

RESOLUTION No. 30868

me

A RESOLUTION adopting Seattle's Parks and Recreation 2006 Development Plan and authorizing the Department of Parks and Recreation to submit the plan to the Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation.



*5-8-06 Adopted 6-8
(Excused: Conlen, Licata, Sternbrueck)*

Introduced: <u>5-1-06</u>	By: <u>Della</u>
Referred: <u>5-1-06</u>	To: <u>Parks, Education, Libraries and Labor</u>
Referred:	To:
Reported: <u>5-8-06</u>	
Passed: <u>5-8-06</u>	Signed: <u>5-8-06</u>
Filed: <u>5/18/06</u>	Published: <u>with app</u> <i>HW</i>

US5171

Law Department

May 3, 2006
Adopted
 Yea = RC, DD
 Nay = \emptyset


RESOLUTION 30868

1
2 A RESOLUTION adopting Seattle's Parks and Recreation 2006 Development Plan and
3 authorizing the Department of Parks and Recreation to submit the plan to the Washington
4 State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation.

5 WHEREAS, the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) was authorized by Ordinance
6 114009 in 1988 to initiate the development of a Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan
7 which would address the future direction of the City of Seattle's (City) open space, parks,
8 and recreation services for the next 10 to 20 years; and

9 WHEREAS, by Resolution 28382 (1991), Seattle City Council (Council) adopted a review
10 process and schedule to complete Seattle's Park and Recreation Comprehensive Plan
11 (COMPLAN); and

12 WHEREAS, by Resolution 28763 (1993), Council adopted the COMPLAN and directed DPR to
13 implement or make substantial progress in meeting stated objectives by the year 2000; and

14 WHEREAS, by Resolution 30181 (2000), Council adopted Seattle's Parks and Recreation Plan
15 2000 (Plan 2000), an update to the COMPLAN, to provide for a new six year action plan;
16 and

17 WHEREAS, much of the work outlined in the original COMPLAN and Plan 2000 has been
18 accomplished; and DPR has developed an updated plan which incorporates a new six year
19 action plan in the form of Seattle's Parks and Recreation 2006 Development Plan, (2006
20 Plan) that reflects the accomplishments and changing priorities of the City; and

21 WHEREAS, the Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC)
22 requires that a new plan be developed for parks and recreation, trails, and open space in
23 order for the City to remain eligible for grants-in-aid, and requires that such a plan be
24 submitted to the State of Washington by June 1, 2006; and

25 WHEREAS, the proposed 2006 Plan has been prepared to meet the requirements of the IAC with
26 an updated inventory of parks and recreation resources, a reaffirmation of goals and
27 objectives for parks development, and the incorporation by reference of the 2006-2011
28 Capital Improvement Program (CIP), previously adopted by Ordinance 121991; and

WHEREAS, as part of Council review of the CIP, a public process was incorporated into the
review process which led to the Council adopting the 2006-2011 CIP and the 2006 Annual
Budget; NOW THEREFORE,

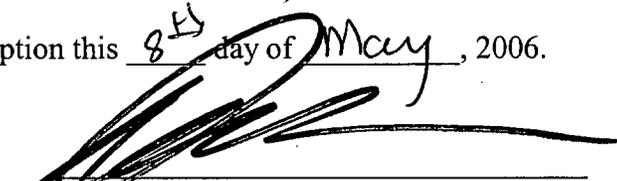
**BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE, THE
MAYOR CONCURRING, THAT:**

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

Section 1. Seattle's Parks and Recreation 2006 Development Plan (Attachment 1) is hereby adopted. DPR is authorized to submit the adopted 2006 Plan to the IAC, and is requested to do so no later than June 1, 2006. This plan replaces Seattle's Parks and Recreation Plan 2000.

Section 2. By the end of June 2006, in preparation for the 2007-2008 biennial budget, DPR will submit to the Parks, Education, Libraries and Labor Committee a proposed scope of work and timeline to undertake a planning analysis as part of a detailed Strategic Business Plan in order to assess the demand for park, recreation, and open space throughout the City and to produce a new Parks and Recreation Plan.

Adopted by the City Council the 8th day of May, 2006, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its adoption this 8th day of May, 2006.



President pro tem of the City Council

THE MAYOR CONCURRING:



Gregory J. Nickels, Mayor

Filed by me this 18 day of May, 2006.



City Clerk

(Seal)

- Attachment 1: Seattle's Parks and Recreation 2006 Development Plan
- Appendix A: Department of Parks and Recreation Park and Open Space Inventory
- Appendix B1 – B6: Gaps in Usable Open Space
- Appendix C: 2005 Advisory Council Survey Question Responses





Seattle's Parks and Recreation 2006 Development Plan

March 30, 2006



Introduction

This is **Seattle's Parks and Recreation 2006 Development Plan**, which replaces Seattle's Parks and Recreation Plan 2000, previously adopted by the Seattle City Council Resolution 30181. This plan is specific to acquisition and development efforts that will be pursued over the next five to six years. It will be submitted to the Washington State InterAgency Committee for Outdoor Recreation to maintain Seattle's eligibility for grants that will help realize such projects.

This document provides a recap of goals and policies relative to park acquisition and development, an update of our Gap Analyses that indicates the areas of the city where the City's distribution guidelines for parks and open space remain to be met, and Seattle's adopted 2006-2011 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for parks and recreation. Seattle's adopted 2006-2011 CIP for the Department of Parks and Recreation, part of the city-wide CIP adopted by Ordinance 121991, is incorporated herein by reference. It is available from the Seattle City Clerk's office and may be found on the Seattle Department of Finance website (www.seattle.gov/financedepartment/).



Context

Geographic Location

The City of Seattle is located in King County, Washington. Situated on Puget Sound, an estuary of the Pacific Ocean, the City is 113 miles from the United States-Canadian border in the Pacific Northwest area of the United States. The western edge of the City is defined by Puget Sound and the eastern edge by Lake Washington. The City's downtown is just inland from the eastern edge of Elliott Bay and the City's industrial area is located along the Duwamish River and the southerly shores of Elliott Bay. A series of long, glacially formed hills and valleys, that run north-south, define Seattle's neighborhoods. The City has a maritime climate marked by cool rainy weather that persists from fall through early spring, and warm summers. The Olympic mountains to the west and the Cascade mountains to the east shield the Puget Sound area from Pacific storms and the more harsh weather of the nation's interior.

