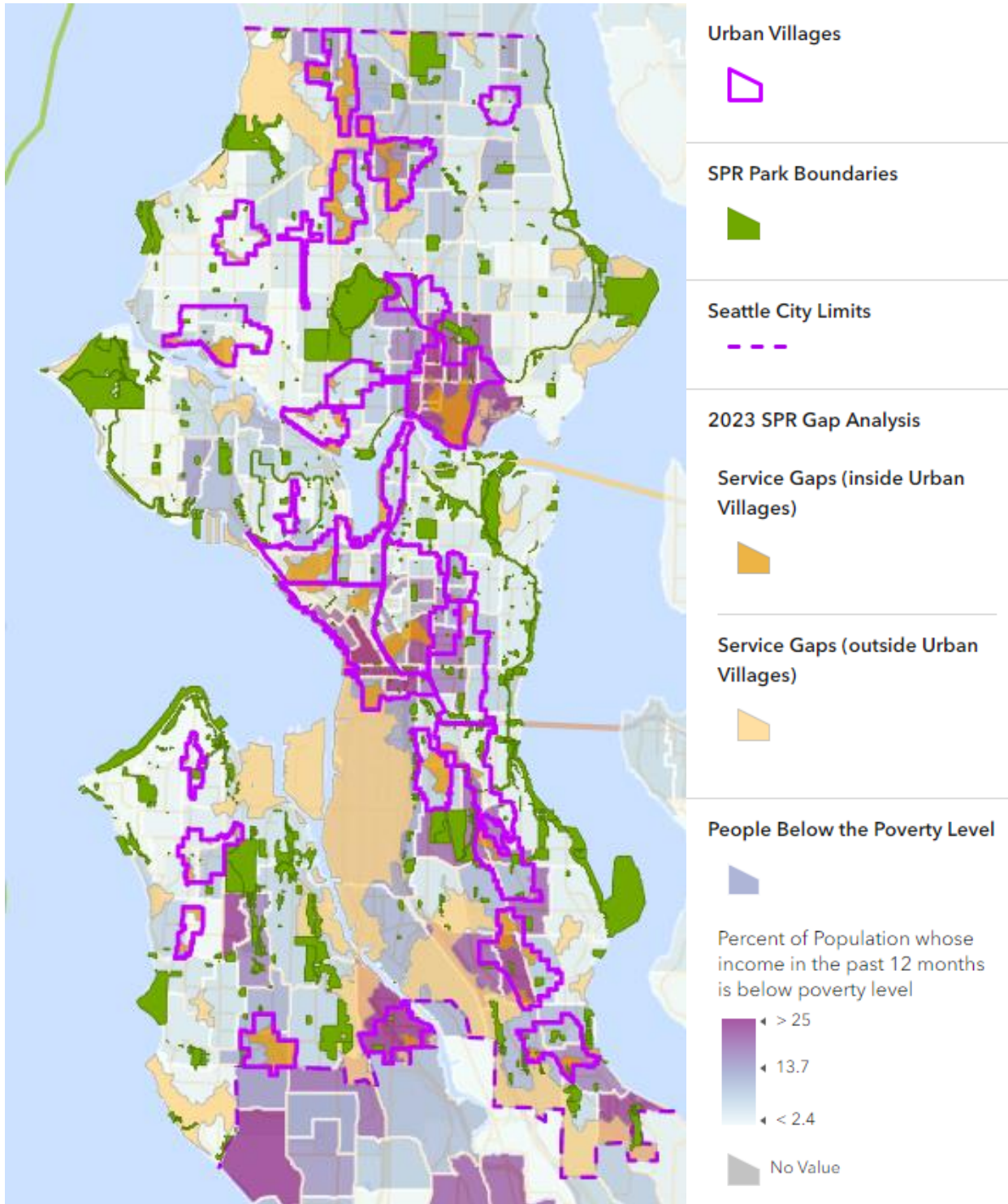
10-minute walk outside Urban Village (1/2 mile)



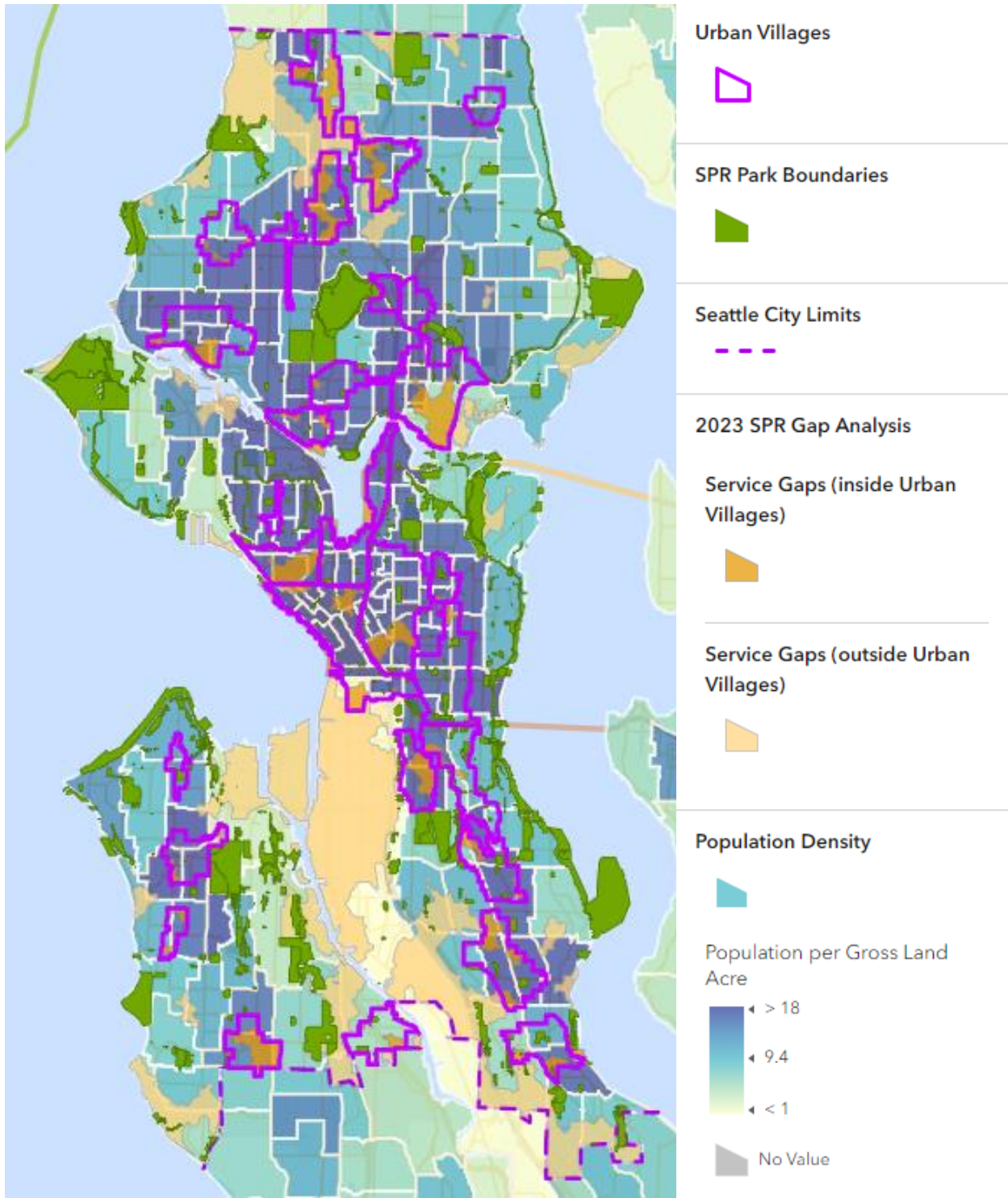
## GAPS IN WALKABILITY



## EQUITY & HEALTH



## INCOME & POVERTY



**POPULATION DENSITY 2020**



# BURKE GILMAN PLAYGROUND PARK PLAY AREA & COMFORT STATION RENOVATION

## Project Goal

This innovative renovation will create an accessible, inclusive, nature-based park space where people of all ages, abilities and identities can find play and peace.

Improvements to the 70,000 square foot park will include: regrading and resurfacing to provide universal accessibility throughout; new play equipment; a sensory garden; art; signage; pedestrian lighting; a picnic shelter; a ravine overlook; tree groves and native plantings; a bioretention facility and other ecological improvements. The renovated comfort station will provide three accessible restroom stalls with adult-sized changing tables and a new community room.

## Budget

King County Parks Levy, REET I and Washington State Local Community Projects have provided \$1,8820,000 for construction. As fiscal sponsor, Seattle Parks Foundation has provided \$2,252,374.

As of December 2021, the project has secured over \$4 million in combined public and private funding for construction. Please visit the Eli's Park Project website [www.elispark.org](http://www.elispark.org) for the most current information and to donate!

## Project Schedule

Design, Permitting & Bidding: Summer 2018 – Spring 2022

Construction: Funding and Permitting Contingent: Summer 2022

## Anticipated Impact

During construction the contractor will need to close the park. Seattle Parks and Recreation and the contractor hired for the project will work to minimize impact to the neighborhood.

## For Additional Information

✉ [Roma.Shah@seattle.gov](mailto:Roma.Shah@seattle.gov)

☎ 206-790-0744

🌐 [www.seattle.gov/parks/about-us/projects/burke-gilman-playground-renovation](http://www.seattle.gov/parks/about-us/projects/burke-gilman-playground-renovation)



PATHWAYS PARK, CONSTRUCTION 2023

## Appendix B – Park Classification Policy

### Department Policy & Procedure

Subject: Park Classification System		Number 060 P5.11.1
		Effective: January 9, 2015
		Supersedes: December 1, 2009
Approved: January 8, 2015	Department: Seattle Parks & Recreation	Page 1 of 11

#### 1.0 PURPOSE STATEMENT

Seattle Parks and Recreation recognizes the unique nature of each property it owns and is responsible for. The size of each property, its setting within the surrounding neighborhood, the amenities it provides to park visitors, its accessibility to the public, its soil, hydrology, vegetation, and habitat combine to make each property a unique asset. Understanding the uniqueness of each property, there is also a recognized benefit to categorizing park owned properties based on their similarities across a number of characteristics. The purpose of this policy and procedure is to establish a method for classifying the parks in Seattle Parks and Recreation. The classifications are driven by park use, purpose and size. This classification system serves the following purposes:

- These classifications will provide a general guideline for future development options. The combination of descriptors for each park type represents what has generally been successful on a certain sized plot of land located in a certain type of physical environment. These guidelines can help to set community expectations for a given site.
  - These classifications may serve as a basis for policies around appropriate programming and uses in different park types.
  - These classifications may inform functional planting design standards and other design standards.
- This classification scheme is not intended to serve as an inventory of individual assets (e.g. total acres of natural area or total number of athletic fields) because different combinations of the same assets appear in each park type, nor is it intended to be a naming policy. For each park type, the list of desired or optional assets or programming opportunities is not intended to be inclusive of all potential assets or programs. Lastly, this policy is not to be used to supersede Parks approved Master Plans (Strategic Plans) for individual parks, such as Discovery Park, Magnuson Park or Seward Park.

#### 2.0 ORGANIZATIONS AFFECTED

2.1 Seattle Parks and Recreation

#### 3.0 POLICY

Seattle Parks and Recreation adopts the following park classifications as defined in Section 4.0 as well as the Parks Classification Assignments List dated October, 2014:

1. Mini Parks/Pocket Parks
2. Neighborhood Parks

3. Community Parks
4. Downtown Parks
5. Regional Parks
6. Special-Use Parks/Specialty Gardens
7. Greenbelts/Natural Areas
8. Boulevards/Green Streets/Greenways

#### 4.0 DEFINITIONS

<b>4.1 MINI PARKS, POCKET PARKS</b>	<p>Mini and pocket parks provide a little green in dense areas. They are small parks transformed from developed, urban land sites acquired by the City. These urban land acquisitions have a wide variety of uses, and are sometimes jointly operated for both recreational and utility/infrastructure purposes.</p> <p>Mini and pocket parks may include ornamental areas, traffic islands, small boulevards, oversized rights-of-way, medians, and minor drainage ways. Plans for mini or pocket parks try to use remnants of old landscaping features or other elements from the site’s prior use to emphasize cultural or historic importance. Plans may also incorporate water towers or other utility infrastructure.</p>
<b>Physical</b>	
Size	Generally under 10,000 sq. ft. (0.25 acre)
Setting	All zones Can be surrounded by residences, small commercial, non-arterial streets or on unused land between roads
Contributes to planning area Usable Open Space requirement	No, unless it exceeds 10,000 sq. ft. (0.25 acre)
<b>Built environment</b>	
Percent developed	70-100%
Assets (desired – size dependent)	Benches Improved paths Plaza or grassy area for informal activity (no sports field)
Assets (optional)	Designed Landscape Lighting for safety (rare) Picnic table Play area Public art Viewpoint
Parking	Street, none
<b>Natural Environment</b>	
Natural Area	No
Environmental Benefits	Possible green stormwater infrastructure, native plants
<b>Programs</b>	
Programming (desired)	None
Programming (optional)	Small community gatherings
Geographic range of users	Immediate neighborhood – less than ¼ mile in distance
<b>4.2 NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS</b>	<p>Neighborhood parks are substantially larger than pocket parks and generally occupy an area equivalent to one city block, and serve the surrounding neighborhood for multiple uses. Typical park development may include play areas, small fields, turf, trees, shrubs, irrigation, benches, trash receptacles, picnic tables, paved parking or walkways, signage and lighting. Many Neighborhood Parks contain playgrounds and viewpoints.</p>
<b>Physical</b>	



Size	Between 0.25 and 9 acres	
Setting	Single Family Residential, Residential Urban Villages, Hub Urban Villages Generally surrounded by residences, small businesses, small or arterial streets	
Contributes to planning area Usable Open Space requirement	Yes	
<b>Built environment</b>		
Percent developed	30-100%	
Assets (desired)	Benches Designed landscape Improved paths	Level grassy area for informal activity Picnic tables Play area
Assets (optional)	Basketball courts Boat launch Comfort station Garden Lighting for safety Picnic shelter or small shelter house	Public art Recreation areas Sports fields Stage Tennis courts Spray park or Wading pool Viewpoint Off-leash Area
Parking	Generally just street parking; may have off-street parking	
<b>Natural Environment</b>		
Natural Area	May have natural area, creek, lake	
Environmental Benefits	Green stormwater infrastructure, native plants, habitat (if natural area), CO2 reduction	
<b>Programs</b>		
Programming (desired)	None	
Programming (optional)	Light scheduling for athletic teams, community gatherings, small concerts	
Geographic range of users	Surrounding neighborhood – between ¼ and ½ mile	

<b>4.3 COMMUNITY PARKS</b>	Community parks satisfy the recreational needs of multiple neighborhoods and may also preserve unique landscapes. They generally accommodate group activities and recreational facilities not available at neighborhood parks. They may have athletic fields, large open spaces, paths, benches, natural areas, and restrooms. Community park sites should be accessible by arterial and/or collector streets, and may include off-street parking.	
<b>Physical</b>		
Size	Between 5 and 60 acres	
Setting	Single Family Residential, Residential Urban Villages, Hub Urban Villages Should be next to an arterial, institution, or natural area rather than surrounded by homes on all sides	
Contributes to planning area Usable Open Space requirement	Yes	
<b>Built environment</b>		
Percent developed	25-100%	
Assets (desired)	Basketball court Benches Comfort station Designed landscape Improved paths Level grassy area for informal activity	Lighting for safety Picnic tables and shelters Play area Sports field(s)
Assets (optional)	Boat launch Community Center Concessions Community or specialty garden Lifeguarded beach Lighting for specific facility use Natural Area Off-leash area Public art	Pool Recreation areas or complexes (lighted sports fields with designated parking away from residences) Skatepark Stage Tennis courts Spray park or Wading pool Viewpoint
Parking	Off-street parking	
<b>Natural Environment</b>		
Natural Area	May contain natural areas, creeks, lakes	
Environmental Benefits	Green stormwater infrastructure, native plants, habitat (if natural area), CO2 reduction	
<b>Programs</b>		
Programming (desired)	Community gatherings	
Programming (optional)	Scheduled for athletic teams, small concerts, naturalist activities, food vendors (cart)	
Geographic range of users	Several surrounding neighborhoods – between 1/2 and 3 miles; citywide if park contains a recreation complex	

<b>4.4 DOWNTOWN PARKS</b>	<p>Downtown Parks are typically smaller, developed sites located in Seattle’s center. Many are iconic urban landscapes and provide a respite from busy downtown streets, offer places to sit, and provide space for performers and vendors.</p> <p>Many of these parks have historic significance. Downtown destination parks are signature parks of interest to the broad community and allow the public to enjoy the city’s center.</p>	
<b>Physical</b>		
Size	Between 0.1 and 5 acres	
Setting	<p>The 2006 Downtown Parks &amp; Public Spaces Task Force Report defines “downtown” as the area bounded by South Lake Union Park to the north, the International District to the south and Interstate 5 to the east. This document currently reflects those boundaries, although in the future the area defined “downtown” may shift as the city changes</p> <p>Generally surrounded by commercial buildings</p>	
Contributes to planning area Usable Open Space requirement	Only those over 10,000 square feet	
<b>Built environment</b>		
Percent developed	100%	
Assets (desired)	Benches Improved paths Designed landscapes Lighting for safety	Plaza or level grassy area for informal activity (no sports field)
Assets (optional)	Picnic tables Play area	Public art Stage Off-leash Area
Parking	Street, none	
<b>Natural Environment</b>		
Natural Area	None	
Environmental Benefits	Possible green stormwater infrastructure, native plants	
<b>Programs</b>		
Programming (desired)	None	
Programming (optional)	Buskers, food vendors (carts), small concerts, special events	
Geographic range of users	Immediate business community, downtown visitors and residents, tourists	

<b>4.5</b>	<b>REGIONAL PARKS</b>	Regional parks supplement neighborhood and community parks, often serving broader citywide recreation needs. Each of these parks contains various assets, often for active recreation, and is programmed accordingly. Many also have large natural areas of undeveloped land and/or historic or landmarked significance. These parks tend to be destinations, often generate tourism, and have views or water access. Restroom facilities and off-street parking should be provided for facility users. Park lighting should be for security and safety as well as facility use.	
<b>Physical</b>			
Size	The average for this category is over 100 acres, but the range is from approximately 10 acres up to over 500 acres.		
Setting	Single Family Residential, Residential Urban Villages, Hub Urban Villages		
Contributes to planning area Usable Open Space requirement	Yes		
<b>Built environment</b>			
Percent developed	20-100%		
Assets (desired)	Benches Comfort station Designed landscape Improved paths Level grassy area for informal activity	Lighting for safety Picnic tables and shelters Play area Sports field(s)	
Assets (optional)	Boat launch Community Center Concessions Community or specialty garden Lifeguarded beach Lighting for specific facility use Natural Area Off-leash area Public art Basketball court	Golf courses and driving ranges Pool Recreation areas or complexes (lighted sports fields with designated parking away from residences) Skatepark Stage Tennis courts Spray park or Wading pool Viewpoint	
Parking	Off-street parking		
<b>Natural Environment</b>			
Natural Area	May contain natural areas, creeks, lakes, wetlands, shoreline access		
Environmental Benefits	Green stormwater infrastructure, native plants, habitat (if natural area), CO2 reduction		
<b>Programs</b>			
Programming (desired)	Community gatherings		
Programming (optional)	Scheduled for athletic teams, rentals, small concerts, naturalist activities, food vendors (cart), buskers, special events		
Geographic range of users	Citywide, regional, tourists		

<b>4.6</b>	<b>NATURAL AREA/ GREENBELT</b>	<p>Natural Areas are park sites established for the protection and stewardship of wildlife, habitat and other natural systems support functions. Some natural areas are accessible for low-impact use. Minimal infrastructure may include access and signage, where it will not adversely impact habitat or natural systems functions. Larger natural areas may have small sections developed to serve a community park function. Large Natural Area/Greenbelts may be divided into subareas based on vegetation, habitat, restoration status, wildlife area designation, recreation use area, etc. in order to better differentiate resource needs and use priorities.</p>	
<b>Physical</b>			
Size	Any		
Setting	Where tracts of undeveloped land are available. Natural areas may include, but are not limited to, forest, meadows, riparian areas, beaches, tidelands and wetlands. Non-accessible natural areas are generally found on steep slopes or in riparian zones or wetlands. Natural areas often serve as a buffer between incompatible land uses. See 1993 Greenspaces Policy (Resolution 28653) for details about natural areas.		
Contributes to planning area Usable Open Space requirement	Only parks with usable open space over 10,000 square feet		
<b>Built environment</b>			
Percent developed	Limited to infrastructure for support services		
Assets (desired)	None (Parks Design Standard 02900-01 "Site Restoration of Natural Areas" shall apply)		
Assets (optional)	Comfort station Environmental Learning Center Picnic tables	Play area Signage Trails (internal and connecting with external urban trails) Viewpoint	
Parking	Street parking, off-street parking for natural areas with more amenities		
<b>Natural Environment</b>			
Natural Area	Yes		
Environmental Benefits	Green stormwater infrastructure, native plants, habitat, riparian corridor (if there is a creek or shoreline), erosion control		
<b>Programs</b>			
Programming (desired)	Environmental education		
Programming (optional)	Plant restoration service projects, research		
Geographic range of users	Citywide, regional, tourists		

<b>4.7</b>	<b>BOULEVARDS/GREEN STREETS/GREENWAYS</b>	Park boulevards are established by City Council Ordinance, SMC 15.02.046 I and defined as an extension or expansion of a dedicated street which continues to serve as a right-of-way in addition to being park land. Many of Seattle’s boulevards are part of the Olmsted plan. Boulevards and green streets often provide safe pedestrian routes as well as recreation opportunities for jogging and bicycling.	
<b>Physical</b>			
Size	Any		
Setting	Single Family Residential, Residential Urban Villages, Hub Urban Villages Along an arterial road In places with attractive views		
Contributes to planning area Usable Open Space requirement	Those with usable open space over 10,000 square feet		
<b>Built environment</b>			
Percent developed	25-100%		
Assets (desired)	Designed landscape Improved Path	Regular street lighting	
Assets (optional)	Benches Decorative lighting Flat grassy area for informal activity	Play area Public gathering place Viewpoint	
Parking	Street parking, off-street parking		
<b>Natural Environment</b>			
Natural Area	May have shoreline, riparian area		
Environmental Benefits	Green stormwater infrastructure, native plants, riparian area, CO2 reduction		
<b>Programs</b>			
Programming (desired)	None		
Programming (optional)	None		
Geographic range of users	Citywide, all travelers using the street		

<b>4.8</b>	<b>SPECIAL-USE PARKS/SPECIALITY GARDENS</b>	<p>This category refers generally to stand-alone parks that are designed to serve one particular use. Examples of parks that fit into this category include Woodland Park Zoo, West Seattle Stadium, Langston Hughes Performing Arts Center, Kubota Gardens and Camp Long. Specialty gardens are some of Seattle's most beautiful and inspiring places. They offer respite from the city's noise, quiet places to sit and reflect, and a revival of color and fragrance in the spring.</p> <p>For each special-use park type, the descriptors will differ depending on industry standards and best practices for the intended activity. For each type of special-use park, a more detailed list of descriptors should be developed by a design expert in that particular field.</p>
<b>Physical</b>		
Size	Whatever size is necessary for the intended use	
Setting	Depends on intended use	
Contributes to planning area Usable Open Space requirement	In some cases	
<b>Built environment</b>		
Percent developed	70-100%	
Assets (desired)	Depends on intended use	
Assets (optional)	Depends on intended use	
Parking	Depends on intended use	
<b>Natural Environment</b>		
Natural Area	None	
Environmental benefits	Native plants, habitat, and green stormwater infrastructure; environmental benefits of other special-use parks depends on development	
<b>Programs</b>		
Programming (desired)	Depends on intended use	
Programming (optional)	Depends on intended use	
Geographic range of users	Citywide, regional, tourists	

5.0 RESPONSIBILITY

- 5.1 The Planning & Development Division (PDD) will be responsible for reviewing the Parks Classification System as a guideline as park development plans are reviewed for proposed improvements or changes in use.
- 5.2 The Parks Division will be responsible for reviewing the Parks Classification System as new maintenance procedures at a park site are considered.
- 5.3 As policies related to park programming options in different park types are considered, it will be the responsibility of the Recreation Division and Regional Parks and Strategic Outreach Division to review the Parks Classification System for policy guidance.

6.0 PROCEDURE

- 6.1 Revisions to the Parks Classification System may be requested, including revisions to park category definitions and changes to the assigned category of a specific park. Requests should be made in writing to the Parks Superintendent.
- 6.2 The Parks Superintendent may confer with the chair of the Board of Park Commissioners on the revisions and the preferred public review process for requested revisions. The Parks Superintendent shall have final authority on changes to the policy and/or park classification assignments

7.0 REFERENCES Not applicable



## Appendix C – Public Engagement Notes

Public engagement for this plan consisted of a round of in-person events in May and June 2023, an online engagement hub for comments, and an online public meeting to present a review of the draft open space plan.

### PUBLIC MEETINGS

In 2018-2019, SPR connected with community and partners to engage in a strategic planning process to reflect on department challenges and successes, the populations SPR was serving, and the populations SPR was missing. These conversations focused on thinking big about what the city might need between 2020 to 2032 and how to establish a strategic direction that would drive SPR's work toward meeting those needs. The result of this two-year planning effort was the 2020-2032 Strategic Plan.

More than 10,000 people provided input during this process and public engagement included the following actions:

- Statistically valid survey of 400+ residents
- Over 50 social media discussions
- 8 online surveys reaching over 1,700 people
- Survey kiosks in all community centers and pools
- Tabling at over 20 community events citywide
- Over 20 community listening meetings
- 2 large city-wide engagement events
- Surveys and questions asked in over 12 languages at community-led events and selected survey questions in the top six languages to reach underrepresented populations.

The major themes heard were as follows:

Support Seattle's growth and density by...

- Preserving open space
- Making multi-use spaces in parks and community centers

Support Seattle's transportation growth by...

- Thinking strategically about transit connection opportunities and parking constraints at parks and community centers

Embrace new recreation trends like...

- Pickleball
- Disc Golf
- Bike Tracks
- Roller Derby

Provide more facilities and amenities like...

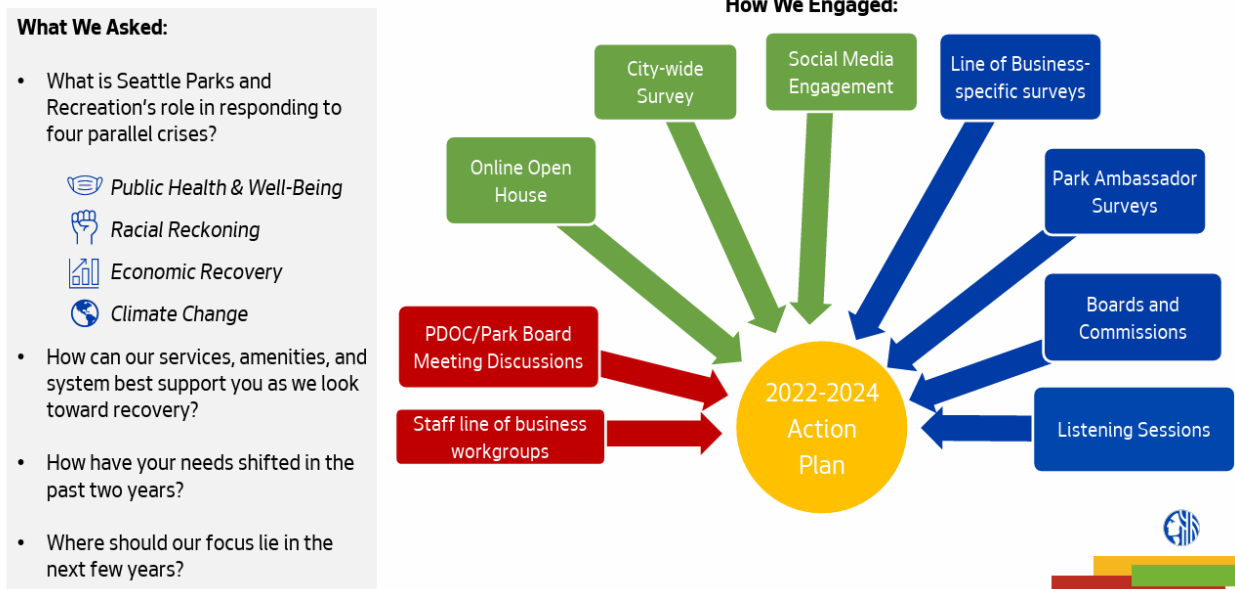
- Pickleball
- Pools
- Green space
- Volleyball courts
- Trails and walking paths
- Outdoor fitness equipment
- Benches
- Playgrounds
- Restrooms in parks

Keep maintaining and enhancing the existing park and recreation system by...

- Repairing pools and community centers
- Keeping water fountains working
- Providing adequate staff for community centers, pools, and maintenance needs
- Keeping golf courses open to the public
- Repairing and cleaning restrooms
- Maintaining trails and paths
- Protecting wildlife

As a part of implementation of the Strategic Plan, from August to November 2021, SPR conducted a range of community engagement activities to inform the development of the 2022-2024 Action Plan. This included: Partners Meetings with historical SPR institutional partners; Community Engagement Ambassadors surveyed people at 10 community events; Park Ambassadors conducted more than 850 intercept surveys with park visitors at Golden Gardens, Green Lake, Gas Works, Magnuson, Alki, and Seward Parks; SPR hosted an online open house; SPR also hosted a central email address for questions and concerns outside those expressed across these other formats. In total, SPR reached more than 9,300 parks and recreation users through these efforts.

## 2021 Engagement Approach



## 2021 Engagement Outcomes | What We Heard



Increase community engagement staffing and focus on building **meaningful relationships with BIPOC community**



Improve **wayfinding** and signage, including **honoring Black and Indigenous history and language access**



Bolster **environmental education** to build real-world connections to climate and nature

Address **impacts of homelessness** in parks



**Reduce barriers to partnering** with SPR (e.g., volunteer activities, small/WMBE business permits, event scheduling)



Increase **SPR security presence** at parks and in facilities



Prioritize investments in the **urban canopy as a climate change mitigation** strategy; think long-range (70-100 years)



Prioritize recreation services on **weekday evenings and weekends**



Improving **marketing** to increase community awareness of SPR offerings

Improve **recycling and composting** infrastructure



Clarify pathways to implement **community-identified priorities**; train staff in **co-design** practices



Restore and increase access to **pools** and aquatics programming



Hire **staff from within communities** we serve



Increase **access to food and urban agriculture** opportunities



Maximize **pedestrian usability of trails** and natural spaces

### High level themes for Capital & Facilities:

- Maximize usability and flexibility of existing park spaces through trail and pathway upgrades and enhancements;
- Make strategic investments to balance climate adaptation and mitigation (adding air conditioning to provide respite from heat while investing in alternative energy and enhancing energy efficiency at facilities); enhance and maintain the existing park system with a focus on enhancements in historically underserved areas.

### High level themes for Natural Resource Maintenance:

- Prioritize actions that leverage Seattle’s tree canopy in mitigating the impacts of climate change; increase access to food and urban agriculture opportunities; coordinate approaches to citywide planning and trail and natural space maintenance; partner with other departments and institutions to create long-range plans for urban canopy restoration.

From November 2022 through January 2023 SPR staff attended five in-person open houses in conjunction with early input for the *One Seattle* comprehensive plan update. OPCD conducted targeted outreach for these meetings to identify and uplift voice of marginalized communities, including compensation for outreach to five community-based organizations. Attendees could provide written comments and indicate on district maps where they would want to see park facilities. More than 120 comments were made about parks and park facilities. Open houses were held on the following dates and locations:

- 11/14/2022: New Holly Gathering Center (6-8pm)
- 12/1/2022: Langston Center (6-8pm)
- 12/8/2022: South Seattle College (6-8pm)
- 12/12/2022: Loyal Heights Community Center (6-8pm)
- 1/10/2022: Meadowbrook Community Center (6-8pm)

Area	Themes Heard
Community Centers	Climate resiliency hubs in community centers
Environment & Nature	Work to provide 30% tree canopy for city, develop mini-parks and community gardens with trees
Golf	Convert Jackson Park Golf Course into other park and open space, consider housing
Housing	Build more housing near parks and open space, more dense and affordable housing near parks
Park Access	Provide more equitable access to parks, more access in densely populated neighborhoods
Park Development	Lid I-5 to create urban parks, develop smaller pocket parks, convert tree groves to pocket parks when upzoning areas, require pocket parks in large multifamily developments, open year-round restrooms
Safety	Regularly clean parks and restrooms, no camping,
Transportation	Connect parks with green corridors, provide better bike connections and parking

TABLE 1 – SUMMARY COMMENTS COMPREHENSIVE PLAN PUBLIC MEETINGS

An online public meeting was held on May 18, 2023 with 15 attendees. Questions were answered online and recorded for later review.

For the *2024 Park and Open Space Plan* open houses, SPR reached out to community center staff about the locations where interpreters would make sense. For areas of the city with higher language diversity other than English, interpreters were provided at the open houses held at Delridge CC, Yesler CC and Van Asselt CC. SPR staff also called and emailed community members who were equity partners in the Strategic Action Plan process in 2021. SPR also purchased advertising in the Northwest Asian Weekly and South Seattle Emerald. More than 80 persons attended open houses at the following sites.

5/22/2023: Bitter Lake Community Center  
 5/23/23: Yesler Community Center  
 5/25/23: Meadowbrook Community Center  
 6/5/23: Queen Anne Community Center  
 6/6/23: Delridge Community Center  
 6/7/23: Van Asselt Community Center

More than 25 comments were sent via email and more than 120 comments were submitted to the Park Engagement Hub.

Area	Themes Heard
Aquatics	Provide more splash pads, spray parks as a cooling option during summer months
Athletic Fields	Provide more high-quality grass sports fields due to injuries on synthetic turf fields, provide more fields in north Seattle
Community Centers	Provide adult programming as a way for adults to connect, provide more programming for seniors, consider community centers as cooling centers and as winter shelter for homeless people
Environment & Nature	Plant more trees to reduce urban heat island effects, more trees to create expanded canopy and shade.
Exercise Equipment Outdoor	Provide outdoor exercise equipment in parks, like pull up bars, shoulder press, etc.
Land Acquisition	Acquire more parks and open spaces, consider support for constructing a lid over I-5 for open space, connect with churches that may be losing membership for potential land purchases instead of developers.
Off-Leash Areas	Prioritize OLA for Upper Queen Anne need more and larger OLAs due to projected increase of dogs, build OLA at Smith Cove as designed and promised to the community
Pickleball	Want more pickleball courts, dedicated and on existing tennis courts, expand dedicated pickleball play times
P-Patches & Urban Agriculture	Allocate more space for P-Patches
Restrooms	Existing restrooms need to be renovated
Safety	Too much litter in parks, restrooms need more regular maintenance, more enforcement where dogs off-leash in parks
Zoning & Open Space	Provide more parks and higher density near light rail

**Table 2 – Summary Comments SPR Public Meetings**

A State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) checklist was prepared in November 2023 and published in the county newspaper of record (Daily Journal of Commerce). Six comments were received via email during the comment period.

The Board of Parks and Recreation Commissioners (BPRC) were briefed on the 2024 POSP on January 25, 2024. On February 9, 2024 the draft Plan was released to the public via the project webpage. A public comment period

began on February 9<sup>th</sup> and continued through March 9, 2024. On March 14<sup>th</sup>, the BPRC discussed the 2024 POSP and recommended to the Superintendent its approval.

During the public comment period more than 100 comments were received via email expressing support for golf courses and especially Jackson Park Golf Course. The main concerns were about preserving the golf courses, not repurposing them for housing or other recreational facilities. More than 20 comments covered the following issues ranging from more facility maintenance, acquiring property near high density areas, establish partnerships with tribal governments to educate the public about historical and cultural significance of park sites,, provide more restrooms in parks, develop a city wide trails plan, include Roxhill Bog Natural Area and Kubota Garden as key capital projects.



**GEORGETOWN PLAYFIELD, SYNTHETIC TURF REPLACEMENT 2022**

## Appendix D – Capital Improvement Plan

Project Title	Starting Year	Asset Management Program
Garfield Playfield Restroom Structure Renovation	2022	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
Licton Springs Shelterhouse Replacement	2022	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
Colman Pool Facilities Renovation (Access)	2023	Accessibility and Compliance
Genesee Park and Playfield Access Improvements (Playfield - South)	2023	Accessibility and Compliance
Helene Madison Locker Room Renovation (Access)	2023	Accessibility and Compliance
Meadowbrook Pool Facility Stabilization (Accessibility)	2023	Accessibility and Compliance
Mounger Pool Accessibility Improvements	2023	Accessibility and Compliance
West Seattle Stadium Accessibility Upgrade	2023	Accessibility and Compliance
Andrews Bay Buoy Installation	2023	Aquatics
Urban Food Systems Study	2023	Asset Management and Long-Range Planning
Ballfields - Minor Capital Improvements	2023	Athletic Fields Minor Improvements
Amy Yee Tennis Center Renovation Phase 2 (roof & envelope)	2023	Building Preservation and Renovation
Garfield Community Center Decarbonization	2023	Climate Conscious Buildings
Genesee HQ Decarbonization	2023	Climate Conscious Buildings
Jefferson Community Center Decarbonization	2023	Climate Conscious Buildings
Rainier Community Center Decarbonization	2023	Climate Conscious Buildings
Van Asselt Community Center Decarbonization	2023	Climate Conscious Buildings
Dr Jose Rizal Park Restroom Structure Renovation	2023	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
Community Center Rehabilitation & Development	2023	Community Centers
Green Lake Community Center & Evans Pool Improvements	2023	Community Centers
Green Lake Community Center & Evans Pool Improvements	2023	Community Centers
Queen Anne CC Facility Renovation	2023	Community Centers
Van Asselt Community Center Re-roof	2023	Community Centers
Colman Park Drainage Renovation	2023	Drainage Restoration
Marra Desimone Park Improvements	2023	Equitable Parks Development Program
Parks CommUNITY Fund	2023	Equitable Parks Development Program
Interbay Golf Accessible Driving Stalls	2023	Golf Capital Improvements

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Starting Year</b>	<b>Asset Management Program</b>
Pratt Park Play Area Renovation	2023	Golf Capital Improvements
Jefferson Golf Accessible Driving Stalls	2023	Golf Capital Improvements
West Seattle Golf Clubhouse Restroom and Accessibility Renovation	2023	Golf Capital Improvements
Ballard PG Athletic Field Renovation	2023	Grass Fields
Hutchinson Playground Field Renovation	2023	Grass Fields
Matthews Beach Park Irrigation Renovation	2023	Irrigation and Drainage
Sustainable Irrigation Replacement & Upgrade	2023	Irrigation and Drainage
Water Re-Use Partnerships Program	2023	Irrigation and Drainage
Central West District HQ Re-roof	2023	Large Roofs
Large Roof Program	2023	Large Roofs
Cayton Corner Park Development	2023	New Park Development
Gateway Park North Park Development	2023	New Park Development
48th and Charleston Landbanked Site Development	2023	New Park Development (Orig 14)
Morgan Junction Landbanked Site Development	2023	New Park Development (Orig 14)
West Seattle Junction Landbanked Site Development	2023	New Park Development (Orig 14)
New OLA 1 (West Seattle)	2023	Off Leash Area Improvements
New OLA 2	2023	Off Leash Area Improvements
Construction of 1-2 large-scale dedicated pickleball facilities	2023	Outdoor Courts
Hutchinson Playground Sport Court Renovation	2023	Outdoor Courts
Lake Washington Blvd Renovations	2023	Park Improvements
Rainier Beach Skate Park	2023	Park Improvements
Firehouse Mini Park Play Area Renovation	2023	Play Area Renovation
Hutchinson Playground Play Area Renovation	2023	Play Area Renovation
Madrona Park Beach Play Area	2023	Play Area Renovation
Madrona Playground Play Area Renovation	2023	Play Area Renovation
Rainier CC (Genesee Park) Play Area Renovation	2023	Play Area Renovation
T.T. Minor Play Area Renovation	2023	Play Area Renovation
Ward Springs Park Play Area Renovation	2023	Play Area Renovation
Be'er Sheva Park Play Area Renovation	2023	Play Area Renovation
Blanch Lavizzo Park Play Area Renovation	2023	Play Area Renovation
Graham Visitors Center Basement Flooding Improvement	2023	Plumbing and Sewer
Lake Union Park Water Main Replacement	2023	Plumbing and Sewer
Colman Pool Facilities Renovation	2023	Pools
Evans Pool Plaster Liner and Filter Repair	2023	Pools
Helene Madison Locker Room Renovation and ADA	2023	Pools



<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Starting Year</b>	<b>Asset Management Program</b>
Helene Madison Pool Plaster Liner Replacement	2023	Pools
Meadowbrook Pool Facility Stabilization	2023	Pools
Medgar Evers Pool Structural Evaluation	2023	Pools
Mounger Pool Locker Room Renovation and ADA	2023	Pools
Pool Equipment Replacement Program	2023	Pools
Pool Facility Major Maintenance Program	2023	Pools
Rainier Beach Pool HVAC Replacement & Decarbonization	2023	Pools
Genesee PF #1 Synthetic Turf Replacement	2023	Synthetic Turf Replacement
Genesee PF #2 Synthetic Turf Replacement	2023	Synthetic Turf Replacement
Discovery Park South Beach Trail	2023	Trails Major Maintenance
Trails Major Maintenance	2023	Trails Major Maintenance
URM Building Assessments	2023	Unreinforced Masonry Retrofits
Judkins Park Accessibility Improvements	2024	Accessibility and Compliance
Magnuson Park Building 30 and Bathhouse Access Improvements (B-contract)	2024	Accessibility and Compliance
Miller Playfield Accessibility Improvements	2024	Accessibility and Compliance
Athletic Field Lighting Replacement Program	2024	Athletic Field Lighting
Langston Hughes Performing Arts Institute Decarbonization	2024	Climate Conscious Buildings
Judkins Park Upper Shelterhouse Renovation	2024	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
Judkins Park Lower Shelterhouse Renovation	2024	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
Walt Hundley Playfield Restroom Structure Renovation	2024	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
8th and Mercer Community Center Development	2024	Community Centers
Lake City Community Center Improvements	2024	Community Centers
Langston Hughes Performing Arts Institute Restoration	2024	Community Centers
Jackson Park Golf Course Connectivity Study	2024	Golf Capital Improvements
Jackson Park Golf Maintenance Building Roof Replacement	2024	Large Roofs
New Park Development Program	2024	New Park Development
Smith Cove Park Development (Phase 1)	2024	New Park Development
A.B. Ernst Landbanked Site Development	2024	New Park Development (Orig 14)
Wedgwood Landbanked Site Development	2024	New Park Development (Orig 14)
Duwamish Upland Parks Remediation	2024	Other
Magnuson Pier Restoration	2024	Over-water structures