Population and Economy

Seattle is the commercial, cultural and technological hub of the Pacific Northwest. The federal census conducted in 2000 counted 563,374 Seattle residents and the state estimates the 2004 population at 572,600. The city lost population beginning in the 1960s through the early 1980s as a consequence of out-migration and the lower birth rates that prevailed nationwide following the baby boom years. Since the mid-1980s Seattle's population has grown annually.

The combined 2000 population of Seattle, the balance of King County, and neighboring counties Pierce and Snohomish was 3,043,878 comprising 52 percent of the state's total. The 2004 population for this region was estimated at 3,177,100 representing over 70 percent growth in the region's population since 1975 [Office of Financial Management estimates].

Seattle's population is projected to reach 594,116 by 2010 [Puget Sound Regional Council] and the three-county region is projected to reach nearly 3.4 million [Office of Financial Management estimates].

Most people living in Seattle are white and are not of Hispanic origin but the proportion of non-Hispanic whites declined to 67.9 percent, according to the Census 2000. The 2000 census also reported 13.0 percent of the city's population was Asian, 8.3 percent black or African American, 0.9 percent American Indian or Alaska native, 0.5 percent native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, 0.3 percent were of some other race, 3.9 percent were more than one race, and 5.3 percent were Hispanic.



Over 44,000 people of Seattle's residents in 2000 were born abroad and moved to the U.S. in the 1990s. More detail on the population of Seattle by race and ethnic identification is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Race by Hispanic Ethnicity in Seattle, 2000

	Number	Percent
NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO		
White alone*	533,655	94.7
Black or African American alone*	382,532	67.9
American Indian and Alaska Native alone*	46,545	8.3
Asian alone*	5,004	0.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone*	73,512	13.0
Some other race alone*	2,715	0.5
Two or more races	1,656	0.3
HISPANIC OR LATINO	21,691	3.9
White alone*	29,719	5.3
Black or African American alone*	12,357	2.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone*	996	0.2
Asian alone*	655	0.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone*	398	0.1
Some other race alone*	89	0.0
Two or more races	11,767	2.1
TOTAL	3,457	0.6
	563,374	100.0

* "Alone" indicates a person is only one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-percent, or complete count, data. Data compiled by City of Seattle Department of Planning & Development, September 2004.

The population of Seattle is distinguished by a high level of educational attainment. In 2000, 47.2 percent residents 25 years of age or older had earned at least a bachelor's degree. On the other hand, 10.5 percent of adults over 24 had not earned a high school diploma or equivalency.

The median annual household income in 1999 was \$45,736 and 6.4 percent of households had incomes of \$150,000 or more. Conversely, 14.5 percent had an annual 1999 income of below \$15,000. Based on annual income for 1999 (collected by the 2000 census), 11.8 percent of the city's population lived below the federal poverty line. While 8.5 percent of Seattle's white population lived in poverty in 1999, poverty rates for people of other races and Hispanic ethnicity ranged from 16.2 percent to 29.1 percent.

While the economy of Seattle has been strong over the last several years and the region is a leading center for advanced technology in aerospace, computer software, biotechnology, genomics, telemedicine, electronics, medical equipment, and environmental engineering. Although the Boeing Company, the largest airplane manufacturer in the world and one of the top three exporters in the United States, moved

Attachment 1 to DPR 06 COMPLAN RES



its headquarters from Seattle to Chicago, it is still one of the region's largest employers. Microsoft, the world leader in production of computer software, is also located in the Seattle region, as are numerous other "high-tech" industries. Over 55,000 people work in computer software and another 12,500 in biotechnology or medical technology in the region. Forest products, heavy truck equipment manufacturing and the United States military are also significant contributors to the region's economy. Services wholesale/retail trade, and the finance, insurance and real estate sectors, however, are the major employment base of the regional economy. Seattle's center city, where a significant amount of the region's retail, service and finance and other work is centered, has an estimated 200,378 daytime worker population.

Inventory

Seattle Parks and Recreation is responsible for 6,100 acres of parkland and operates a park system that includes a zoological garden, an aquarium, a conservatory, 25 community centers, 4 teen life centers, 4 environmental education centers, a cultural arts center, an indoor tennis center, 8 indoor swimming pools, 2 outdoor swimming pools, 7 swimming beaches, 2 small craft centers, 10 boat ramps, an outdoor camp, 5 golf courses, 150 tennis courts, 204 sports-fields, 53 P-Patch gardens, 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. Appendix A is a detailed inventory of Seattle's parks and recreation facilities.

Demand and Need Analyses

The Seattle park system of open space, parks and recreation facilities is fairly well distributed throughout the City to serve the population. However, there are some noticeable "gaps" in the system, where certain households are at a significant distance to the nearest useable open space. A Gap Analysis using Geographic Information System technology was developed in 2001 and updated in 2005 for inclusion in this report, see Appendix B.

The Gap Analysis indicates areas of Seattle where the City's goals for the provision of parks and open space, as outlined in previously adopted distributional guidelines (the 1994 Seattle Comprehensive plan and Seattle's Parks and Recreation Plan 2000), are not being met at present. Other planning efforts in recent years have identified unmet demands for certain recreational facilities. The results are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Several neighborhoods in north Seattle are not well served by parks, and there is no indoor swimming pool in Beacon Hill or in the north end of the Rainier Valley. Many of



the city's urban villages do not have appreciable amounts of parks and open spaces. In the central and southerly portions of the city are many of the City's older parks where renovations would be most desirable. Sportsfields and gymnasium space are in short supply to meet demands throughout Seattle. The downtown area is somewhat lacking in useable open space and public recreation services at present, although two new community centers have been completed in Yesler Terrace and the International District. An additional, smaller center is planned for the Belltown neighborhood, pending site selection and property arrangements with a private funding partner.