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Starting Year</b>	<b>Asset Management Program</b>
Over-water Structures Major Maintenance Program	2024	Over-water structures
Mayfair Park Play Area Renovation	2024	Play Area Renovation
Judkins Park Play Area Renovation	2024	Play Area Renovation
Miller Playfield Play Area Renovation	2024	Play Area Renovation
Southwest Teen Life Center and Pool Play Area Renovation	2024	Play Area Renovation
University Playground Play Area Improvement	2024	Play Area Renovation
Westcrest Park South Play Area Restoration	2024	Play Area Renovation
Lower Woodland PF #1 Accessibility	2024	Synthetic Turf Replacement
Lower Woodland PF #1 Synthetic Turf Replacement	2024	Synthetic Turf Replacement
Walt Hundley PF Athletic Field Accessibility	2024	Synthetic Turf Replacement
Walt Hundley PF Synthetic Turf Replacement	2024	Synthetic Turf Replacement
Kubota Gardens Accessibility Improvements	2025	Accessibility and Compliance
Loyal Heights CC Accessibility Improvements	2025	Accessibility and Compliance
Magnuson Building 138 Accessibility Improvements	2025	Accessibility and Compliance
Magnuson Building 138 Decarbonization	2025	Climate Conscious Buildings
Jackson Park 7th Tee Restroom Structure Rehabilitation	2025	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
West Seattle Golf Course On-course Restroom Structure Renovation	2025	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
Delridge Community Center Shower Renovation	2025	Community Centers
Loyal Heights CC Facility Renovation	2025	Community Centers
Loyal Heights CC Facility Renovation	2025	Community Centers
Meadowbrook Community Center Shower / HVAC Renovation	2025	Community Centers
Green Lake Park Alum Treatment 2026	2025	Other
Kubota Gardens Upgrade	2025	Other
East Queen Anne Playground Play Area Renovation	2025	Play Area Renovation
Froula Park Play Area Renovation	2025	Play Area Renovation
Green Lake Park Play Area Renovation	2025	Play Area Renovation
Hiawatha Playfield Illicit Connection Remediation	2025	Plumbing and Sewer
Retaining Walls Bridges Bulkheads and Stairs Program	2025	Retaining Walls, Bulkheads, Bridges and Stairs
Bobby Morris (Cal Anderson) Accessibility	2025	Synthetic Turf Replacement
Bobby Morris (Cal Anderson) Synthetic Turf Replacement 2	2025	Synthetic Turf Replacement
Interbay Stadium Synthetic Turf Replacement	2025	Synthetic Turf Replacement

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Starting Year</b>	<b>Asset Management Program</b>
Magnuson Building 138 (Gatehouse) Seismic Retrofit	2025	Unreinforced Masonry Retrofits
Dahl Playfield Accessibility Improvements	2026	Accessibility and Compliance
Seward Park Accessibility Improvements	2026	Accessibility and Compliance
Westcrest Park South Accessibility Improvements	2026	Accessibility and Compliance
W Queen Anne PF Athletic Field Renovation & ADA (Queen Anne Turf Field Replacement)	2026	Athletic Field Conversion
Dahl Playfield Lighting Replacement	2026	Athletic Field Lighting
West Seattle Stadium Playfield Lighting Replacement	2026	Athletic Field Lighting
Amy Yee Tennis Center Renovation Phase 3	2026	Building Preservation and Renovation
Graham Visitors Center Trellis Restoration	2026	Building Preservation and Renovation
Seward Park Bathhouse and Clay Studio Renovation	2026	Building Preservation and Renovation
Densmore HQ Decarbonization	2026	Climate Conscious Buildings
High Point Community Center Decarbonization	2026	Climate Conscious Buildings
Dahl Playfield Shelterhouse Renovation	2026	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
Gilman Playground Shelterhouse Renovation	2026	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
Lakewood Playground Restroom Structure Renovation	2026	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
Salmon Bay Playground Restroom Structure Renovation	2026	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
Sandel Playground Shelterhouse Renovation	2026	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
Seward Park Beach Restroom Structure Renovation	2026	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
Westcrest Park South Restroom Structure Renovation	2026	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
High Point Community Center Renovation	2026	Community Centers
Bitter Lake Reservoir Park Development	2026	New Park Development
Duwamish Waterway Park Expansion	2026	New Park Development
New OLA 3 Planning	2026	Off Leash Area Improvements
Densmore HQ Seismic Retrofit (URM)	2026	Unreinforced Masonry Retrofits
Genesee Park (North) Accessibility Improvements	2027	Accessibility and Compliance
Jefferson Park Access Improvements	2027	Accessibility and Compliance
Magnuson Building 47 Accessibility Improvements (Gym/Restroom)	2027	Accessibility and Compliance

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Starting Year</b>	<b>Asset Management Program</b>
Magnuson Park Accessibility Improvements (East Parking Lots)	2027	Accessibility and Compliance
Magnuson Park Building 30 (PW)	2027	Accessibility and Compliance
Northacres Park Accessibility Improvements	2027	Accessibility and Compliance
Seacrest Park Accessibility Improvements	2027	Accessibility and Compliance
Magnuson Park Athletic Field 12 Conversion	2027	Athletic Field Conversion
Genesee Park (North) Restroom Structure Renovation	2027	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
Magnolia Park Restroom Structure Renovation	2027	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
Magnuson Park Sports Meadow Restroom Structure Renovation	2027	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
Northacres Park Restroom Structure Replacement	2027	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
University Playground Restroom Structure Renovation	2027	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
Magnuson Barrier Free Loop Trail Improvements	2027	Magnuson Park Master Plan and Site Improvements
Magnuson Circulation Improvements (Various)	2027	Magnuson Park Master Plan and Site Improvements
1125 Harvard Interim Safety Improvements	2027	New Park Development
Meadowbrook Playfield Tennis Court Renovation	2027	Outdoor Courts
Mount Baker Park Sport Court Renovation	2027	Outdoor Courts
Genesee Park (North) Play Area Renovation	2027	Play Area Renovation
Colman Pool Plaster Liner Replacement	2027	Pools
Meadowbrook Pool Plaster Liner Replacement	2027	Pools
Queen Anne Pool Plaster Liner Replacement	2027	Pools
Rainier Beach Pool Plaster Liner Replacement	2027	Pools
Pratt Fine Arts Center Seismic Retrofit	2027	Unreinforced Masonry Retrofits
Lincoln Park Accessibility Improvements	2028	Accessibility and Compliance
Madrona Bathhouse and Dance Studio Renovation	2028	Building Preservation and Renovation
Lincoln Park Wading Pool Restroom Structure Renovation	2028	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
Madrona Park Concession Stand Restroom Structure Renovation	2028	Restroom Structure and Shelterhouse Renovations
Alki Playground Sport Court Renovation	2028	Outdoor Courts
Green Lake Bathhouse Theater Seismic Retrofit	2028	Unreinforced Masonry Retrofits
Greenwood Park Accessibility Improvements	2026-2028	Accessibility and Compliance
Greenwood Park Play Area Renovation	2026-2028	Play Area Renovation
Pratt Park Play Area Renovation	2026-2028	Play Area Renovation

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Starting Year</b>	<b>Asset Management Program</b>
Riverview Playfield Accessibility Improvements	2026-2028	Play Area Renovation
Riverview Playfield Play Area Renovation	2026-2028	Play Area Renovation
Roanoke Park Play Area Renovation	2026-2028	Play Area Renovation
Rogers Playground Play Area Renovation	2026-2028	Play Area Renovation
Soundview Playfield Play Area Renovation	2026-2028	Play Area Renovation
Trolley Hill Park Play Area Renovation	2026-2028	Play Area Renovation
ADA Compliance Projects-m	On-going	Accessibility and Compliance
ADA Compliance-Parks	On-going	Accessibility and Compliance
Activating and Connecting to Greenways	On-going	Activating and Connecting to Greenways

## SUMMARY and FISCAL NOTE

<b>Department:</b>	<b>Dept. Contact:</b>	<b>CBO Contact:</b>
Seattle Parks and Recreation	Kevin Bergsrud	Alex Rouse

### 1. BILL SUMMARY

**Legislation Title:** A RESOLUTION adopting the Seattle Parks and Recreation 2024 Parks Development Plan; and authorizing the Department of Parks and Recreation to submit the plan to the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office; and superseding the 2017 Parks Development Plan.

#### **Summary and Background of the Legislation:**

This legislation adopts Seattle Parks and Recreation 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan (2024 Plan), which is a replacement to the Seattle Parks and Recreation 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan. It also authorizes the Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR) to submit the plan to the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO). Adoption of such a plan is required by RCO to maintain eligibility for significant grants for park and facility acquisition and improvement. To maintain eligibility, this resolution must be adopted by the Seattle City Council, signed by the Mayor, and submitted to RCO no later than May 1, 2024.

This 2024 Plan is specific to development and land acquisition efforts that will be pursued over the next five to six years. It includes an inventory, demand and need analysis, goals and policies regarding park acquisition and development, and SPR's capital and operating budgets. SPR's 2024-2029 Adopted Capital Improvement Program is available at the City Clerk's Office and can be found at the City Budget Office web site ([City of Seattle Budget Archives](#)).

The 2024 Plan is a planning document and does not commit to any specific projects or programs. Specific elements included in the plan will be subject to budget analysis and discussion as they come forward in detailed project or program proposals.

Prior plans were adopted by Ordinance and Resolution:

- Ordinance 114009 – Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan (1988)
- Resolution 28382 – Seattle Park and Recreation Comprehensive Plan (1991)
- Resolution 28763 – COMPLAN (1993)
- Resolution 30181 – Plan 2000 (2000)
- Resolution 30868 – Seattle Parks and Recreation 2006 Development Plan (2006)
- Resolution 31336 – Seattle Parks and Recreation 2011 Development Plan (2011)
- Resolution 31763 – Seattle Parks and Recreation 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan (2017)

### 2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

**Does this legislation create, fund, or amend a CIP Project?**  Yes  No

### 3. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Does this legislation have financial impacts to the City?  Yes  No

#### 3.d. Other Impacts

**Does the legislation have other financial impacts to The City of Seattle, including direct or indirect, one-time or ongoing costs, that are not included in Sections 3.a through 3.c? If so, please describe these financial impacts.**

This legislation allows SPR to be eligible to apply and qualify for grant funding through RCO. Historically, these grants have been major sources of funding for SPR's projects.

**If the legislation has costs, but they can be absorbed within existing operations, please describe how those costs can be absorbed. The description should clearly describe if the absorbed costs are achievable because the department had excess resources within their existing budget or if by absorbing these costs the department is deprioritizing other work that would have used these resources.** N/A

**Please describe any financial costs or other impacts of *not* implementing the legislation.** SPR would lose the opportunity to apply for and receive grant funding from RCO.

### 4. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

**a. Please describe how this legislation may affect any departments besides the originating department.**

N/A

**b. Does this legislation affect a piece of property? If yes, please attach a map and explain any impacts on the property. Please attach any Environmental Impact Statements, Determinations of Non-Significance, or other reports generated for this property.**

This proposal has been determined on January 30, 2024, to not have a significant adverse impact upon the environment. An EIS is not required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(C). Attachment A is the Determination of Non-Significance.

**c. Please describe any perceived implication for the principles of the Race and Social Justice Initiative.**

**i. How does this legislation impact vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities? How did you arrive at this conclusion? In your response please consider impacts within City government (employees, internal programs) as well as in the broader community.**

None.

**ii. Please attach any Racial Equity Toolkits or other racial equity analyses in the development and/or assessment of the legislation.**

While no specific equity toolkits were used in the development of this legislation, the 2024 Parks and Open Space plan continues SPR's practice of using race, social

equity, health, poverty, and income measures in identifying gap areas to prioritize for park acquisition.

**iii. What is the Language Access Plan for any communications to the public?**

None.

**d. Climate Change Implications**

**i. Emissions: How is this legislation likely to increase or decrease carbon emissions in a material way? Please attach any studies or other materials that were used to inform this response.**

None

**ii. Resiliency: Will the action(s) proposed by this legislation increase or decrease Seattle’s resiliency (or ability to adapt) to climate change in a material way? If so, explain. If it is likely to decrease resiliency in a material way, describe what will or could be done to mitigate the effects.**

None

**e. If this legislation includes a new initiative or a major programmatic expansion: What are the specific long-term and measurable goal(s) of the program? How will this legislation help achieve the program’s desired goal(s)? What mechanisms will be used to measure progress towards meeting those goals?**

N/A

**5. CHECKLIST**

- Is a public hearing required?
- Is publication of notice with *The Daily Journal of Commerce* and/or *The Seattle Times* required?
- If this legislation changes spending and/or revenues for a fund, have you reviewed the relevant fund policies and determined that this legislation complies?
- Does this legislation create a non-utility CIP project that involves a shared financial commitment with a non-City partner agency or organization?

**6. ATTACHMENTS**

**Summary Attachments:**

Attachment A – 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan SEPA DNS



**DETERMINATION OF NON-SIGNIFICANCE**

Description: **Seattle Parks and Recreation’s 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan:** Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR) is proposing to update the 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan with the 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan. The 2024 Plan presents a 6-year planning horizon that documents and describes SPR’s facilities and lands; reviews changes in the city’s demographics, recreation participation and trends; and defines near-term spending priorities. This plan also guides SPR in addressing the future recreation needs of the city and making progress towards achieving the department’s mission. The proposed adoption of the plan by the Seattle City Council is a non-project action.

Proponent: **Seattle Parks and Recreation**

Location: **The adoption of the proposed 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan is a programmatic action that will be applied to areas throughout the City of Seattle**

Lead agency: **Seattle Parks and Recreation**

The lead agency for this proposal has determined that it does not have a probable significant adverse impact on the environment. An environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c). This decision was made after review of a completed environmental checklist and other information on file with the lead agency. This information is available to the public on request.

- There is no comment period for this DNS.
- This DNS is issued under 197-11-340(2); the lead agency will not act on this proposal for 14 days from the date of publication (February 1, 2024).

Written comments must be submitted by February 15, 2024.

Responsible official: Mike Schwindeller  
Position/title: Deputy Superintendent, Planning & Capital Development Branch, Seattle Parks and Recreation  
e-mail: mike.schwindeller@seattle.gov  
Address: 300 Elliott Avenue West, Suite 100, Seattle, WA 98119

Date: 01/30/2024 Signature: 

**Please contact:** David Graves, Strategic Advisor, Seattle Parks and Recreation if you have questions or written comments about this determination.

**Phone:** (206) 684-7048; **e-mail:** [david.graves@seattle.gov](mailto:david.graves@seattle.gov).

You may appeal this determination to **Office of the Hearing Examiner at PO Box 94729, Seattle, WA 98124-4729** or 700 Fifth Avenue, Suite 4000, Seattle, WA 98104 no later than **5:00 pm on February 23, 2023** by **Appeal Letter** and **\$85.00 fee**. You should be prepared to make specific factual objection(s). Contact the Seattle Examiner to read or ask about the procedures for SEPA appeals.

City of Seattle

ANALYSIS AND DECISION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT  
OF SEATTLE PARKS AND RECREATION

Proposal Name: **Seattle Parks and Recreation’s 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan**

Location of proposal: **The proposed Parks and Open Space Plan Update is a programmatic action that will be applied to areas throughout the City of Seattle**

**SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTION**

Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR) is proposing to update the 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan with the 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan. The 2024 Plan presents a 6-year planning horizon that documents and describes SPR’s facilities and lands; reviews changes in the city’s demographics, recreation participation and trends; and defines near-term spending priorities. This plan also guides SPR in addressing the future recreation needs of the city and making progress towards achieving the department’s mission. The proposed adoption of the plan by the Seattle City Council is a non-project action.

**SEPA DETERMINATION: Determination of Non-Significance (DNS)**

**BACKGROUND DATA**

Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR) is responsible for over 6,400 acres of parkland and operates a park system that includes 480+ parks, a conservatory, community centers, teen life centers, four environmental education centers, a cultural arts center, an indoor tennis center, eight indoor swimming pools, two outdoor swimming pools, nine life-guarded swimming beaches, two small craft centers, seven boat ramps, an outdoor camp, four golf courses, tennis courts, sports fields, P-Patch gardens, 24 miles of shoreline, and many other facilities. There are facilities in the park system for active recreation as well as both large expanses and small pockets of natural open space for passive enjoyment.

As Seattle increases in population and its demographic make-up changes, it is important to continue to provide a park and recreation system that reflects the demands and needs for these services. To determine the demand and need for parks and open space in the City of Seattle, multiple sources were examined and analyzed including past surveys of park visitors and residents, ongoing Open Space Gap Analysis, the 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan, the 2014 Parks Legacy Plan, the 2016 Seattle Recreation Demand Study, the 2015 Community Center Strategic Plan and other city plans.

Reflecting on all the data gathered from studies, surveys and the public engagement process, the current strongest demands and needs in Seattle are to focus on adequate maintenance of existing facilities, provide more walking, hiking, or multi-use trails, provide more multi-purpose sports fields to allow for different sports and unscheduled or un-programmed use, and provide more parkland including beach and waterfront areas, urban gardens and farms. There is demand to continue to

monitor and fill in the usable open space gaps as funding permits. It is also important to acquire and restore open space, green spaces, and habitat areas both inside and outside of the gap areas to enhance Seattle’s environment.

For example, indoor recreation facilities are important most of the year due to Seattle’s maritime climate, but particularly so in the winter months when basketball and other such activities are at their peak. Despite the cool weather, outdoor activity is often possible and year-round demand for soccer fields is high. In good weather periods, peak demand outstrips supply of picnic facilities, boat ramps, and the like, and shoreline area parks are often crowded. These patterns of use are expected to continue, and there will likely be a need for increased senior adult recreation programs as the large “baby boom” population begins to enter their later years. In addition, summers are hotter and wildfire smoke events have increased since the 2017 Plan was adopted. These events highlight the need for cooling and clean indoor air opportunities during heat and/or smoke events.

In general, it is anticipated that there will be increased demand for “close-to-home” recreation due to the increased population density and traffic congestion that will affect mobility in Seattle. While it is anticipated that many Seattleites will take advantage of regional recreational attractions in the Olympic and Cascade Mountains, and other Puget Sound destinations, much of Seattle’s less affluent population tend to have relatively little access to such amenities due to lack of transportation, lack of sufficient income, or demands of low-paying jobs. It will be important to continue to offer an array of park and recreation opportunities that are affordable and easily accessible to all members of the public.

## **PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION**

*Seattle Parks and Recreation’s 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan* will replace Seattle’s Parks and Recreation 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan, previously adopted by Seattle City Council Resolution 31763 on August 7, 2017. The original development plan and subsequent updates in 2006 and 2011, 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan and the current proposed plan are specific to acquisition and development efforts that will be pursued over the next five to six years. The 2024 update will be submitted to the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) to maintain Seattle’s eligibility for grants that will help fund capital projects and/or acquisitions.

The 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan provides a recap of goals and policies relative to park acquisition and development and Seattle’s adopted 2023 - 2028 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for parks and recreation facilities. Seattle’s adopted 2023 - 2028 CIP for Seattle Parks and Recreation is part of the city-wide CIP adopted by Ordinance No. 126725.

The Plan describes a wide range of policies and projects that are proposed over the period of 2024 to 2028. The types of capital projects to be considered include building renovations, play area renovations, park development, urban forestry projects and landscaping renovations. The 2024 Plan/Update is a policy framework and a six-year plan. Actions that currently have funding or can be implemented by existing staff will be accomplished in the six-year time period of the Capital Improvement Plan. Other projects identified for consideration within the six-year Capital Improvement Plan will be implemented as funding and resources become available.

The 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan proposes to change the Level of Service (LOS) from a population/acreage-based goal of acres per 1,000 people to providing parks and park facilities within a 10-minute walk of all residents. The walkability and gap analysis in the 2017 Plan identified that

94% of all housing units were within a 10-minute walk to a park and that 77% of housing units within an Urban Village were within a 5-minute walk to a park. In 2023, approximately 95% of the City's population or 699,548 people are within a 10-minute walk of a park.

The 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan will be submitted to the Mayor and City Council for adoption by Resolution. Many of the projects contained in the Plan will require elected official approval. Once projects are funded, regulatory approvals are often required. For example, boat moorages might require permits from Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington State Department of Ecology and/or the US Army Corps of Engineer permits as well as other agency permits or approvals, depending on location and design details. Many projects will require project level environmental review under SEPA and City of Seattle Master Use Permits and/or building permits depending on the situation.

## **ANALYSIS – SEPA**

Initial disclosure of potential impacts from this project was made in the applicant's Environmental Checklist, dated January, 2024. The basis for this analysis and decision is formed from information in the Checklist, the 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan and the lead agency's experience with review of similar projects.

The environmental review indicates no probability of significant adverse environmental impacts occurring as a result of the proposal. The Environmental Checklist submitted with the application adequately discloses expected environmental impacts associated with the proposal. The City codes and requirements, including the Stormwater, Grading & Drainage Control Code, Land Use Code, Environmentally Critical Areas Ordinance, the Shoreline Master Program, Building Code and other construction codes are expected to mitigate potential environmental impacts.

The SEPA Overview Policy (SMC 23.05.665) discusses the relationship between the City's code/policies and environmental review. The Overview Policy states, in part, "[w]here City regulations have been adopted to address an environmental impact; it shall be presumed that such regulations are adequate to achieve sufficient mitigation". The Policies also discuss in SMC 23.05.665 D1-7, that in certain circumstances it may be appropriate to deny or mitigate a project based on adverse environmental impacts. This may be specified otherwise in the policies for specific elements of the environment found in SMC 25.05.675. In consideration of these policies, a more detailed discussion of some of the potential impacts is appropriate.

### **Short Term Impacts**

The proposal is a non-project action, and no short-term impacts are anticipated upon adoption of 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan. However, the following temporary or construction-related impacts could be expected as a result of the implementation of site specific construction projects<sup>1</sup>: Decreased air quality due to suspended particulate from building activities and hydrocarbon emissions from construction vehicles and equipment; increased dust caused by construction activities; potential soil erosion and potential disturbance to subsurface soils during

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<sup>1</sup> Note that depending on the scope, breadth and location of each individual project, project specific environmental review may be required, with an associated public process consistent with Seattle Parks and Recreation's Policy and Procedures Manual.

grading, excavation, and general site work; increased traffic and demand for parking from construction equipment and personnel; increased noise; and consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources.

Several adopted codes and/or ordinances provide mitigation for some of the identified impacts. The Stormwater, Grading and Drainage Control Code regulates site excavation for foundation purposes and requires that soil erosion control techniques be initiated for the duration of construction. Erosion will be prevented by implementation of a required Temporary Erosion Control and Sedimentation Plan. Best Management Practices, such as the use of a stabilized construction entrance, mulching and hydro seeding will be implemented at the site to minimize erosion during construction. Excavation work will take place during the drier months to minimize rain impacts during grading. The Street Use Ordinance requires debris to be removed from the street right of way and regulates obstruction of the sidewalk. Puget Sound Clean Air Agency regulations require control of fugitive dust to protect air quality. The Building Code provides for construction measures and life safety issues. The Noise Ordinance regulates the time and amount of construction noise that is permitted in the city. Compliance with these codes and/or ordinances will lessen the environmental impacts of the site-specific projects.

The impacts associated with any construction would likely be minor and of relatively short duration. Compliance with the above applicable codes and ordinances will reduce or eliminate most adverse short-term impacts to the environment. However, specific projects may still be subject to subsequent environmental review under SEPA as the design(s) progress and the scope and scale of the project impacts are identified. No short-term environmental impacts are anticipated with the adoption of the *2024 Parks and Open Space Plan* and thus no mitigation is warranted or necessary.

### **Long Term Impacts**

The proposal is non-project action, and no long-term impacts are anticipated upon adoption of the 2024 Plan. However, specific projects may generate adverse environmental impacts which warrant mitigation. Specific proposals may be subject to project specific SEPA analysis to determine the appropriate level of environmental review. Some projects may be maintenance activities or of a minor scale that the proposal qualifies for an exemption; other projects may be of sufficient scope to require a SEPA Checklist and Threshold Determination, and some may warrant an Environmental Impact Statement. The appropriate project level environmental review under SEPA will be undertaken as the specific design(s) progress and the scope and scale of the project impacts are identified. No long-term environmental impacts are anticipated with the adoption of the *2024 Parks and Open Space Plan* and thus no mitigation is warranted or necessary.

**DECISION**

This decision was made after the responsible official, on behalf of the lead agency, reviewed a completed environmental checklist, the 2017 Plan and other information on file with the responsible department. This constitutes the Threshold Determination and final decision on application of SEPA’s substantive authority and mitigation provisions. The intent of this declaration is to satisfy the requirement of the State Environmental Policy Act (RCW 43.21.C), including the requirement to inform the public of agency decisions pursuant to SEPA.

- (X) Determination of Non-Significance. This proposal has been determined to not have a significant adverse impact upon the environment. An EIS is not required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(C).
  
- ( ) Determination of Significance. This proposal has or may have a significant adverse impact upon the environment. AN EIS is required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(C).

Signature:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
David Graves, AICP  
Strategic Advisor, Planning & Capital Development Branch  
Seattle Parks and Recreation

Date: January 30, 2024

# SEPA Checklist

## City of Seattle 2024 Parks & Open Space Plan

Seattle, Washington

*Prepared by:*

City of Seattle  
Seattle Parks & Recreation (SPR)  
300 Elliott Ave W. Suite 100  
Seattle, WA 98119

January 2024

## AGENCY REVIEW

### Introduction

This document addresses the items of Washington's State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) environmental checklist, as identified in Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 197-11-960. The information provided herein has been carefully considered and is accurate to the best of our knowledge.

### A. BACKGROUND

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:

*2024 Parks & Open Space Plan*

2. Date checklist prepared:

*January 2024*

3. Agency requesting checklist:

*City of Seattle  
Parks and Recreation Department  
300 Elliott Avenue West, Suite 100  
Seattle, WA 98199*

4. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable):

*The 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan provides the foundation for the acquisition and development of park and recreation facilities within and recreation programming for the city of Seattle. It includes a discussion of facility needs and presents a 6-year capital improvement program. The 6-year CIP identifies the costs for implementation and the potential source(s) of funding. Individual projects will undergo additional SEPA review as necessary prior to master planning, design, and construction.*

5. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansions, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain.

*Yes. The 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan will be reviewed and adopted as an element of the overall city Comprehensive Plan. In addition, the 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan will be updated every 5 to 6 years in conjunction with updates to the City Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Park District Financial Plan (MPDFP). The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) will likely be updated annually and guide future budget discussions. Specific proposals will be developed for individual, planned park projects.*

6. List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal.

*The 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan relies on previous, community-based plans to ensure consistency and avoid duplication. Recent plans include the 2017 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan, A Strategic Plan for Seattle Parks and*



## AGENCY REVIEW

*Recreation, 2020-2030. Additional environmental studies will be conducted on various projects as they are proposed for development. These additional environmental studies could include wetland assessments and/or delineations, archaeological site surveys, slope stability studies, and project specific SEPA compliance.*

7. Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain.

*The 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan's 6-Year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) identifies projects that have received budget appropriations but that have not been fully implemented. These are mostly neighborhood and community parks enhancements that are funded or will be funded by the Municipal Park District, other funds or the city general fund and/or grants.*

8. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known.

*The 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan must be reviewed and adopted by the Seattle City Council by resolution. In addition, various approvals or permits could be required for individual park projects at the time of implementation. These may include federal, state, and local land use and/or construction/building permits and approvals. Some projects may involve the submittal of grant applications and similar documents that would be approved by the Seattle City Council.*

9. Give brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site. There are several questions later in this checklist that ask you to describe certain aspects of your proposal. You do not need to repeat those answers on this page. (Lead agencies may modify this form to include additional specific information on project description.)

*This project involves adoption of the 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan by the Seattle City Council. The 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan gives an overview of parks, recreation, and open space planning within the city of Seattle - identifying a system of parks, open spaces, trails, and recreation facilities. The plan identifies benefits of the parks system, lists park goals, objectives, and policies, and proposes a 6-year schedule of park projects. The purpose of the plan is to identify a park system throughout the City of Seattle that addresses citizen needs and interests. The plan focuses on providing urban parks and facilities within walkable distances of residential areas.*

### **B.** ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS

1. SOILS
- a. General description of the site (underline one): flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, and other.

*The planning area for this project covers the incorporated area of the City of*

## AGENCY REVIEW

*Seattle, located in the western part of King County, Washington.*

*The city of Seattle has significant topographic changes from shoreline and steep bluffs along Puget Sound to hills more than 500 feet above sea level. Flood plains and riparian areas associated with the Salish Sea, Duwamish River, Elliott Bay, Lake Union, Green Lake, and Lake Washington occupy portions of the city.*

- b. What is the steepest slope on the site (approximate percent slope)?

*Since the plan identifies general locations for many projects rather than specific park locations, steepness of specific park projects cannot be identified at this time.*

- c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them, and note any prime farmland.

*The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) soils classification system identifies a wide variety of soil types for the city and King County. These soil types may be classified under two major associations for the Seattle area. These are Alderwood and Everett.*

*Since the plan identifies general locations for many projects rather than specific park locations, soil type(s) of specific projects cannot be identified at this time.*

- d. Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so, describe.

*Since the plan identifies general locations for many projects rather than specific park locations, soil stability of particular projects cannot be identified at this time.*

- e. Describe the purpose, type, and approximate quantities of any filling or grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.

*Specific plans for earthmoving and fill will be developed as individual parks, facilities or trails are proposed.*

- f. Could erosion occur as a result of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.

*The development of parks, facilities or trails could cause some amount of erosion during clearing and/or construction. Detailed engineering plans will be prepared to avoid and/or minimize impacts to potentially unstable slopes, and erosion control plans will be submitted when construction of the specific projects are proposed.*

- g. About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)?

*Park improvements may include some impervious surfaces. Fully developed*

## AGENCY REVIEW

*parks typically have hard-surface paths and play areas, as well as parking areas and restroom structures. Trail corridors may be paved or built with a compacted, impervious surface. Specific areas affected will be determined during master planning and design of specific sites.*

- h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any:

*Detailed design plans will be submitted when specific parks are proposed, including drainage and erosion control plans. Geotechnical studies will be completed for projects within potentially unstable slope areas. All designs will comply with or exceed the standards of the city erosion control ordinances.*

2. AIR

- a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal (i.e., dust, automobile, odors, industrial wood smoke) during construction and when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities, if known.

*Dust and automotive exhaust would likely be released during construction of parks. However, emissions will be temporary, lasting only for the duration of construction. Dust is expected to be minimal and localized at the point of active construction.*

- b. Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odor that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.

*Since the plan identifies general locations for many projects rather than specific projects, off-site sources of emissions or odor cannot be identified.*

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to air, if any:

*The use of dust suppressants, such as periodic watering or watering of traveled areas, will occur on a routine basis to minimize particulate matter during construction. In addition, equipment not in use will be shut off, and all trucks transporting materials capable of producing fugitive dust will use appropriate covers. Disturbed soil areas with the potential for generating fugitive dust will be stabilized with mulch and vegetation cover following construction. Specifications will be included in the proposed project construction contract provisions to ensure all regulations related to the control of fugitive dust will be met. In addition, dust control measures will be implemented in conformance with appropriate erosion control measures and other applicable regulations.*

3. WATER

- a. Surface:

- (1) Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year-round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into.

*The plan proposes park improvements, trails, natural areas, and greenspaces,*

## AGENCY REVIEW

*and/or habitat areas along water bodies in the city including portions of the Duwamish River, Elliott Bay, Lake Union, Bitter Lake, Green Lake, Thornton Creek, Longfellow Creek, Duwamish River, and Lake Washington. In addition, wetland areas that might be impacted by proposed parks will be identified when specific park locations are proposed. Wetland assessments and/or delineations will be conducted within these areas prior to site-specific planning as appropriate.*

- (2) Will the project require any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 feet) the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans.

*Several projects identified in the 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan are located adjacent to or near water features. Park and trail improvements will be designed to minimize impacts to water features, shorelines, and other sensitive resources. Final design for specific projects would be subject to review under SEPA, Shoreline Management, and other federal, state, and local permit and approval/review processes.*

- (3) Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of fill material.

*Individual trail segments or other park improvements could require grading, leveling, filling, and related activities. Detailed engineering plans, including quantities, will be prepared at the time of site-specific planning.*

- (4) Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities, if known.

*The development of individual trail segments or other park improvements may involve some level of surface water diversion. Detailed engineering plans will be prepared at the time of site-specific planning, and efforts will be made to minimize impacts to surface water resources.*

- (5) Does the proposal lie within a 100-year flood plain? If so, note location on the site plan.

*The plan identifies trail corridors and parks with segments that may be located within the 100-year flood plain. Detailed locations will be identified when specific parks or trail segments are proposed for development. Most parks and trail segments will not involve structures or fill that would cause flood plain impacts; however, where park or trail development might cause impacts, all federal, state, and local flood plain provisions will be met.*

- (6) Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters? If so, describe the type of waste and anticipated volume of discharge.

*None anticipated, other than surface water runoff.*

- b. Ground:

- (1) Will ground water be withdrawn, or will water be discharged to ground water?

## AGENCY REVIEW

Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities, if known.

*Since the plan identifies general locations for many projects rather than specific projects, the withdrawal or discharge of groundwater cannot be identified at this time.*

- (2) Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: domestic sewage; industrial, agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of the system, the number of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable), or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve.

*No waste material will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources; most SPR facilities are connected to the City's public sanitary sewer system. Public restrooms may be constructed within parks, park facilities, and at trail entry points in some unserved locations. Portable/pumped and self-composting facilities for human waste are two alternatives, along with permanent/pumped, septic, or sewer facilities.*

c. Water Runoff (including storm water):

- (1) Describe the source of runoff (including storm water) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.

*Surface water runoff will be generated from impervious parking areas, trail surfaces, sports/athletic fields, off-leash dog areas, restroom facilities, and shelters. Detailed drainage plans will be submitted at the time of site-specific planning.*

- (2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe.

*No specific development plans exist that would facilitate wastewater entering ground or surface waters. The future use of septic systems would require extraordinary circumstances and would be regulated by the Public Health Seattle & King County.*

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water impacts, if any:

*Detailed drainage plans will be submitted at the time of site-specific planning. Public restroom facilities will comply with all local and state requirements.*

## AGENCY REVIEW

### 4. PLANTS

a. Check or circle types of vegetation found on the site:

- Deciduous Tree: alder, maple, cottonwood, other
- Evergreen Tree: fir, cedar, other
- Shrubs
- Grass
- Pasture
- Crop or grain
- Wet soil plants
- Water plants
- Other types of vegetation

b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered?

*Since the 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan proposes development of park and trail facilities, vegetation is likely to be removed, but detailed plans are unavailable at this time. Clearing, grading, construction, and landscaping details will be addressed in the site plan design.*

c. List threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site.

*The identification of threatened or endangered plant species will occur through site-specific development proposals.*

d. Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any.

*The 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan proposes acquisition and development of parks and urban trails. Site plans developed at the time of facility design will consider planting programs and mitigation requirements. Special consideration will be given to the enhancement of the natural shoreline, water quality protection/enhancement, wetlands, and habitat enhancement. State and federal agencies will be consulted to identify and protect threatened and/or endangered species.*

### 5. ANIMALS

a. Circle any birds and animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site:

- birds: hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other:
- mammals: deer, bear, elk, beaver, other:
- fish: bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other:

b. List any threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site.

*There are currently several threatened or endangered species that may be found in King County and possibly in the City of Seattle. The Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Species of Concern (SOC) List identifies animal species designated by the State as Endangered, Threatened, Sensitive, or Candidates for listing including bald eagle, chinook salmon, chum salmon,*

## AGENCY REVIEW

*Coho salmon, and steelhead trout.*

*The presence of any endangered, threatened, or sensitive species will be confirmed during the planning and design phase of each individual project. Projects developed under the 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan will be designed to avoid and minimize impacts to state and federally listed species to the greatest extent practicable. Projects involving unavoidable impacts to listed species or habitat will be permitted in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.*

- c. Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain.

*Yes, the planned area includes portions of migration routes for the following species:*

*Anadromous Fish. Puget Sound provides important habitat for a variety of migratory fish species including salmon and steelhead populations. King County contains numerous rivers and streams that have historically supported these species. Each of these waterways continues to provide habitat to these species and the continued health and/or recovery of these waterways will be an important factor in the recovery of these species.*

*Migratory Birds. King County is located along an avian migratory corridor known as the Pacific Flyway, which extends from the Bering Sea in Alaska along the Pacific Coast to South America. King County provides significant habitat (e.g., lakes, wetlands, floodplain, and forests) for migrating and wintering waterfowl, neotropical migrant birds, and others.*

*Terrestrial Wildlife. King County contains numerous important wildlife corridors. These areas provide a means for wildlife movement and migration patterns between breeding and wintering areas. Primary wildlife corridors within the City of Seattle are located within the riparian corridors associated with the area's creeks. These corridors are important in that they maintain connectivity between habitat and open space areas that are located throughout the city. These corridors also often provide the only means for terrestrial wildlife to move through urban areas and other areas disturbed by development activities.*

- d. Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any:

*Implementation of the plan will have positive long-term beneficial effects on wildlife. The 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan proposes projects that involve acquisition of parcels for management as natural areas and open space. Acquisition and designation of such areas will act to protect and conserve environmentally sensitive areas, including habitat for sensitive plant, fish, and terrestrial wildlife species.*

*There could be short term impacts because of the construction of some park/facility development projects. Project impacts will be assessed on a project specific basis. Construction practices best suited to minimize impacts to plant and*

## AGENCY REVIEW

*animal species will be specified. Projects identified in the 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan will be constructed in a manner that limits disturbance and minimizes impacts to riparian and stream habitat as much as possible. For example, construction limits will be clearly marked in the field to minimize unnecessary disturbance; in-water work will be performed during the WDFW-approved in-water work window; and areas of ground disturbance will be replanted with native species following construction.*

### 6. ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) will be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing, etc.

*Electrical service will typically be provided to parks, trailheads, and urban trail corridors where restrooms and safety lighting are required. Electrical service will also be provided for heating, lighting, and operating recreation facilities, such as swimming pools and community centers. Gas, oil, and electricity will be used during construction of parks and recreation facilities.*

- b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe.

*The 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan recommends park and trail improvements that are not anticipated to affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties.*

- c. What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans of this proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any:

*Not applicable as energy conservation features are not defined in this level of planning. Although Seattle Parks and Recreation is following city policy by decarbonizing facilities, vehicles, etc. This involves replacing gas or natural gas fueled equipment with electrically powered equipment.*

### 7. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

- a. Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill, or hazardous waste, that could occur as a result of this proposal? If so, describe.

*Since the proposal is for an urban parks, recreation, and open space plan, environmental health hazards associated with the proposal are not anticipated. However, some of the parks such as Gas Works Park, Puget Park, Duwamish Waterway Park and others have known contamination. People could come into contact with hazardous and/or toxic materials during construction or maintenance activities within these parks.*

- (1) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

*The acquisition and development of parks, trails, and recreation facilities could affect the need for emergency services. Several factors need to be considered,*



## AGENCY REVIEW

*including location of parks and trails, neighboring properties, number of users, user hours, types of activities, transportation systems, parking, and other support facilities. Seattle Parks and Recreation does not include commissioned law enforcement staff and relies upon the Seattle Police Department to respond to calls for activities within parks, park facilities and trails. Park, trail, and recreation facility design will consider provisions for emergency services and crime prevention, such as security lighting, emergency phone service, fencing, and access for emergency vehicles.*

- (2) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any:

*Since environmental health hazards are not anticipated, mitigation measures are not proposed. Contractors and staff have been or could be trained to address site contamination in the situation that it is encountered during maintenance and/or construction activities.*

b. Noise

- (1) What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, other)?

*Road systems are located throughout the urban area and will be close to many of the proposed project areas. In addition, equipment noise and truck traffic from various commercial and industrial operations and traffic, railroad, and light rail noise will affect the proposed parks and trail corridors to varying degrees depending on location. Outdoor recreation activities may generate noise from play, conversations, use of play equipment (bicycles, paddles/racquets), etc. However, these activities do not generate continuous noise levels which fall under city noise control levels.*

- (2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis (for example: traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site.

*The 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan recommends new park projects. Minimal temporary noise would be created at the time of construction, during normal working hours. Use of athletic fields, sports courts, and trails may trigger low level, human generated noise, the frequency and level of which is difficult to predict but is anticipated to be in the same category found in any area frequented by walkers, hikers, and bike riders. Proposed parks may produce higher noise levels associated with recreation activities such as ball games, pickleball court play. Noise impacts will be addressed in detail at the time of development review of individual park projects or trail segments to insure compatibility with adjacent land uses.*

- (3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any:

*Restricted hours of construction and recreation play/use, along with open space buffers, landscaping, and grade changes between the parks and trail routes and adjacent property owners would be some of the measures considered to reduce or control noise impacts and will be presented in detail at the time of*

## AGENCY REVIEW

*development review of individual parks or trail segments.*

### 8. LAND AND SEATTLE USE

#### a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties?

*Proposed projects in the 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan are distributed widely throughout the city. Current use within project areas also varies. Proposed parks are, by design, located adjacent to or in residential areas. Trails and open space are within or near a wide range of land uses including residential, commercial, and industrial. Recreation facilities, such as swimming pools and community centers, are typically located adjacent to arterial streets and in commercial areas, although they may also be found in residential and industrial areas.*

#### b. Has the site been used for agriculture? If so, describe.

*The 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan calls for parks, trails, open space, and recreation facilities in the urban area. Most of this urban land was initially developed in the late 1800s and early 1900s for small scale agricultural activities but has long since been converted to urban designations and/or uses.*

#### c. Describe any structures on the site.

*Many parks include existing structures and due to their individual age or condition may be renovated or replaced with new structures. Since the parks projects have not been designed, specific on-site structures are not known at this time.*

#### d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?

*Since the parks projects have not been designed, requirements for demolition of structures are unknown at this time.*

#### e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?

*Parks, open spaces, trail corridors, and recreation facilities proposed in the 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan are generally located within residential zones, although some facilities may be located with a range of land use and zones and shoreline environments, including residential and commercial.*

#### f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?

*Most existing parks, open spaces, trail corridors, and recreation facilities in the 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan are designated as City-Owned Open Spaced on the City's Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map. New facilities not currently owned by SPR may be located within a wide range of comprehensive plan designations.*

#### g. If applicable, what is the current Seattle master program designation of the site?

*Shorelines-of-the-state include portions of the Duwamish River as well as Puget*

## AGENCY REVIEW

*Sound, Lake Union, Green Lake, and Lake Washington. Existing parks, open spaces, trails and recreation facilities within 200 feet of these shorelines are located in a variety of Shoreline Environments.*

- h. Has any part of the site been classified as an "environmentally sensitive" area? If so, specify.
- *Yes, potential parks, urban open space, greenways, and trail corridors may include areas with various environmentally sensitive area designations. The City of Seattle has designated and identified the following Environmentally Critical (sensitive) Areas citywide:*
  - *Geologic hazard areas including:*
    - *Landslide-prone areas (including potential landslide areas and known landslide areas)*
    - *Liquefaction-prone areas (sites with loose, saturated soil that lose the strength needed to support a building during earthquakes)*
    - *Peat-settlement-prone areas (sites containing peat and organic soils that may settle when the area is developed or the water table is lowered)*
    - *Seismic hazard areas*
    - *Steep slope erosion hazard areas*
    - *Volcanic hazard areas*
  - *Flood-prone areas*
  - *Wetlands*
  - *Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas including:*
    - *Riparian watercourses (all streams and Haller and Bitter Lakes)*
    - *Riparian Management Areas (the land within 100 feet of riparian watercourse)*
    - *Areas designated by Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife as priority habitats and species areas*
    - *Areas designated by our Director as habitat for species of local importance*
    - *Corridors connecting priority habitats and species areas or habitat areas for species of local importance, when certain criteria are met*
  - *Abandoned landfills*
- i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?
- Not applicable.*
- j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?
- No displacement is anticipated because of this plan.*
- k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any:
- Not applicable.*
- l. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any:

## AGENCY REVIEW

*The proposed 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan is consistent with the provisions of the existing Seattle Comprehensive Plan. The proposed plan also supports goals, objectives, and programs that have been identified in preceding updates.*

### 9. HOUSING

- a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

*The 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan will not result in new housing units. The future Lake City Community Center project may include a number of affordable housing units above the community center.*

- b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

*Specific park plans have not been developed; future park development typically does not eliminate housing units.*

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any:

*Other than the demolition of site-specific individual housing units for some park developments within the developing high-density neighborhoods, no significant impacts to housing are anticipated and mitigation measures are not proposed.*

### 10. AESTHETICS

- a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?

*Restroom structures are typically constructed in developed parks and are considered during the design of community centers, athletic fields and special facilities. Community centers are typically one to two-story structures and do not exceed the development standards for individual land use zones. Joint recreation and housing projects may be proposed in the future and may be multistory depending on the land use zone. Picnic sites, shelters and boat launches may also be sited in parks. Lighting for athletic fields may include poles up to 85 feet in height with the intent of limiting off-site glare. Fencing and interpretive signage may be planned for parks. Restrooms would likely be constructed with masonry with a maximum height of up to 18 feet. Picnic shelters would likely be constructed of wood/steel and be of similar height. Fences would likely be chain link (or wood, where appropriate), up to 6 feet high. Fencing may be higher if associated with ballfields.*

- b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?

*View impacts will be analyzed when specific parks or park facilities are proposed for development. Detailed plans will be prepared at the time of site-specific planning. Proposed parks and park facilities could offer the public greater view and access opportunities where it is currently limited or no access.*

## AGENCY REVIEW

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any:

*With proper and sensitive design relating to landscaping, changes in grade and other mitigation measures, aesthetic impacts will be minimized. Park and park facility design will minimize impacts to adjacent residents and ensure privacy with the possible use of fencing, vegetation planting, native rock, and grade changes.*

### 11. LIGHT AND GLARE

- a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?

*Lighting for safety and security will be addressed in site plan design. Lighting for evening use of athletic fields will be addressed during future site design. Use restrictions on evening use will reduce impacts to residential areas near sports facilities.*

- b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?

*Lighting features will be designed to not obstruct views or interfere with traffic safety.*

- c. What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?

*There are no off-site sources of light or glare that are anticipated to affect this proposal. Adjacent land uses and structures may include exterior lighting and where this occurs next to greenbelts or undeveloped, natural parks may be affected.*

- d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any:

*Lighting impacts will be addressed at the time of site-specific planning. Lighting systems and hardware will be designed to minimize or eliminate impacts to adjacent residential uses or transportation corridors.*

### 12. RECREATION

- a. What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?

*The 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan identifies acquisition, expansion, and/or development of parks, park facilities, trails, and natural areas adequate to serve the urban growth area at the standard established in the plan.*

- b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.

*The proposed park system will enhance and create additional recreational opportunities. Seattle Parks and Recreation facilities have been designed to be multipurpose, to support several activities on the same physical footprint such as community center gymnasiums, athletic fields and sports courts. Over time some recreation activities may have lesser demand and/or participation and*

## AGENCY REVIEW

*accessory facilities may be considered for new recreation activities.*

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any:

*The proposed 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan provides park facilities and recreation opportunities that work towards meeting public recreation demand. Focusing recreation activities in appropriate areas reduces the use of and potential threat to sensitive wildlife habitat.*

### 13. HISTORIC AND CULTURAL PRESERVATION

- a. Are there any places or objects listed on, or proposed for, national, state, or local preservation registers known to be on or next to the site? If so, generally describe.

*There are structures in several parks, which are either designated a city Landmark or are listed on the National Register of Historic Places; some are both like Gas Works Park and Freeway Park. Also structures and parks are located within city Landmark Preservation Districts or National Register of Historic Places Districts. However, historic preservation officials emphasize that comprehensive field investigations of archaeological sites have not been conducted, and that artifacts are probably not confined to sites already identified.*

- b. Generally, describe any landmarks or evidence of historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance known to be on or next to the site.

*Not applicable.*

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts, if any:

*Historic preservation officials have emphasized the need for cultural resource evaluations and inventories on sites that have a greater potential for historic significance. Such surveys will be performed, as appropriate, with avoidance and/or mitigation measures to be identified and implemented on a site-specific basis. SEPA policy addressing archaeological resources could require an archaeological survey prior to development of a proposed park and/or trail site, depending on its age and/or location.*

### 14. TRANSPORTATION

- a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.

*The 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan includes projects that are generally accessible from public streets and roadways. Proposed parks anticipate pedestrian access and accommodate both pedestrian and automobile access. Some facilities, such as trail corridors, have limited access points, which is desirable based on the intended use of the amenity.*

- b. Is site currently served by public transit? If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?

## AGENCY REVIEW

*The city is currently served by Metro Transit routes and the Sound Transit light rail corridor and stations under construction between Seattle and Everett and Seattle and Tacoma.*

- c. How many parking spaces would the completed project have? How many would the project eliminate?

*On-site parking for park and open spaces uses are not required per the Seattle Land Use Code. However on-site parking is required for community centers. Parking will be provided at parks and special facilities. Natural areas will have little or no parking, except for areas intended for interpretation or that provide another amenity.*

- d. Will the proposal require any new roads or streets, or improvements to existing roads or streets, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).

*Parks and special facilities developed in the urban area may require local road improvements, such as half-street improvements on road frontage and ingress/egress improvements. There are several large, regional parks which have internal road networks which are not public streets within city right-of-way and so do not fall under city (SDOT) street improvement standards. For projects adjacent to city public right-of-way these issues will be resolved during individual planning processes for each site, and through development and transportation review by public agencies.*

- e. Will the project use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe.

*Parks and park facilities in the 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan may be located adjacent or in walking distance of Metro Transit or Sound Transit routes.*

- f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur.

*Vehicular trips will vary with site type, amenities, location, design, use policies, weather, and other factors. Site-specific vehicle trips are unknown at this time but will be assessed during site plan preparation.*

- g. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any:

*The city (SDOT) coordinates pedestrian and bicycle master plans which identify projects for improving non-motorized infrastructure city wide and which include parks and park facilities.*

### 15. PUBLIC SERVICES

- a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.

**AGENCY REVIEW**

*Developing new parks and special facilities with active recreational uses will attract patrons. This could increase the likelihood that fire, police, and emergency medical services may be needed.*

- b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.

*The greatest sense of safety comes from the presence of public patrons utilizing the parks and trails, and from public stewardship of the parks and trails. Several measures will be considered in the planning stages of an individual project that may reduce or control perceived or potential impacts such as: hours of operation, access gates, emergency service access requirements, and environmental designs utilized for crime prevention.*

16. UTILITIES

- a. Underline utilities currently available in the site: electricity, natural gas, water, refuse service, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic system, other.

*These services are generally available throughout the city of Seattle.*

- b. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service, and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed.

*Parks may require electricity for safety lighting and/or irrigation. Parks need water, electricity, and sewage services to operate restrooms. The service needs of recreation facilities, such as swimming pools and community centers, may vary slightly, but will typically need water, electricity, refuse, and sewage services. Specific utility needs will be addressed as individual parks, recreation facilities, or trail segments are designed and engineered.*

**C. SIGNATURE**

The above answers are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision.

Signature 

Date Submitted: 1/29/2024



## AGENCY REVIEW

### D. SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR NONPROJECT ACTIONS

(do not use this sheet for project actions)

Because these questions are very general, it may be helpful to read them in conjunction with the list of the elements of the environment.

When answering these questions, be aware of the extent the proposal, or the types of activities likely to result from the proposal, would affect the item at a greater intensity or at a faster rate than if the proposal were not implemented. Respond briefly and in general terms.

1. How would the proposal be likely to increase discharge to water; emissions to air; production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances; or production of noise?

*The proposed 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan identifies acquisition, development, and improvement of various types of park facilities. Among these facilities, community parks and recreation facilities have the greatest potential to cause the listed conditions. These facilities may include roadways, parking lots, and buildings with impervious surfaces that concentrate water runoff. Automobile traffic and parking may increase emissions into the air and increase noise levels. Based on facility design and vegetation, fertilizers, and other chemicals may be used during maintenance activity. Dust and automotive exhaust would likely be released during park construction.*

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases are:

*Auto emissions and demand for parking at community parks and recreation facilities could be reduced through increased use of nonmotorized transportation.*

2. How would the proposal be likely to affect plants, animals, fish, or marine life?

*The 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan calls for the protection of the area's most significant natural corridors as greenspace, natural areas, and/or wildlife habitat. These natural corridors include areas that provide important habitat for a variety of plants, animals, and fish, and are found both inside and outside the city of Seattle. Construction of parks or trails in these areas would increase public access and use. Without proper facility design and management, public use and overuse can harm the value of wildlife habitat.*

Proposed measures to protect or conserve plants, animals, fish, or marine life are:

*The 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan identifies as one of its goals to preserve and protect significant environmental features. Acquisition and designation of such areas will act to protect and conserve environmentally sensitive areas, including habitat for sensitive plant, fish, and terrestrial wildlife species.*

*Short-term impacts to plants, fish, and wildlife may be avoided or reduced through appropriate design and construction practices, and through adherence to applicable local, state, and federal environmental regulations. Projects developed under the parks plan will be designed to avoid and minimize impacts to federally and state listed species to the greatest extent practicable, and projects involving unavoidable impacts to listed species or habitat will be*

## AGENCY REVIEW

*permitted in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. The potential for impacts resulting from increased public access and overuse may be avoided by routing access away from the most sensitive areas, utilizing vegetative buffer to protect sensitive habitat, and restricting access to nesting or breeding locations during certain periods.*

3. How would the proposal be likely to deplete energy or natural resources?

*The proposal is not expected to deplete energy or natural resources.*

Proposed measures to protect or conserve energy and natural resources are:

*The 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan encourages nonmotorized transportation, which will minimize consumption of petroleum resources. In addition, the proposal encourages the preservation, appreciation, and accessibility of natural resource corridors within the city of Seattle.*

4. How would the proposal be likely to use or affect environmentally sensitive areas or areas designated (or eligible or under study) for governmental protection; such as parks, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, threatened or endangered species habitat, historic or cultural sites, wetlands, floodplains, or prime farmlands?

*As noted earlier, parks and trails may be within or adjacent to areas designated as 100-year floodplain, potentially unstable slopes, wetlands, shorelines as governed by the Growth Management Act, archaeological or historical resources, and habitat for threatened or endangered species. The 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan identifies acquisition and designation of these areas as greenspace, natural areas, wildlife habitat and, where appropriate, trail corridors.*

Proposed measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts are:

*A thorough inventory and analysis of alternative sites will precede final park or facility placement. This analysis will consider restrictions resulting from government regulation of wetlands, floodplains, grading, shoreline, hydraulics, and other pertinent government programs and regulations. Individual parks and trail segments will be designed to protect environmentally sensitive areas and will be subject to additional SEPA review. Methods to be used include, but will not be limited to, routing parks and trails away from the most sensitive environmental areas, providing vegetative and earth buffers to screen park and trail users from sensitive habitat features, and incorporating habitat restoration work into the overall park and trail design. Site specific details will be evaluated when individual park and trail segments are proposed for development.*

5. How would the proposal be likely to affect land and Seattle use, including whether it would allow or encourage land or Seattle uses incompatible with existing plans?

*The 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan supports continued public acquisition of areas for appropriate recreational uses and development of these sites in a manner that will preserve the natural characteristics of the City of Seattle.*

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce Seattle and land use impacts are:

*Projects proposed and implemented under the 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan will be subject to further environmental and land use review, as*

## AGENCY REVIEW

*appropriate, to ensure consistency with all local, state, and federal laws and regulations.*

6. How would the proposal be likely to increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities?

*The 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan calls for a system of neighborhood parks, community parks, trails, recreation facilities, that is designed to accommodate alternative modes of transportation. If successful, there would be a decreasing reliance on the automobile and a corresponding decline in the demands on the existing transportation system. If transportation patterns and modes do not change, new parks and facilities could increase traffic demands on existing transportation facilities.*

*Implementing the 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan may increase the need for law enforcement services. The type of law enforcement service needs is influenced by several factors, including type, size, and location of parks and trails, levels of development, neighboring properties, number of users, hours of use, transportation systems, parking, and other support facilities. Vehicle patrol would serve parks and trails located along roadways. Parks and trails located away from transportation corridors may require specialized patrols, such as the mountain bike patrols. Park, trail, and trailhead design will consider provisions for crime prevention, such as security lighting, emergency phone service, clearing and pruning landscaping, fencing, a neighborhood watch program and access for emergency vehicles.*

Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s) are:

*Proposed neighborhood parks are distributed throughout the City of Seattle to enable walking or bicycling to them to reduce demands on the transportation system.*

7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

*The proposed 2024 Seattle Parks & Open Space Plan complies with local, state, and federal regulations, and all development of future parks and trail segments shall also comply with all local, state, and federal regulations.*

*DRAFT*  
2024 Parks  
and Open  
Space Plan

*Adopted:  
Resolution:*



## Acknowledgements

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COVER: YESLER TERRACE PARK: COMPLETED 2018

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# Letter from the Superintendent



# Letter from the Board of Park Commissioners



SPRUCE STREET MINI PARK: PLAY AREA RENOVATION 2023

## Section 1: Background

*Seattle Parks and Recreation equips employees and the public for well-being with facilities and programming that supports healthy people, a thriving environment and vibrant community. SPR provides safe and accessible spaces for residents and visitors to work, recreate, rejuvenate and enhance quality of life and wellness for children, teenagers, adults and seniors.*

SPR Mission Statement

Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR) manages a 6,478-acre park system of over 485 parks, shorelines, marine reserves, and extensive natural areas. SPR provides athletic fields, tennis courts, play areas, specialty gardens, and more than 25 miles of park boulevards 120 miles of trails, and more than 24 miles of shoreline. SPR also manages many facilities, including 27 community centers, 8 indoor swimming pools, 2 outdoor (summer) swimming pools, 4 environmental education centers, 2 small craft centers, 4 golf courses, and 11 skateparks. The Seattle Aquarium and Woodland Park Zoo are also owned by SPR. The total acreage in this system comprises about 12% of the city's land area.

### PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The *2024 Parks and Open Space Plan (POSP)* presents a 6-year planning horizon that documents and describes SPR's facilities and lands; reviews changes in the city's demographics, recreation participation and trends; and defines near-term spending priorities. The *POSP* is required by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) to maintain the City of Seattle's eligibility for state grants and funding programs. Such grants and programs help fund outdoor recreation development and open space acquisition projects. This plan also guides SPR in addressing the future recreation needs of the city and making progress towards achieving our mission. This *POSP* works together with and is informed by other planning documents, including: *2022-2024 Action Plan*, *2021 Statistically Valid Survey*, *Seattle 2035 – the City of Seattle's Comprehensive Plan*, *2014 Parks Legacy Plan*, the *2016 Seattle Recreation Demand Study*, and the *2015 Community Center Strategic Plan*.

### PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLANNING HISTORY

The first 6-year *POSP* and service gap analysis were developed in 2000 and 2001 respectively as two separate documents, in response to the state's Growth Management Act (GMA) and the City's first GMA-guided *Comprehensive Plan*. These documents (*POSP* and gap analysis) were updated in 2006, 2011, and 2017. This plan combines and updates the 6-year plan and gap analysis. The *2017 POSP* was influenced by: creation of dedicated funding; adoption of a Parks and Open Space element in the City's *Comprehensive Plan (Seattle 2035)*; use of mapping technology to identify service gaps relative to land acquisition and facility improvements; and implementation of an Asset Management and Work Order (AMWO) system.

In 2014, voters in Seattle approved the creation of the Seattle Park District (SPD). Property taxes collected by the SPD provides funding for city parks and recreation including: maintaining parks, open space, and facilities; operating community centers and recreation programs; and developing new neighborhood parks on previously acquired sites.

The annual budget established from the first park district funding cycle was \$48 million for a 5-year spending plan, which ran from 2015-2020. Due to the 2020 COVID pandemic, planning for and adoption of the next 5-year cycle (Cycle 2) was delayed until the spring of 2022. The 2023-2028 *Park District Financial Plan (PDFP)* identified allocations prior to this 2024 update of this *Parks and Open Space Plan*. If this schedule is maintained, there will be a revolving four-year gap between two comprehensive plans that should be developed concurrently: the *Parks and Open Space Plan* and the *Park District Financial Plan (PDFP)*. This 2024 *POSP* is intended as a minor update of the 2017 *POSP* to comply with regulatory and funding requirements for two reasons:

1. A major revision of the *Parks and Open Space Plan* will begin in 2025 that will include the 2028-2023 *Cycle 3 PDFP* to align comprehensive planning and asset management for all future park district cycles; and
2. Adoption of the *One Seattle* comprehensive plan update has been delayed until late 2024, after the adoption of the 2024 *POSP*. Therefore the 2026 *POSP* update can account for any inconsistencies between the City's and SPR's comprehensive planning.

The GMA establishes planning requirements for cities in the state of Washington. The city updates its comprehensive plan on a 6-to-8-year cycle, with the possibility for amendments on an annual basis. *Seattle 2035*, was adopted in 2016 and contained a Parks and Open Space element, which contained goals and polices to guide SPR policies and actions. As with the 2017 *POSP* the 2024 *POSP* is a separate, but complementary document that is consistent with and elaborates on the *Seattle 2035 plan*. . The 2026 *POSP* will incorporate any additions or updates from the *One Seattle* Comprehensive Plan scheduled to be adopted in December 2024 and ensure future *Parks and Open Space Plan* updates occur after the City's comprehensive planning updates.

SPR routinely develops a variety of strategic plans and feasibility studies for both programmatic and citywide planning efforts (e.g., *Grass Athletic Fields Assessment, Restroom Structures Condition Assessment, Parks Legacy Plan, Community Center Strategic Plan*) and site-specific project plans (e.g., Bitter Lake Playfield Play Area Renovation, Be'er Sheva Park Improvements). These plans inform both the *Parks and Open Space Plan* and the *Park District Financial Plan (PDFP)*.

Since the initiation of the park district, SPR implemented an Asset Management and Work Order system. This system is designed to protect Seattle's investment in the preservation of parks and facilities by using a common inventory and record source for facilities, assets, and grounds maintenance activities as well as capital planning. Having a single system in which to record data on work order activity, asset condition, and project requests has greatly improved SPR's ability to:

- identify, track and employ life cycles for assets
- prioritize the need for major maintenance projects
- ensure an equitable distribution of services and investment

## DESIRED OUTCOMES

The 2024 *POSP* provides usable tools for future planning, such as examining parks and recreation resources through the lens of accessibility and equity. It also ties together data from public engagement and input, demographic and population projections, community needs, and recreation trends, to key capital projects and goals that are planned to be funded (Section 10)

As with the *2017 POSP*, “story mapping” is a tool used in the *2024* plan that uses GIS mapping technology to illustrate and identify gaps in SPR’s and the City’s open space and recreational facilities. This story mapping is meant to be viewed online and informs SPR’s property acquisition priorities for achieving an interconnected, accessible park system.

The mapping approach, described in Section 7, is intended to portray a realistic and accurate picture of how people access parks, park facilities, and open space. SPR is using race, equity, health, poverty, income, and population density mapping to help identify priority areas for acquiring property. The result of such an analysis portrays a more accurate picture of access by measuring how people walk to a park or facility. This plan defines such access as “walkability.”

We believe that this approach will allow SPR to achieve the following desired outcomes:

1. Approach open space and recreation facility distribution that is based upon access, opportunity, and equity.
2. Publish a user-friendly data interface, with real time data, that the public can access via story mapping and other modern technology tools.
3. Identify opportunities to add capacity to existing facilities to meet anticipated recreation demands (e.g., public private partnerships for open space, incentive zoning, grant opportunities, programmatic partnership). This includes consideration for public open space features such as P-patch gardens or urban food system sites, publicly accessible street-ends, and other City-owned property.
4. Develop strategies on how to acquire more parkland to add to the system over time.
5. Increase the capacity of existing facilities to allow expanded use where feasible (e.g., converting grass fields to synthetic turf fields or adding pickleball courts lines to tennis courts for shared play).



DR. BLANCHE LAVIZZO PARK: PLAY AREA RENOVATION 2023, GRAND OPENING

## Section 2: Goals and Policies

Numerous existing plans, careful data analysis, and additional public feedback in 2023 have informed the goals for this 2024 POSP update. The 2017 *Parks and Open Space Plan*, 2011 *Development Plan* and the 2014 *Parks Legacy Plan* developed goal statements to embody the values of access, opportunity, and sustainability. Seattle’s *Climate Action Plan* provides a framework for meeting Seattle’s climate protection goals, and urban forest restoration goals are outlined in the *Green Seattle Partnership Strategic Plan*.

The goals and policies listed in this section were selected in part from the Parks and Open Space element of the *Seattle 2035 Comprehensive Plan* and the *2011 Development Plan to achieve the identified Desired Outcomes*. These goals will be implemented using the below Strategies and Actions Steps.

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

#### Why this is Important:

Safety, affordability, interconnectedness, and vibrancy, along with access to parks and open space, are all ingredients that help make a city livable. As Seattle rapidly evolves and grows, SPR is playing an important role in contributing to a livable city for our diverse community.

Seattle’s population and tourism visitation is increasing; therefore, it is imperative that SPR look at innovative ways to increase recreational capacity. For example, having sports fields that can accommodate a variety of activities, partnering with other agencies to provide water access and habitat continuity, or identifying improvements that link our facilities to other infrastructure in the community are ways of increasing capacity and identify the need for developing support strategies that will help achieve this goal.

#### Strategies:

- Continue to increase the City’s park land, facilities, and open space opportunities with an emphasis on serving urban centers and urban villages, areas of Seattle that are home to historically marginalized populations, and areas that have been traditionally underserved.
- Protect, enhance, and expand urban trails, “green streets,” and boulevards in public rights-of-way as recreation and transportation options, and connect SPR assets to each other, to urban centers and villages; and to the regional open space system.
- Protect, enhance, and expand areas that provide important ecological services and allow people access to these spaces where feasible.
- Use cooperative agreements with Seattle Public Schools and other public agencies to link non-SPR owned open spaces to the network of SPR facilities and assets.



- Create healthy places that can be enjoyed by people of all ages and encourage intergenerational play and community building.

#### 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 a citywide path, trails and connections master plan that coordinates with the City’s pedestrian, bicycle, and multimodal master plans.
- Work with SDOT on transfer of jurisdiction of undeveloped rights-of-way (ROW) with or adjacent to developed parks and open space areas.
- Partner with City and regional agencies to ensure adequate transit service is available to parks and open space.
- Provide athletic fields that can serve as places where people of diverse ages, backgrounds, and interests can engage in a variety of sports.

#### Highlights of Planned Capital Projects

Funding Program	Project Examples
Land Acquisition – Seattle Park District	Implementation of a property acquisition priority 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 North Rainier, West Seattle Junction, Wedgwood, Denny Triangle, South Park Plaza, and Morgan Junction.
Trails Renovation Program – Seattle Park District	Burke-Gilman, Louisa Boren, SE Queen Anne Greenbelt/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.**

**Why this is Important**

As Seattle’s population interests change and evolve, SPR is working to ensure that department programs and facilities meet the needs and trends of all the people who live in and visit Seattle. Additionally, people need to interact with nature for their physical and psychological well-being. Interaction with nature has been shown to reduce stress, depression, aggression, and crime, while improving immune function, eyesight, mental health, and social connectedness within a community.

**Strategies:**

- Maintain a long-term strategic plan for the preservation and growth of various active and passive recreation activities based on citywide and neighborhood demographics.
- Include more amenities for passive strolling, viewing, and picnicking activities.
- Plan to accommodate a variety of active and passive recreational uses that meet needs and trends, as appropriate.
- Offer fun and safe water experiences through a diverse range of healthy and accessible aquatic programs at outdoor and indoor venues throughout the city.
- Make investments in park facilities and programs that reduce health disparities and provide access to open space and recreational activities for all residents of Seattle, especially historically marginalized populations, seniors, and children.
- Develop partnerships with public and private organizations to supplement programming and assets to increase recreational capacity and support community needs and interests.

**ACTION STEPS**

- Update the *2024 Parks and Open Space Plan* every 6-years and maintain eligibility for local, state, and federal grants.
- Analyze programmatic needs in relation to capital investments.
- Develop methods to evaluate proposals that increase recreational capacity.

**Highlights of Planned Capital Projects**

Funding Program	Project Examples
Play Area Renovations and Safety Projects – Goal is to improve seven sites on average per year as listed in the CIP	2023 renovation project locations include: Meridian Playground; Judkins Park; Mayfair Park; University Playground; Westcrest Park (South); Genesee Park (North)
Picnic Shelter Expansion Projects - Funding to be determined	Judkins Park, Magnuson Park, Alki Beach, Ravenna Park, Lincoln Park and Pratt Park.

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

#### Why this is Important

The *Park District Financial Plan (PDFP)* identified a “Fix It First” initiative aimed at reducing a major maintenance backlog. This investment allows SPR to preserve the park system for use well into the future. While boiler replacements (decarbonization) and roof repairs are not always the most compelling of projects, people appreciate them when it’s cold outside and it is raining. The 2023-2028 implementation plan includes major funding for increasing preventative maintenance and providing clean, safe and welcoming parks.

In addition to built environments and facilities in parks, Seattle’s urban forest is one of the city’s treasures. Not only from a health perspective, but economically, environmentally, and psychologically. The city and SPR are committed to being carbon neutral by 2050 and the urban forest plays an important role in carbon sequestration. The Green Seattle Partnership (GSP) program is well on its way to restoring the natural areas within urban parks and open space by 2025, while also continuing the long-term maintenance for the 2,500 acres of forested parkland and natural habitat by 2030.

#### Strategies:

- Maintain the long-term viability of park and recreation facilities by regularly addressing major maintenance needs.
- Utilize the Asset Management Work Order System for asset life cycle replacement planning and prioritizing projects during decision-making.
- Look for innovative ways to approach construction and major maintenance activities that limit water and energy use to maximize environmental sustainability.
- Enhance wildlife habitat by restoring forests and expanding the tree canopy on City-owned land.
- Seek opportunities to quantify usage of park assets to account for more frequent replacement of the most used sites and facilities.

#### Action Steps

- Partner with Seattle City Light and other entities on energy conservation and innovative programs.
- Collaborate with Seattle Public Utilities, the Office of Sustainability and Environment, and other public agencies to explore the benefits of increased nature and open space opportunities that will 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 its 20-year restoration goals.
- Fund and maintain facilities to ensure long-term sustainability and climate resiliency.
- Work to make parks, open space, and facilities accessible to all ages and abilities.
- Include equity as a criterion in prioritizing major maintenance projects.

### Highlights of Planned Capital Projects

Funding Program	Project Examples
Major Maintenance Projects – Seattle Park District, CIP, AMWO, Golf facilities	See Appendix D for a full list of projects.
Pool Renovations – CIP projects; 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 projects, 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 projects replaces and upgrades 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 projects and Seattle Park District	8-year focus is to restore 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.

### GOAL 4: *PLAN AND MAINTAIN SEATTLE’S PARKS AND FACILITIES TO ATTRACT ADDITIONAL PARK USERS AND VISITORS.*

#### Why this is Important

Many of SPR’s parks and open spaces include viewpoints, access to shorelines, and significant ecological features. These provide recreational opportunities that would not be otherwise accessible to the public and attract visitors from near and far.

The core of the park system began from a park designed by the Olmsted Brothers, sons of the first landscape architect in the United States, Frederick Law Olmsted. It is SPR’s responsibility to maintain an awareness of this parks and recreation heritage and embody the Olmsted philosophy that guided the early development of Seattle’s park system. This system included a framework for open space acquisition, park development, and the creation of new or improved boulevards and trails to serve as park connectors.

**Strategies:**

- Develop plans for selected parks to take advantage of unique natural and cultural features in the city, enhance visitors’ experiences, and nurture partnerships with other public agencies and private organizations.
- Recognize the history, natural beauty, cultural significance, and appeal of the city’s park facilities to local, regional, national and international visitors and reflect that in our future policies and park improvements.

**Action Steps**

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

**Highlights of Planned Capital Projects**

Funding Program	Project Examples
Major Projects Challenge Fund – Seattle Park District	Kubota Garden north wall and ADA pathway improvements, along with facility assessments at Madrona Bathhouse, Daybreak Star.
Olmsted or Landmarks Projects	Gas Works Park, play area renovation, restroom structure replacements and accessibility improvements.

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

**Why this is Important**

A key priority for SPR to successfully implement this goal is to facilitate ongoing outreach and engagement with community members to ensure open spaces reflect what is most important to them. The department also focuses on meeting the needs of unserved and underserved people and communities, including communities with limited access to recreation alternatives. Adapting our goals and policies to meet the needs of new and existing community members adjacent to our facilities can also help alleviate displacement that occurs from people feeling isolated by the ever-changing built environment around them. This can be particularly impactful for senior residents who live in high-displacement areas.

SPR is committed to collaborating with the residents of Seattle utilizing a variety of outreach tools to involve communities in decisions affecting the future of the parks and recreation system. All SPR’s capital projects and land banked site development projects include an extensive public engagement and

participation process in the planning and design phases of projects consistent with SPR's Public Involvement Policy and industry best practices.

#### Strategies:

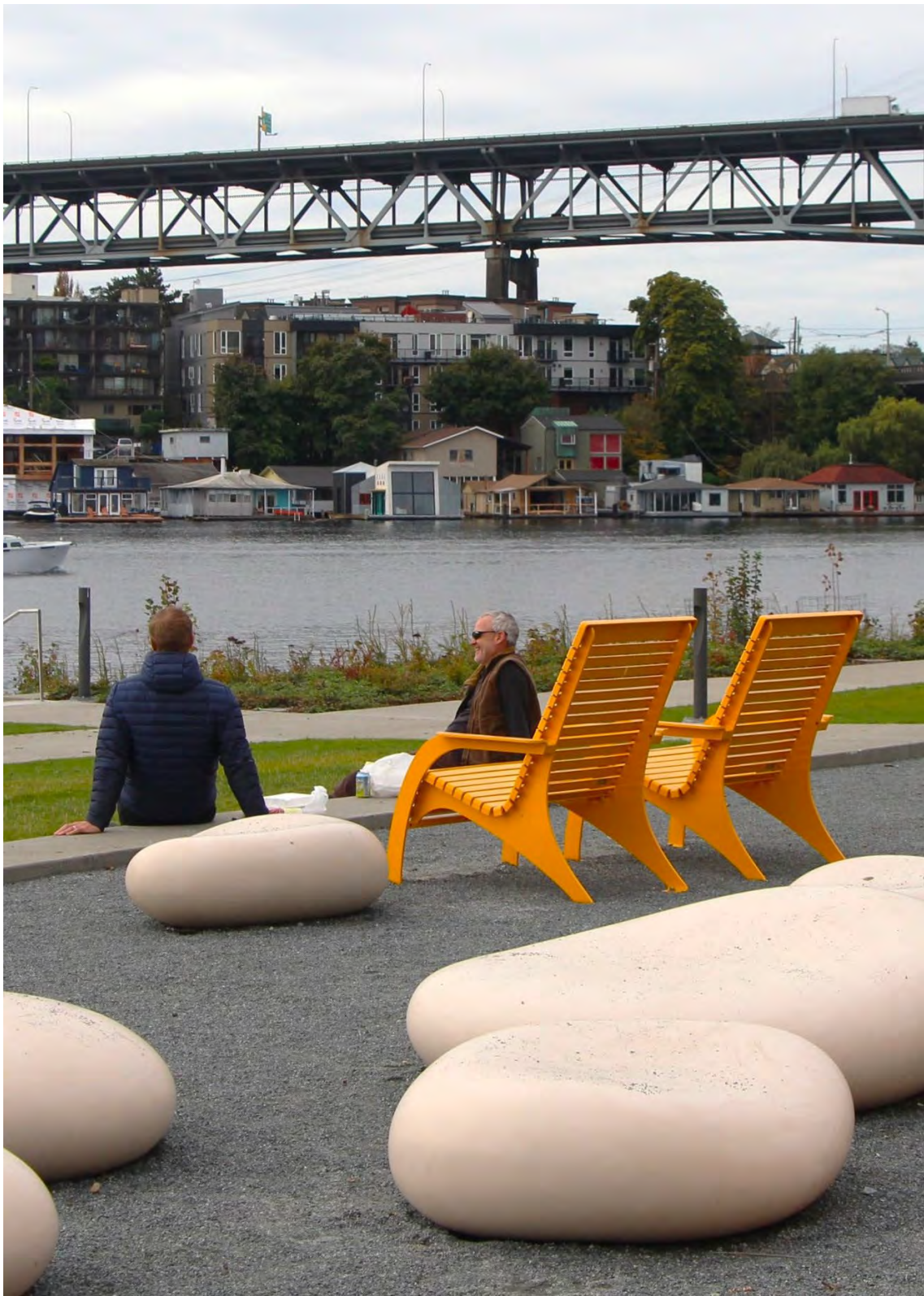
- Actively engage Seattle's diverse population, other public and private entities (e.g., Seattle Public Schools, Seattle Housing Authority) and community-based organizations to bring together a range of services in response to neighborhood priorities.
- Tailor public outreach tools and practices to maximize accessibility to and participation by those who live adjacent to or regularly use SPR assets.
- Implement and improve SPR's Language Access Plan annually to increase participation from new groups and those historically missed in the community engagement process.

#### 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 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.
- Create simple and straightforward ways for the community to participate in meetings, such as providing translation services, offering hybrid meeting types, inviting all ages to participate, providing Seattle Park District points of contact, and conducting engagement approaches at different times of the day/week.



HING HAY PARK: CENTER CITY CINEMA 2023



FRITZ HEDGES WATERWAY PARK: OPENED 2020

## Section 3: Location and Demographics

The city of Seattle is located on the west coast of the United States positioned between Puget Sound and Lake Washington and approximately 100 miles south of the US-Canadian border. It is the largest city in the state of Washington and the Pacific Northwest region. The city is located within western King County. A maritime climate prevails with cool rainy weather from fall through early spring and transitions to warm summers. The Olympic Mountains to the west and the Cascade Mountains to the east shield the Puget Sound area from Pacific Ocean storms and the harsher weather of the nation's interior.



FIGURE 1: SEATTLE & WASHINGTON STATE LOCATION

SOURCE: NATIONS ONLINE PROJECT





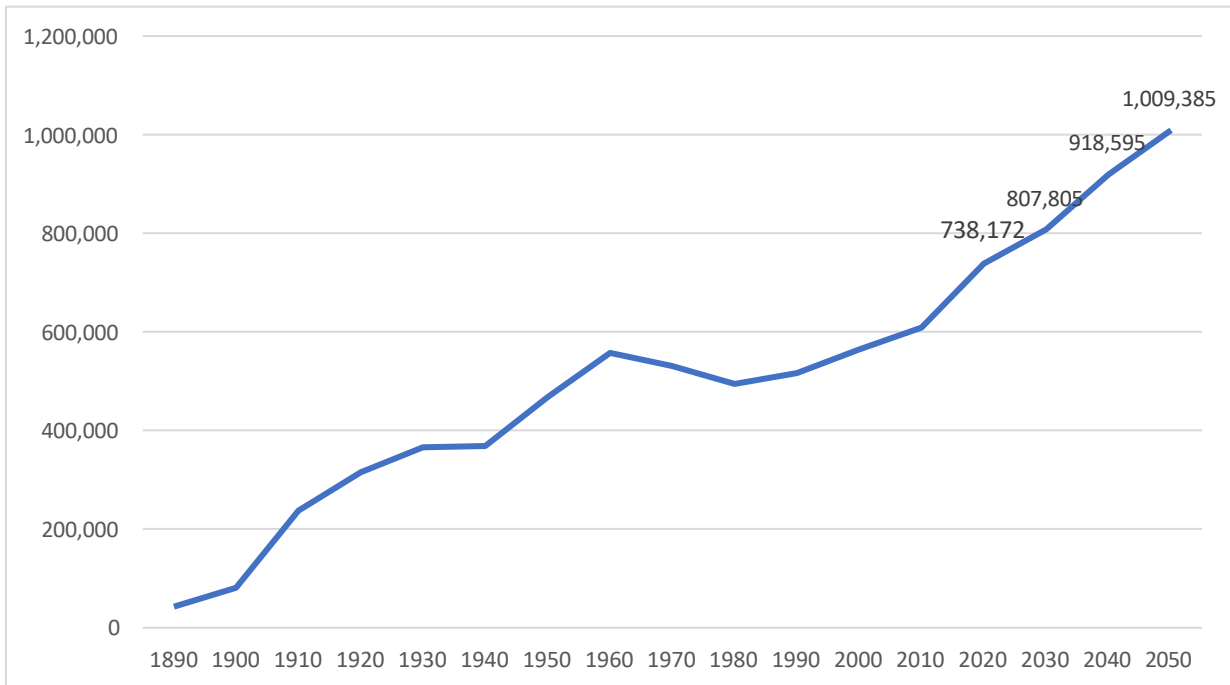


FIGURE 3: SEATTLE POPULATION BY DECADE, 1890-2050

SOURCES: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WASHINGTON STATE OFFICE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, POPULATION ESTIMATES

## AGE GROUPS

In 2020, the percent of Seattle’s population in age group 0-19 was 17.3%, ages 20-64 was 68.6% and age 65 and older was 14.1%. If current patterns for age distribution are maintained, then Seattle’s population in age group 0-19 will decline to 16.4%, ages 20-64 will decline to 63.4% and age 65 and older will increase to 20.2%. The projected aging of Seattle’s population will have a significant impact on recreation behavior and the city’s recreation programming and park facility requirements.

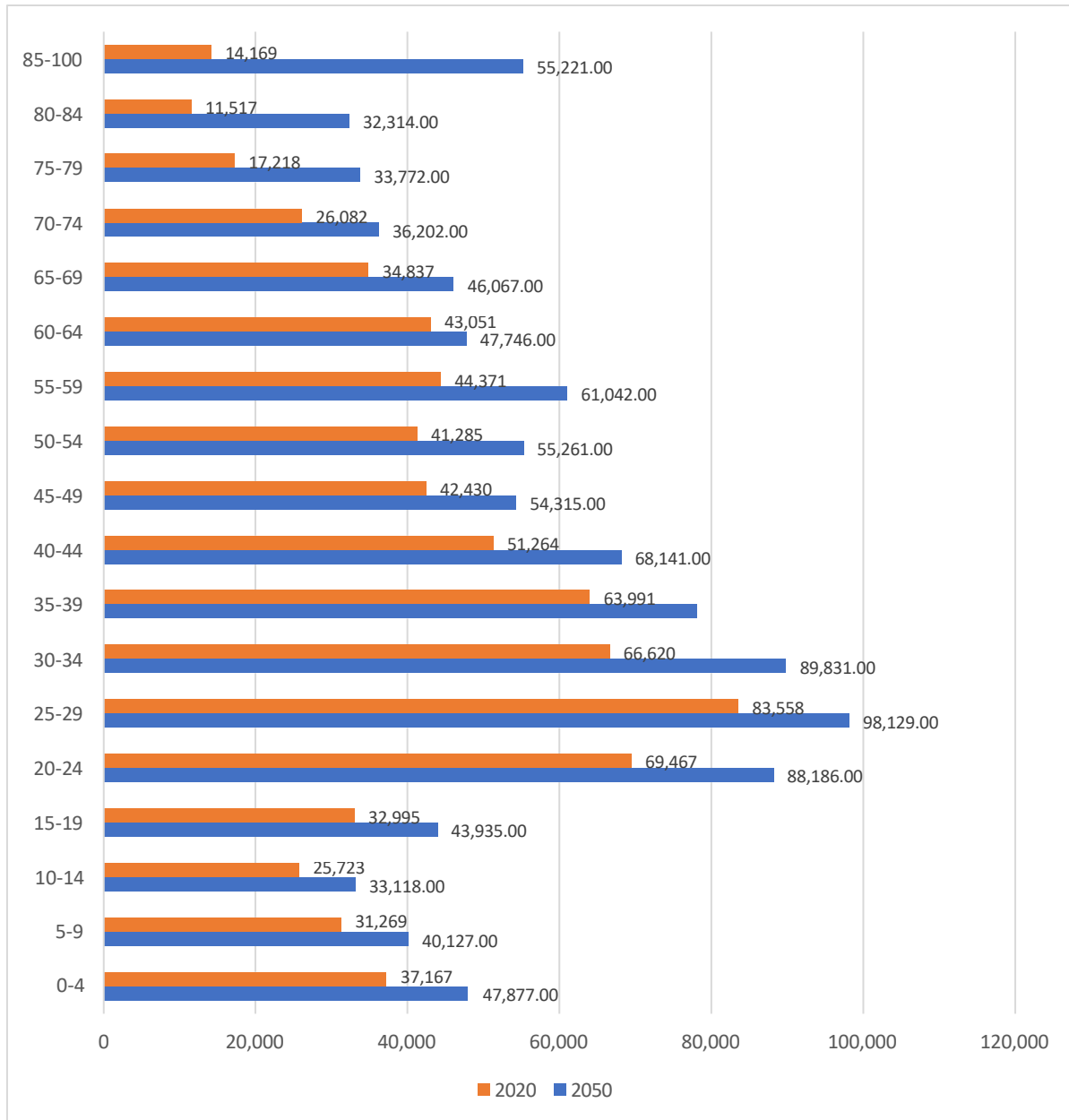


FIGURE 4: SEATTLE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 2020 & 2050

SOURCES: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WASHINGTON STATE OFFICE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, POPULATION ESTIMATES

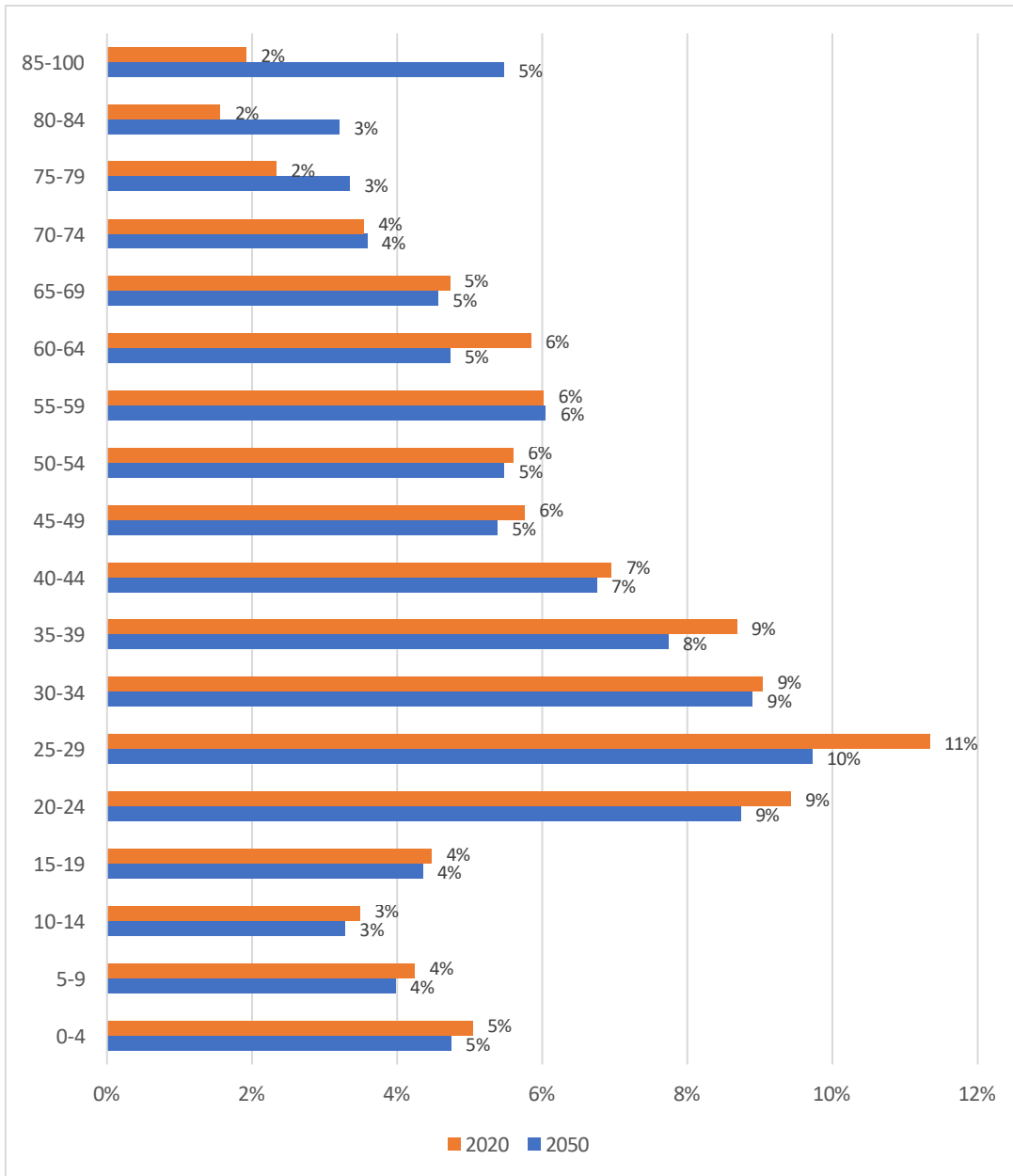


FIGURE 5: SEATTLE POPULATION PERCENTAGE BY AGE GROUP, 2020 & 2050

SOURCES: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WASHINGTON STATE OFFICE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, POPULATION ESTIMATES

## HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND COMPOSITION

In 2020, Seattle’s average household size was 2.02 persons and the average family size was 2.75 persons—the lowest in Puget Sound (with 2.53 per household and 3.06 per family). Seattle’s percent of all households in families was 44% compared with Puget Sound at 63%. The percentage of all Seattle households in nonfamily households including young and old was 56% compared with 37% in Puget Sound.