Given Seattle's cool maritime climate, indoor recreation facilities are important most of the year, 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 exceeds supply of all weather or synthetic-turf surfaced fields that can sustain such play. In good weather periods, peak demand outstrips supply of picnic facilities, boat ramps and the like, and shoreline area parks are often over-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 general, it is expected that there will be increased demand for "close-to-home" recreation due to continued population density and traffic congestion that will affect mobility in Seattle.

While it is expected 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.

Public Involvement

The City of Seattle engaged in a lengthy comprehensive planning process that ended with the adoption of the **City's Comprehensive Plan: Towards a Sustainable Seattle** in September, 1994. There were numerous public meetings and hearings throughout this planning effort. This plan has since been subject to annual amendments to keep it current, and was substantially revised in 2004 after public input.

Following the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan, the City initiated a nationally recognized program of neighborhood planning. Between 1994 and 2000, 37 neighborhood plans were completed by citizen led groups throughout the City. Neighborhood planning incorporated thousands of volunteer hours. The resulting recommendations were assembled into City-recognized work plans. Neighborhood plan recommendations were included in the **Seattle Parks and Recreation Plan 2000** and were the basis of the 2000 ProParks Levy for parks improvements. As such, many park related recommendations from those neighborhood plans have been realized in recent



years. An extensive public engagement effort was also undertaken as part of the development of Seattle's Parks and Recreation Plan 2000.

In preparation for this 2006 Development Plan, surveys were sent to each of Seattle Parks and Recreation's 38 citizen advisory councils, and follow-up meetings were held with selected councils to talk about parks issues and recreation demands in their communities. Appendix C is a recap of responses to the surveys and meetings.

It should be noted that planning and public involvement in such is a continuous activity for Seattle Parks and Recreation. While the slate of projects originally proposed for the Pro Parks Levy was set in late 2000 when the levy was approved by Seattle's votes, the levy also provided for an Opportunity Fund, which has involved two subsequent cycles of project nomination, evaluation and selection. This process involved work by a Citizen Oversight Committee that worked on the identification of criteria for project selection, evaluated the project nominations, and prioritized and selected the projects for funding. Within each project has been an extensive public participation process in the planning and design of the project.

While major maintenance projects typically do not engender the same degree of citizen involvement, Seattle Parks and Recreation assembles a proposed Major Maintenance Plan each biennium that is reviewed by the City Neighborhood Council and the Board of Parks Commissioners before it is completed, and before the proposed Capital Improvement Program is submitted for City Council review as part of the City's budget process. The City Council typically holds hearings on the budget and Capital Improvement Program before they are adopted. In fall 2005, two such hearings were held, and based on input received by the Council, adjustments were made to the proposed Capital Improvement Program prior to its final adoption on November 28, 2005 (Ordinance 121991).



Goals and Objectives

Seattle Parks and Recreation mission statement is as follows:

Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation will work with all citizens to be good stewards of our environment, and to provide safe and welcoming opportunities to play, learn, contemplate and build community.

Seattle's park and recreation system is comprised of open space, parks, boulevards and trails, beaches, lakes and creeks, recreational, cultural, environmental, and educational facilities, a broad variety of programs, and people. The system is diverse and woven into the fabric of Seattle's neighborhoods. It is an integral part of everyday life within our city. The system contributes significantly to the city's identity, stability, urban design and network of public services. It promotes the physical, mental, social, and spiritual well being of our citizens. The condition of the park and recreation system reflects the city's health and is essential to our quality of life.

Planning for parks and recreation in Seattle must be sensitive to the stresses and complexities of urban life, flexible to changing conditions, and be a part of the City's overall growth strategy. It must be focused on conservation of the natural environment, and meld recreation programs with human and family services. Above all, planning for parks and recreation must reflect a vision consistent with the goals and aspirations of the community.

The following goal statements represent a philosophy fundamental to the provision of park and recreation services in the future:

- Listen to the citizens of our city and involve them in decisions affecting the future of their parks and recreation system, especially in their neighborhoods. Implement recommendations from neighborhood planning activities and support community initiated efforts to improve the Seattle park system.
- Strengthen our city's unique relationship with the natural environment, the land and the water by conserving, restoring and maintaining substantial open space, natural areas, shorelines, and wildlife, by demonstrating a strong conservation ethic, and conducting an effective environmental education program.
- Strengthen the park and recreation system's long relationship with the Seattle School District, the Seattle Housing Authority, other

Attachment 1 to DPR 06 COMPLAN RES



departments or agencies, and community-based organizations through joint planning, shared use of facilities, and supportive programming in order to provide the youth of our city opportunities to achieve their positive potential for human development.

- Improve the health and well being of our city's people as individuals, families, and neighborhoods as well as refresh their spirits by providing and maintaining open spaces, recreational facilities, and programs tailored to their needs.
- Work with community organizations and other City departments to build a network of support and opportunity in neighborhoods, serve as an essential element in community development, and join with other City agencies to bring together a range of services in response to neighborhood priorities.
- Build a stronger sense of community ownership and individual responsibility among Seattle's diverse variety of communities by increasing opportunities for public involvement and by sensitive management of public lands, waters, and facilities as the common ground and as a source of pride for people of diverse ages, races, cultures, languages, and economic circumstances.
- Increase awareness of the park and recreation heritage and the Olmsted philosophy that guided the early development of Seattle's park system and that can provide a framework for future development.
- Help manage future growth and change for neighborhoods and individuals by advocating an adequate balance of park and recreation programs designed to promote respite, socialization, and education, and to provide an identifiable source of stability consistent with the City's growth management goals and policies as outlined in the City Comprehensive Plan.
- Emphasize good management and fiscal responsibility by making the most effective use of limited resources, evaluating programs and services, protecting the public interest, being accountable for achieving adopted objectives, and guarding against unrealistic expectations.



The **Seattle Parks and Recreation Plan 2000** outlined policies for planning, acquisition, development, acquisition, recreational programming, park uses, maintenance, stewardship and other operational matters. The following are relevant policies from that document related to parks acquisition and development. These are reaffirmed in this 2006 Development Plan.