Smaller households with more adults may impact recreation behavior and the city’s park facility requirements.

## RACE AND ETHNICITY

In 2020, Seattle’s population composition was 62% White and 38% non-white, including: 17% Asian, 6% Black or African American, 1% American Indian and Alaska Native, 2% some other race, and 14% two or more races. In terms of total population, 7% identified as Hispanic or Latino. Race, ethnic background may play in an individual’s preferences for recreation. During design projects SPR attempts to engage diverse populations and communities to reflect neighborhood composition.

Citywide, 77% of the population speaks only English at home. The 23% of the population that speak a language other than English at home were as follows: 32% speak English less than very well, 4% speak Spanish of which 24% speak English less than very well, and 19% speak another language of which 34% speak English less than very well. Different language speaking abilities must be recognized and accommodated as the city promotes recreation programs and events.

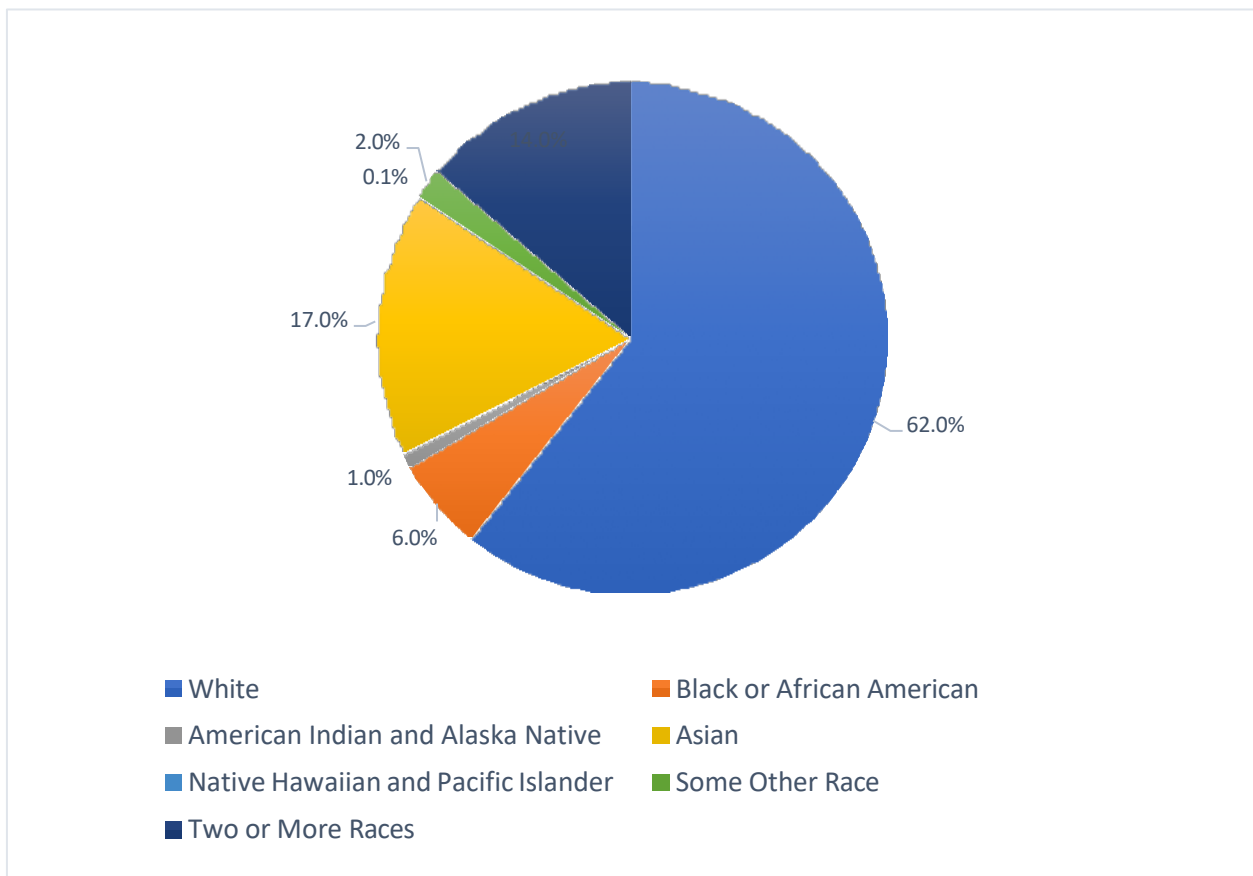


FIGURE 6: SEATTLE POPULATION BY PERCENTAGE RACE, 2020  
SOURCE: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## FORECASTED GROWTH

Since 2011, dedicated parkland in Seattle has increased by 214 acres through property purchases, donations, transfers, or lot boundary adjustments.

Since the Olmsted park plans in the early 1900s, property acquisition has generally been opportunity driven. SPR has obtained surplus property from other city departments (SCL, SPU), federal military conveyances (Army, Navy), the Washington Department of Transportation, and Seattle Public Schools. SPR also obtains property through direct acquisition. The gap areas identified in this *2024 Parks and Open Space Plan* depict a need for more intentional and focused efforts to obtain additional land for supporting park access within 10-minute walksheds. In Section 7 a gap analysis defines SPR’s priorities and needs for future acquisition and development projects to meet the projected increase in population. Seattle Park District funding must be allocated for acquisition of additional parkland, even if it cannot be developed immediately.

Figure 7, below illustrates city growth by population, city land area, and park area. Relative to the size of the park system the figure shows that it was less than 10 square miles until the late 1980s, after the city population had declined to a level seen in 1950. This figure also shows that major increases in city land area ceased in the late 1950s.

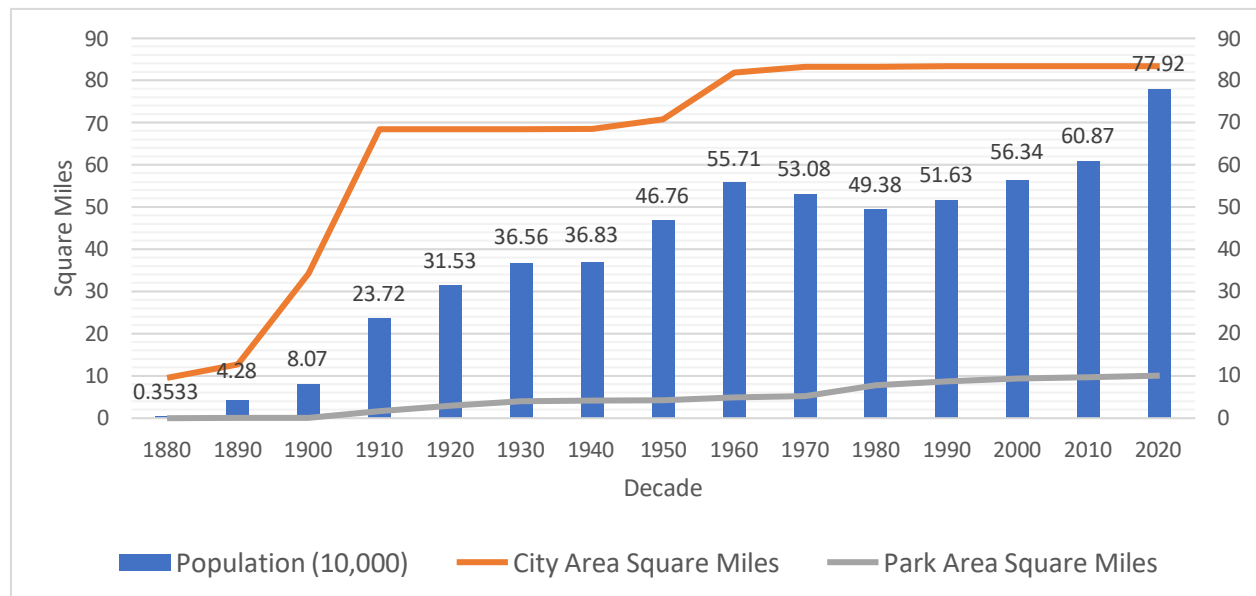


FIGURE 7: SEATTLE POPULATION & CITY, PARK AREA 1880-2020

SOURCE: US CENSUS, SEATTLE CITY ARCHIVES



BITTER LAKE COMMUNITY CENTER, BASKETBALL CAMP 2023

## Section 4: Inventory and System Overview

More than 660 recreation facilities plus work structures, crew quarters, maintenance sheds, outbuildings, pump houses, storage facilities, and administrative offices comprise the SPR facility inventory. These facilities are assigned Park Classifications that characterize aspects relating to use and physical qualities to prioritize maintenance or replacement.

This section provides an overview of SPR facilities by type, location, and the categories and assets associated with the Park Classification Policy. The SPR Asset Management and Work Order system (AMWO) records these classifications (detailed at the end of the section) and the full spectrum of conditions for maintenance and operations.

In addition to new facility development, SPR’s capital investments are focused on immediate facility improvements including major maintenance needs, safety issues, accessibility compliance (ADA), condition assessments, and asset life cycle planning. Between 2018 and 2023, SPR completed more than 200 studies assessing the conditions of facilities and also established developed schematic designs and cost estimates for each project. Below is a list of selected projects by year.

Year	Study
2018	Picnic Shelter Condition Assessments; Olmsted Parks Program Study & Project Prioritization; Synthetic Fields Condition Assessments (22 fields)
2019	Citywide Pools ADA Feasibility Study
2020	Washington Park Graham Visitor Center Condition Assessment
2021	Grass Athletic Fields Condition Assessment & Prioritization, Golf Courses Capital Improvements; Tennis Courts Condition Assessment
2022	Synthetic Fields Maintenance Reports (4 fields); Play Area Renovation Program; Van Asselt, Garfield Community Centers Decarbonization Study
2023	Tennis & Pickleball Court Lighting Upgrades

TABLE 1: SELECTED CAPITAL ASSESSMENT STUDIES BY YEAR

Projects identified in these assessments are included in the 6-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and many are included in the “Highlights of Project Examples” in Section 10: Planning for the Future, of this report. In addition to architectural and engineering assessments, facility projects are identified through demand and needs analysis, balancing the system citywide, scheduling demands, new and emerging sports, and Seattle’s changing climate and demographics.



## RECREATIONAL FACILITIES BY TYPE

Number of Facilities	Facility Type
Aquatics – Boating/Fishing	
38	Boating – Hand Launch Sites
11	Boat Ramps
10	Fishing Piers
3	Rowing, sailing, and small craft centers
Aquatics – Swimming	
10	Indoor Swimming Pools (8), Outdoor Swimming Pools (2)
9	Swimming Beach
31	Wading Pool / Spray Feature
Community Centers	
27	Community Centers
5	Environmental Education Centers
3	Teen Life Centers
Dog Off-Leash Areas	
14	Dog Off-Leash Areas
Golf and Tennis Centers	
5	Golf Courses, including 3 Driving Ranges (3), Green Lake Pitch/Putt (1)
2	Lawn Bowling
2	Indoor tennis centers (Amy Yee, Tennis Center Sand Point)
Outdoor Sports Courts	
90+	Basketball (59 locations)
2	Bocce Ball
	Pickleball (90 blended striping on tennis courts)
150+	Tennis (56 locations)
5	Volleyball – Outdoor (five locations)
Play Areas	
156	Play Areas
Skateparks	
11	Skateparks, comprised of district parks, skatespots, and skatedots
Sports Fields	
207	Sports Fields, fully synthetic playing surfaces (33), lighted (66)
13	Track and Field Tracks (West Seattle Stadium, Lower Woodland)

TABLE 2: SPR FACILITY TYPE INVENTORY

Number of Facilities	Facility Type
Community Cultural	
2	Museums (Seattle Asian Art Museum, MOHAI)
1	Seattle Aquarium
1	Woodland Park Zoo, 45 major exhibits, 145 buildings and structures (92 acres)
9	Bathhouses (repurposed for other uses, Green Lake Theatre, Madrona Dance Studio)
6	Performing and Visual Art Facilities
5	Amphitheaters
Park Amenities	
123	Public Restrooms (94), Shelter Houses (29), restrooms attached to other buildings (5)
47	Picnic Shelters (rentable)
SPR Facilities	
20	Administrative offices, crew quarters and maintenance shops

(CONTINUED) TABLE 2: SPR FACILITY TYPE INVENTORY

## FACILITY DISTRIBUTION MAPS

The following maps show SPR recreation facility distribution citywide. Any new facility development will take into consideration demand, equity, health, income, poverty, density, and opportunity. The maps are organized as listed below:

1. Aquatics – Boating
  - a. Hand Launch Sites
  - b. Basketball
  - c. Bocce Ball
2. Aquatics – Boating/Fishing
  - a. Small Craft Centers
  - b. Boat Ramps
  - c. Fishing Piers
  - d. Pickleball
  - e. Tennis
  - f. Volleyball
3. Aquatics – Swimming
  - a. Swimming Beaches
  - b. Wading Pools/Spray Parks
  - c. Indoor and Outdoor Swimming Pools
  8. Play Areas
  9. Skateparks
4. Community Centers
  - a. Community Centers
  - b. Teen Life Centers
  - c. Environmental Education Centers
  10. Sports Fields – with and without lighting
    - a. Baseball/Softball
    - b. Football
    - c. Lacrosse
    - d. Rugby
    - e. Soccer
    - f. Track and Field
    - g. Ultimate Frisbee
5. Dog Off-Leash Areas
6. Golf and Tennis Centers
  - a. Golf Courses
  - b. Tennis Centers
  - c. Lawn Bowling
7. Outdoor Sports Courts – some of these courts also double for bike polo, dodgeball, futsal, and pickleball play.

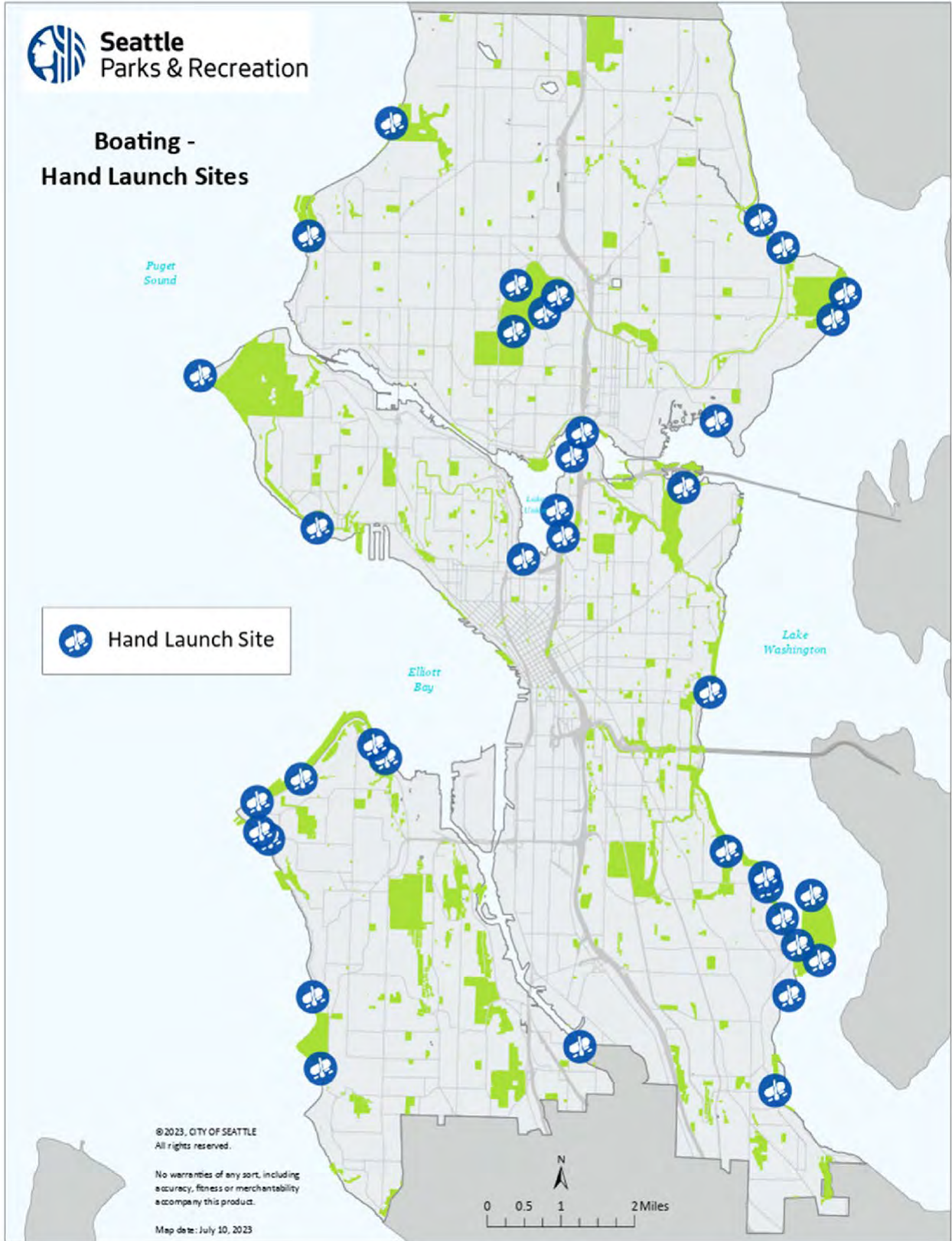


FIGURE 8: BOATING HAND LAUNCH SITES

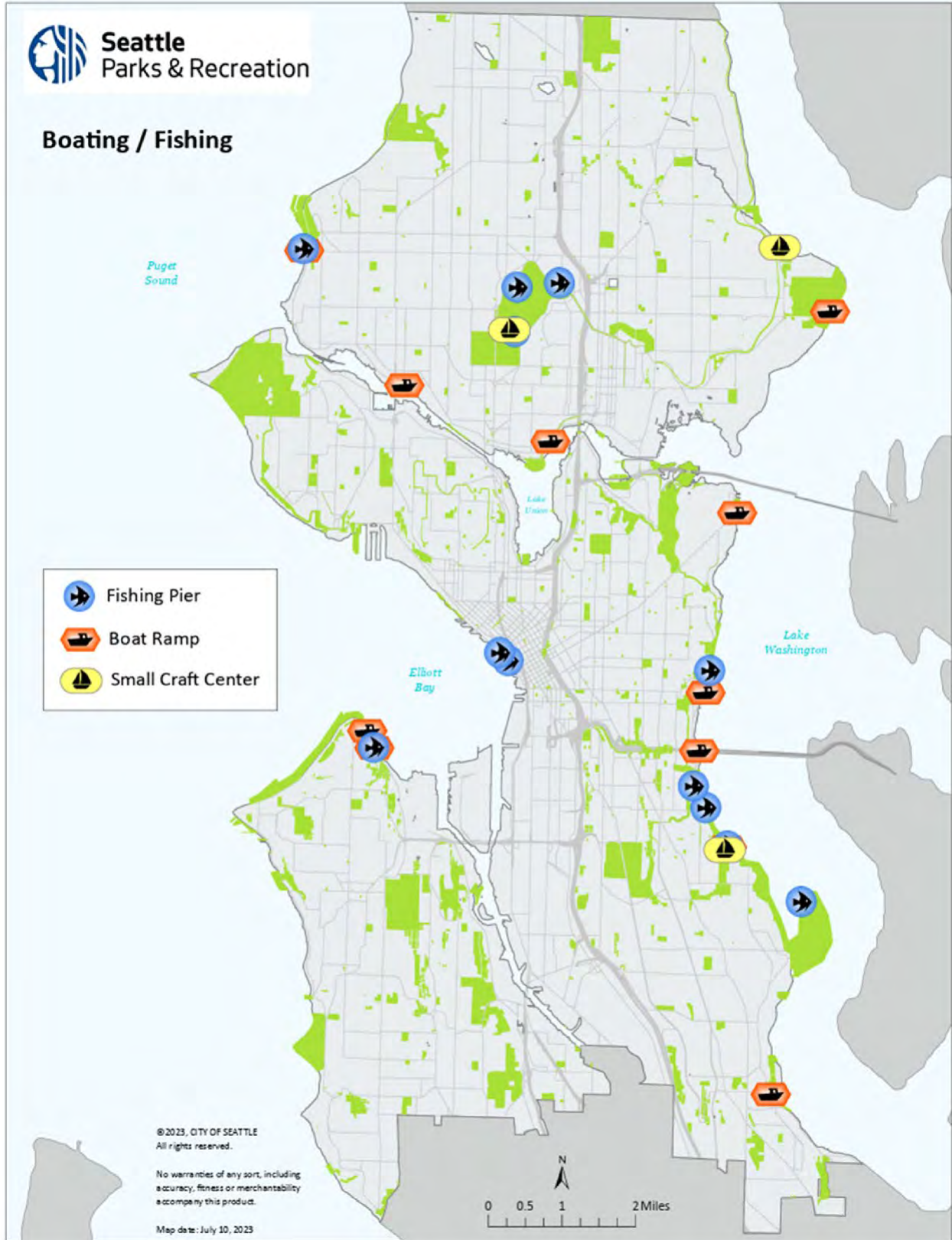


FIGURE 9: BOATING RAMPS & FISHING PIER SITES

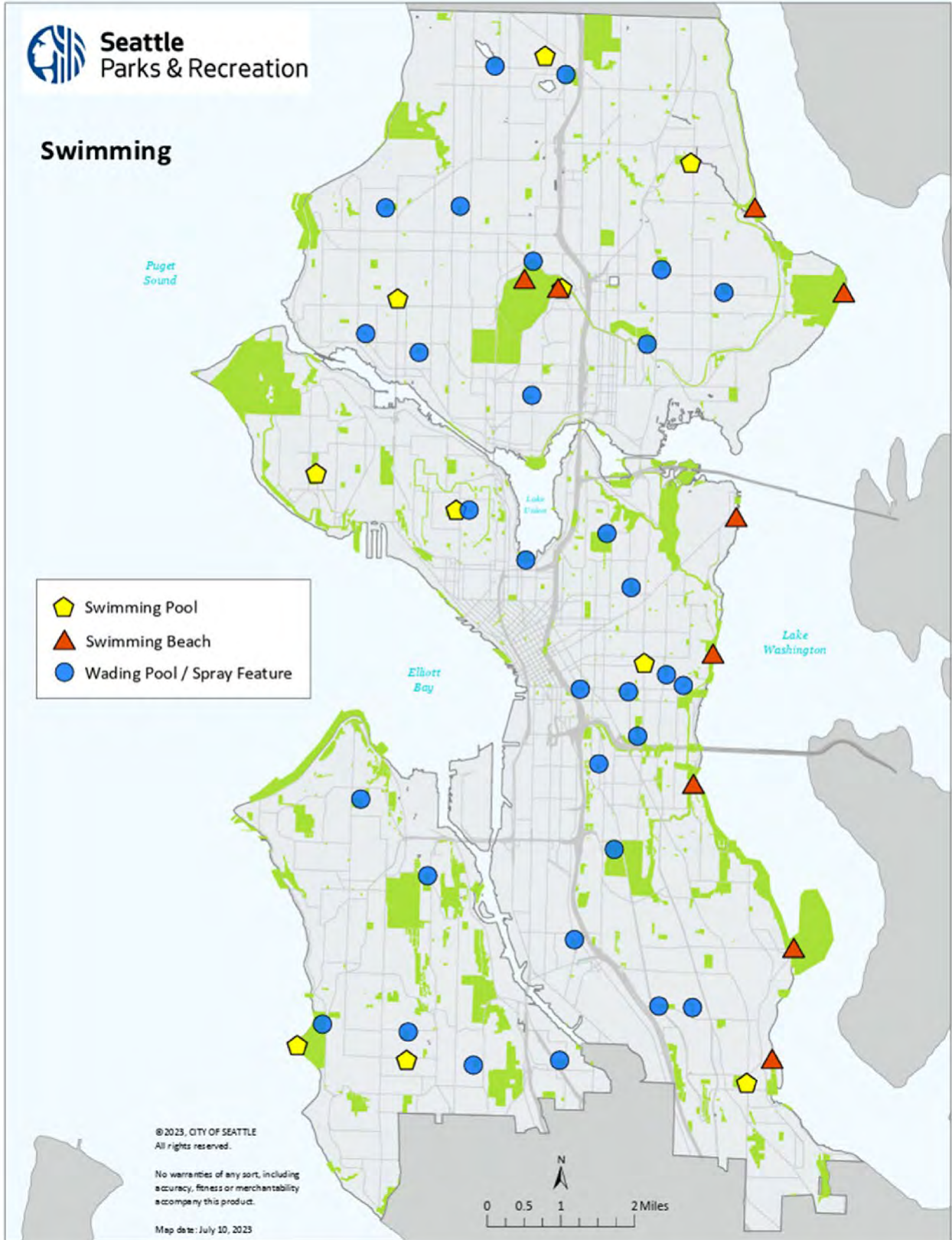


FIGURE 10: SWIMMING POOLS, BEACHES & SPRAY FEATURES

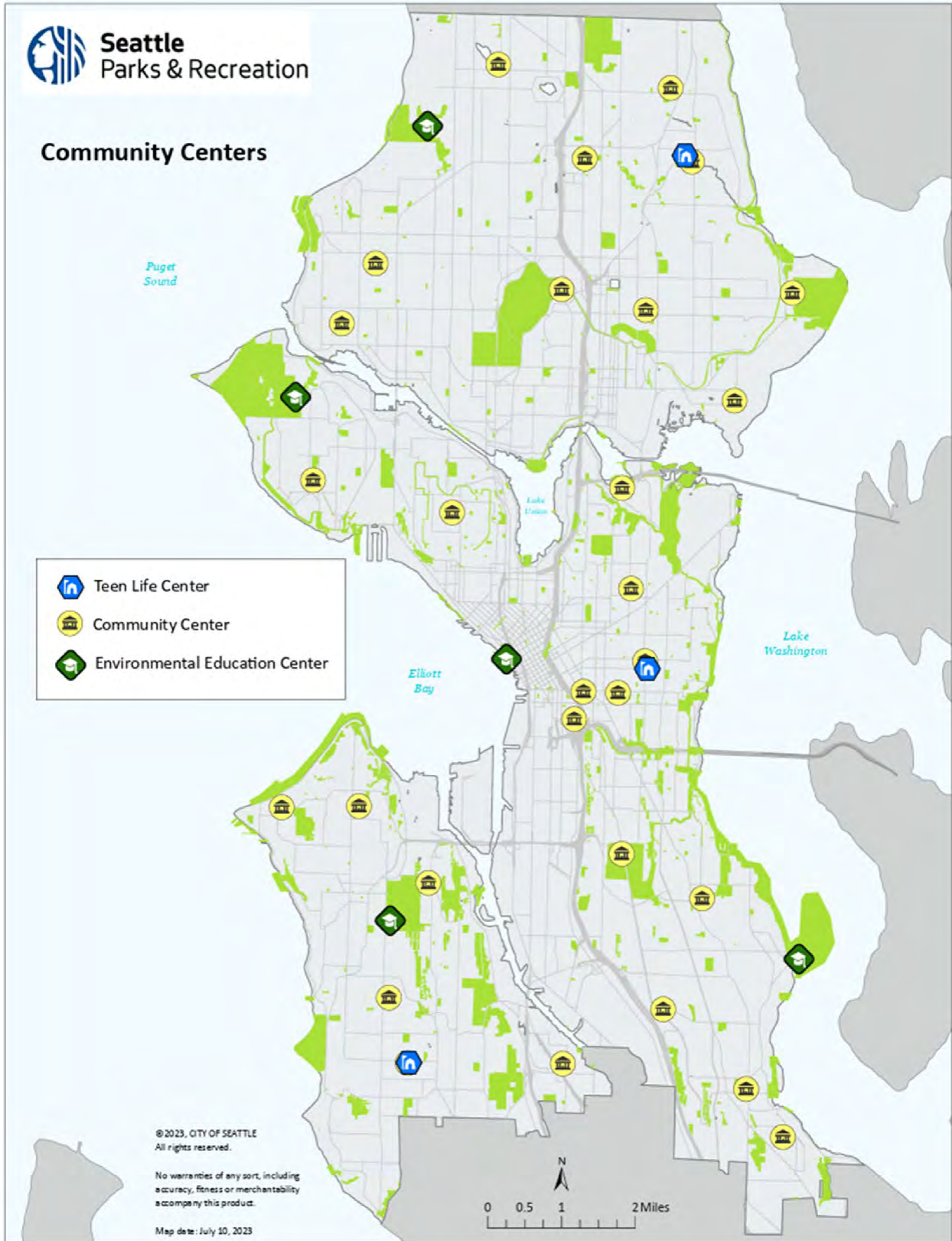


FIGURE 11: COMMUNITY, TEEN LIFE & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTERS



FIGURE 12: DOG OFF-LEASH AREAS

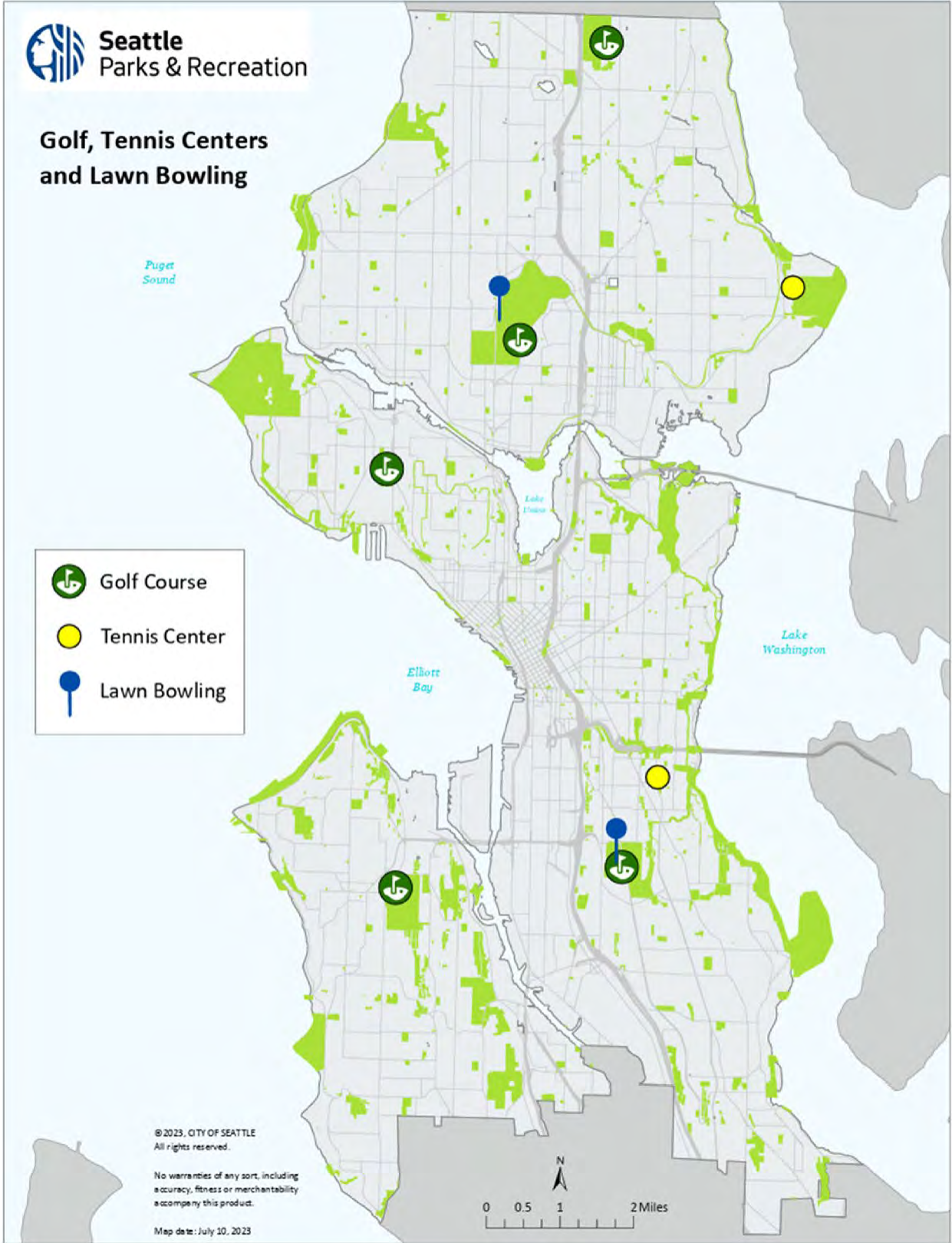


FIGURE 13: GOLF COURSES, TENNIS CENTERS & LAWN BOWLING COURTS



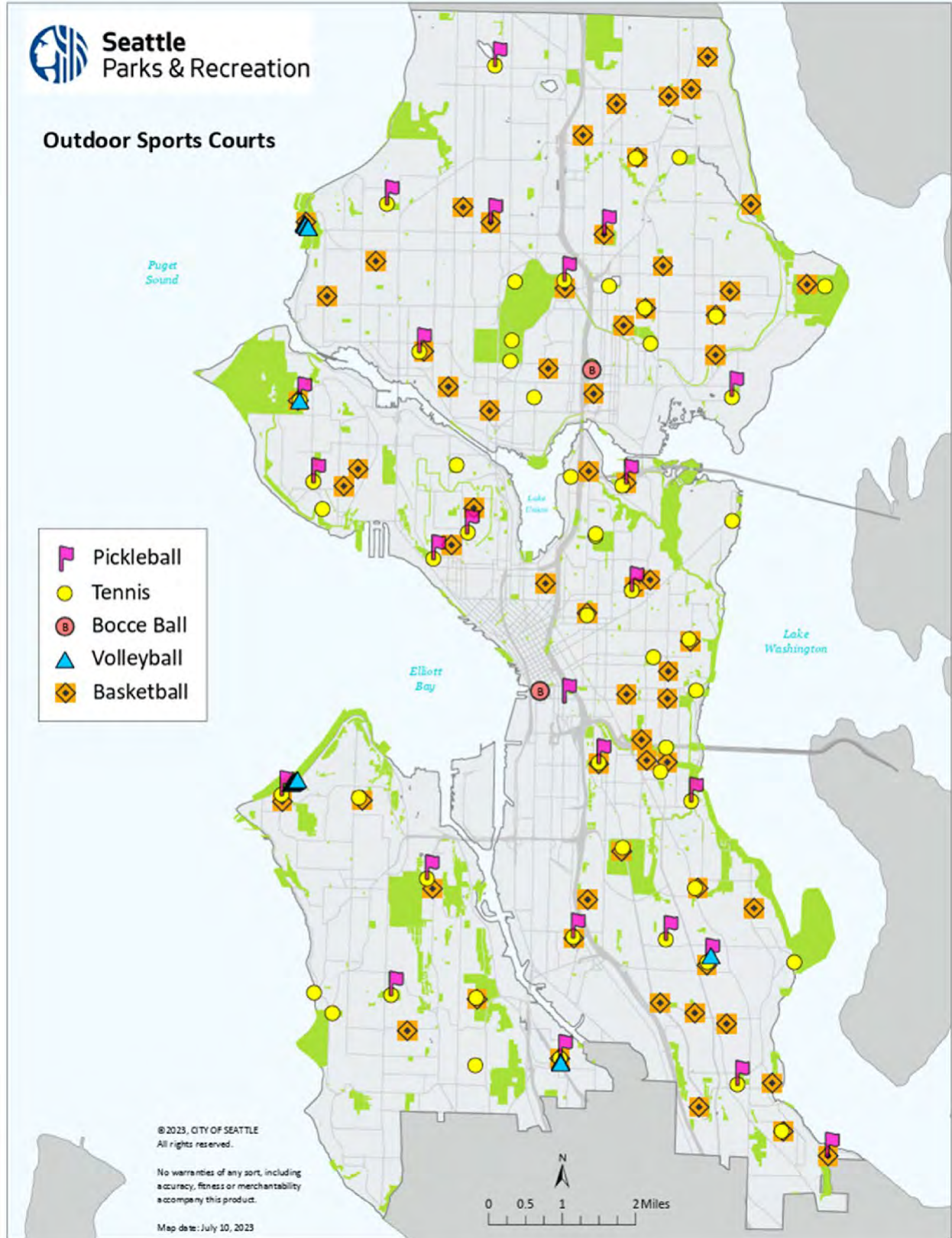


FIGURE 14: OUTDOOR SPORTS COURTS

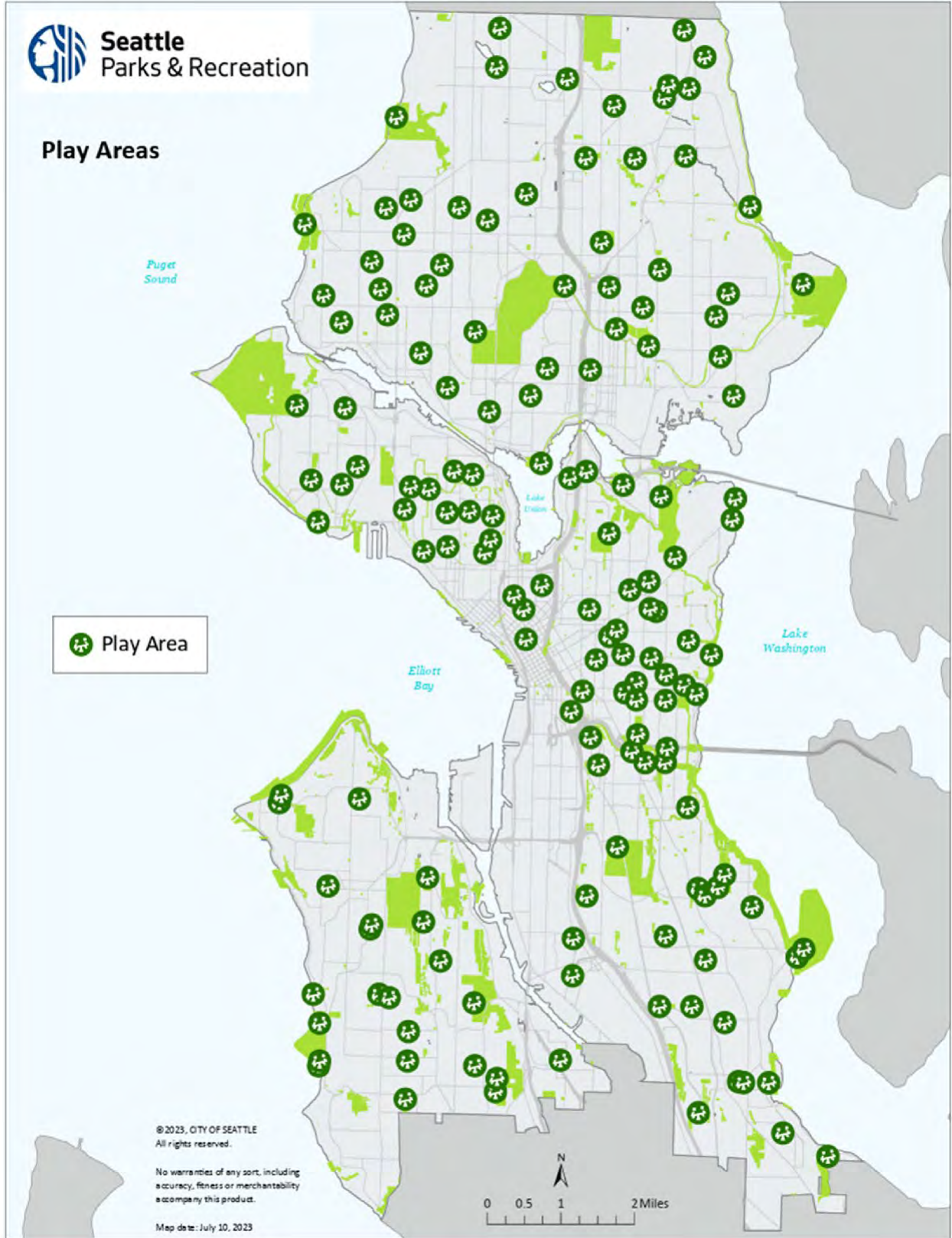


FIGURE 15: PLAY AREAS

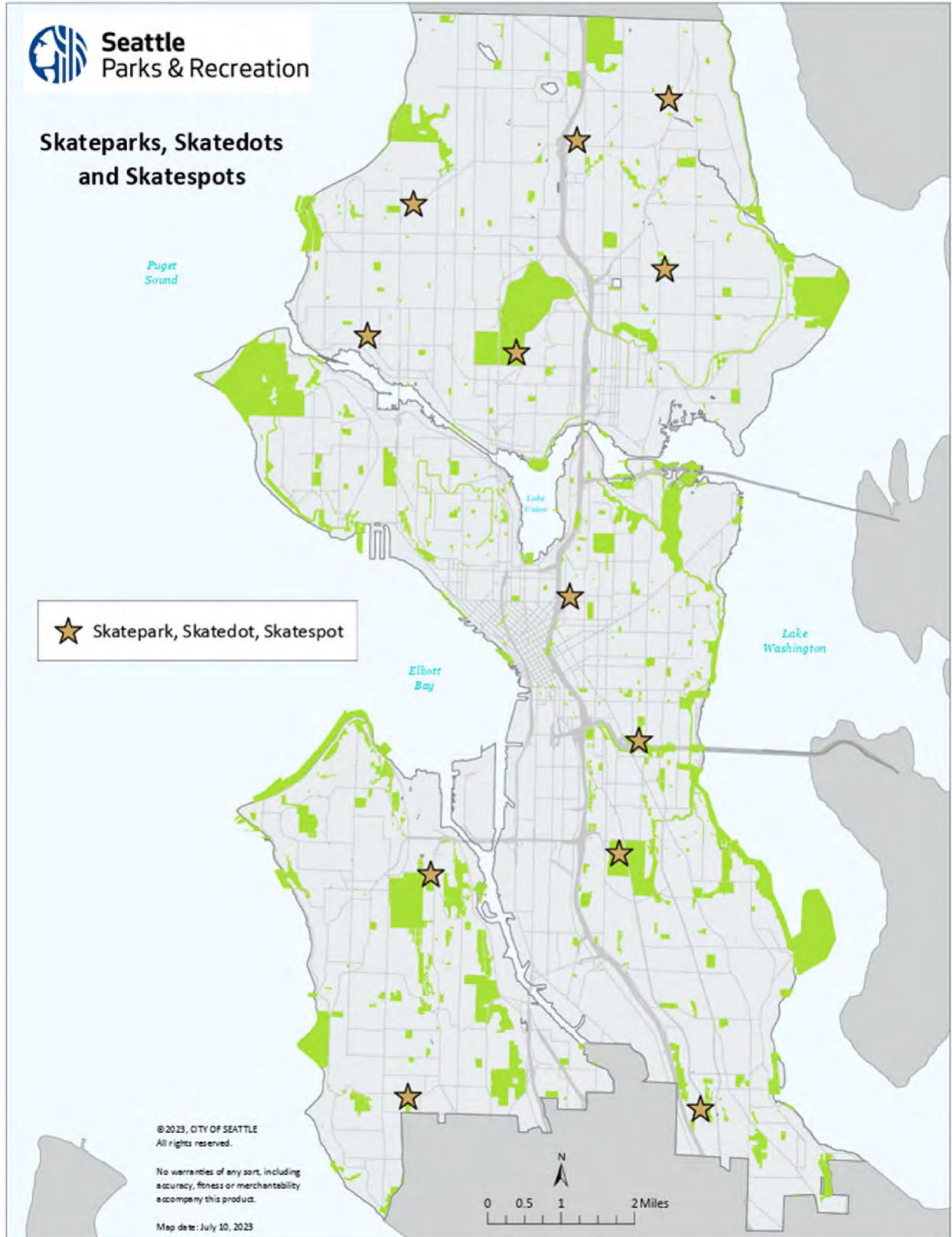


FIGURE 16: SKATEPARKS, SKATEDOTS & SKATESPOTS



**Seattle**  
Parks & Recreation

**Sports Fields:**

Baseball, Soccer, Track & Field,  
Rugby, Ultimate Frisbee

Puget  
Sound

**Sports Field**  
Lighted

- Yes
- No

Elbert  
Bay

Lake  
Washington

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No warranties of any sort, including  
accuracy, fitness or merchantability  
accompany this product.

Map date: July 10, 2023

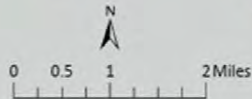


FIGURE 17: SPORTS FIELDS

## PARK CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The purpose of the Park Classification System is to establish a method for classifying the parks in SPR's ownership. The classification categories are driven by park use, purpose, general size, attributes, natural assets, and physical environment. Below is a short summary of the Park Classification categories, the full policy, and detailed descriptions for each can be found in APPENDIX B. Table 2 below lists the number of parks and acres by classification with regional parks comprising more than 40% of total acres, greenbelts with 22% and community parks with 11%.

Boulevards, Green Streets, and Greenways are established by a city ordinance and defined as an extension or expansion of a dedicated street which often continues to serve as a right-of-way as well as providing a recreation benefit. This category includes boulevards that are part of the Olmsted park system plan.

*Examples: Lake Washington Boulevard, Mount Baker Boulevard, Queen Anne Boulevard.*

Community Parks satisfy the recreational needs of multiple neighborhoods and may also preserve unique landscapes. Community parks commonly accommodate group activities and recreational facilities not available at neighborhood parks. Community parks range between 5 and 60 acres.

*Examples: Alki Playfield, Bitter Lake Playfield, Genesee Park and Playfield, Matthews Beach Park.*

Downtown Parks are typically smaller, developed sites located in Seattle's center. These parks are often of historic significance, provide relief from street traffic, and tend to contain more hardscape elements. Downtown parks are between 0.1 and 5 acres.

*Examples: Denny Park, Donnie Chin International Children's Park, Piers 62 & 63, Regrade Park.*

Greenbelts and Natural Areas are park sites established for the protection and stewardship of wildlife, habitat and other natural systems support functions. Some natural areas are accessible for low-impact use. Larger natural areas may have small sections developed to serve a community park function. Some Large Natural Area/Greenbelts may be divided into subareas based on vegetation, habitat, restoration status, wildlife area designation, recreation use area, etc. to better differentiate resource needs and use priorities.

*Examples: Cheasty Greenbelt, Duwamish Head Greenbelt, Interlaken Park, North Beach Ravine,*

Mini Parks and Pocket Parks are small parks that provide a little green in dense areas. They often incorporate small, sometimes difficult spaces to activate and are typically under 0.25 acres.

*Examples: Alice Ball Park, Cayton Corner Park, Kinnear Place, York Park.*

Neighborhood Parks are substantially larger than pocket parks, and may occupy an area equivalent to a city block. Typical park features include play areas, viewpoints, and picnic areas. Neighborhood parks are generally between 0.25 and 9 acres in size.

*Examples: Alvin Larkins Park, Columbia Park, Herring's House Park, Sturgus Park.*

Regional Parks provide access to significant ecological, cultural, or historical features or unique facilities that attract visitors from throughout the entire region. These parks average over 100 acres in size and

contain a variety of intensive indoor and outdoor active and passive recreation facilities, as well as areas maintained in a natural state. Regional parks range from 10 acres to over 485 acres.

*Examples: Cal Anderson Park, Green Lake Park, Seward Park, Volunteer Park.*

Special-Use Parks and Specialty Gardens include stand-alone parks designed to serve one use.

*Examples: Camp Long, Kubota Garden, Woodland Park Zoo, West Seattle Stadium.*

Classification	Acres	Percent
Boulevards, Green Streets, Greenways	393	6.1%
Community Parks	730	11.3%
Downtown Parks	37	0.6%
Greenbelts and Natural Areas	1,470	22.2%
Mini Parks and Pocket Parks	47	0.7%
Neighborhood Parks	602	9.3%
Regional Parks	2,779	43.1%
Special Use and Specialty Gardens	420	6.5%

TABLE 3: PARK ACRES BY CLASSIFICATION



CHRISTIE PARK: RENOVATION 2020



LOWMAN BEACH PARK: SHORELINE RENOVATION, GRAND OPENING 2022

## Section 5: Recreation Trends

The composition of neighborhoods, recreational desires versus actual needs, and recreation participation trends is important to determine the demand for future recreational facilities and programming. The *State of Washington 2022 Assessment of Outdoor Recreation Demand Report* documents recreational activities that have significantly increased or decreased in popularity over the last few years. This *2024 Seattle Parks and Open Space Plan* highlights two methodologies for identifying demand and need per the Recreation Conservation Office's (RCO) Manual 2 - Planning Policies and Guidelines:

- Recreation Participation, and
- Community Satisfaction.

The following sections illustrate and compare sport participation at the nation, state, and county levels, recreation trends, and how Seattle residents value the park system and individual facilities.

The analysis and comparisons incorporate statistically valid survey information gathered during the *State of Washington 2022 Assessment of Outdoor Recreation Demand Report* along with the *2021 Statistically Valid Survey Results*. For the most part, the analysis focuses on trends in Washington State and Seattle/King County. The *State of Washington 2022 Assessment of Outdoor Recreation Demand Report* includes many other, primarily outdoor recreation activities such as hunting, snowboarding, and ice hockey which are not included in this report.

National and state data include information on favorite outdoor activities by frequency, but these are not always applicable to SPR services. For comparison purposes, the following figures show recreation activities that can be done or are available at SPR facilities.

### RECREATION DEMAND AND ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION

SPR has completed numerous studies that included extensive citizen input either from public outreach or from targeted surveys. These studies guide SPR on how facilities are used and which future park facilities or programming are important to citizens. The plans referenced are as follows:

- *2021 Statistically Valid Survey Results* – includes statistically valid survey information conducted in November-December of 2021 using Address Based Sampling (ASB) internet and phone surveys in multiple languages weighted by key demographics focused on the use of SPR parks and programs, overall quality of offerings, and general priorities.

In addition to these, the following sources have been used for comparison purposes:

- *Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office – State of Washington 2022 Assessment of Outdoor Recreation Demand Report* - over 6,171 Washingtonians over the age of 18 participated in a large-scale scientific phone survey of 10 regions in the state to assess participation in 889 specific



recreation activities. <https://wa-rco-scorp-2023-wa-rco.hub.arcgis.com/documents/3d212cbd61a6459ca5cba3a8fee8a8c2/explore>

- *The Outdoor Foundation – 2022 Outdoor Recreation Participation Trends Report* - based on an online statistically controlled survey capturing responses from over 18,000 Americans in 9 regions over the age of 6 for 114 different recreation activities. <https://outdoorindustry.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/2022-Outdoor-Participation-Trends-Report-1.pdf>
- *Physical Activity Council (PAC) – 2022 Overview Report on US Participation* – produced by a partnership of 8 of the major trade associations in US sports, fitness, and leisure industries involving a total of 18,000 online statistically controlled interviews over the age of 6 for 123 different recreation activities. [https://www.physicalactivitycouncil.org/files/ugd/286de6\\_5f19558e506b4c1a88b2f010e53d928f.pdf](https://www.physicalactivitycouncil.org/files/ugd/286de6_5f19558e506b4c1a88b2f010e53d928f.pdf)

Participation analysis is based on how people use specific park facilities and how many times a year they use these facilities. The long-term need for each type of recreation/sports facility is calculated in relation to how people currently use facilities and any projected population changes. The quality of a facility is not usually weighted in how much a facility is used, although quality likely has an impact in identifying use. For example, if an athletic field has synthetic turf or field lighting, the length of season or number of players using a field can increase. Figures 16-31 on the following pages highlight how many people play or take part in specific recreation activities.

## NATIONAL COMPARISONS

The following three charts show national participation statistics for ages 6-plus for the period 2017-2021. The first two charts show the percent change in participation for selected recreation/sports activities typically found in Seattle Park. Ultimate frisbee showed the highest decrease of 9.6 percent. Other sports which showed decreases between 2 to 5 percent included: volleyball (grass) and slow pitch softball, rugby, snorkeling, track and field and fast pitch softball. The highest increase in average participation was pickleball at 11.5 percent. Other sports which showed increases greater than 4 percent included: basketball, tennis, outdoor climbing, kayaking, day hiking, skateboarding, indoor climbing and trail running.

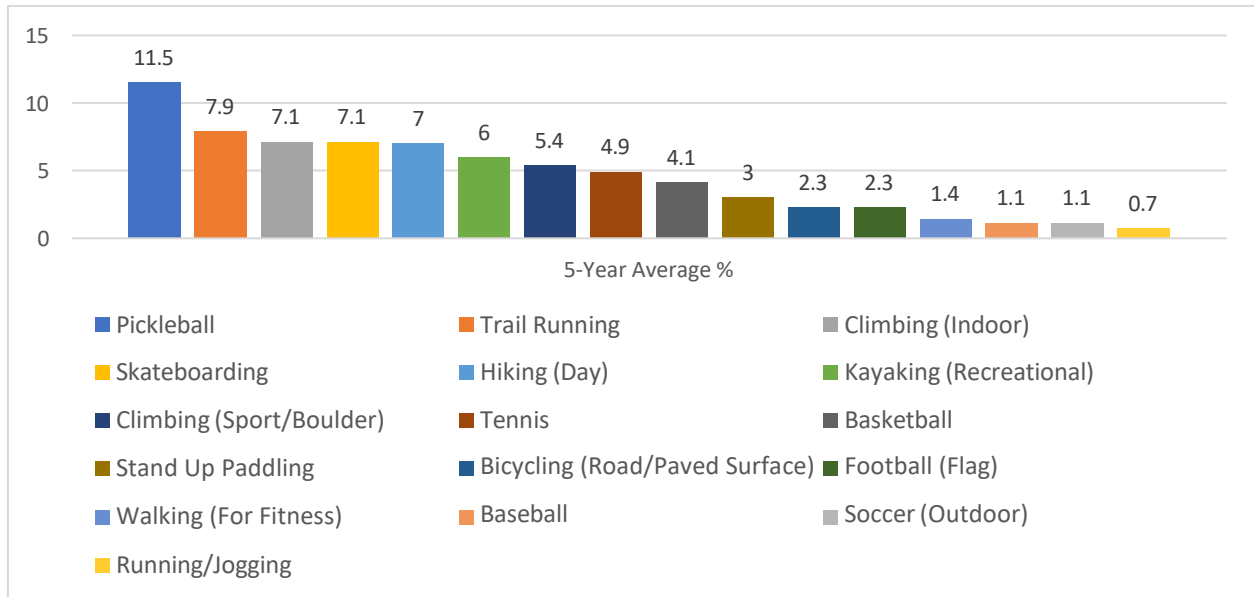


FIGURE 18: PARTICIPATION INCREASE AGES 6+, FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE 2017-2021

SOURCE: 2023 OUTDOOR TRENDS REPORT, OUTDOOR FOUNDATION

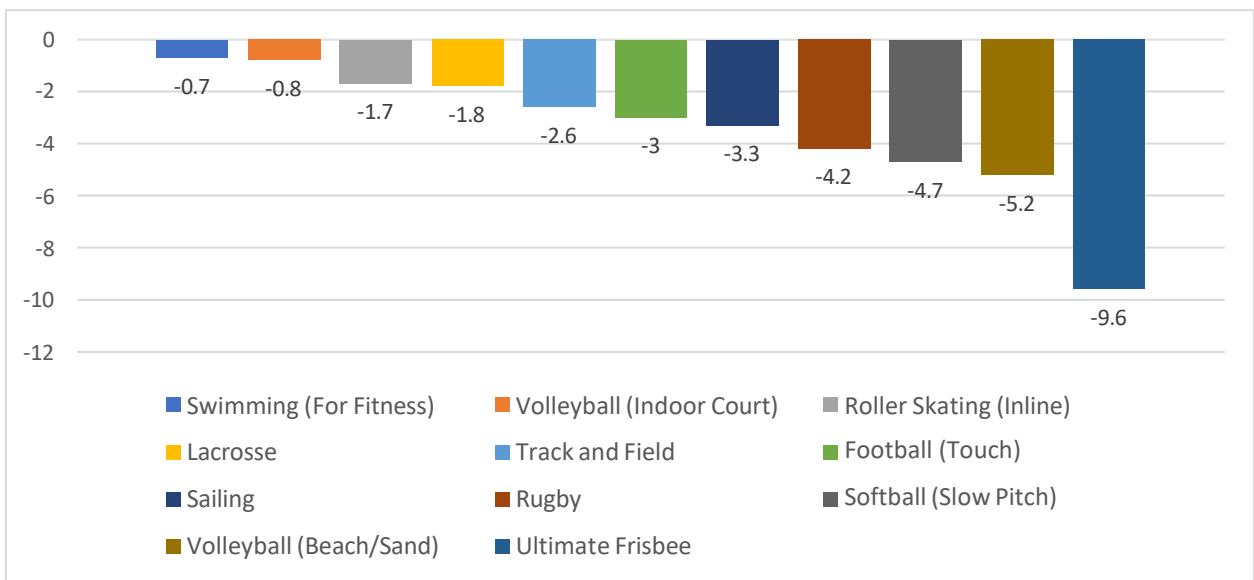


FIGURE 19: PARTICIPATION DECREASE AGES 6+, FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE (2017-2021)

SOURCE: 2023 OUTDOOR TRENDS REPORT, OUTDOOR FOUNDATION

The following chart shows the average number of annual participants for the period between 2017-2021. Walking has the highest number of average participants with more than 110 million. Rugby has the smallest number of average participants with 1.4 million. Comparing the percent change and number of participant charts show that while pickleball had the highest average participation increase, the number of participants at 3.7 million were only 20 percent of tennis participants at almost 19.5 million.

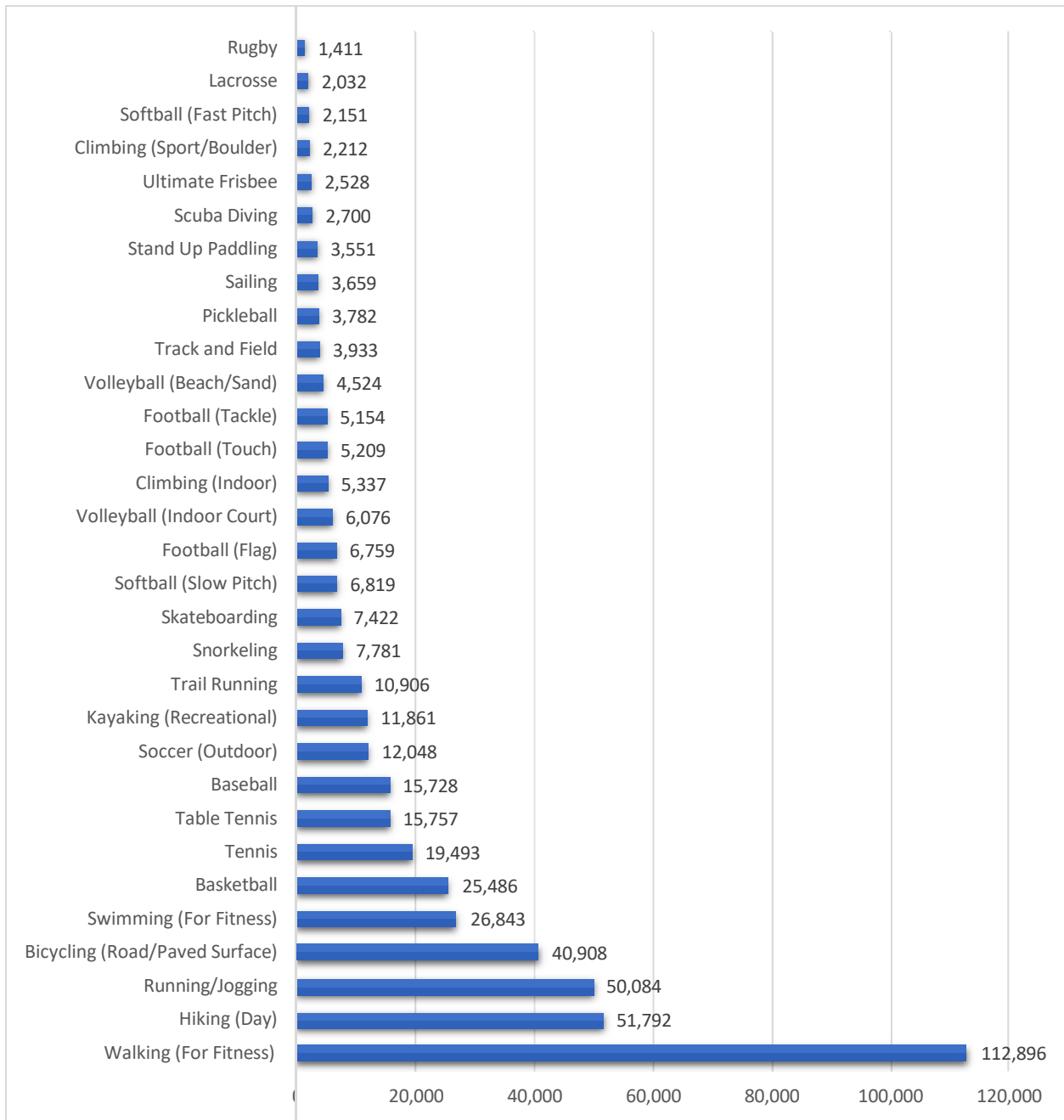


FIGURE 20: PARTICIPANTS (THOUSANDS) AGES 6+, FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE 2017-2021

SOURCE: 2023 OUTDOOR TRENDS REPORT, OUTDOOR FOUNDATION

## WASHINGTON STATE COMPARISONS

The following graphics illustrate recreation participation rates for Washington State and the Seattle/King County region from the *State of Washington 2022 Assessment of Outdoor Recreation Demand Report (2022 Demand Report)*. The Seattle-King County region participates less in most activities compared to the state totals except for hanging out in parks, community gardens or farmers' markets, visiting outdoor cultural or historical events and facilities, paddle sports, jogging or running on trails and sidewalks, and walking or using mobility devices on trails and sidewalks.

In Figure 18, Seattle-King County participation rates are shown and the highest were for walking or using mobility devices on trails and sidewalks (95%), wildlife/nature viewing (83%), hanging out in parks (73%), community gardens or farmers' markets (67%), picnicking (64%), visiting outdoor cultural and historical events and facilities (63%), swimming in a natural setting (59%), and paddle sports (56%). Seattle-King County participation rates were lowest (under 5%) for rugby (1%), lacrosse (1%), paintball (2%), surfing (3%), skateboarding (4%), football (4%), ice sports (5%), and volleyball (5%).

In the 2022 Demand Report, user days were described as the number of times throughout the year that someone participated in the activity. Washington State user days per activity per year (regions were not calculated) were greatest (over 20 times per year) for walking or using mobility devices on roads or sidewalks or trails (34.0 and 27.3 times/year), electric biking (23.4), wildlife/nature viewing (23.4), lacrosse (23.2), football (22.4), track (22.3), windsurfing (21.3), soccer (20.7), and ultimate frisbee (20.3).



MILLER PARK: EAST TENNIS/PICKLEBALL COURTS

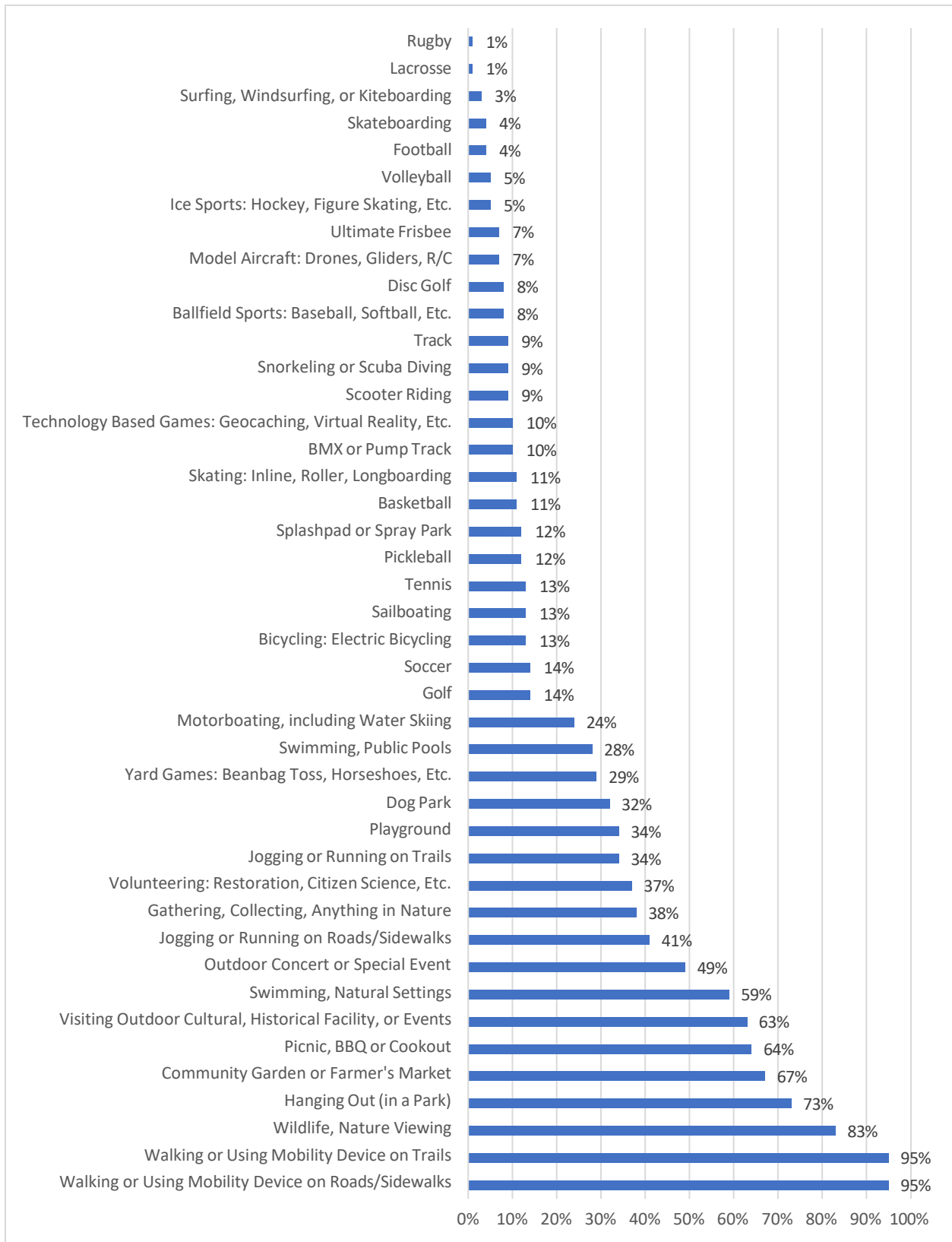


FIGURE 21: SEATTLE-KING COUNTY RECREATION PARTICIPATION RATES 2020

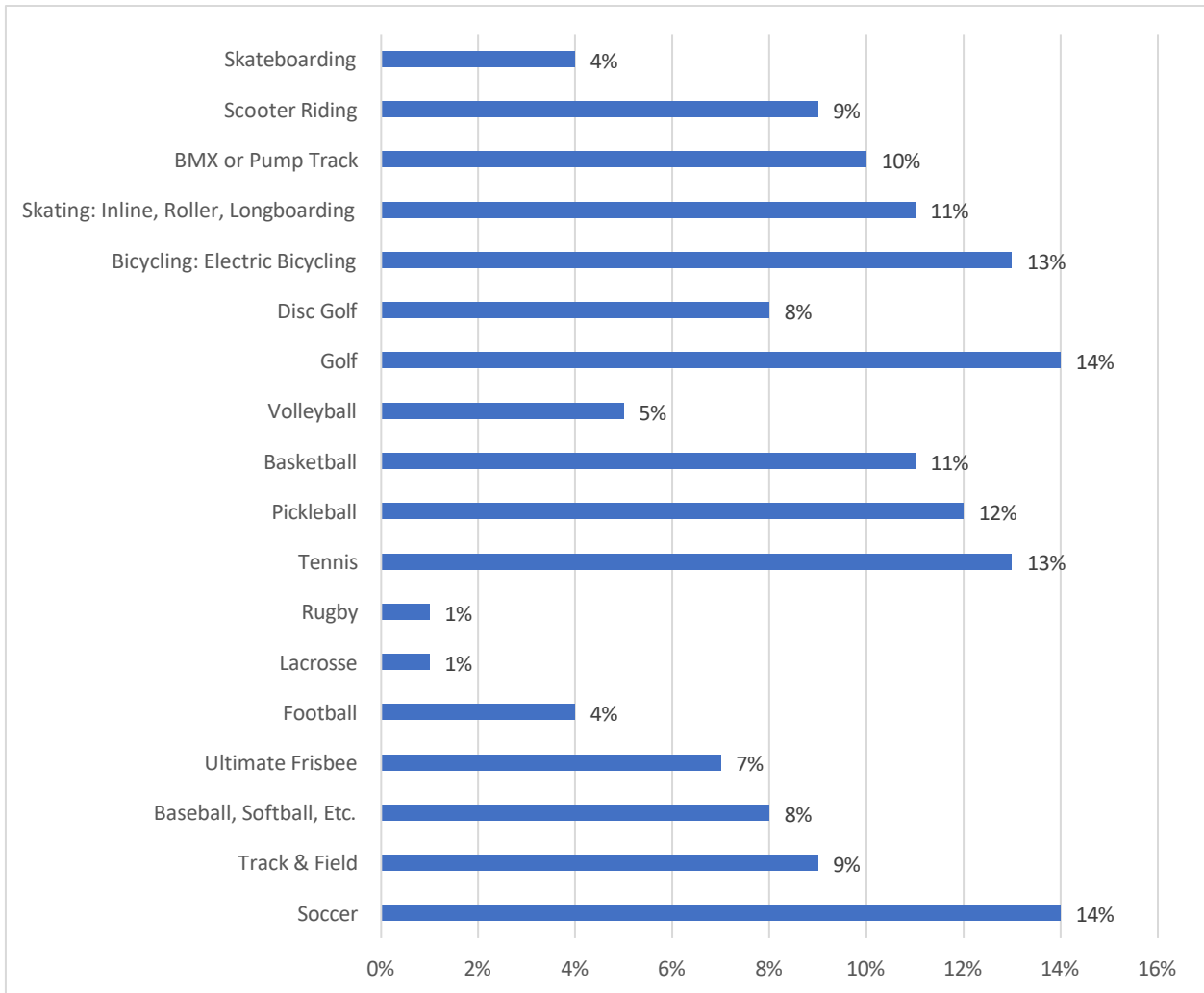


FIGURE 22: SEATTLE-KING COUNTY PARTICIPATION RATES 2020 – FIELD, COURT, GOLF, BICYCLE & WHEELED SPORTS

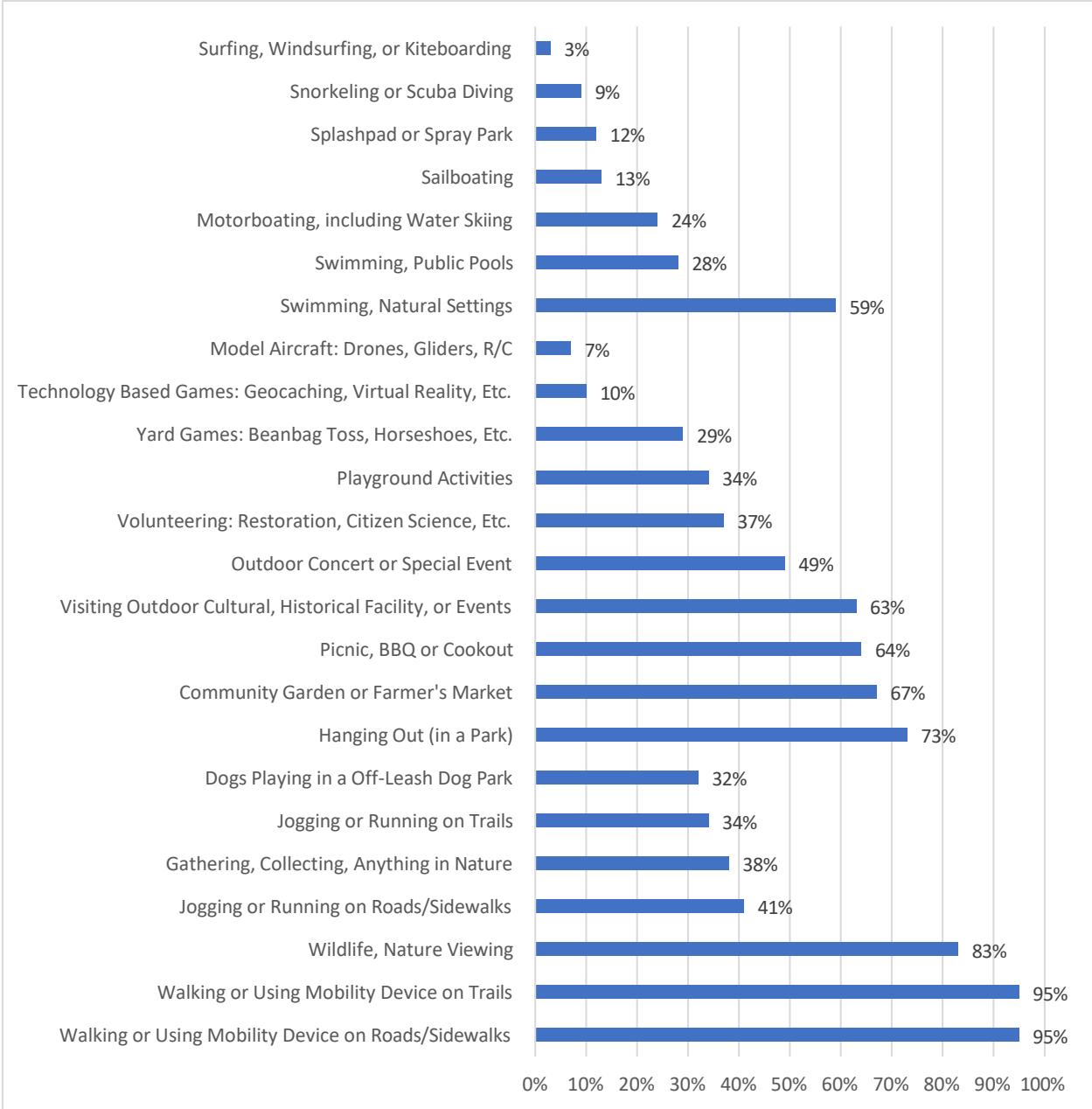


FIGURE 23: SEATTLE-KING COUNTY PARTICIPATION RATES 2020 – GENERAL PARK ACTIVITIES, AQUATIC SPORTS

Recreation activity volumes are calculated by multiplying the participation rate for the Seattle-King County region by the user days per year for Washington State per activity. Recreation activity volumes are more representatively projected over time by multiplying the participation rates for specific Seattle-King County age groups including age 18-40, 41-64, and 65+ collated in the *State of Washington 2022 Assessment of Outdoor Recreation Demand Report* to determine the impact Seattle’s age specific aging and migration attractions will have.

Seattle’s total recreation activity volume will increase from 155,644,479 in 2020 to 209,350,675 user days in 2050 or by 53,706,195 or 34.5% more user days from 2020 to 2050. The largest projected numerical volume increase from 2020 to 2050 will occur for walking or using mobility devices on roads or sidewalks and trails (7,610,756 and 6,053,833), wildlife/nature viewing (4,587,113), hanging out (2,907,092), jogging or running on roads and sidewalks (2,391,022 and 1,643,357), community gardens and farmers’ markets (1,868,598), paddle sports (1,741,295), and swimming in a natural setting (1,729,949) because of high Seattle-King County region population participation rates and high Washington State user days per year.

The largest projected percentage increase in volume from 2020 to 2050 will occur for walking or using mobility devices on roads or sidewalks and trails (38.2 and 37.9%), wildlife/nature viewing (39.4%), community gardens and farmers’ markets (37.5%), hanging out (35.7%), paddle sports (35.3%), swimming in a natural setting (34.2%), and jogging or running on roads and sidewalks (29.3% and 29.1%).

The *2022 Outdoor Foundation, Outdoor Recreation Participation Trends Report* estimates approximately 164.2 million people or 55% of all Americans, participated in at least one outdoor activity in 2021, the highest number of participants on record even during the second year of COVID-19 vaccines. Following are the key findings from the report.