Acquisition Policies

1. The spirit and guiding principles of the original 1903 Olmsted Plan will be expanded through open space acquisitions, park development, and creation of new or improved boulevards and trails to serve as park connectors.
2. Acquisition and voluntary preservation of real property to expand Seattle's inventory of open spaces and parklands will be actively pursued.
3. With the diminishing availability of natural open space, urban property will be reclaimed and converted to park purposes for small neighborhood parks and major regional parks.
4. Private properties within Greenspaces (greenbelts and natural areas) and other primarily natural areas such as stream corridors, and wetlands will be acquired to preserve such areas.
5. Preservation and acquisition of other open space will be planned on a geographic basis. The quantity of open space will be based upon the following considerations:
 - a) Distribution guidelines presented later in this document.
 - b) Two categories of open space, one for Breathing Room and one for Neighborhood Park (Usable) Space are to be considered. For Breathing Room Space, total dedicated open space acreage on a citywide basis regardless of use, topography or access restrictions, but not including tideland or shoreland (submerged) park acreage shall be considered, as well as availability of public open space owned by others. For Neighborhood Park (Usable) Space, separate guidelines for primarily single-family areas and for higher density urban village areas shall be considered.
 - c) The open space functions of boulevard trails and green streets in meeting open space needs shall be recognized.
 - d) Unique characteristics of properties, user patterns (local, citywide and regional) and densities in the analysis of open space needs shall be considered.
 - e) Available opportunities, long-term budget impacts, and priorities as established in the City's Comprehensive Plan shall be considered in each potential acquisition.



6. In general, priority for the expansion of the open space network shall be given to areas of the City subject to population growth, including urban villages targeted for the largest share of residential growth and those areas not adequately served at present according to the population-based goals for open space.
7. The Urban Wildlife Habitat Plan shall be maintained and updated on a regular cycle. Grant monies shall be sought to realize important wildlife habitat acquisition and enhancement projects.
8. Public shoreline access will be regarded with the same degree of importance as open space and will be planned to ensure a reasonable amount of public access along each shoreline. A distribution guideline is presented later in this document.
9. The following methods may be used to preserve open space:
 - a) acquisition for park purposes through public funds and grants, donations, and community self-help;
 - b) acquisition of life estates, where appropriate, to protect current owners;
 - c) acquisition of voluntary conservation easements or similar mechanisms for preserving the open space qualities;
 - d) dedication or leasing from other public agencies, including the Seattle School District; and
 - e) If no other options are available, condemnation or removal of existing development will be pursued to preserve or re-create open space in highly developed areas lacking open space, although elimination of existing housing stock is generally to be avoided.
10. No-cost or low-cost methods to protect open space shall be pursued to preserve critical publicly-owned open space that is not owned by the Department, recognizing the requirements of Washington state law in the acquisition of surplus utility property.
11. Work with the Department of Planning and Development(DPD) to ensure that land use code requirements are adequate to meet needs for on-site open space, provision of open space linkages, and protection of parklands and water features.
12. Encourage the private sector to join in providing adequate open space for residential developments and public open space for commercial developments.



Development Policies

1. Provide for community centers and community indoor pools based upon the distribution guidelines presented later in this document. Consider integration of new facilities with other municipal facilities such as libraries, family support services, neighborhood service centers, senior centers, and the like. Consider the provision of other community gathering spaces by re-use of shelterhouses and smaller facilities for certain community center program activities and neighborhood meeting places.
2. Provide for the number and distribution of park and recreation facilities based upon community demands and consideration of distribution guidelines as presented later in this document.
3. Provide and maintain a sufficient geographic distribution of facility and park amenities that support arts programming, including provisions for outdoor music programs.
4. Consider the following in siting park and recreation facilities:
 - a. Support for the facility in a particular area or at a particular location, as based upon demonstrated (or anticipated) demand and distribution guidelines.
 - b. Potential impacts of the facility on the local area.
 - c. Specific site conditions relating to cost of development and operations.
5. Adopt life-cycle cost analysis as a means of comparing short- and long-term benefits of development projects.
6. Pursue improvements to existing parks in accordance with Department planning for major maintenance (capital replacement), park master plans, and neighborhood planning.
7. Seek to improve barrier free access to and within park recreation facilities in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
8. Make multi-use the cornerstone of design principles for program spaces within community centers, with consideration given to the programmatic needs of other service providers and community groups interested in sharing space within community centers.



9. Base the design of new pools and improvements to existing pools on a friendlier family atmosphere through the addition of amenities, programs, and multiple activity opportunities.
10. Improve sportsfields to ensure playability. Improvements such as synthetic turf and lighting on selected fields will be considered to increase scheduling capacity where appropriate and where adverse neighborhood impacts as identified in public involvement processes can be mitigated. Such improvements have been identified in the Joint Athletic Field Development Program.
11. Assist the Seattle School District in improvement of selected school fields for community sportsfield use.
12. Seek opportunities to assist the Seattle School District in providing amenities for school children and the public at school facilities.
13. Consider the following in the design of all facilities including the retrofit of existing facilities:
 - a. Function.
 - b. Sustainability, including energy and water conservation as well as minimizing the use of non-renewable or hazardous building materials.
 - c. Durability, standardization, accessibility for ease of maintenance, and reasonable life expectancy.
 - d. Security (as coordinated with the local area residents, the Seattle Police Department and Department staff, including reference to the Police Department's Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design).
 - e. Barrier-free access.
14. Strive for consistency in park amenities and signage throughout the system as a means both of establishing identity and of reducing maintenance costs, while recognizing special needs associated with historic and natural resource areas.
15. Recognize changing demographics and that any new or redeveloped facilities should be built in a fashion that can be flexible to meet a variety of changing needs.
16. Use adopted policies for citizen involvement to help shape the siting and design of park improvements. Such policies include requirements for notices and meetings that allow for public participation during planning and design processes.
17. Reclaim, restore, and enhance green spaces, creeks, wetlands, to improve and increase the city's inventory of such natural areas.