WARREN G. MAGNUSON PARK: MICKEY MERRIAM ATHLETIC COMPLEX, FIELD #6



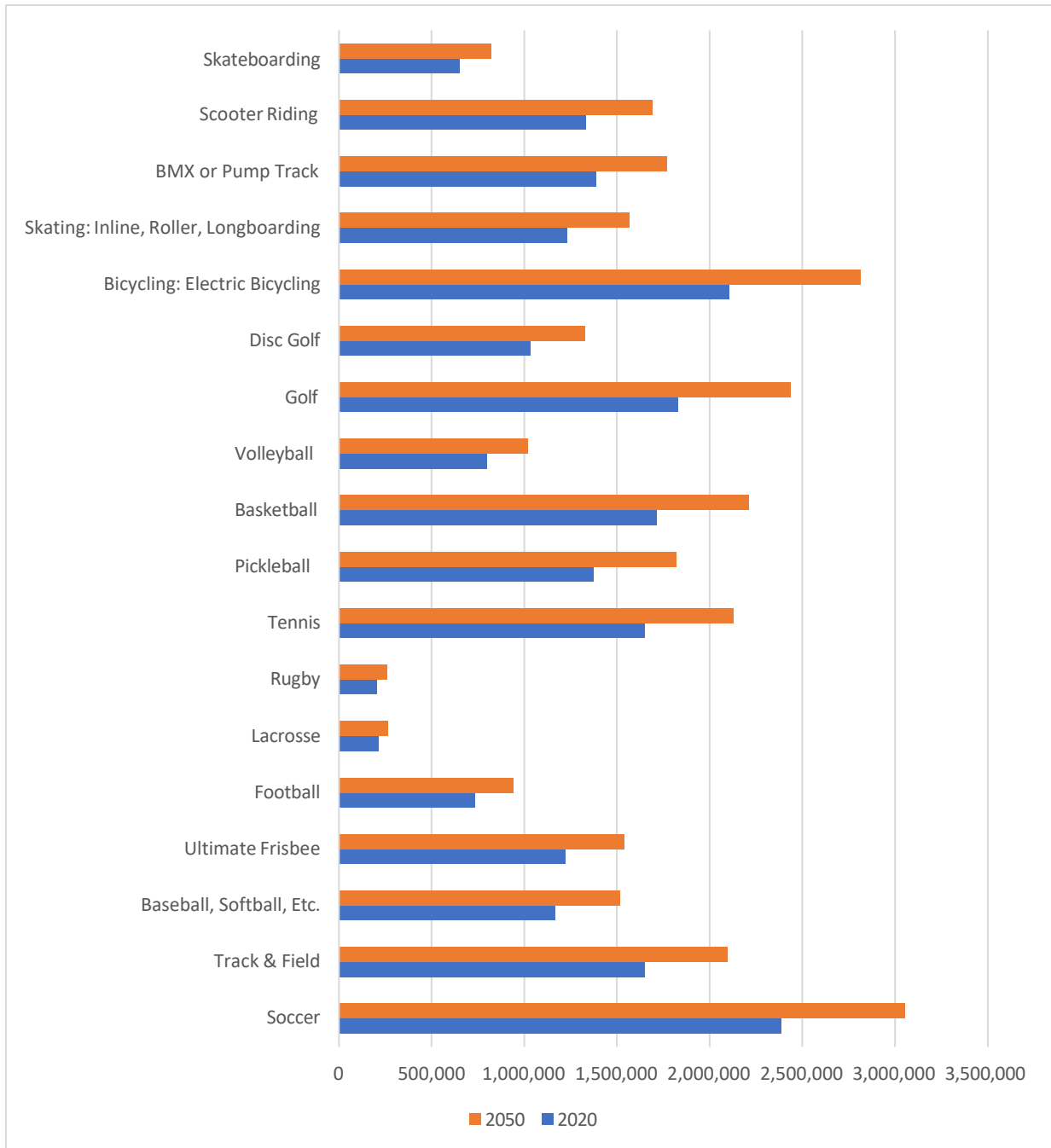


FIGURE 24: SEATTLE-KING COUNTY RECREATION ACTIVITY GROWTH, 2020-2050, WHEELED, COURT AND FIELD SPORTS

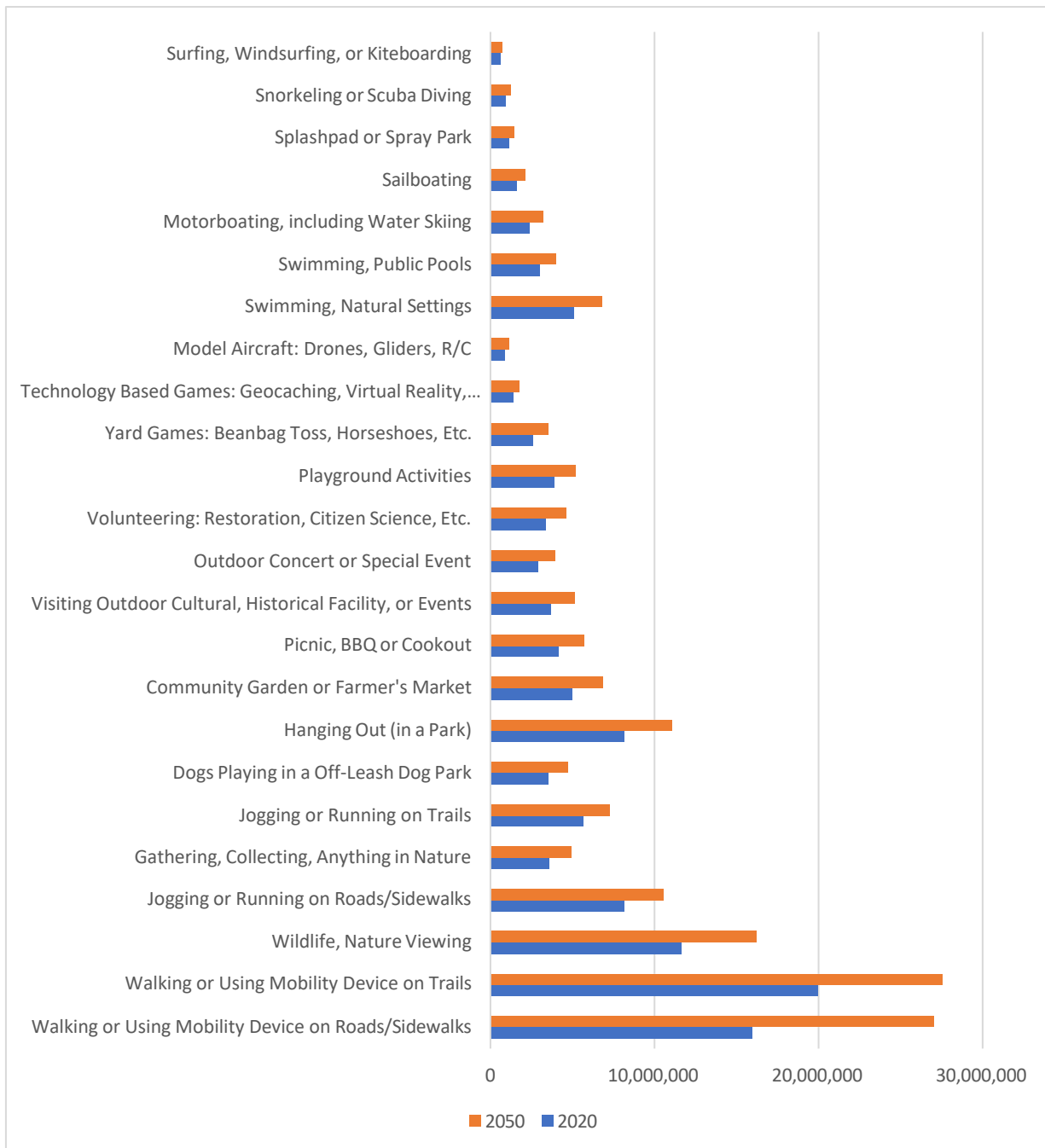


FIGURE 25: SEATTLE KING-COUNTY RECREATION ACTIVITY GROWTH, 2020-2050, GENERAL PARK ACTIVITIES, AQUATIC SPORTS

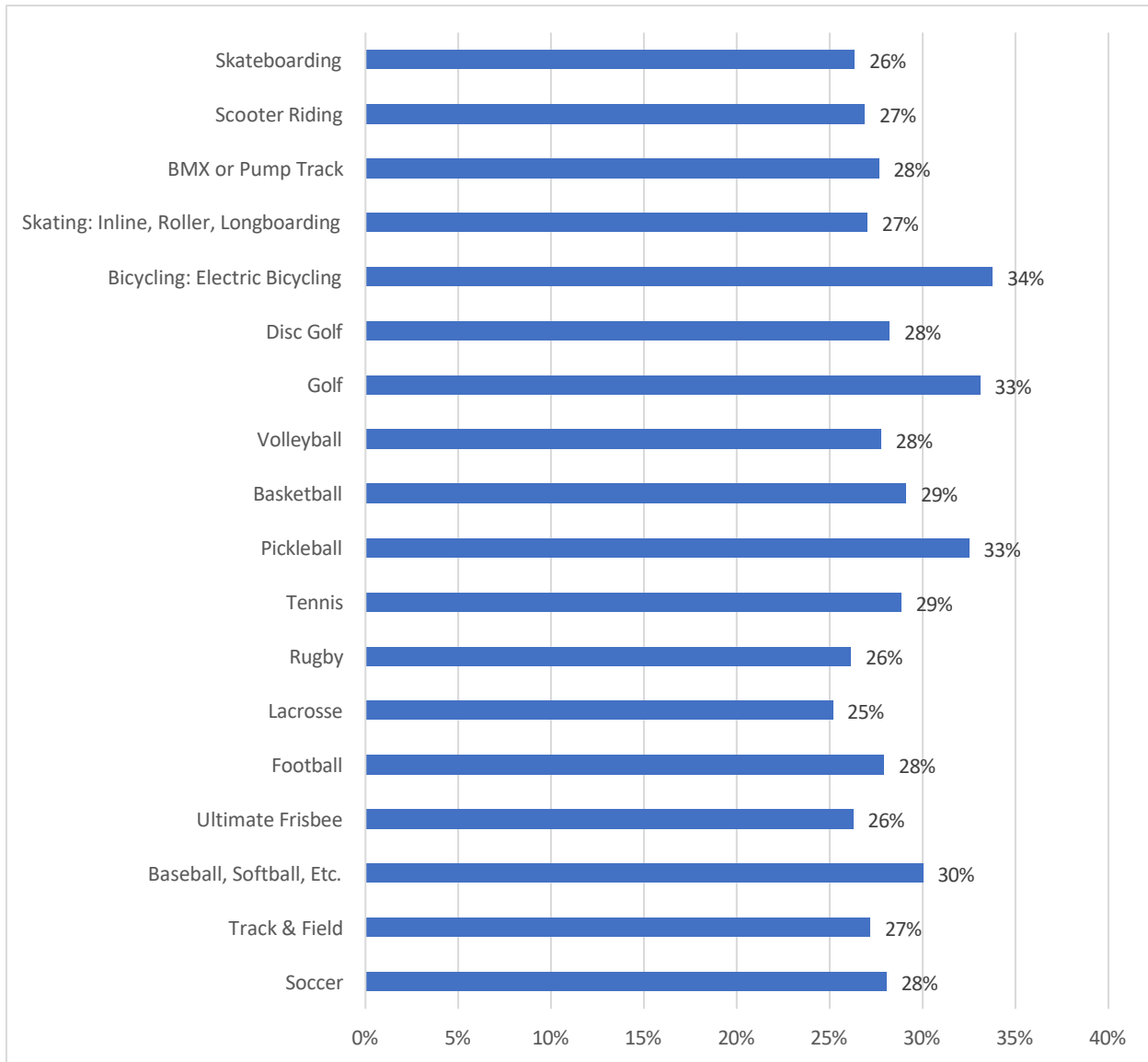


FIGURE 26: SEATTLE-KING COUNTY RECREATION ACTIVITY GROWTH PERCENTAGE 2020-2050, WHEELED, COURT AND FIELD SPORTS

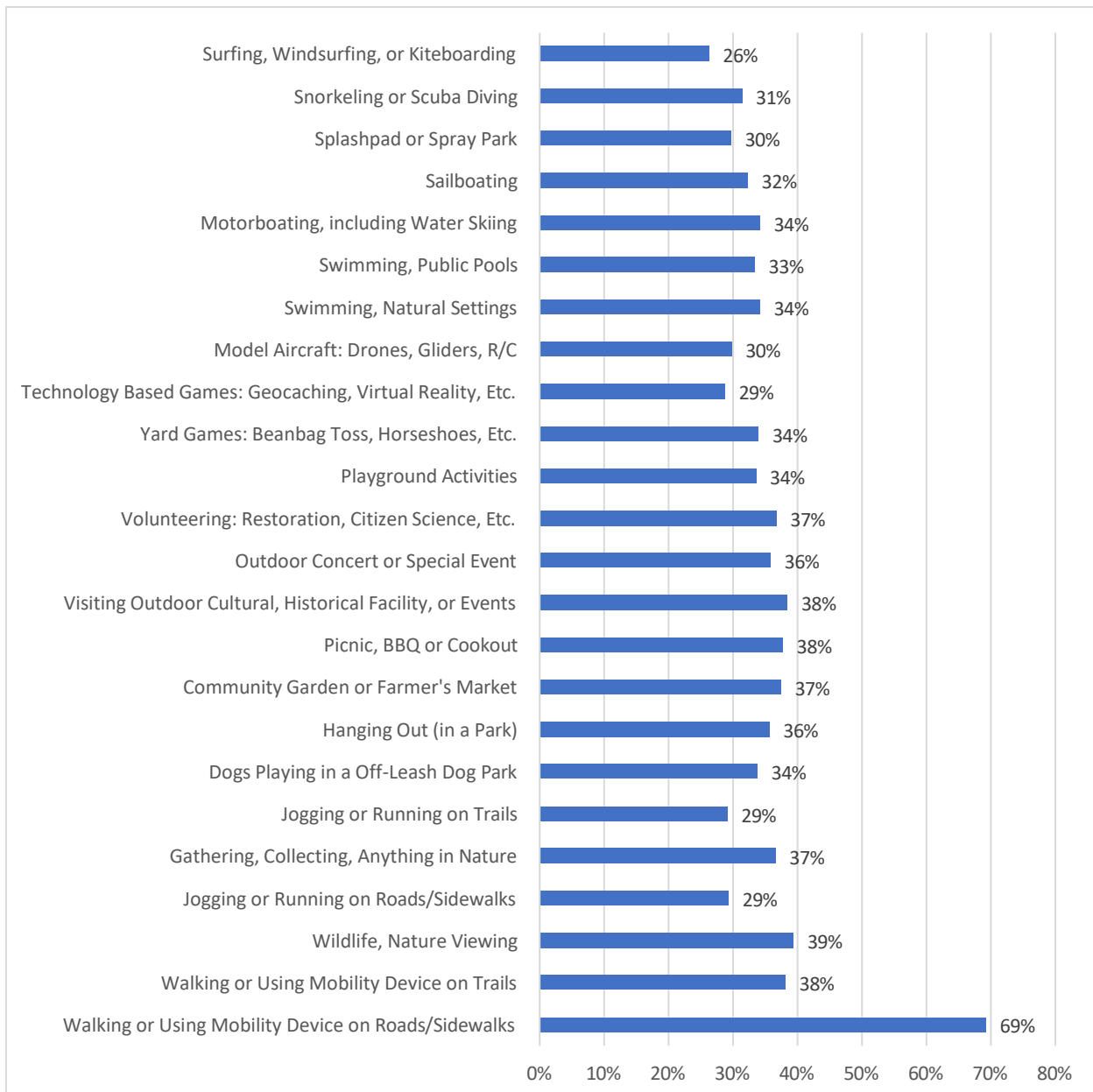


FIGURE 27: SEATTLE-KING COUNTY RECREATION ACTIVITY GROWTH PERCENTAGE 2020-2050, AQUATIC SPORTS, GENERAL PARK ACTIVITIES

## OUTDOOR PARTICIPATION TRENDS

- The outdoor recreation participant base grew 2.2% in 2021 to 164.2 million participants.
- More than half of Americans aged 6+ participated in at least one outdoor activity in 2021.
- The number of kids participating in outdoor recreation is up, but kids are participating less frequently.
- New outdoor participants are more diverse than the overall participant base and are driving an increased diversity not only for ethnicity but also across all age groups.

- The outdoor recreation “core” participant, who participates 51 times or more in outdoor recreation activities annually declined 71.9% of the total outdoor recreation participant base in 2007 to 58.7% in 2021.
- The number of core participants declined from 99.5 million in 2007 to 96.4 million in 2021.
- The number of participants 55 years and older increased more than 14% since 2019, and senior participants aged 65 and older were in the fastest-growing age category, with 16.9% growth since the pandemic began.
- Despite increases in the number of participants, total outdoor outings are declining significantly over the past decade and the increased number of participants are not stemming the tide.

## YOUTH

- America’s children are spending more time outdoors over the past decade, and the COVID pandemic accelerated that trend. Overall, the percentage of America’s kids participating in outdoor recreation was high in 2021, at just over 70%.
- Younger kids (ages 6 to 12) participated at higher rates than older kids (ages 13 to 17).
- Younger kids are more active in the outdoors than teens and adults regardless of ethnicity/race. Kids ages 6 to 17 years who are white have the highest participation rates of any age or ethnic group with nearly 70% participating in outdoor recreation activities. African American/Black kids participate at much lower rates possibly due to lack of access to outdoor spaces.
- Girls ages 13 to 17 have the lowest participation rate in the youth category. Participation rates and counts of girls tend to fall off in correlation with the onset of puberty, but the rate for the group is increasing. The participation rate for teen girls went from 52.7% in 2015 to 59.4% in 2021. Young girls, ages 6 to 12 increased their participation rate from 58.9% in 2015 to 63% in 2021. Boys’ participation rates rose during that period, as well, from about 64% in 2015 to about 67% in 2021.
- The most popular non-outdoor recreation activity for kids who participated in outdoor recreation in 2021 was video games, by a very large margin. Kids have been playing video games for decades, and while it likely has a large impact on the frequency of outdoor recreation, data indicate that video games do not have a negative correlation with casual participation in outdoor recreation.

## DIVERSITY

- Despite slight increases in diversity across outdoor recreation, the current participant base is less diverse than the overall population and significantly less diverse across younger age groups.
- Currently 72% of outdoor recreation participants are white. If the outdoor participant base does not become more diverse over the next 30 years, the percentage of outdoor recreation participants in the population could slip from 54% today to under 40% by 2060.
- The outdoor recreation participant base is slowly gaining ethnic diversity, but nearly three in four participants are white. In fact, despite a more diverse group of new participants, the number of white participants grew by more 2 million in 2021, while the number of Hispanic persons participating increased by 1 million.
- Participation rates across ethnicity and race reveal a different view of participation showing the percentage of persons in an ethnic group who participate in outdoor recreation. African American/Black persons have the lowest overall participation rate by ethnicity at 38.6%. Asian persons and Pacific Islanders have the highest participation rate at 58%. 56.6% of white persons participate, and 51.1% of Hispanic persons participate.

- At current level of diversity, the outdoor recreation participant base could lose more than 10% of its current number (164 million) of participants. The total U.S. population is projected to grow from 330 million to 419 million by 2060. Census projections show growth in many aspects of diversity including ethnicity and age. Notably, the projections show a decline in the number of white persons, and no ethnicity with a majority share of the total population.

## ON A LOCAL LEVEL

SPR conducted a statistically valid survey in November-December of 2021 using Address Based Sampling (ASB) internet and phone surveys of 1,366 interviews in English, Spanish, Amharic, Korean, Tagalog, Traditional Chinese, Somali, and Vietnamese languages weighted by key demographics accurate within +/-3.5%.

The survey consisted of 949 citywide respondents from all citywide Census tracts, plus an oversample of 417 interviews in the highest disadvantaged Census tracts defined by the City of Seattle’s Racial and Social Equity Composite Index. Following are key findings of the survey:

- Amid the backdrop of the pandemic and larger public safety issues facing the City and region, residents’ overall quality of life perceptions continued to decline in 2021.
- Residents rely on Seattle's parks and recreation system even more than before the pandemic, both in usage and perceived importance. Three-quarters consider SPR's system as "extremely important" to quality of life in Seattle. They also report using outdoor parks/facilities like neighborhood parks, walking trails, green spaces, beaches, and playfields more frequently now compared to 2019.
- Broader public safety concerns have likely contributed to lower ratings of the Seattle parks and recreation system, overall, and especially in terms of safety and cleanliness/maintenance. Those issues weigh heavily on residents’ perceptions of the system, even as they continue to use many of its parks and facilities more often.
- Residents’ general priorities for the Seattle parks and recreation system align with their broader safety and cleanliness concerns. Most prioritize addressing those issues and improving existing parks and facilities over acquiring park lands, building new facilities, and improving recreation programs.

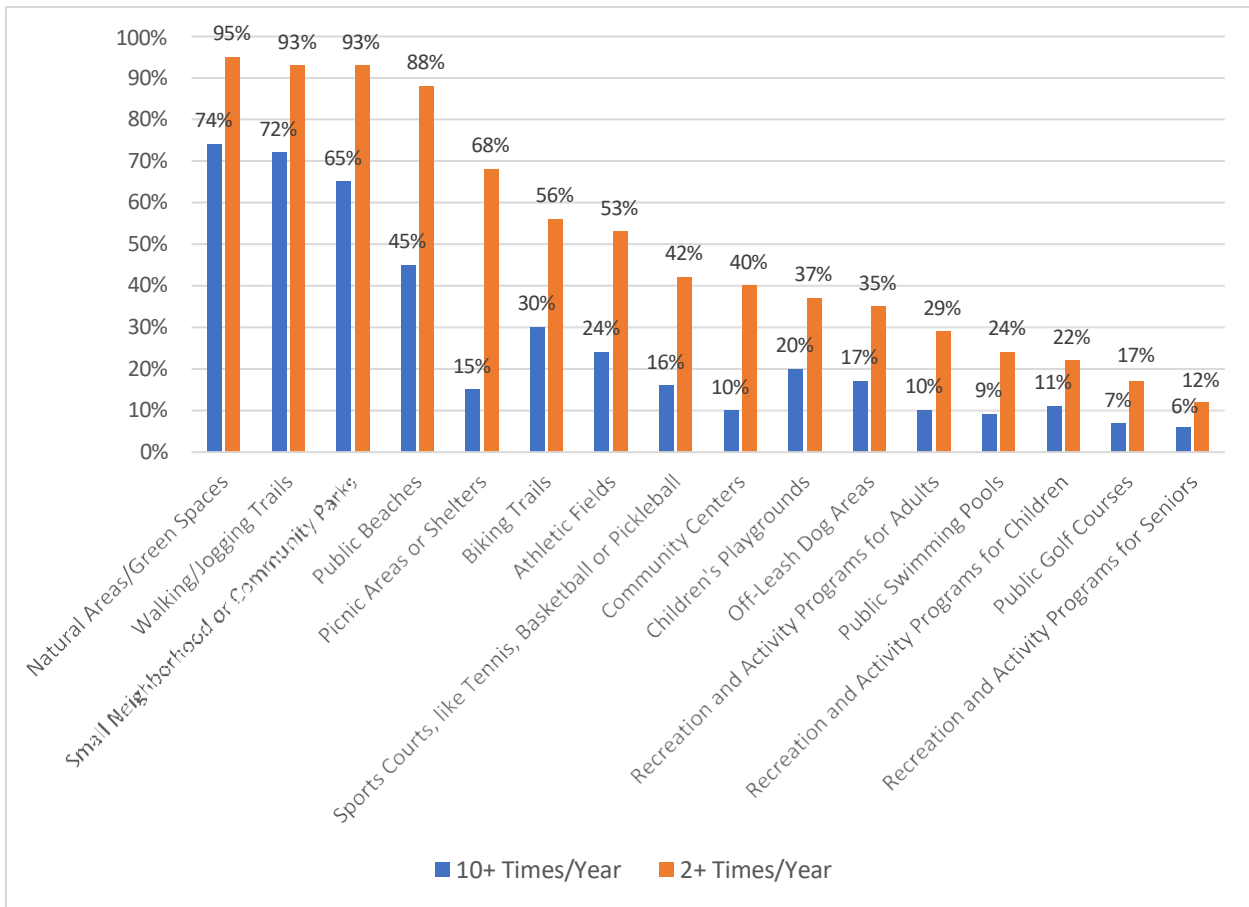


FIGURE 28: PARK AND FACILITY USAGE – OVERALL

SOURCE: SEATTLE PARKS AND RECREATION SURVEY, FULL DRAFT REPORT, FEBRUARY 2022

- Beyond those key overarching challenges, there is strong interest for several of the specific maintenance and amenity priorities tested. Strong majorities believe the following improvements would have a high impact on their overall satisfaction with the system:
  - More frequent restroom cleaning
  - More frequent garbage pickup
  - More accessible trails and natural areas
  - Improved lighting
  - More available restrooms

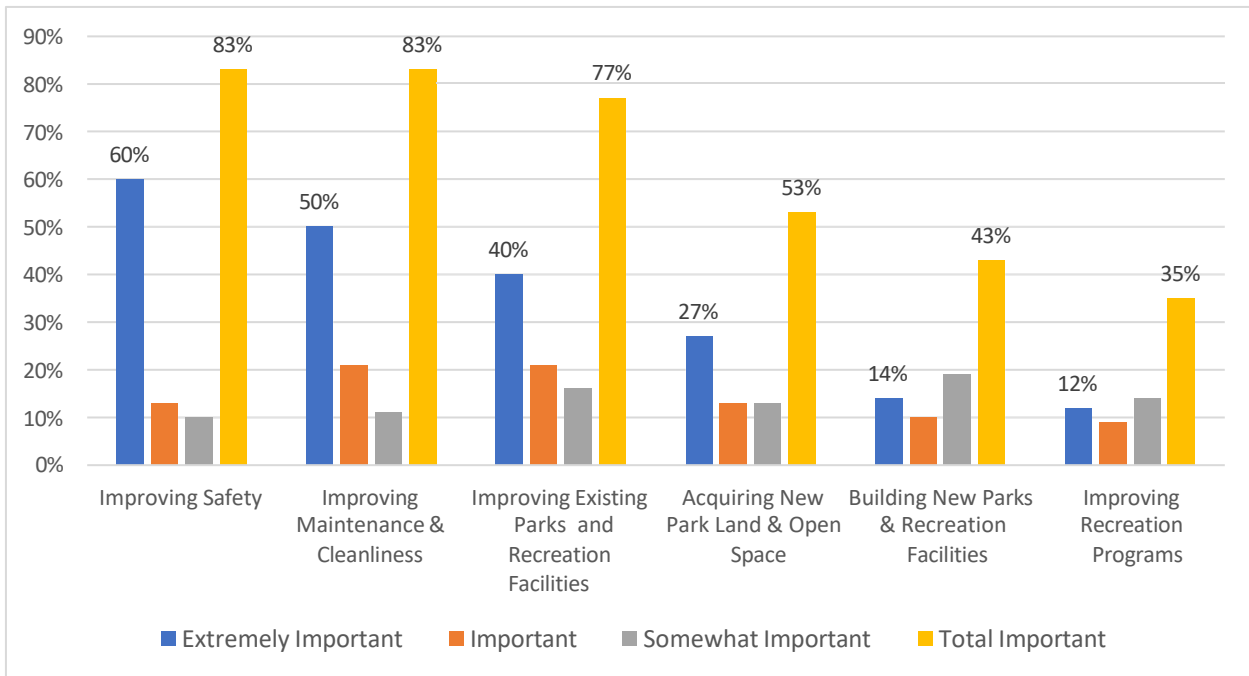


FIGURE 29: PARK FACILITY IMPROVEMENT PRIORITIES  
 SOURCE: SEATTLE PARKS AND RECREATION SURVEY, FULL DRAFT REPORT, FEBRUARY 2022

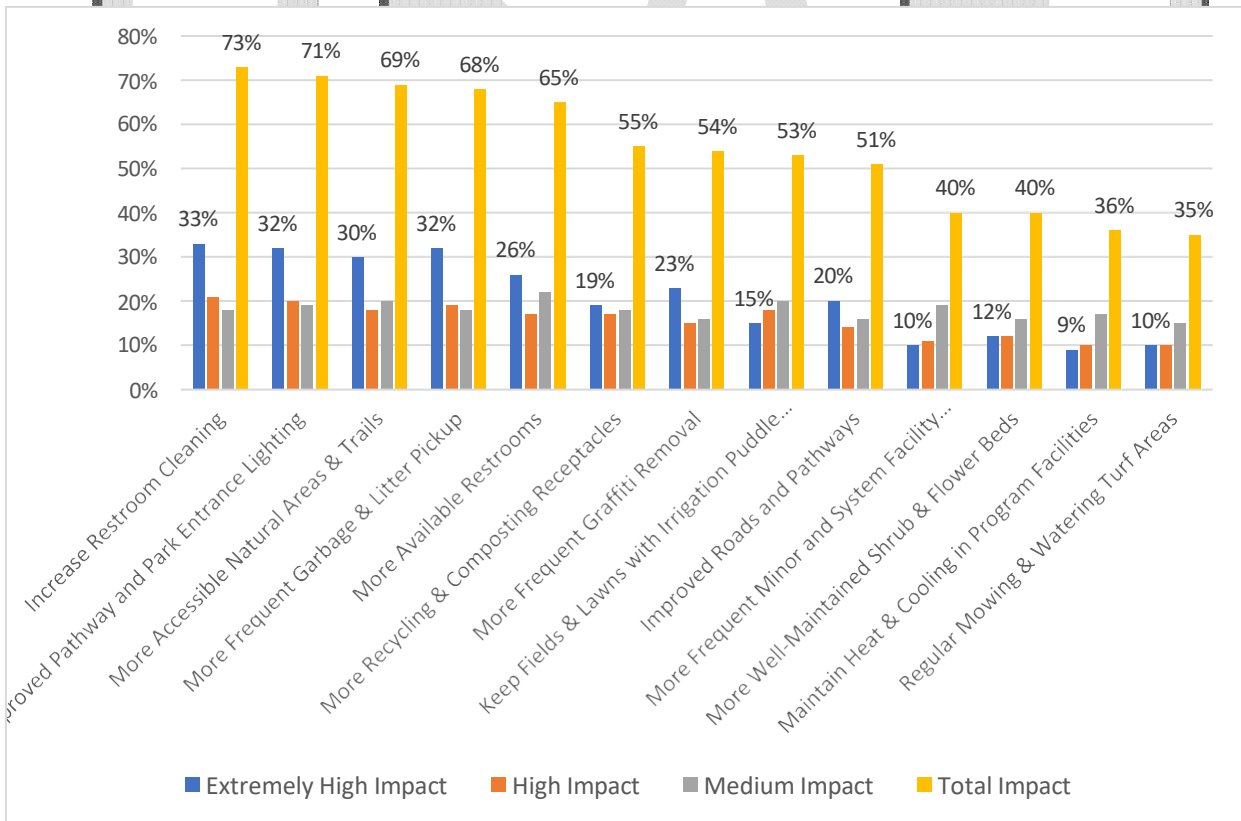


FIGURE 30: PARK FACILITY MAINTENANCE PRIORITIES  
 SOURCE: SEATTLE PARKS AND RECREATION SURVEY, FULL DRAFT REPORT, FEBRUARY 2022



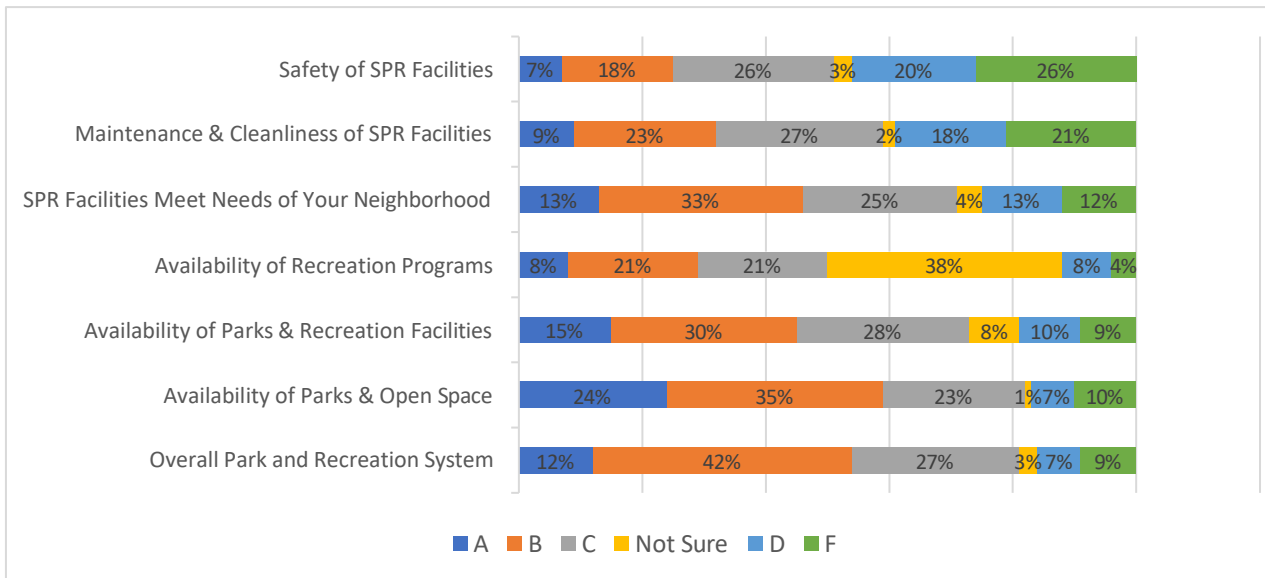
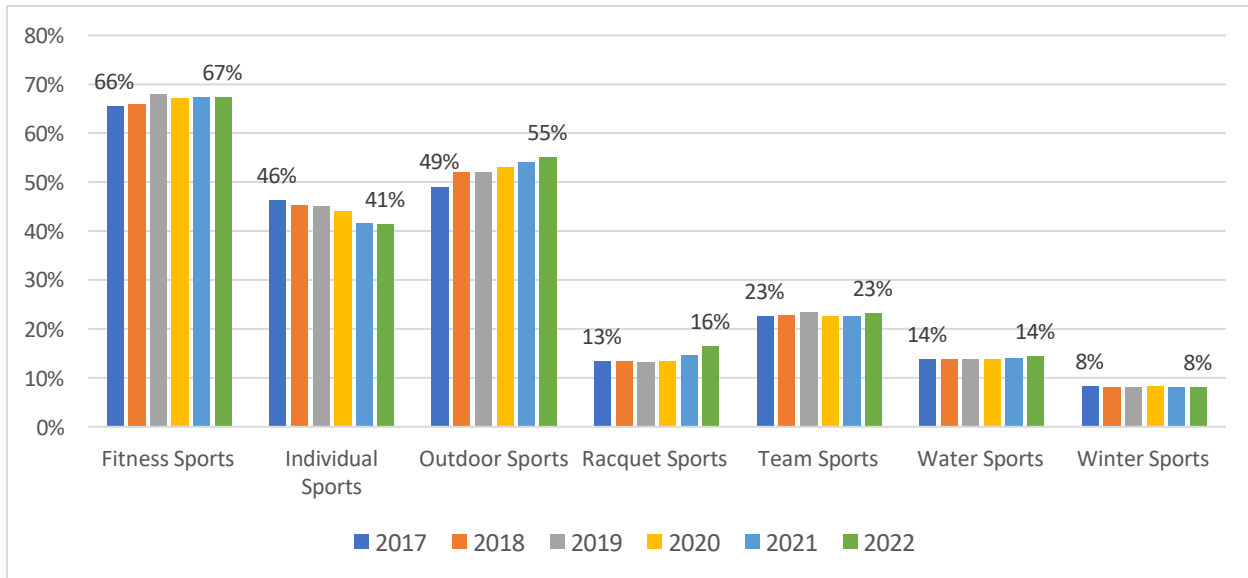


FIGURE 31: PARK FACILITY GRADES  
 SOURCE: SEATTLE PARKS AND RECREATION SURVEY, FULL DRAFT REPORT, FEBRUARY 2022

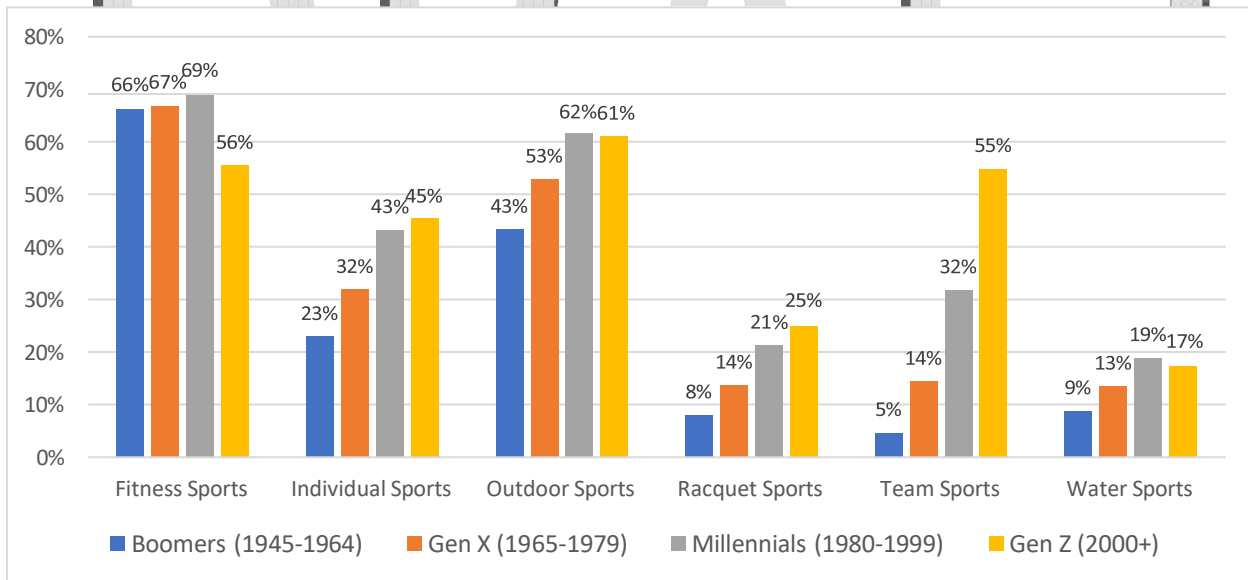
## NATIONAL TRENDS

Each year, the *Physical Activity Council (PAC)* conducts the largest single-source research study of sports, recreation, and leisure activity participation in the U.S. The PAC is composed of eight of the leading sports and manufacturer associations who are dedicated to growing participation in their respective sports and activities.

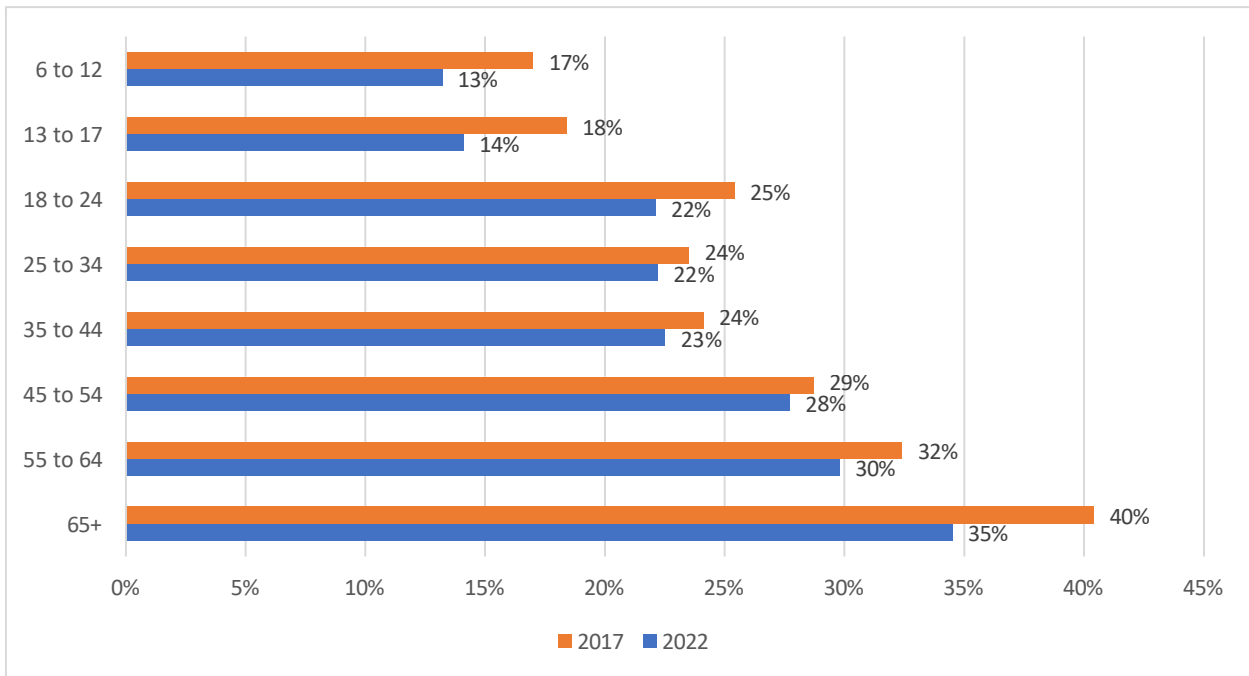
- By recreation category, the highest participation rates in the US in 2020 were for fitness sports (i.e., exercise, cross-training, pilates, walking for fitness, etc. 67.0%), outdoor sports (i.e., bicycling, birdwatching, camping, kayaking, etc. 52.9%), individual sports (i.e. archery, horseback riding, fishing, hunting, etc. 43.3%), team sports (baseball, soccer, cheerleading, etc. 22.1%), racquet sports (tennis, pickleball, table tennis, etc. 13.9%), water sports (windsurfing, sailing, snorkeling, etc. 13.7%), and winter sports (skiing, sledding, snowboarding, etc. 8.3%).
- Participation by recreation category varied by generational group where Millennials (born 1980-1999) were the most active in all categories followed by Gen Z (born 2000+), then Gen X (born 1965-1979), and Boomers (born 1945-1964).
- Inactivity is significantly affected by age with inactivity the highest with age 65 and older (43.0%), followed by ages 55-64 (30.0%), ages 45-54 (27.2%), ages 35-44 (21.3%), ages 25-34 (25.7%), ages 18-24 (26.8%), ages 13-17 (14.9%), and ages 6-12 (13.7%).
- Inactivity is also significantly affected by income with the highest inactivity rates for households under \$25,000 annually (41.4%), followed by \$25,000-49,999 (29.8%), \$50,000-74,999 (22.7%), \$75,000-99,999 (17.8%), and \$100,000+ (14.4%).



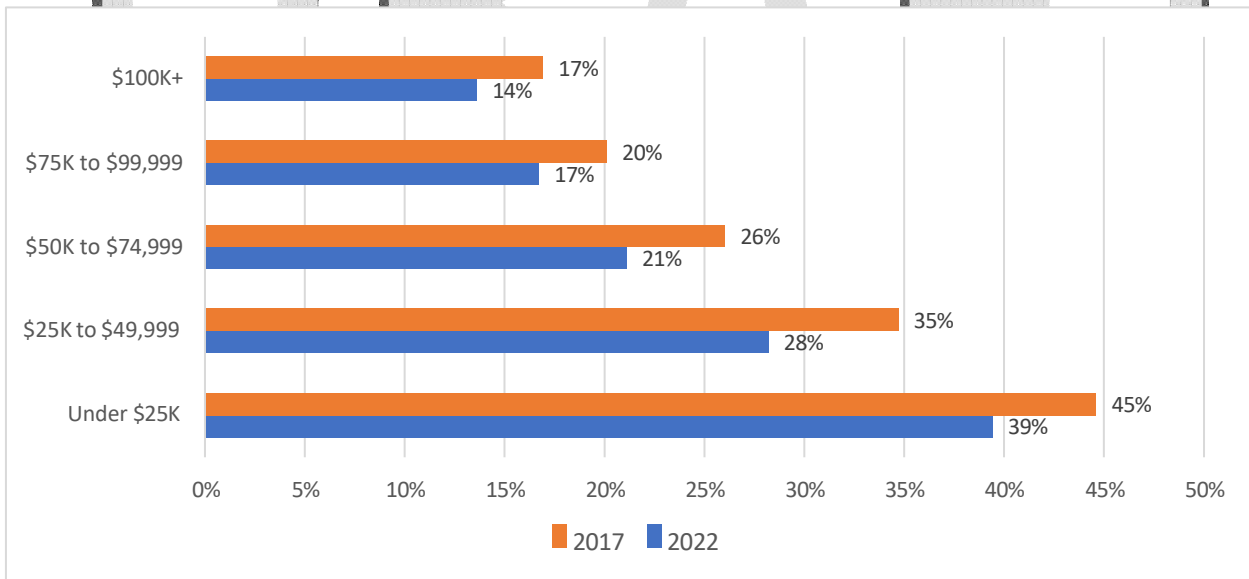
**FIGURE 32: US RECREATION PARTICIPATION RATES, 2017-2022**  
 SOURCE: 2022 PHYSICAL ACTIVITY COUNCIL'S OVERVIEW REPORT ON PARTICIPATION



**FIGURE 33: US RECREATION PARTICIPATION BY AGE & GENERATION, 2022**  
 SOURCE: 2022 PHYSICAL ACTIVITY COUNCIL'S OVERVIEW REPORT ON PARTICIPATION



**FIGURE 34: US RECREATION INACTIVITY RATES BY AGE GROUP, 2017 & 2022**  
 SOURCE: 2022 PHYSICAL ACTIVITY COUNCIL'S OVERVIEW REPORT ON PARTICIPATION



**FIGURE 35: US RECREATION INACTIVITY RATES BY INCOME GROUP, 2017 & 2022**  
 SOURCE: 2022 PHYSICAL ACTIVITY COUNCIL'S OVERVIEW REPORT ON PARTICIPATION

The 2022 *Outdoor Foundation, Outdoor Recreation Participation Trends Report* finds outdoor participation is not centered in any age group; people of all ages make up an age-diverse participant base.

- The number of seniors, ages 65 and older, grew by 2.5 million or 16.8% since 2019 - the largest increase by percentage and by count in the entire participant base. The next oldest age group (55 to 64) increased the second most with 2 million new participants for an increase of 11.7%. Increases in participation by persons

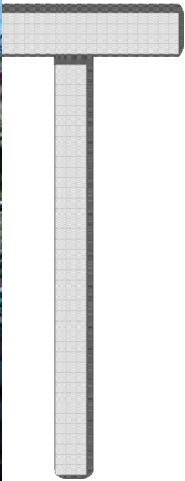
older than 55 made up 43% of the total increase in participation since 2019, the period most affected by issues related to the pandemic.

- Most outdoor participants enjoy a wide variety of both indoor and outdoor physical activities though some activities function as gateways between activities. For example, campers most frequently cross participate in other outdoor activities (98.3%), followed by biking (89.1%), hiking (85.0%), running (83.3%), and fishing (78.9%).
- The idea of being physically active outside is enough to spur on 75% of male and 80% of female outdoor recreation participants. Interacting with the natural environment, going to neighborhood parks, and traveling through natural environments are favorite aspects of outdoor recreation activities for participants.

## KEY FINDINGS

The following findings affect the policies and strategies contained in the *2024 Seattle Parks and Open Space Plan*:

- Seattle's total recreation activity volume will increase from 155,644,479 in 2020 to 209,350,675 user days in 2050 or by 53,706,195 or 34.5% more user days from 2020 to 2050. The largest projected numerical volume increase from 2020 to 2060 will occur for walking or using mobility devices on roads or sidewalks and trails (7,610,756 and 6,053,833), wildlife/nature viewing (4,587,113), hanging out (2,907,092), jogging or running on roads and sidewalks (2,391,022 and 1,643,357), community gardens and farmers' markets (1,868,598), paddle sports (1,741,295), and swimming in a natural setting (1,729,949) because of high Seattle-King County region population participation rates and high Washington State user days per year.
- New outdoor participants are more diverse than the overall participant base and are driving increasing diversity not only for ethnicity but also across all age groups. Younger kids are more active in the outdoors than teens and adults regardless of ethnicity/race.
- Despite increases in the number of participants, total outdoor outings are declining significantly over the past decade and the increased number of participants are not stemming the tide.
- At current level of diversity, the outdoor recreation participant base could lose more than 10% of its current number (164 million) of participants. The total U.S. population is projected to grow from 330 million to 419 million by 2060. Census projections show growth in many aspects of diversity including ethnicity and age. Notably, the projections show a decline in the number of white persons, and no ethnicity with a majority share of the total population.
- Residents rely on Seattle's parks and recreation system even more than before the pandemic, both in usage and perceived importance. Three-quarters consider SPR's system as "extremely important" to quality of life in Seattle and report using outdoor parks/facilities like neighborhood parks, walking trails, green spaces, beaches, and playfields more frequently now compared to 2019.
- Residents' general priorities for the Seattle parks and recreation system align with broader safety and cleanliness concerns. Most prioritize addressing those issues and improving existing parks and facilities over acquiring park lands, building new facilities, and improving recreation programs.



BE'ER SHEVA PARK: RECONSTRUCTION 2023

## Section 6: Needs Analysis

In 2009, the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) recommended guidelines based upon park acres and facilities per population for largely suburban municipalities. In 2013 the Washington State Recreation Conservation Office (RCO) proposed that agencies shift away from levels of service calculated by acres per thousand residents to a system-based approach.

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, laying groundwork for park impact fees;
- Measure the percentage of individuals that participate in one or more active outdoor activities;
- Analyze walkable access to parks and open space; and
- Evaluate performance based LOS based on condition of a recreational asset and the current and potential recreation value of an asset, factored by the city population.

The *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* transitioned to a system-based approach and this is continued in the *2024 Parks and Open Space Plan*.

### PEER CITIES AND PARK DEPARTMENTS

The Trust for Public Land (TPL) collects city and park system data annually for the 100 largest cities in the United States. The following three tables include data of cities and park systems which are similar in population, city area, park acreage and acres per 1,000 population. Following are three graphics which are organized by population, park acres and acres of parkland per 1,000 population. Note that the TPL data primarily includes municipal park system data but may include other public open space entities. For Seattle the data included Port of Seattle parks and in the following tables that acreage total was removed. It was not possible to recalculate the percentage of the population with 10-minute walk to only an SPR park. Walkability and gap analyses conducted for the 2024 POSP show that 95% of the city population is within a 10-minute walk to a park.

Cities and their park systems are defined by geography, adjacent water bodies, population growth, infrastructure funding, etc. Seattle has the largest population and the largest city land area in the state. Seattle also has the largest park system with 6,478 acres, followed by Spokane (3,800 acres), Tacoma (2,905 acres), and Vancouver (2,246).

The three following tables illustrate that two cities, Denver and San Francisco, have similar area characteristics to Seattle. Denver has a slightly smaller population, 40 percent or 33 square miles larger than Seattle, similar percentage of developed versus natural parks, and more than 90 percent of the population within a 10-minute walk to a park. San Francisco has a larger population, is 44 percent or 36 square miles smaller than Seattle, similar percentage of developed versus natural parks, and 100 percent of the population is within a 10-minute walk to a park. Both cities, Boston and San Francisco, are very similar to Seattle with their locations next to bays and rivers. For high density cities, the average percent of park acres per city area was 12% as in Seattle.

Table 4 is sorted by city population and includes cities with populations 100,000 less or more than Seattle. Table 5 is sorted by total park acres and shows that park acres in Seattle are greater than two cities, Boston and San Francisco. Note that in Portland, Forest Park contains 5,188 acres or 35 percent of the entire system. Table 6 is sorted by percent of the population within a 10-minute walk to a park, and shows three cities which are close to Seattle, Minneapolis, Boston, and San Francisco.

City	Population	Adjusted Land Area	Density	Total Acres	% Natural	% Designed	% Population within 10-Minute Walk to Park	Parks as % City Area
Portland, OR	665,438	82,228	Med-High	14,662	74%	26%	90%	18%
Boston, MA	685,476	29,222	High	5,160	36%	64%	100%	18%
Denver, CO	744,729	74,662	High	7,028	38%	62%	92%	9%
Seattle, WA	761,152	52,810	High	6,478	40%	60%	99%	12%
San Francisco, CA	883,822	29,892	High	6,164	42%	58%	100%	21%

TABLE 4: PEER CITIES SORTED BY POPULATION

SOURCE: TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND 2023

City	Population	Adjusted Land Area Acres	Density	Total Acres	% Natural	% Designed	% Population within 10-Minute Walk to Park	Parks as % City Area
Boston, MA	685,476	29,222	High	5,160	36%	64%	100%	18%
Atlanta, GA	515,426	85,564	Med-Low	5,530	27%	73%	77%	6%
Milwaukee, WI	576,366	59,032	Med-High	5,591	48%	52%	91%	9%
San Francisco, CA	883,822	29,892	High	6,164	42%	58%	100%	21%
Seattle, WA	761,152	52,810	High	6,478	40%	60%	99%	12%
Sacramento, CA	534,959	62,439	Med-High	6,747	39%	61%	84%	11%
Denver, CO	744,729	74,662	High	7,028	38%	62%	92%	9%

TABLE 5: PEER CITIES SORTED BY TOTAL PARK ACRES

SOURCE: TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND 2023

City	Population	Adjusted City Land Area Acres	Density	Total Acres	% Natural	% Designed	% People within 10-Minute Walk to Park	Parks as % City Area
Portland, OR	665,438	82,228	Med-High	14,662	74%	26%	90%	18%
Milwaukee, WI	576,366	59,032	Med-High	5,591	48%	52%	91%	9%
Denver, CO	744,729	74,662	High	7,028	38%	62%	92%	9%
Minneapolis, MN	439,124	33,953	High	5,078	11%	89%	98%	15%
Seattle, WA	761,152	52,810	High	6,478	40%	60%	99%	12%
Boston, MA	685,476	29,222	High	5,160	36%	64%	100%	18%
San Francisco, CA	883,822	29,892	High	6,164	42%	58%	100%	21%

TABLE 6: PEER CITIES SORTED BY PERCENT PEOPLE WITHIN 10-MINUTE WALK TO A PARK

SOURCE: TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND 2023

The table below shows data from neighboring cities larger than 20 square miles. Of the cities in this table, Bellevue, Federal Way and Seattle are surrounded by other cities except for a few unincorporated pockets. This indicates that it is unlikely that either city could gain significant park acres in the future. Many other cities in King County are also landlocked and cannot easily gain park acres. Auburn, Renton, Kent are located adjacent to unincorporated areas of King County although growth is restricted by the King County Urban Growth Area Boundary. Seattle has the largest park area of these cities and shows the fourth highest ratio of park acres per 1,000 people.

City	City Population 2020	City Land Area (Square Miles)	Total City Land Area (Acres)	Total Park Acres	Acres per 1,000 People	Parks Percent City Area
Auburn	77,243	29.62	18,957	385	4.98	2%
Renton	106,785	23.37	14,957	445	4.17	3%
Kent	136,588	33.76	21,606	1,400	10.24	6%
Federal Way	101,030	22.27	14,523	1,056	10.45	7%
Seattle	737,015	83.84	53,658	6,478	8.74	12%
Bellevue	151,854	33.48	21,427	2,700	17.78	13%

TABLE 7: CITY COMPARISONS – SEATTLE METRO AREA

SOURCES: SPR, INDIVIDUAL PARKS & OPEN SPACE PLANS



## CITYWIDE GUIDELINES AND 2024 LEVEL OF SERVICE

Under the City's first Comprehensive Plan, the Growth Management Act (referred to as the "Citywide Open Space goal" or "Acceptable Open Space Guideline") park acres and facilities were recommended based on population. In this plan 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). This is the total amount of city-owned open space available to residents citywide and includes all SPR property that is a minimum of 10,000 square feet in size (approximately the same size as two Neighborhood Residential zoned lots). 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 developing American cities such as Seattle, due largely to the high cost of land.

The city changed neither the acceptable nor the desirable goals for open space between 2001 and 2016. With the passage of several park levies containing robust acquisition priorities, SPR had maintained and *exceeded* the acceptable population-based open space goal of 1/3 acre per 100 residents.

SPR currently manages 6,478 acres (10.1 square miles) of parks and open space, which far exceeds the "Acceptable Guideline" adopted in 2001. Although, given the immense value and benefit derived physically, psychologically, and economically from parks and open space, and given the amount of projected growth to occur through the 2035 planning horizon, there is a continuing need for increasing capacity through acquisition of additional park land where feasible. Acquisitions of individual parcels will establish new access points within a 10-minute walk and bring open space to higher density neighborhoods.

Historical statistics show how the size of the park and open space system changed over the past 120 years. From 1910 to 1960 the city land area was relatively static and close to 70 square miles while the percentage of park acreage more than doubled. From the early 1900s through the mid-1970s the ratio of parkland was less than 7.5 acres per 1,000 population. Coupled with the area of the city and city population growth, park acres per 1,000 population reached a historical high in the 1990s through the 2000s. Funding from the Forward Thrust bond program (1968) the King County Open Space and Trail Bond (1989) started property acquisitions for greenbelts and parks. City park levies in the 2000s helped fund additional property acquisitions.

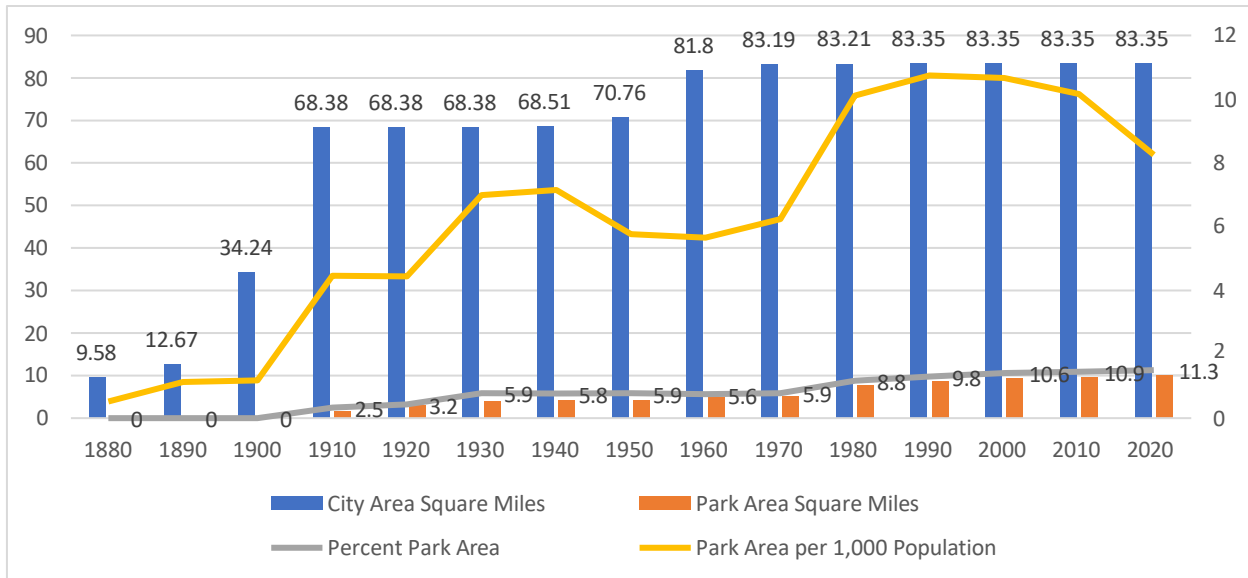


FIGURE 37: CITY & PARK LAND AREA 1880-2020

SOURCE: CITY OF SEATTLE ARCHIVES, SPR

Growth projections anticipate 230,185 new residents or an increase of 29.5% by 2050. The 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan proposes to change the Level of Service (LOS) from an acres per 1,000 people standard to providing parks and park facilities within a 10-minute walk. The walkability and gap analysis in the 2017 Plan identified that 94% of all housing units were within a 10-minute walk to a park and that 77% of housing units within an Urban Village were within a 5-minute walk to a park.

In 2023, approximately 95% and 699,548 people are within a 10-minute walk to park.



RAINIER BEACH POOL: AQUA ZUMBA CLASS

## Section 7: Gap Analysis

The 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan reviewed and revised gap mapping developed for the 2017 plan. Then as now, geographic information system mapping provided an accurate picture of how people access park facilities.

Race, social equity, health, poverty, income, and population density data applied to mapping assists SPR in identifying areas where property acquisition should be prioritized. Walkability is defined by the Trust for Public Land (TPL) and the National Park Service (NPS) as the distance covered in a 10-minute walk or approximately a half mile. For the 2024 plan, urban village boundaries and density levels, were adjusted to reflect current configurations with available up-to-date information.

### WALKABILITY AND STORY MAPPING

Walkability is both an urban design concept, measurement and in this plan the stated Level of Service. As an urban design concept, it is how an area or neighborhood is designed to encourage walking, including factors such as the existence of sidewalks or pedestrian rights-of-way, safety, traffic, road conditions and other public amenities such as open space. For SPR planning purposes, walkability is the length of time a person would need to walk using existing public sidewalks or paths to the nearest park, community center or other SPR facility through a designated entry point. In 2016, SPR GIS staff mapped more than 1,000 entry points from public right-of-way into SPR facilities. These were then linked to the Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) walking network map to develop the walkability areas. The 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, SDOT mapping includes information on 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 (a.k.a. Ballard Locks).

As in the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* and for the 2024 update, two walkability distances are used:

- 5-minute walkability guideline to be applied within Urban Villages,
- 10-minute walkability guideline to be applied outside of Urban Villages.

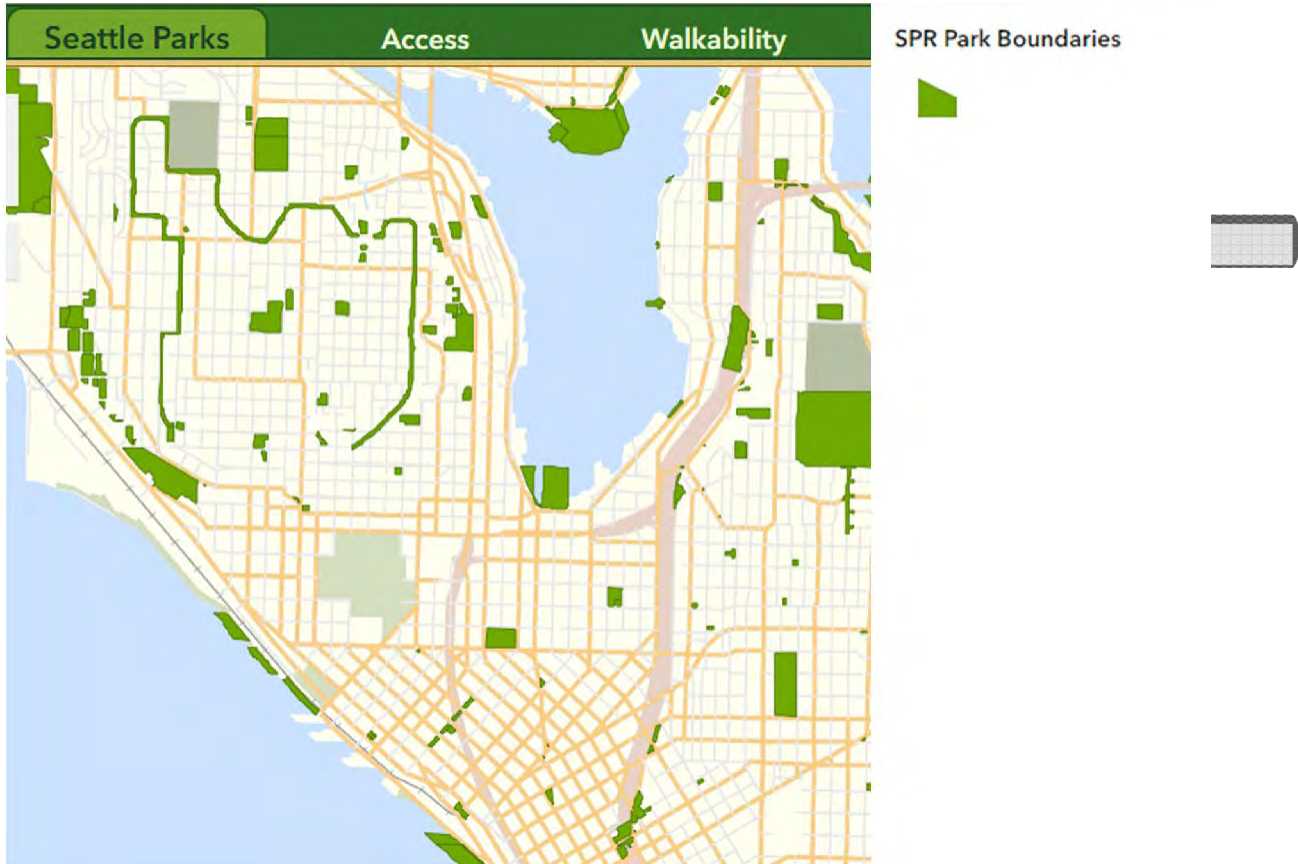
The 5-minute guideline has been recommended in Urban Villages because Urban Villages tend to be higher density locations where most of the growth is expected to occur, thus, closer proximity (5-minute walkability) and access to park facilities is important.

When GIS mapping is coordinated with viewable data this is called “story mapping”. This creates opportunities to prioritize the location of future capital funding and projects and where land should be acquired for future park and open space.

Snapshots of the story maps are included on the following pages and focus on different parts of the City as examples. Map images of the entire city are included 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.

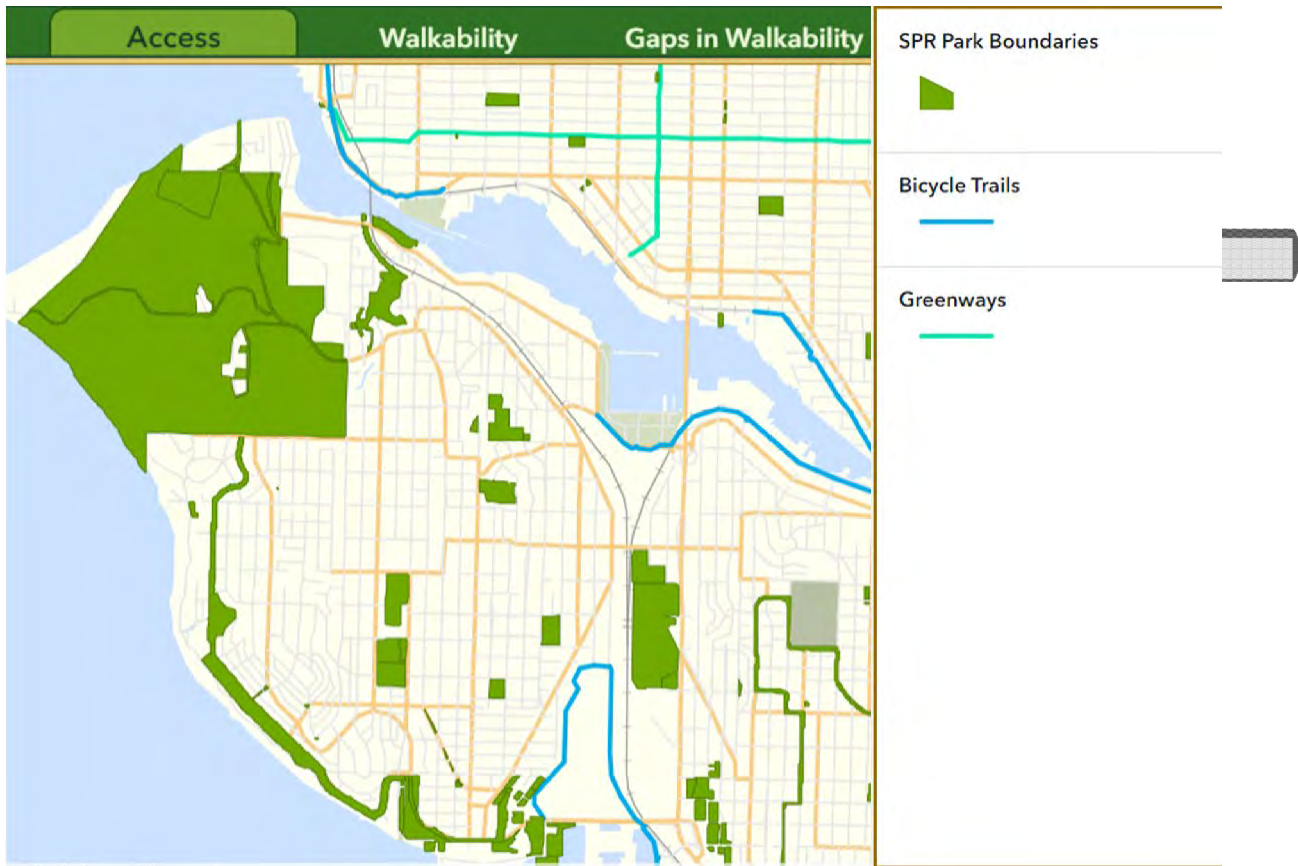
## SEATTLE'S PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

The first layer in the story mapping is an inventory of all SPR parks and open space including natural areas and greenbelts, regional parks, community and neighborhood parks, specialty gardens, and mini/pocket parks. The following pages include snippets of the map layers to illustrate the underlying data. Most parks and open space are developed, some have limited access such as greenbelts, all contribute to the quality of life in Seattle. For the purposes of the analysis, parks and open space that include facilities such as community centers, pools, golf courses, small craft centers, and tennis centers are included.



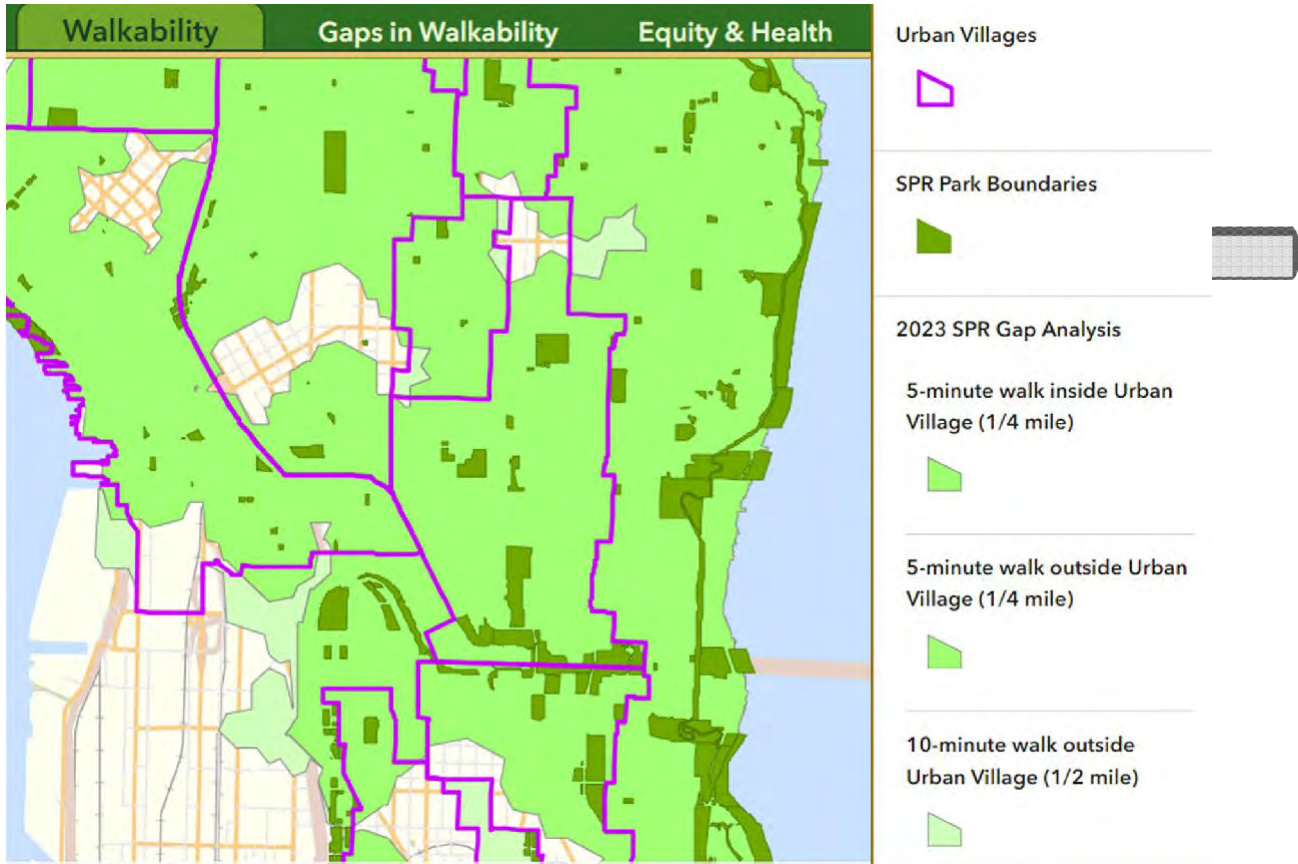
## ACCESS

In general, people in Seattle like to walk and bicycle, and there more than 25 miles of boulevards and 120 miles of trails contained within SPR parks and open space. 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; important elements but beyond the scope of the story mapping effort.



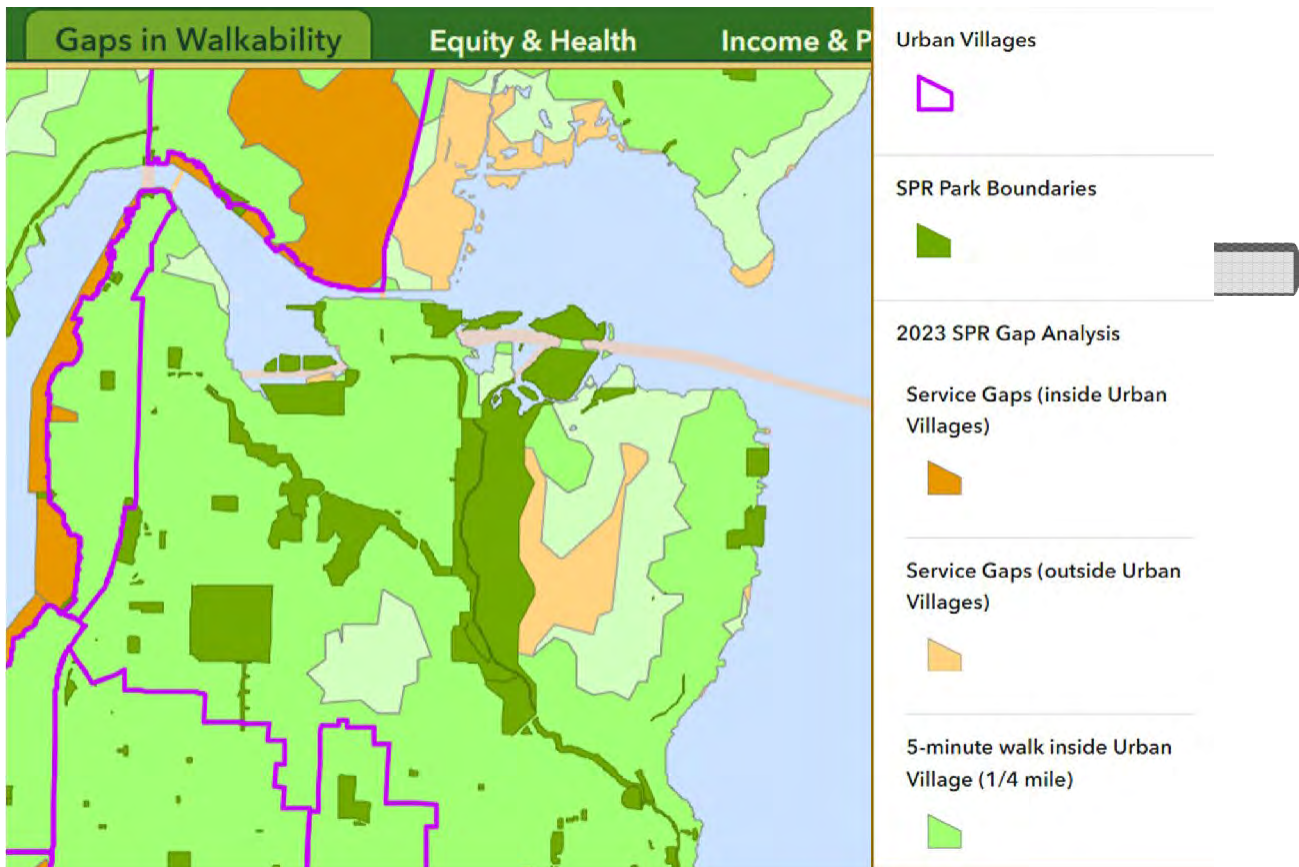
## WALKABILITY

The walkability network reveals constraints and barriers to access as this mapping layer measures the distance in terms of travel time that a person needs to walk from any location within 10 minutes to a park or facility entrance(s). SPR GIS staff mapped over 1,000 park entry points and linked to the SDOT walking network layer to develop the walkability areas. The walking network considers the street grid, major intersections, barriers to access, and key pedestrian and bicycle routes.



## GAPS IN WALKABILITY

Parks, open space, recreation facilities, and programs contribute to the physical, mental, psychological, and environmental health, of the city's residents and visitors. While Seattle has a robust park system, SPR's property acquisition program is important for siting parks and park facilities near higher density housing. Property acquisition is mostly opportunity driven, and the gap areas identified in this mapping help identify areas for future acquisition and development projects.

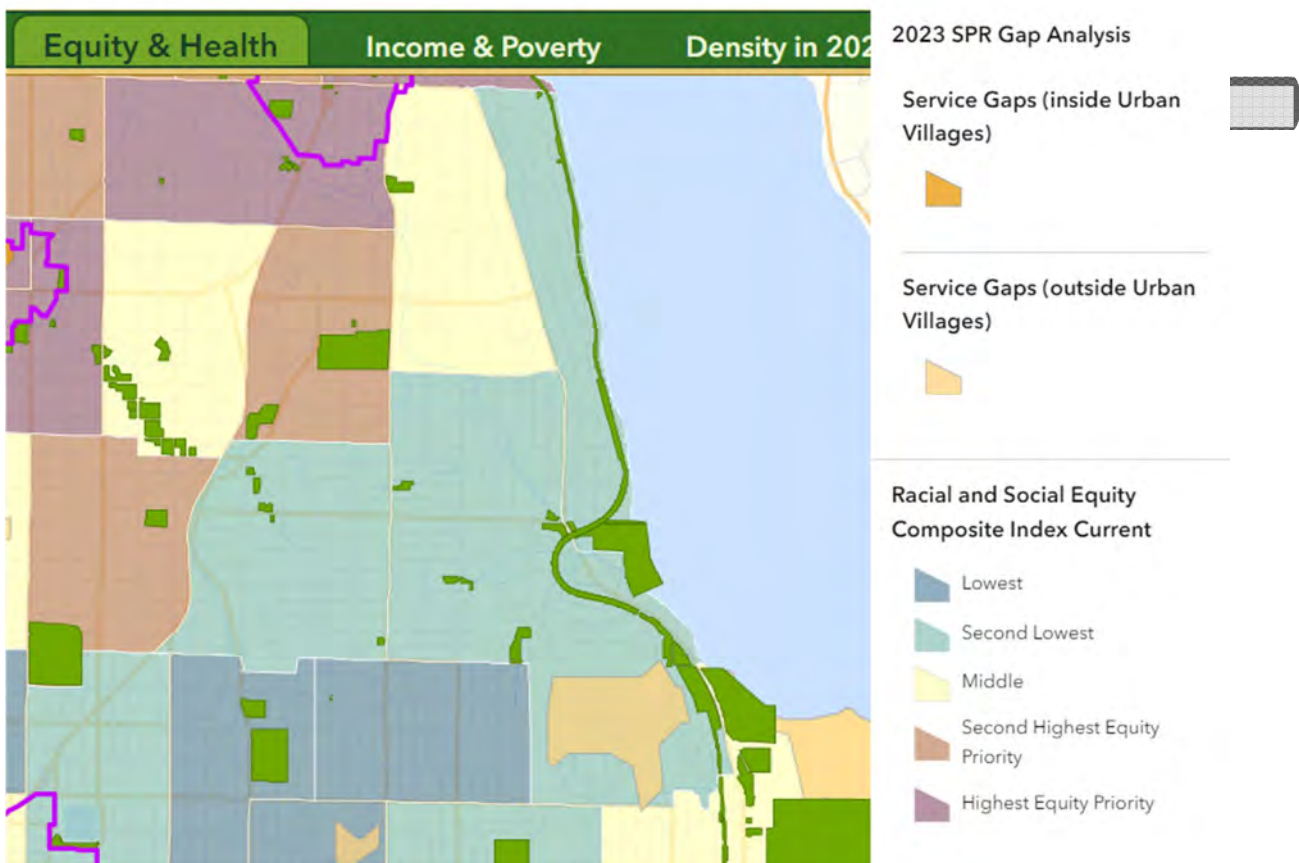




## EQUITY AND HEALTH

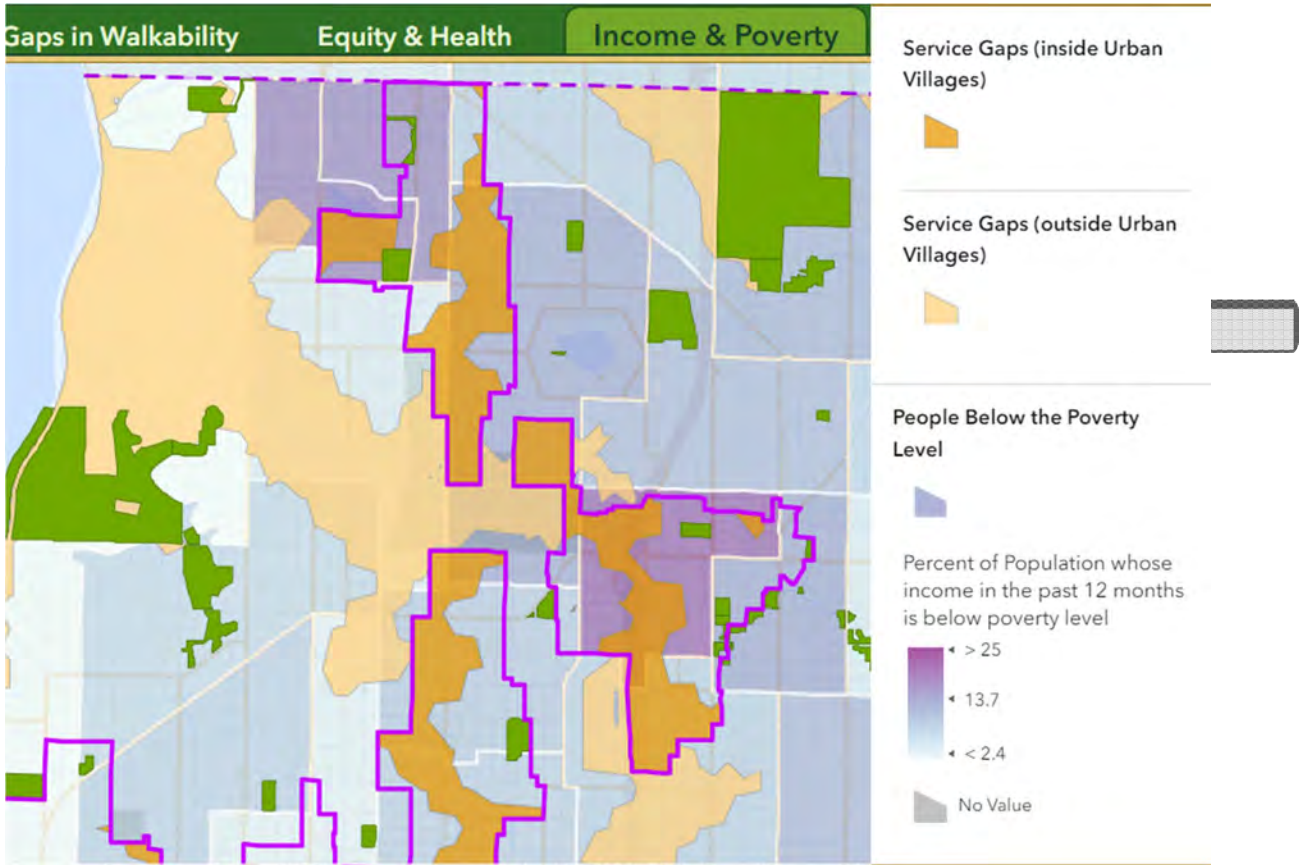
SPR’s priorities of encouraging healthy people and strong communities across the city, [this map](#) combines socioeconomic data with health level comparisons, including race data from the American Community Survey, and Public Health – Seattle and King County obesity and diabetes levels.

The equity and health analysis map assesses the socio-economic data (from the 2018- 2021 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.



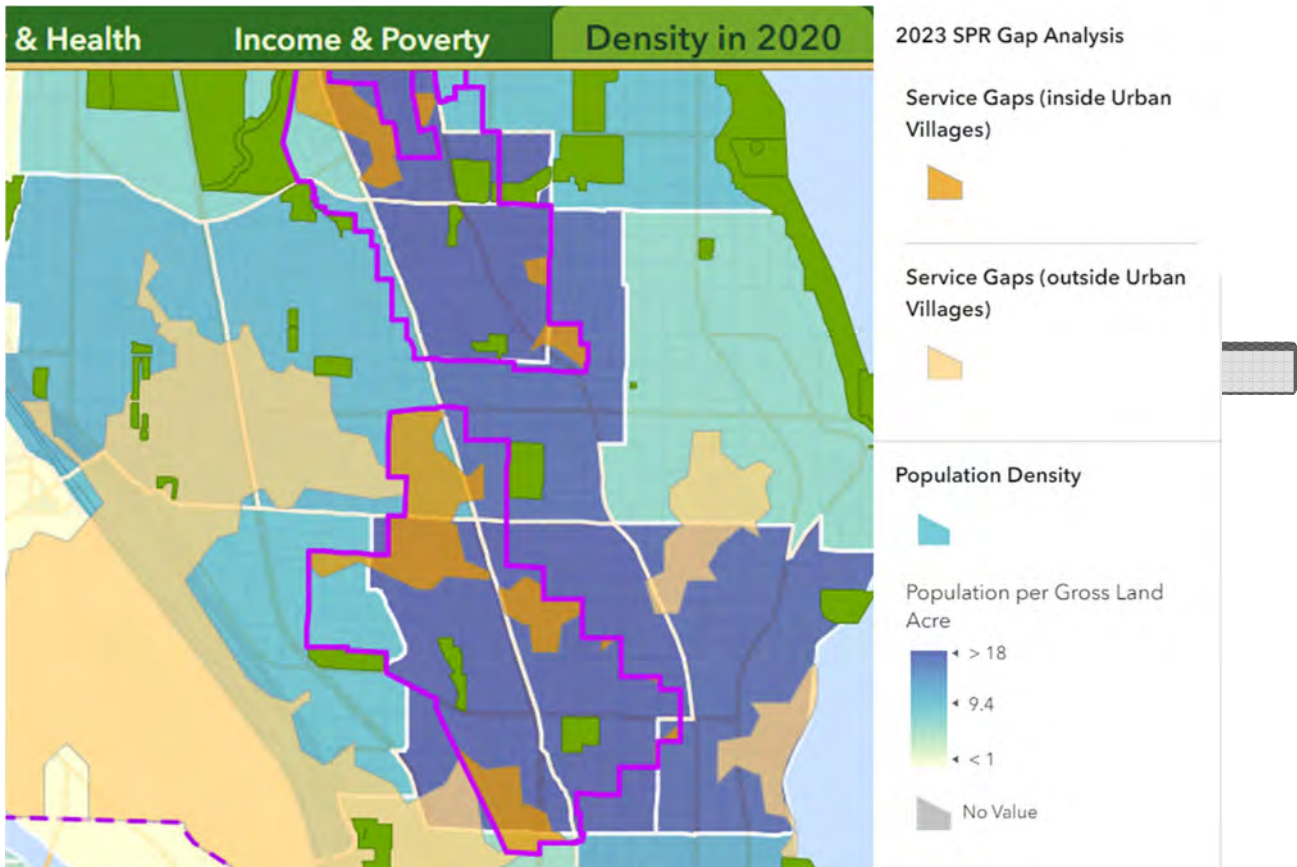
## INCOME AND POVERTY

The Income and Poverty mapping layer identifies 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.



## DENSITY

In the image below, the darker the color, the higher the percentage of population per acre or the darker the color, the more density there is in that block group.



## Section 8: Public Engagement

Public engagement for this plan consisted of six in-person events in May and June 2023 at locations throughout Seattle, an online engagement hub for comments, and an online public meeting to present and review the draft *Parks and Open Space Plan*. More than 80 persons attended these meetings and gave input. Additional guidance and public input from previous planning efforts supplemented this data collection.

### PUBLIC MEETINGS

In 2018-2019, SPR connected with community and partners to engage in a strategic planning process to reflect on department challenges and successes, the populations SPR was serving, and the populations SPR was missing. These conversations focused on thinking big about what the city might need between 2020 to 2032 and how to establish a strategic direction that would drive SPR's work toward meeting those needs. The result of this two-year planning effort was the 2020-2032 Strategic Plan.

From November 2022 through January 2023 SPR staff attended five in-person public meetings in conjunction with early input for the *One Seattle* comprehensive plan update. Targeted outreach was completed for these meetings to identify and uplift voice of marginalized communities, including compensation for outreach to five community-based organizations. Flyers and press releases were translated into 7 languages (Amharic, Chinese, Korean, Somali, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese). Attendees could provide written comments and indicate on district maps where they would want to see park facilities. More than 120 comments were made about parks and park facilities and are documented in Appendix C.

For the 2024 Park and Open Space Plan open houses held in May-June 2023, SPR reached out to community center staff on where interpreters would make sense. For areas of the city with higher language diversity other than English, interpreters were provided at the open houses (Delridge CC, Yesler CC and Van Asselt CC). SPR staff also called and emailed community members who were equity partners in the Strategic Action Plan process (2021). SPR also purchased advertising in the Northwest Asian Weekly and South Seattle Emerald.

An online public meeting was held on May 18, 2023 with 15 attendees. Questions were answered online and recorded for later review. See appendix C for more details. SPR held six in-person public meetings in May and June 2023 at locations throughout Seattle. More than 80 persons attended these meetings and gave input.

See Appendix C for a full summary of public comments received from SPR-led public engagement and comments related to parks and recreation from OPCD-led comprehensive plan update engagement.

Planning, and public involvement and engagement is a continuous activity for SPR. Actively engaging and building relationships with Seattle's diverse population, other departments and agencies, and community-based organizations is an on-going, iterative process. This work brings together a range of perspectives and allows SPR opportunities to respond to neighborhood and agency priorities. Citizens are passionate about city parks and open spaces and desire progressive, innovative solutions in expanding and maintaining the park system. SPR is committed to listening to the residents of Seattle and to use a variety of outreach tools to involve communities in decisions affecting the future of the parks and recreation system.

## KEY THEMES THAT WERE HEARD

### Aquatics

Increase the number of swimming pools and swimming instructors.

### Athletic Fields

Provide high quality grass sports fields for youth to prevent injuries due to artificial turf.  
Provide more athletic fields without synthetic turf.

### Community Centers

Provide weight rooms in more community centers.  
Consider community centers as shelters during winter months.  
Consider community centers as cooling centers, climate resiliency hubs during summer months.  
Provide adult programming for connecting with other adults.  
Provide more activities, especially for youth so that kids can see that activity and exercise is good.

### Exercise Equipment - Outdoor

Provide exercise machines (body weight) and calisthenic equipment areas in parks.  
Provide "playground" areas that meet the needs of multigenerational households, such as a calisthenic park to meet the needs of middle age adults.

### Environment & Nature

Remove paved parking lots and install green infrastructure.  
Plant more trees, native plants in parks to combat climate change, especially in downtown and south Seattle.  
Develop a native plant policy for all parks.  
Provide more shoreline open space.  
Need to connect parks and public spaces in a green space network.  
Provide more green storm water infrastructure in parks.  
Develop pollinator corridors, wildlife habitat corridors between parks.  
Create master plans for greenbelts.

### Golf Courses

Convert all public golf courses to multi-use parks and open space uses.  
Convert underutilized golf courses near frequent transit into affordable housing and truly public parks that are free to access.  
Consider alternatives that convert all or significant portions of Jackson Park Golf Course to housing due to construction of two light rail stations.