Attachment 1

18. Pursue boulevard type improvements and the greening of Seattle's streets to link neighborhoods to parks and other activity centers.
19. Undertake boulevards and trail improvements with consideration for natural and historic resources associated with such facilities and provide special landscaping, signage, or other design elements that reflect the importance of boulevards and trails as a major link in the city's comprehensive open space system
20. Improve selected street ends for shoreline access.
21. Coordinate planning and design for park improvements with other City departments, including the Police Department's Crime Prevention through Environmental Design program.
22. Coordinate planning for park resources with the State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation, State resource agencies, King County, and other municipal park agencies in the region.
23. Work with appropriate natural resource agencies on the restoration and enhancement of intertidal and nearshore habitat for the pacific salmon.



Distribution Guidelines for Open Space & Parks

Evaluations using Distribution Guidelines that are based on service areas or distances will take into consideration physical barriers to access such as major arterials, water and topography. Service areas are only a starting point for analysis. The location of other similar spaces owned by others must also be considered. Evaluation will include consideration of policies and priorities which are part of the City's adopted Comprehensive Plan. This 2006 Development Plan establishes distribution guidelines for the provision of parks, open space, and recreational facilities at a level identified as "acceptable" to minimally meet the demand for such in Seattle. Longer term distribution guidelines for the provision of an ideal distribution parks, open space and recreational facilities are identified as "desirable".

Breathing Room or Total Open Space

- definition Combined acreage of all dedicated open spaces (parks, greenspaces, trails, and boulevards,) but not including tidelands and shorelands (submerged park lands.)
- desirable One acre per 100 residents of population
- acceptable One-third acre per 100 resident population or community approved offset to lack of Breathing Room open space.
- offsets School grounds, green streets, boulevard, trail, etc.

**Neighborhood Park or Usable Open Space
Primarily Single-family Residential Areas**

- definition Relatively level and open, easily accessible, primarily green open space available for drop-in use (can be part of larger citywide park space).
- desirable One-half acre within 1/2 mile of Seattle households in primarily single-family areas.
- acceptable One-half acre within 1 mile or community approved offset to lack of usable open space.
- offsets School grounds, green streets, recreation facility, boulevard, trail, etc.



**Neighborhood Park or Usable Open Space
Urban Village**

- definition** Publicly owned or dedicated open space that is easily accessible and intended to serve the immediate urban village. This encompasses various types of open space for passive enjoyment as well as activity and includes green areas and hard-surfaced urban plazas, street parks, and pocket parks. Dedicated open spaces should be at least 10,000 square feet in size.
- desirable** One acre of open space per 1,000 households and one-quarter acre of urban space per 10,000 jobs in the Downtown Urban Core. One-quarter acre within 1/8 mile of all locations in urban villages density areas.
- acceptable** One-quarter acre within 1/2 mile or community approved offset to lack of usable park space.
- offsets** School grounds, recreation facility, green streets, boulevard, and trail.

Greenspaces

- definition** Areas designated for preservation because of their natural or ecological qualities and their potential to contribute to an interconnected open space system.
- desirable** Preserve such areas where they meet the designation criteria established in the Greenspaces Policies. Greenspaces are counted as breathing room, but such areas should be preserved regardless of relationship to distribution guidelines and existing amounts of open space.

Public Shoreline Access

- definition** Access to the water's edge that includes at least 40 lineal feet of shoreline and is either publicly owned or dedicated by Shoreline Management permit condition.
- desirable** At least one public access point, a minimum of 40 feet wide, for at least every one-half mile of Seattle shoreline.
- acceptable** At least one public access point, a minimum of 40 feet wide, for every one mile of Seattle shoreline or community approved offset to lack of public shoreline access.
- offsets** Shoreline viewpoints, shoreline trails, etc.



**Distribution Guidelines for
Community Centers & Indoor Pools**

Evaluations using Distribution Guidelines that are based on service areas or distances will take into consideration physical barriers to access such as major arterials, water and topography. Service areas are only a starting point for analysis. The location of other similar providers or facilities must also be considered. Evaluations will include consideration of policies and priorities that are part of the City's adopted Comprehensive Plan. Priority will be given to addition of new centers and improvement of existing centers in underserved areas of the city undergoing population growth, particularly those with expected and actual growth in urban center and urban village locations.

Community Centers

- definition Approximately 20,000 square feet of indoor space, including a balanced combination of multi-purpose activity and gymnasium space. Newer centers at Bitter Lake, Garfield, and Delridge are the desired examples, although the types of spaces or design may vary with local needs and wants. The need for a second gymnasium or other programmable space could increase the size of a center beyond 20,000 square feet. Ideally, the center should be sited in a campus environment with sufficient outdoor recreation space and facilities to support center programs. Co-location with Seattle School District facilities, compatible public service agencies or other community-based program providers will be considered where appropriate. In certain higher population density areas of the City, location in a campus environment with outdoor facilities may not be possible due to existing urban development.

- desirable A community center should be located within one mile of every Seattle household as defined above and/or 1 full service center to serve a residential population of 15,000-20,000 people. Each Urban Center of the City is to be served by a center.

- acceptable A community center should be provided within 1-1/2 miles of every Seattle household. Satellite facilities, or less than full-service facilities, will be considered to provide for community gathering places and to accommodate certain program activities, where conditions warrant. In order to control the number of new city facilities, programs may be provided in facilities owned by others in some cases.



Indoor Community Pools

- definition A multi-program swimming pool with provisions for concurrent lap swimming, family and youth play, instruction, physical rehabilitation and other complementary aquatic activities is desirable. A pool size somewhat larger than the existing Helene Madison Pool (a 25-yard, 6-lane pool) is envisioned. Existing Seattle pools may be retrofitted to partially achieve this concept in the future. Ideally, new pools are to be sited at or near community centers and Seattle School District high schools.

- desirable An indoor swimming pool should be provided within 2 miles of every Seattle household and/or 1 swimming pool to serve a population of 40,000-50,000 residents.

- acceptable An indoor swimming pool should be provided within 2-1/2 miles of every Seattle household. The availability of pools accessible to the public and provided by others (e.g., YMCA, etc.) will be considered when determining priorities for new City pools.