### Indigenous Culture

Provide interpretive signage in parks to highlight historical indigenous uses.

### Off-Leash Areas

Provide more dog parks, off-leash areas to protect parks, sports fields, and other open areas from damage and overuse by unleashed dogs.  
Consider off-leash area for Upper Queen Anne as requested since the late 1990s.  
Build 1-acre off-leash area at Smith Cove Park as defined in public design process.

## Maintenance

Replace rusted chain link border fences around larger parks (Discover, Jackson Park, etc.).  
Prioritize maintenance at parks including the hiring of more maintenance staff.

## Park Development

Combine parks and schools for more community connections to nature.  
Support the lidding of I-5 in creating more open space per Comprehensive Plan parks policy 1.17 and Resolution 32100.

Lid Aurora Avenue through Woodland Park to create significant open space.

Need to develop smaller and more pocket parks.

Convert tree groves to pocket parks when upzoning an area.

Create a variety of useable community third places, either public or public-private (e.g. beer gardens, cafes in parks, etc.).

Acquire more shoreline properties or street ends for parks and open space.

## Pickleball

Develop more dedicated pickleball courts.

Convert Green Lake East tennis courts to dedicated pickleball courts.

Develop more pickleball courts in West Seattle.

Restripe all tennis courts for shared pickleball courts.

## P-Patches & Urban Agriculture

Allocate more space P-patches due to multiyear waiting lists.

Create P-Patches in urban villages.

## Restrooms

Need more public toilets which are open 24/7.

Retrofit the park restrooms so they can stay open all year, better lighting and security.

Find ways to allow single stall restrooms to be open 24 hours a day.

## Safety

Need more animal control staff to enforce existing laws in parks.

Provide more park rangers in parks to enforce rules and provide first aid.

Do not allow parks to be used for camping.

## Tennis

Provide better signage on tennis courts to indicate activities which are not allowed (dogs, roller skating, pickleball, basketball, etc.)

## Trails

Develop more trails and access to West Duwamish Greenbelts, West Duwamish Greenbelt Trails.

## Transportation

Create transportation safe routes to parks for pedestrians & bike lanes for all abilities.

Consider urban greenway connecting Elliott Bay Trail - Magnolia Park - Magnolia Viewpoint - Discovery Park.

Develop better bike connections and bike parking at parks.

Make parks easily and safely accessible by all modes of travel.

Need walkable, accessible (ADA) access to parks via sidewalks.

### Zoning & Housing

Provide parks and higher density housing near light rail.  
Provide more housing and affordable housing near parks.

### Zoning & Open Space

Require and include pocket parks in large apartment, single family, and condo developments.  
Provide housing integrated with parks.  
Mandate parks in urban villages relative to housing development.



YESLER COMMUNITY CENTER: PARKS AND OPEN SPACE PLAN, OPEN HOUSE 2023

## Section 9: Key Capital Funding Sources and Funded Projects

SPR’s budget comes from the City’s General Fund, various fees, charges, leases, the Seattle Park District, and other sources. Generally, 10% of the City’s General Fund is allocated to SPR. SPR has one of the largest capital improvement programs in the city, the third largest capital budget by city department. The department manages over 30 capital projects funded from a variety of sources including the Cumulative Reserve Subfund Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO bonds), King County grants, the Seattle Park District, and many other special fund sources and private donations. Following is a summary of the key funding sources and projects.

### SEATTLE PARK DISTRICT CAPITAL FUNDING

Since 2016, the Seattle Park District has grown in revenues from approximately \$31 million in 2018 to \$112 million in 2023 and has funded the following programs:

- Major maintenance projects (could include community center rehabilitation and ADA improvements-discussed in detail later)
- Community center rehabilitation (could also be major maintenance)
- Land acquisitions
- Urban forestry
- Development of land acquired with prior levy funds (land-banked sites)
- Opportunity fund for community-partnered projects
- P-Patch rejuvenation
- Aquarium major maintenance
- Zoo major maintenance
- Major Projects Challenge Fund

The following Figures 38, 39 illustrate capital funding programs and sources for 2023. The two largest funding programs are “Fix it First” and “Building for the Future” and account for 93 percent of all capital funding. Figures 40, 41 illustrate operating funding programs and sources for 2023. The two largest operating fund sources are the General Fund (53%) and the Seattle Park District (29%) and account for 82 percent of all operating funding.



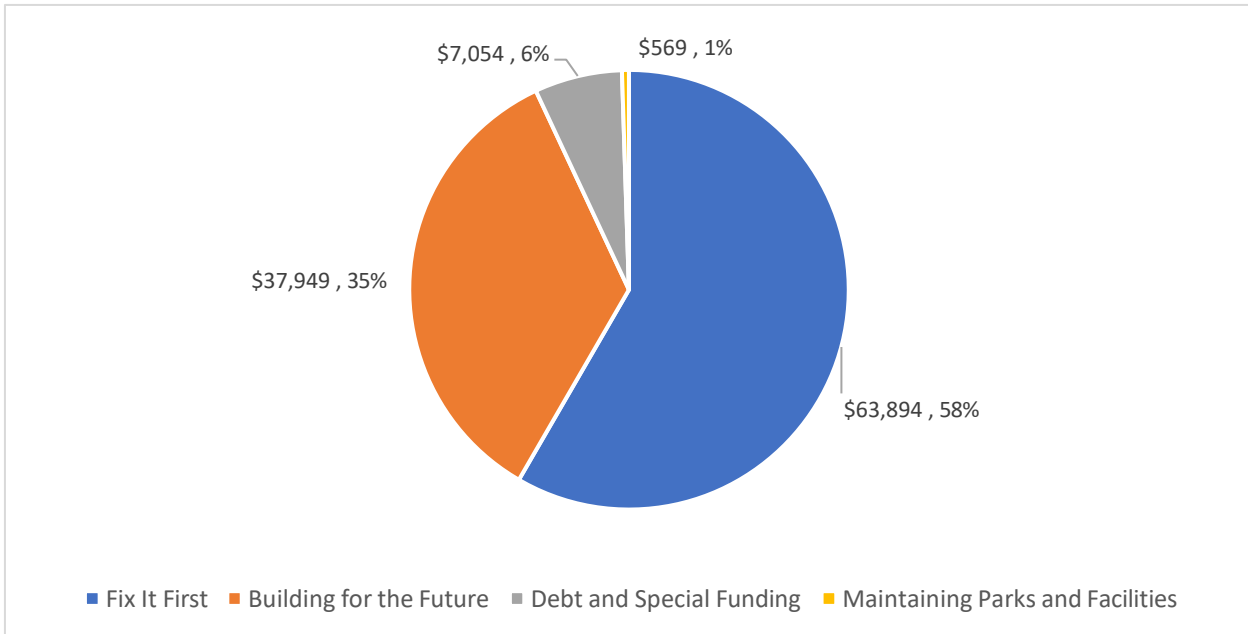


FIGURE 38: SPR CAPITAL FUNDING PROGRAMS (IN THOUSANDS), 2023

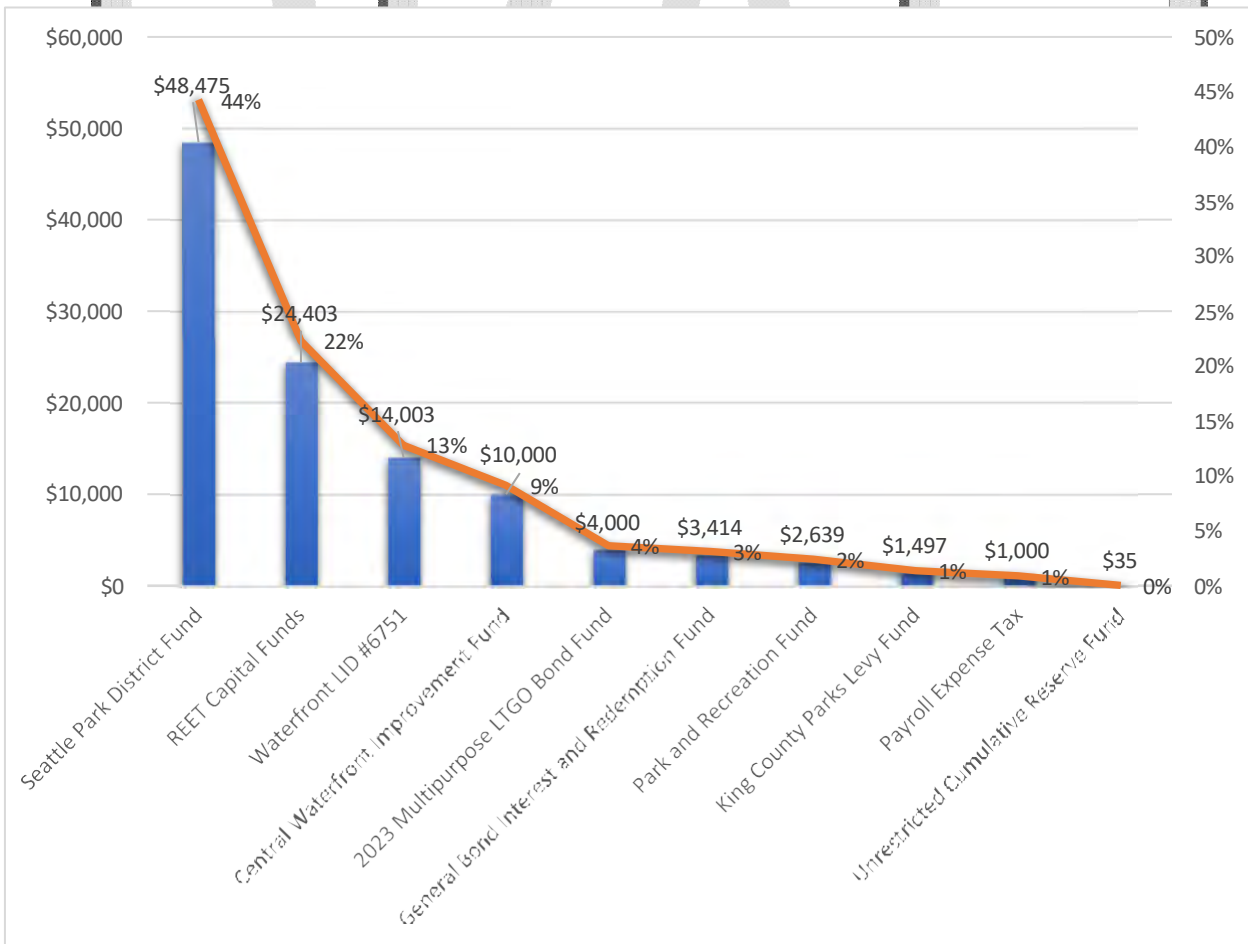


FIGURE 39: CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES (IN THOUSANDS), 2023

## Overview of Seattle Park District Cycle 2 Planning Process

The Seattle Park District Board’s adoption of the 2023-2028 funding plan in September 2022 was the culmination of an intensive multi-year planning process with input from community members, Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR) staff, the Board of Parks and Recreation Commissioners, the Mayor’s Office, and the Seattle Park District Board. All these stakeholders played key roles in shaping the suite of Cycle 2 investments that were ultimately approved and continuing to champion the baseline \$58 million (in 2023 dollars) Cycle 1 investment on which these enhancements build.

The timeline below gives a high-level overview of the key activities contributing to adoption of Cycle 2.

- Strategic Planning & Community Engagement: 2018 – 2021
- SPR Proposal Development: Late 2021 – February 2022
- Board of Parks and Recreation Commissioners (BPRC) Prioritization: March – May 2022

The BPRC reviewed and prioritized more than 40 funding proposals which were focused into the following categories:

- **Enhancing Access and Services:** Improving access to the existing parks and recreation system and expanding services including ideas like activation and outdoor recreation programs, community center operations and youth development.
- **Restoring Clean, Safe and Welcoming Parks and Facilities:** Restoring clean, safe, and welcoming parks, including enhanced maintenance, safety and regulatory compliance, and continued focus on life-cycle asset management.
- **Investing for the Future:** Investing for future, including responding to climate change, building community capacity and responsiveness through grants and the equity fund, and developing new/enhancing existing parks and recreation facilities

In September 2022, the City Council, acting as the Seattle Park District Board, passed the Park District Financial Plan (PDFP). The financial plan will invest district funds as follows:

\$118M – 2023  
\$122M – 2024  
\$127M – 2025  
\$131M – 2026  
\$137M – 2027  
\$143M – 2028

## REAL ESTATE EXCISE TAX (REET)

Between 2018 to 2023 SPR has obtained \$25 to \$40 million in REET funding annually prioritized for:

- Debt service on prior year bond-financed projects
- Ongoing programs (described later)
- Emergent needs or unplanned projects (e.g., roof membrane replacement at Victor Steinbrueck Park, bridge repairs at Lake Union Park)

- Projects that have regulatory or contractual obligations with outside partners (e.g., Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections' requirement to inspect piers with wood piling every 5 years)
- Synthetic turf replacements (each field surface replaced about every 10 years)
- U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) ADA citations

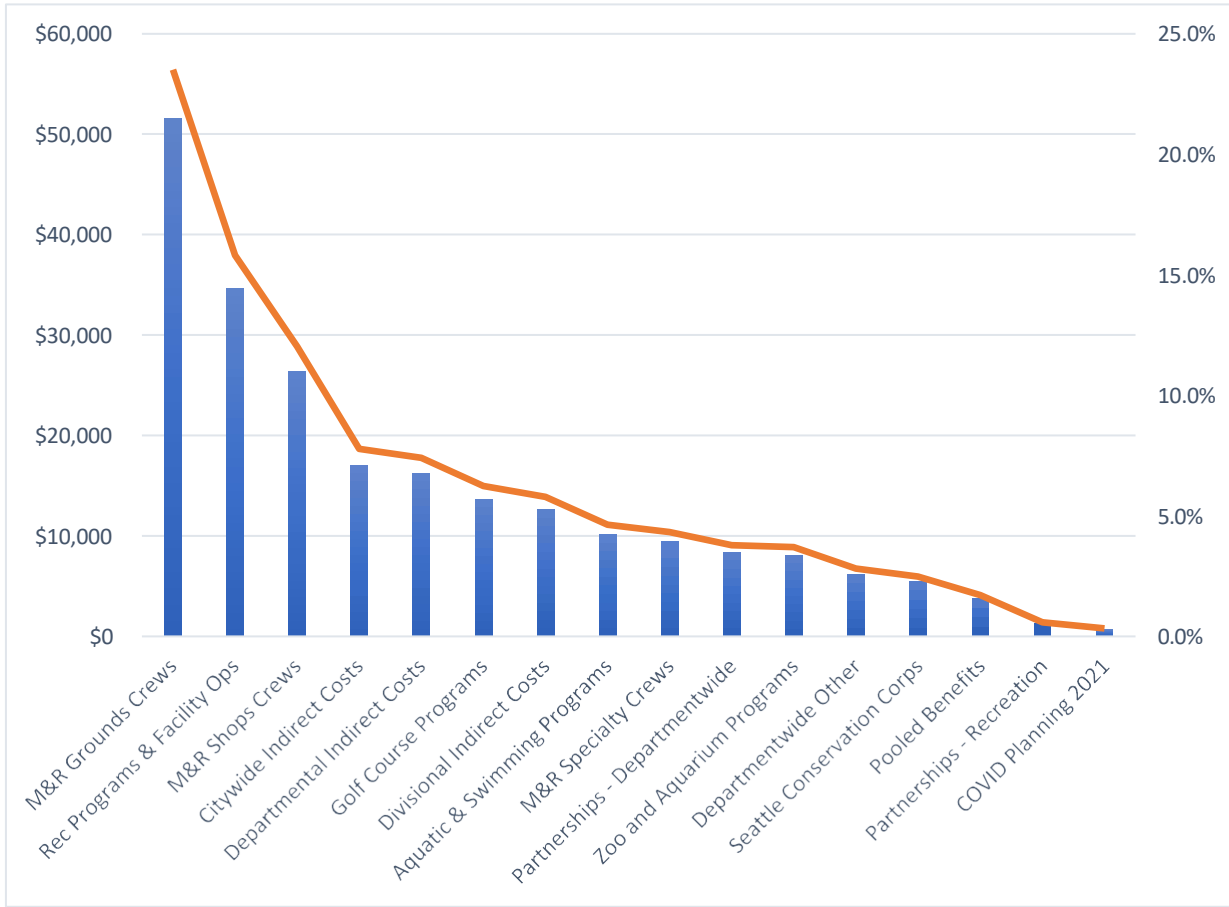


FIGURE 40: OPERATING FUND PROGRAMS (IN THOUSANDS), 2023

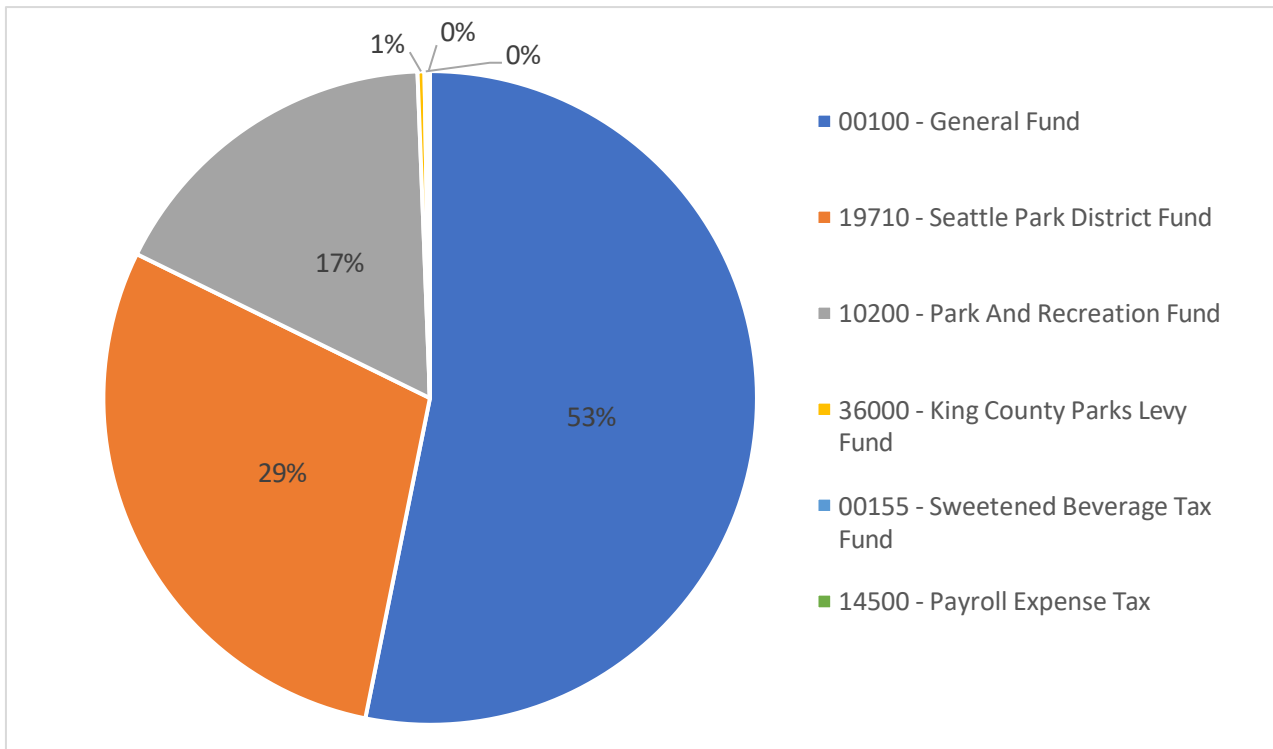


FIGURE 41: OPERATING FUND SOURCES, 2023

## BOND FUNDS

Bond funds have been used in the past to fund major projects, such as the Rainier Beach Community Center and Pool and the Golf Master Plan (repaid from golf revenue). SPR has also planned to use bond funding to replace or make significant renovations to 3 community centers and a pool, conduct unreinforced masonry retrofits, and fund decarbonization at crew quarters and community centers between 2023 and 2028.

## KING COUNTY

King County has a few large grant programs that provide funding for specific types of projects. The Conservation Future Fund grants are often used for acquisitions, including many of SPR's land-banked sites. King County Levy Program provides funding for capital projects on Aquatic Facilities, Parks and Open Spaces, flood control areas, and the Duwamish River.

## WASHINGTON STATE

Washington State has a number of grant programs that support capital development of parks. The Recreation Conservation Office (RCO) manages both state and federal grants specific for park development. Washington State Department of Ecology provides funding that benefit the health of Washington's land, air, and water. The Washington State Department of Commerce (DoC) provides funding for a wide variety of programs.

Project	Year	RCO-WWRP	RCO-LWCF	RCO_YAF	RCO-Estuary	RCO-LPM	RCO-ALEA	RCO-Salmon	KC Levy-P&OS	KC Levy-AC	KC-CWM	KC Levy-RC	FEMA-BRIC	KC-Flood
Dedicated Pickleball Courts Construction	2023	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Green Lake Community Center and Pool	2023	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Helene Madison Pool-Plaster Liner, Locker Room, & ADA	2023	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hutchinson Playground Field, Play Area, & Courts	2023	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Jefferson Community Center	2023	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Marra Desimone Park	2023	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Rainier CC Playground	2023	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Rainier CC Playground	2023	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Van Asselt Community	2023	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Herrings House Park	2024	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Judkins Park Lower	2024	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Judkins Park Upper	2024	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Lake City Community	2024	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Lake City Community	2024	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Smith Cove Playfield Renovation	2024	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

TABLE 8: SPR PROJECTS AND POTENTIAL GRANTS 2023-2026

NOTES:

RECREATION CONSERVATION OFFICE (RCO): WWRP-Washington Wildlife & Recreation Program, YAF-Youth Athletic Facilities, Estuary-Estuary and Salmon Enhancement, LPM-Local Parks Maintenance, ALEA-Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account; Salmon-Salmon Recovery and Restoration Program

KING COUNTY LEVY: P&OS-Parks & Open Space; AC-Aquatic Centers; CWM-Cooperative Watershed Management; RC-River Corridor; KC-King County Flood

FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities

Project	Year	RCO-WWRP	RCO-LWCF	RCO_YAF	RCO-Estuary	RCO-LPM	RCO-ALEA	RCO-Salmon	KC Levy-P&OS	KC Levy-AC	KC-CWM	KC Levy-RC	FEMA-BRIC	KC-Flood
Southwest Teen Life Play	2024	●							●					
Walt Hundley Playfield	2024			●					●					
Arboretum Creek Headwaters	2025													
Arboretum Creek Headwaters	2025	●												●
Arboretum Creek Headwaters	2025													●
Arboretum Creek Headwaters	2025	●												
Judkins Park Play	2025		●											
Duwamish Waterway Park - Expansion	2026	●			●							●		
High Point Community Center Boiler Replacement						●								
Queen Anne Tennis Court Re-surfacing						●								
Rainier Community Center													●	
Westlake Fountain Repairs						●								
Lake City Floodplain		●												

(CONTINUED) TABLE 8: PROJECTS AND POTENTIAL GRANTS 2023-2026

**NOTES:**

***RECREATION CONSERVATION OFFICE (RCO):** WWRP-Washington Wildlife & Recreation Program, YAF-Youth Athletic Facilities, Estuary-Estuary and Salmon Enhancement, LPM-Local Parks Maintenance, ALEA-Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account; Salmon-Salmon Recovery and Restoration Program*

***KING COUNTY LEVY:** P&OS-Parks & Open Space; AC-Aquatic Centers; CWM-Cooperative Watershed Management; RC-River Corridor; KC-King County Flood*

***FEMA:** Federal Emergency Management Agency, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities*

**OTHER REVENUE**

Grants, donations, and facility-related revenue provide leverage for a very select group of CIP projects. These sources include Federal Community Development Block & Building Resilient Infrastructure grants, revenue from field rentals, and revenue from concession agreements. Private donations via the Seattle Parks Foundation, individuals, and others are also provided regularly.

## APPROACH TO CAPITAL PLANNING

SPR's annual capital budget includes hundreds of projects that fall mostly within two lines of business: Asset Management and Life Cycle Program and Capital Development and Improvements. Projects within the Asset Management and Life Cycle program are identified through the development of class-specific plans which are driven primarily by asset condition and serviceable life. Capital Development and Improvement Projects are identified through a combination of planning processes that include the Seattle Park District Planning Process, through the administration of programs like the Park CommUNITY Fund, and through the Joint Athletic Facilities Development Program (in conjunction with Seattle Public Schools).

SPR dedicates most of the capital MPD funding to major maintenance for facilities and land. SPR uses an asset management planning approach to address facility needs. Projects are identified through ongoing condition assessments, consultant studies, 6-year facility plans, work order analyses (to identify key problem areas), and intradepartmental information sharing of facility maintenance issues and needs. Class-specific plans (for example, play areas, restroom buildings, synthetic turf fields, etc.) are created and updated on an ongoing basis to prioritize assets and scope projects for renewal.

SPR analyzes and prioritizes projects generated in the identification stage using the priority ranking based on SPR management guidance and the City Council's "Basic Principles Underlying Strategic Capital Planning," policies established in Resolution 31203 (2010):

- Policy 1. Preserve and maintain existing Capital Assets. While building new Capital Projects is often seen as more glamorous, maintaining existing Capital Assets is critical to ensuring the continued function and protection of those assets.
- Policy 2. Support the goals of the City's plans. Capital Commitments will be targeted to support the goals of the Comprehensive Plan; recognized neighborhood plans; adopted facility, department, or sub-area Master Plans; and other adopted City functional plans.
- Policy 3. Support economic development. The City's ability to fund Asset Preservation Projects and other Capital Projects in the long run depends on the strength of the City's economy and tax base.

Projects in the Asset Management Plan are ranked per the extent they fulfill overarching criteria. SPR uses the following seven criteria to rank the projects:

- Code Requirements: The project brings a facility or element up to federal, state, and Seattle code requirements (such as ADA, water quality, and fire suppression), or meets other legal requirements.
- Life Safety: The project will eliminate a condition that poses an imminent threat of injury. Examples of safety hazards are lack of seismic elements, failing piling, outdated play equipment, emergency management elements, or a documented environmental health hazard.
- Facility Integrity: The project will help keep the facility operational and extend its life cycle by repairing, replacing, and renovating systems and elements of the facility including building envelope (roof, walls, windows), electrical, plumbing, storm and sewer line replacements, and synthetic turf replacement.
- Improve Operating Efficiency: The project will result in reduction of operating and maintenance costs, including energy and water savings.
- Equity: The project will preserve or enhance an asset which serves a population with fewer options for alternatives (to be applied in 2017 for projects planned for 2018 and beyond).
- Other: The project has a unique element (e.g. other leveraged funds), and/or specific need that does not fit the other priorities.

The application of these criteria on all projects results in a Capital Improvement Program that first addresses the critical needs of code compliance and life safety, but also considers factors that promote facility integrity, environmental sustainability, water and energy savings, and social equity.

## EXCEPTIONS

While the criteria and assessment system described above are used to create a list of projects, it is not unusual for the prioritization to be adjusted based on special circumstances. Reasons for such an adjustment may include: the availability of matching funds from a grant for construction within a specified window, an especially urgent facility integrity or life safety issue, or achieving a balanced distribution of projects across the city. There are also instances in which a project may be moved up in the list due to priorities of the Mayor, City Council or identification and selection by members of the community through the Park CommUNITY Fund or similar participatory budgeting or community grant programs.

## PARK COMMUNITY FUND (FUND SOURCE: SEATTLE PARK DISTRICT)

The Park CommUNITY Fund advances park equity in Seattle through a community-led funding process. The fund invests in large and small capital projects using participatory budgeting and equitable grant-making practices. Seattle Park District has allocated \$14.8 million to the Park CommUNITY Fund for investment in Seattle communities between 2023 and 2028. Frontline communities will work alongside Seattle Park and Recreation (SPR) staff through a Project Selection process, which includes three phases.

- Idea Collection: Community members submit ideas for improvements in-person or online.
- Project Development: Ideas are developed into proposals, reviewed for priority, and narrowed to a small list of finalists.
- Final Selection: Finalists undergo a three-part selection process to determine awarded projects, including community selection, selection by the Board of Park and Recreation Commissioners, and Superintendent final approval.

SPR planners and project managers will follow SPR's park development process to implement awarded projects. Following Project Selection, the program will conduct an Evaluation and Workshop series with communities to gain feedback on improving the program, creating a more equitable park development process, and creating a space for Frontline communities to share/build resources.

## ONGOING PROGRAMS (PRIMARY FUND SOURCE: REET AND SEATTLE PARK DISTRICT)

The capital ongoing programs include many smaller/lower-cost projects that affect the performance of individual assets but are not large enough to rank as a high priority and be funded as a stand-alone project. Most of the projects require little design and many projects are done with in-house staff. Ongoing programs include small roofs, tennis and basketball courts, landscape and trail renovations, and irrigation and pavement repair, among others. These programs fund projects that extend the life cycle of assets with a low-cost renovation by deferring a more expensive capital project. SPR funds the ongoing programs with REET each year.

## ACCESSIBILITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (FUND SOURCE: REET, CDBG, SEATTLE PARK DISTRICT)



In 2006, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) conducted an audit of many City facilities to assess compliance with ADA guidelines and identified an extensive listing of deficiencies, including many park facilities. These include various parking, accessible route, and fixture installations that need to be modified to make SPR parks, community centers, and swimming pools fully compliant with the federal guidelines.

The City Barrier Removal System (BRS), which is a federal requirement, is a schedule of known ADA deficiencies at various, but not all, SPR facilities. It is comprised of Department of Justice citation from 2011, and barriers identified by a private consultant Meeting The Challenge, who was hired by the City and performed site inspections in 2015 and 2015. Since the BRS was adopted by the City, SPR has made steady progress addressing these items as part of capital projects, and corrective actions by SPR maintenance forces.

In 2011, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) shared the results of an audit of many City of Seattle facilities to assess compliance with accessibility (ADA) guidelines and identified an extensive listing of deficiencies, including many park facilities. These include various parking, accessible route, and fixture installations that need to be modified to make SPR parks, community centers and swimming pools fully compliant with the federal guidelines.

In 2018, the City Barrier Removal Schedule (BRS), documented known ADA deficiencies at a majority, but not all, SPR facilities. It is comprised of both remaining DOJ citations and a more comprehensive list identified by an accessibility consultant who performed site inspections in 2015 and 2017. SPR has 7,765 documented barriers at 106 facilities (56% of all 13,976 documented barriers on the city-wide BRS) Since the BRS was adopted by the City in 2018, SPR has expanded its progress addressing these items as part of dedicated accessibility capital projects and corrective actions by SPR maintenance staff.

In addition to addressing items on the BRS, SPR also incorporates accessibility improvements in other capital projects that are not on the BRS. A combination of REET and Seattle Park District funding have expanded and accelerated the department's accessibility focused projects to resolve barriers.

## Section 10: Planning for the Future

The *2024 Parks and Open Space Plan* will guide SPR through the year 2030. Seattle and its Urban Villages will continue to experience growth and will continue to become denser over time.

As in the 2017 plan, a key question is, “how to maintain livability”?

Livability as the sum of the factors that add up to a community’s quality of life including:

- 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 (LOS) Standard – 10-Minute Walk to a City Park

The walkability and gap analysis in the 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan identified that 94% of housing units were within a 10-minute walk to a park; and that 77% of housing units in an Urban Village were within a 5-minute walk to a park. The 2024 Parks and Open Space Plan has identified projects to maintain this percentage through park improvements and property acquisitions.

### PROPERTY ACQUISITION PRIORITY

Gap areas visible in story mapping define SPR’s property acquisition priority areas. In previous years SPR was allotted \$2 million per year to acquire properties. Future acquisition funding is undefined at this time and is dependent on county and state grants.

The property acquisition priority 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 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 is on Urban Center Villages outside of the City Center and Hub Urban Villages (excluding the downtown urban core), representing 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 which are visible in the story mapping as described 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
- 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue
- North Rainier
- North Beacon Hill
- Columbia City
- Othello
- Rainier Beach
- South Park
- West Seattle Junction
- Morgan Junction
- Westwood-Highland Park

DRAFT

However, an exception is in the downtown core, where acquisition will be very 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.

## B. Natural Area/Greenbelt Acquisition

The property acquisition priority 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 Seattle 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.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following section discusses policy recommendations within the frame of establishing a new level of service (LOS) standard and expanding an asset management and facility replacement program with the goal of implementing park impact fees.

Many cities within Washington state have developed alternative level of service standards to guide future park and open space planning. Some communities have developed LOS standards based on the condition of parks and park facilities and their relative recreation values. Baseline values are based on like new conditions of site amenities such as play equipment or synthetic turf and their physical conditions over time. Coupled with calculating the monetary value of existing parks and park facilities and their replacement costs, this data is key for determining a park impact fee. The following graphic illustrates the relationship between these elements.

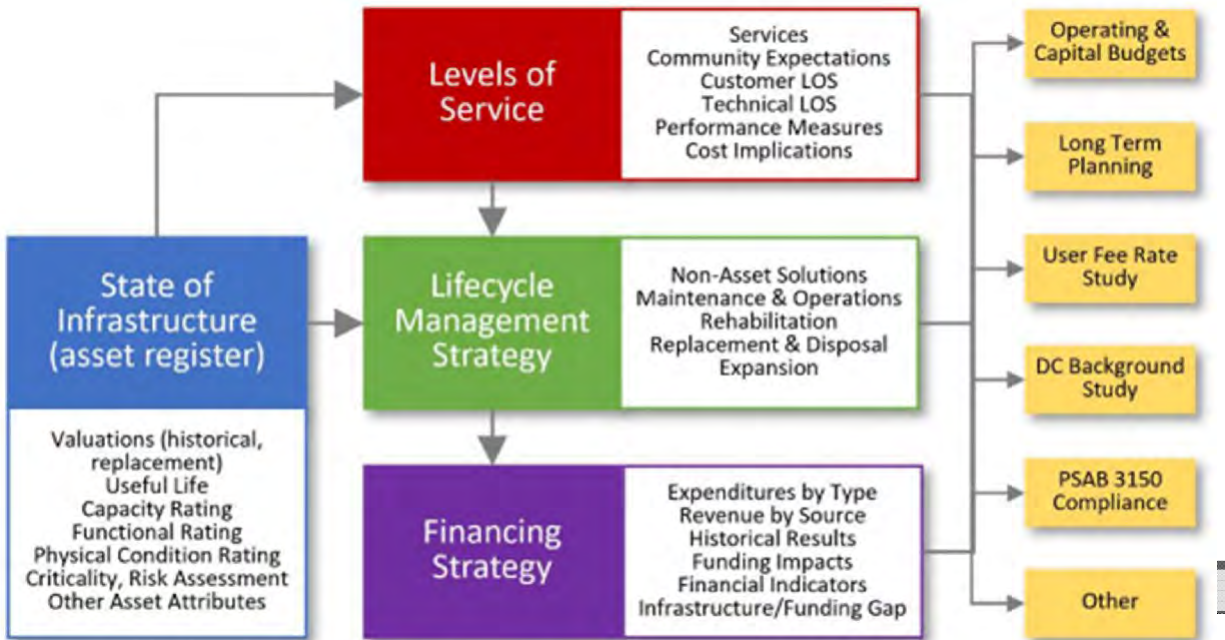


FIGURE 42: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN USEFUL LIFE, LIFECYCLE MANAGEMENT, PARK IMPACT FEE  
 SOURCE: ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR FACILITIES, PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION; CITY OF BARRIE (ON), MAY 2023

### Level of Service Standards

Nationally accepted standards for calculating the level of service of a parks system have not been published by key park and recreation organizations (e.g. The Trust for Public Land (TPL), National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), etc.). In 1983, level of service guidelines were published by NRPA based upon providing a set number of park acres and park facilities per thousand in population. These guidelines were a suggested model, and local adjustment or customization was encouraged. The guidelines that have been published over the years often fail from being too simplistic to provide useful information at the local level, or on the other end of the spectrum, overly complicated and difficult to manage. In 2009, NRPA developed park metrics which differentiated the number of park amenities, park acreage by city population size.

A significant document influencing local level of service measures in Washington state is the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). This plan is maintained by the Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO). The SCORP is a requirement for the State to receive federal funds designated for parks and recreation activities. Since municipalities across the state apply to RCO for both state originated and federal-originated funding, local governments must also have in place long-range plans that align with the statewide goals contained in the SCORP. Washington State adopted a new SCORP in January 2023.

Within the SCORP, RCO proposes that all State agencies and local governments shift away from levels of service calculated by acres per thousand residents to a system based upon statistically valid local public opinion and park and trail service area (or accessibility) standards. SPR implemented portions of this approach in the 2017 Parks & Open Space Plan by including data on the following measures:

- Individual Active Participation – measured by the percent of population that participates in one or more active outdoor activities.
- Public Satisfaction – measured by the percent of population satisfied with the condition of existing park and recreation facilities.
- Walkable Access Service Area – measured by the percent of households within 1/2 mile of a park or trail access point.

### Alternative Level of Service Standards

As cities in the Seattle metropolitan area have prepared parks, recreation and open space plan updates, many of them have developed alternative levels of service standards. Because many cities in the metropolitan area have developed adjacent to each other, over time they have become landlocked and unable to annex additional lands to increase the size of their city or the park system. This also means that undeveloped land for open space has increased in value to a point where cities do not have enough funds to compete against other purchasers.

Recognizing this issue several cities developed level of service standards based on park facility conditions or recreation value to the community. The City of Edmonds in their 2016 plan included the acreage of other “park” facility providers with the goal of achieving the park per acre standard. Sites included Snohomish County and Edmonds School District properties which raised the existing LOS from 4.83 acres per 1,000 population to 14.08 acres per 1,000 population.

The city of Kent in their 2022 parks and open space plan update defined recreational value as a performance-based level of service. The recreation values (RV) are calculated by measuring the performance of an individual park or the entire park system. The formula accounts for the age and condition of a park and its assets and how these factors impact the quality and quantity of recreational opportunities provided. Newer parks and assets function at a higher level (and provide a higher RV) than older and under maintained parks and assets.

Current recreational value (CRV) is an assessment of how individual parks or the entire park system performs. The CRV is calculated by counting existing recreational amenities in a park and multiplying by a park condition multiplier. Potential recreational value (PRV) is an assessment of how much recreational value a park provides after it is initially constructed or significantly improved. The assessment is completed for each park or park facility by determining the number of recreational amenities that could be provided in each park or park facility given reasonable constraints and funding. CRV shows how a park or park system is currently functioning. PRV shows the maximum potential of existing parks and facilities in the system. When the CRV and PRV are assessed with heat mapping, then can identify where park improvements will have the greatest impact in the system, and where existing parks or park facilities properties are not sufficient to meet park and recreation needs.

### Park Impact Fee

Impact fees are charges assessed by local governments which attempt to recover the costs incurred in providing public facilities to serve new residential, commercial, office or other development. Impact fees may only be used to fund facilities, such as roads, schools, and parks, that are directly associated with a new development. The fees may be used to pay the proportionate share of public facilities costs that

benefit the new development. However, impact fees may not be used to correct existing deficiencies in public facilities.

As defined in Washington state law (Revised Code of Washington, RCW) park impact fees must be used for “publicly owned parks, open space, and recreation facilities” that are addressed by a capital facilities plan element as part of a comprehensive plan adopted per the state Growth Management Act (GMA). Most cities and counties in Washington only charge park impact fees on residential development or the residential portion of a mixed-use building or development, but a few include commercial or industrial developments, because employees may directly benefit from nearby parks and recreational facilities.

The following table shows selected cities in the Seattle metropolitan area that levy park impact fees, when fees were implemented, the land use categories included, and current residential unit fees (2023). Note that as of 2023 the city of Bellevue does not have a park impact fee.

Jurisdiction	Effective Year	Impact Fee Categories	Single Family Unit Fee	Multifamily Unit Fee
Redmond	2006	Single-Family Residences (Mobile Homes, Detached Single-Family Manufactured Homes), Multi-Family Residences, Residential Suites, Offices, Retail Trade, Manufacturing	\$4,933	\$3,425
Kirkland	2007	Single-Family, Multi-Family Residential, Residential Suites	\$8,016	\$6,093
Kenmore	2008	Single-Family, Multi-Family Residential; Mobile Homes	\$4,522	\$3,468
Issaquah	2008	Per Residential Dwelling Unit, per Square Foot Retail, Office, Manufacturing	\$6,147	\$5,317
Tukwila	2008	Single Family, Multi-family Residential; Office, Retail, K-12 Educational Facility, Industrial	\$2,859	\$2,490
Auburn	2011	Per Residential Dwelling Unit	\$3,500	\$3,500
Renton	2011	Single-Family, Multi-Family Residential; Mobile Home	\$3,276	\$2,659
Mercer Island	2015	New Residential Dwelling Unit	\$6,316	\$3,933
Shoreline	2018	Single-Family, Multi-Family Residential	\$5,227	\$3,428

TABLE 9: PARK IMPACT FEES - SELECTED METRO CITIES

SOURCES: CITY WEBSITES, SPR

All the jurisdictions listed in Table 9 allow certain exemptions, but not all as listed below:

- Replacement, alteration, enlargement, remodeling, or conversion of an existing dwelling unit where no additional units are created.
- Building permits for a legal accessory dwelling unit approved under the city’s zoning code.
- Miscellaneous improvements, including but not limited to fences, walls, swimming pools, mechanical units, and signs.
- Demolition or moving of a structure.
- Construction or creation of low-income housing per certain affordability criteria.
- Buildings or structures that provide emergency housing for people experiencing homelessness and emergency shelters for victims of domestic violence as defined by state law.

## Asset Management

The terms asset management, infrastructure replacement, or life cycle program are used by cities to define project management tasks for the replacement and/or renovation of the aging park system infrastructure.

The Barrie (ON) asset management plan is considered a medium to long range planning document which is used to managing the city’s parks and facilities. It provides a guide to understanding key items such as:

- Size, replacement value, and condition of the park system assets
- Current levels of service and performance
- Identifying future assets that will be needed to support service delivery
- Defining planned activities to sustain current and future assets throughout their lifecycles at minimal cost, while managing risks
- Identifying funding sources for planned lifecycle activities
- Defining steps to improve future iterations of the asset management plan

Implementation of an asset management plan will require SPR to develop an inventory of facilities with “like new”, current and replacement values for individual parks, park facilities and other assets. SPR has defined replacement schedules for some assets, such as play areas, but this would need to occur for all assets.

## TARGET GOALS FOR DELIVERING 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, SPR should be 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 will 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 reservable picnic shelters should be accessible.
Play Areas	All play areas should include facilities for a range of age groups.

KEY CAPITAL PROJECTS HIGHLIGHTS 2024-2030

The objective 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 projects from the capital improvement program (CIP) 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 *2024 Parks and Open Space Plan* identifies capital projects 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 demographic changes, 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.

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 2024-2030 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.



EDWIN T. PRATT PARK: SPRAY PARK RENOVATION 2022



LINCOLN PARK: ART INSTALLATION, NORTHWEST TROLLS – WAY OF THE BIRD KING 2023