Distribution Guidelines for Park & Recreation Facilities

Evaluations using Distribution Guidelines that are based on service areas or distances will take into consideration physical barriers to access such as major arterials, water and topography. Service areas are only a starting point for analysis. The location of other similar providers or facilities must be considered. Evaluation will also include consideration of policies and priorities in the City's adopted Comprehensive Plan. In general, priority will be given to adding park amenities in underserved areas of the City undergoing population growth, particularly those with expected and actual growth in urban center and urban village locations.

Boulevards

New boulevards will be developed in accordance with the Seattle Comprehensive Transportation Plan, with undesignated boulevard treatment or greening of streets pursued where feasible and desired by local communities (and as coordinated with Seattle Transportation).

Trails

New multi-use trails will be developed in accordance with an Urban Trails Plan, with a goal of having an interconnected system of primary and secondary trails throughout the city (and as coordinated with Seattle Transportation) as well as a variety of trails within all appropriate parks and green spaces.

Park Restrooms

Park restrooms are desirable in conjunction with larger parks, and normally only in those parks serving scheduled/programmed activities or those with a significant number of drop-in users.

Children's Play Areas

A neighborhood or community center children's play area is desirable within one-half mile of households in areas with 100 to 200 resident children ages 2 to 11 and/or in areas with several day cares/preschools



(and as coordinated with Seattle School District). A destination or larger than normal children's play area is desirable at selected major urban parks.

Wading Pools and Water Features

A wading pool or water feature is desirable within one to two miles of households in areas with 200 to 500 resident children ages 2 to 11. Priority for wading pool or water feature development shall be given to Summer Playground Program sites. Each sector of the City should have at least one wading pool or water feature. New facilities will normally be water spray features due to increasing costs associated with regulations governing traditional wading pools.

Soccer Fields

A soccer field is desirable within one to two miles of all Seattle households. A sufficient quantity of fields should be provided on a citywide basis to meet scheduling needs (and as coordinated with Seattle School District and other program providers). Most fields will be natural turf, but a selected number of fields shall be maintained as all-weather surfaces to accommodate intensive levels of play.

Football Fields

A turf football field is desirable within areas with youth football programs. A sufficient quantity of fields should be provided on a citywide to meet scheduling needs (and as coordinated with Seattle School District and other program providers).

Softball/Youth Baseball Fields

A turf softball/youth baseball field (60' basepaths) is desirable within 1 to 2 miles of all Seattle households. A sufficient quantity of fields should be provided on a citywide basis to meet scheduling needs (and as coordinated with Seattle School District and other program providers).



Senior Baseball

A limited number of turf senior baseball fields (90' basepaths) are desirable citywide with sufficient quantity to meet scheduling needs (and as coordinated with Seattle School District and other program providers).

Ultimate Frisbee, Rugby and Cricket Fields

A limited number of turf fields suitable for these sports are desirable on a citywide basis to meet scheduling needs. Other new field sports will be accommodated as demand arises.

Track and Field Event Facilities

A track and field facility is desirable in each sector of the city (and as coordinated with Seattle School District).

Volleyball Courts

Suitable turf or sand surface space for 4 to 8 courts is desirable in each sector of the City, but such spaces may not necessarily be designated solely for volleyball).

Tennis Courts

One 8-10 court indoor tennis complex is desirable in north and south Seattle. Approximately four to six 6-court outdoor tennis complexes are desirable distributed throughout the city. A 4-court outdoor tennis complex is desirable at or near each community center. Existing neighborhood tennis courts will be maintained where feasible and new neighborhood courts sited only in response to strong community support.

Outdoor Basketball Courts

A full or half court is desirable within 1 mile of Seattle households in areas with 200 to 500 resident youth and/or young adults.



Picnic Facilities

At least 1 or 2 scheduled group picnic shelters are desirable in each sector with drop-in picnic tables distributed in appropriate park areas throughout the city.

Dog Off-leash Areas

A dog off-leash area is desirable in each sector of the city. Such areas should be contained by fencing. Possible improvements include pathways, benches, kiosks, drinking fountains and other park furniture appropriate to the site. Other public properties besides parklands will be considered for future off-leash areas to avoid conversion of existing park spaces to dog off-leash areas.

Boat Ramps

At least 8 to 10 boat ramps are desirable distributed citywide to provide launching opportunities on both fresh water and salt water (and as coordinated with the Port of Seattle and Seattle Department of Transportation).

Hand Carry Boat Launches

At least one hand carry, non-motorized boat launch is desirable along every 2 miles of Seattle's shorelines.

Fishing Piers

Fishing piers are desirable in locations where conditions permit a reasonable opportunity to catch fish, with the number of piers based upon demand and available space (and as coordinated with natural resource agencies and the Port of Seattle).

Outdoor Lifeguarded Beaches

Lifeguarded beaches will be provided at selected parks on Lake Washington and at Green Lake only, with no new facilities anticipated.



Small Craft Facilities

One Department-owned facility exists in the north end (Green Lake) and one in the south end (Mount Baker). Additional facilities will be considered only if non-profit organizations can significantly offset costs.

Golf

Three existing 18-27 hole golf courses (Jackson, Jefferson, West Seattle), one executive length course (Interbay) and one pitch and putt (Green Lake) will be maintained and upgraded in accordance with adopted master plans. No additional courses within the city are anticipated.



Capital Improvement Program

Seattle Parks and Recreation's capital improvement program is large and multi-faceted, financed by a variety of funding sources. Seattle is in the latter part of the implementation of the 2000 Pro-Parks levy that provides for over 100 park improvement projects and numerous property acquisitions, and continues to invest its Cumulative Reserve Fund in important major maintenance projects that protect park assets throughout the City. The Pro-Parks levy is an eight-year, \$198,000,000 fund that has provided park development as well as enhanced maintenance and recreational programming, but which will expire in 2008. The Cumulative Reserve Fund has provided approximately \$10,000,000 a year for park renovations and will continue to provide for such. Private donations and Neighborhood Matching Fund awards provide for a variety of community based investments in the parks as well.

In 2006, \$5,000,000 of additional money will be added to the Shoreline Park Improvement Fund to provide for property acquisition, building and roadway removals and habitat enhancement at Discovery Park. The acquisition is for the Navy's 23 acre "Capehart" housing area in Discovery Park. Grant funding has been secured for some of the money necessary to effect this purchase, but additional monies still must be raised by 2008 to meet the purchase price.

The 2006-2011 Capital Improvement Program for the City of Seattle was adopted by Ordinance 121991 on November 28, 2005. The Parks and Recreation portion of that document is incorporated by reference into this 2006 Development Plan. It is available from the Seattle City Clerk and may be found on the City's Department of Finance website (www.seattle.gov/financedepartment/).

Appendix A: Department of Parks and Recreation Park and Open Space Inventory
Appendix B1 – B6: Gap in Usable Open Space
Appendix C: Advisory Council Questionnaires



Appendix A

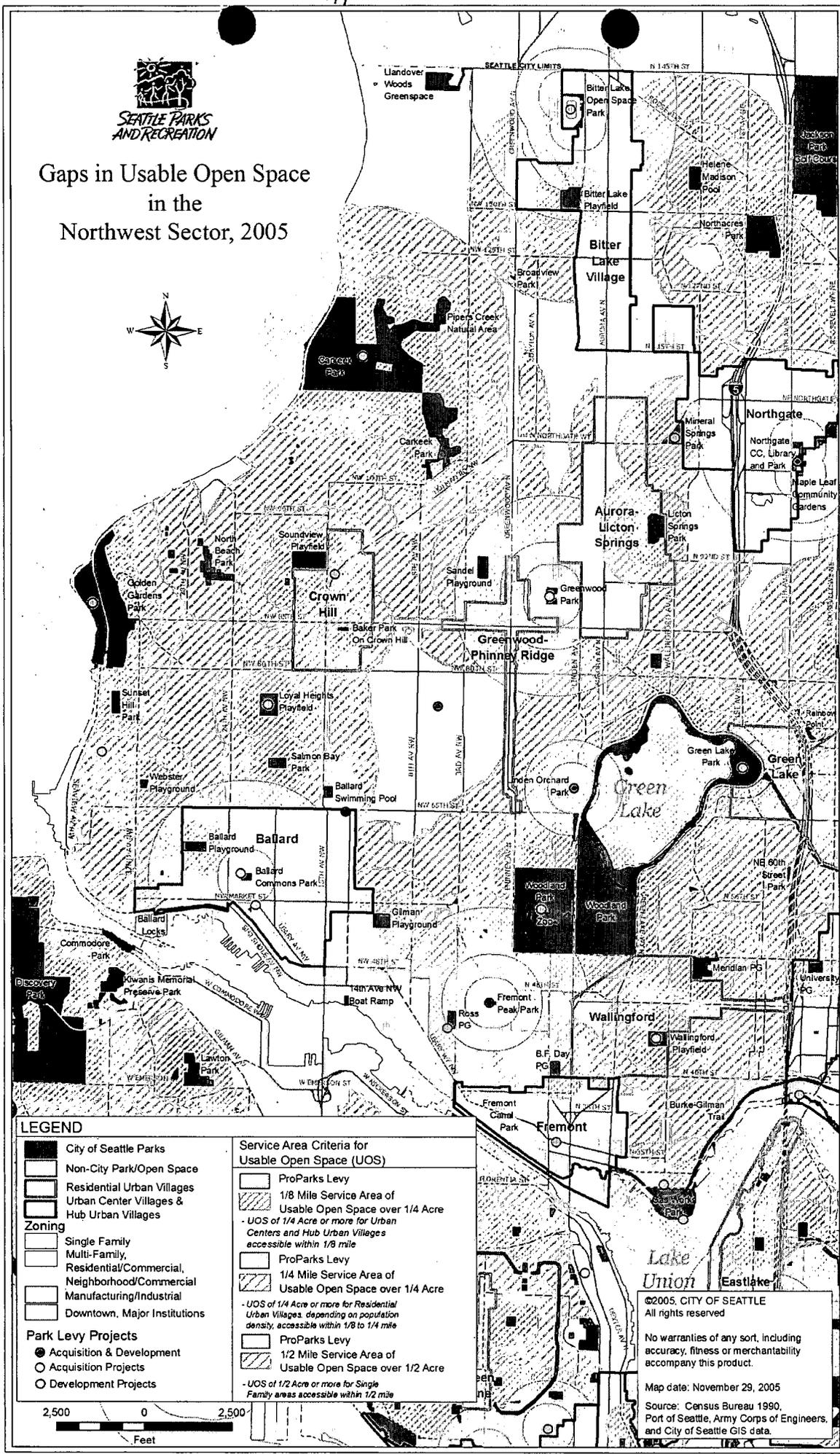
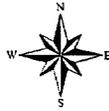
Department of Parks and Recreation
Park and Open Space Inventory

Name	Address	Acreeage	Basketball Hoops	Children's Play Area	Picnic Tables or Shelters	Restrooms	Soccer/ Football Fields	Softball/ Baseball Fields	Tennis Courts	Trails/ Paths	Wading Pool
6 th Ave NW Pocket Park	7601 6 th Ave NW (Whittier Substation)	0.2									
12 th Ave S Viewpoint	12 th Ave S/S Forest St	1.07									
37 th Ave S Park	3551 S Holly St	5.8	X	X		X				X	
A. B. Ernst Park	723 N 35 th St	0.2									
Alaskan Way Blvd	N/A	2.2									
Alki Beach Park	1702 Alki Ave SW	135.9			X	X				X	
Alki Playfield	5817 SW Lander St	3.9	X	X		X	X		X		
Alvin Larkins Park	E Pike St/34 th Ave E	0.6									
Andover Place	4000 Beach Dr SW	0.2									
Don Armeni Park	1222 Harbor Ave SW	4.8			X	X				X	
Arroyos Nat'l Areas	4120 SW Arroyo Dr	7.4									
Atlantic City Boat Ramp	8702 Seward Park S	6.4									
Atlantic City Nursery	Adjacent to Beer Sheva Park (which is at S Atlantic St & Rainier Ave S)	7.2									
Atlantic St Park	S Atlantic St & Rainier Ave S	0.1		X						X	
Bagley Viewpoint	2548 Delmar Dr E	0.1									
Baker Park on Crown Hill	8347 14 th Ave NW	0.4									
Ballard Commons Park	5701 22 nd Ave NW	1.4									
Ballard Playfield	2644 NW 60 th St	3.4		X			X	X			
Ballard Swimming Pool	1471 NW 67 th St	1.4									
Banner Way Triangles	Banner Place NE & Banner Way NE. (Ordinance 111551 (2/35/85) transferred maintenance from SED to Parks.)	0.1									





Gaps in Usable Open Space in the Northwest Sector, 2005



LEGEND

- City of Seattle Parks
- Non-City Park/Open Space
- Residential Urban Villages
- Urban Center Villages & Hub Urban Villages

Zoning

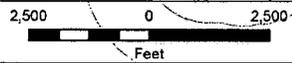
- Single Family
- Multi-Family, Residential/Commercial
- Neighborhood/Commercial
- Manufacturing/Industrial
- Downtown, Major Institutions

Park Levy Projects

- Acquisition & Development
- Acquisition Projects
- Development Projects

Service Area Criteria for Usable Open Space (UOS)

- ProParks Levy
- 1/8 Mile Service Area of Usable Open Space over 1/4 Acre
 - UOS of 1/4 Acre or more for Urban Centers and Hub Urban Villages accessible within 1/8 mile
- 1/4 Mile Service Area of Usable Open Space over 1/4 Acre
 - UOS of 1/4 Acre or more for Residential Urban Villages, depending on population density, accessible within 1/8 to 1/4 mile
- ProParks Levy
- 1/2 Mile Service Area of Usable Open Space over 1/2 Acre
 - UOS of 1/2 Acre or more for Single Family areas accessible within 1/2 mile



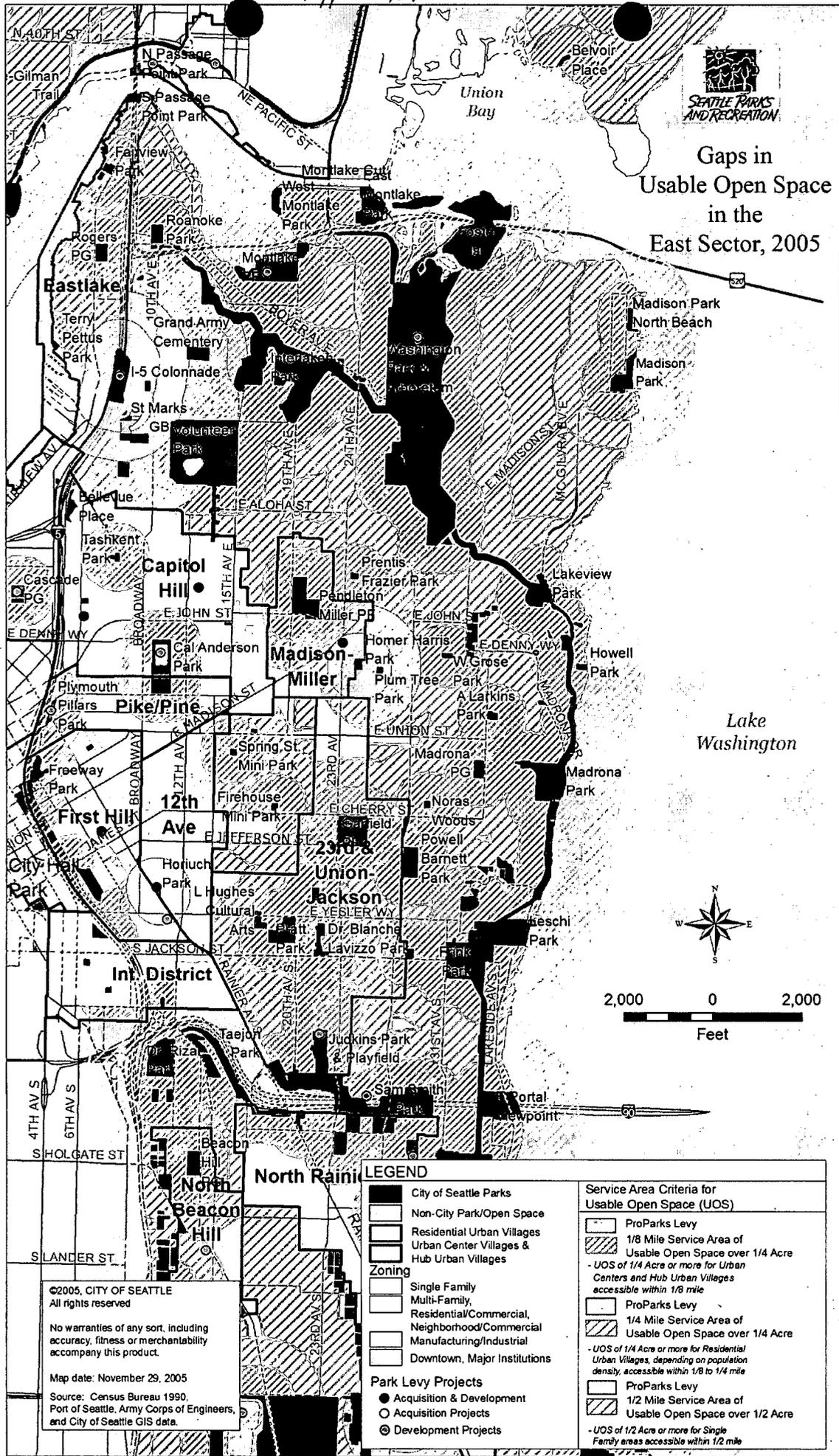
©2005, CITY OF SEATTLE
All rights reserved

No warranties of any sort, including accuracy, fitness or merchantability accompany this product.

Map date: November 29, 2005

Source: Census Bureau 1990, Port of Seattle, Army Corps of Engineers, and City of Seattle GIS data.





Gaps in Usable Open Space in the East Sector, 2005

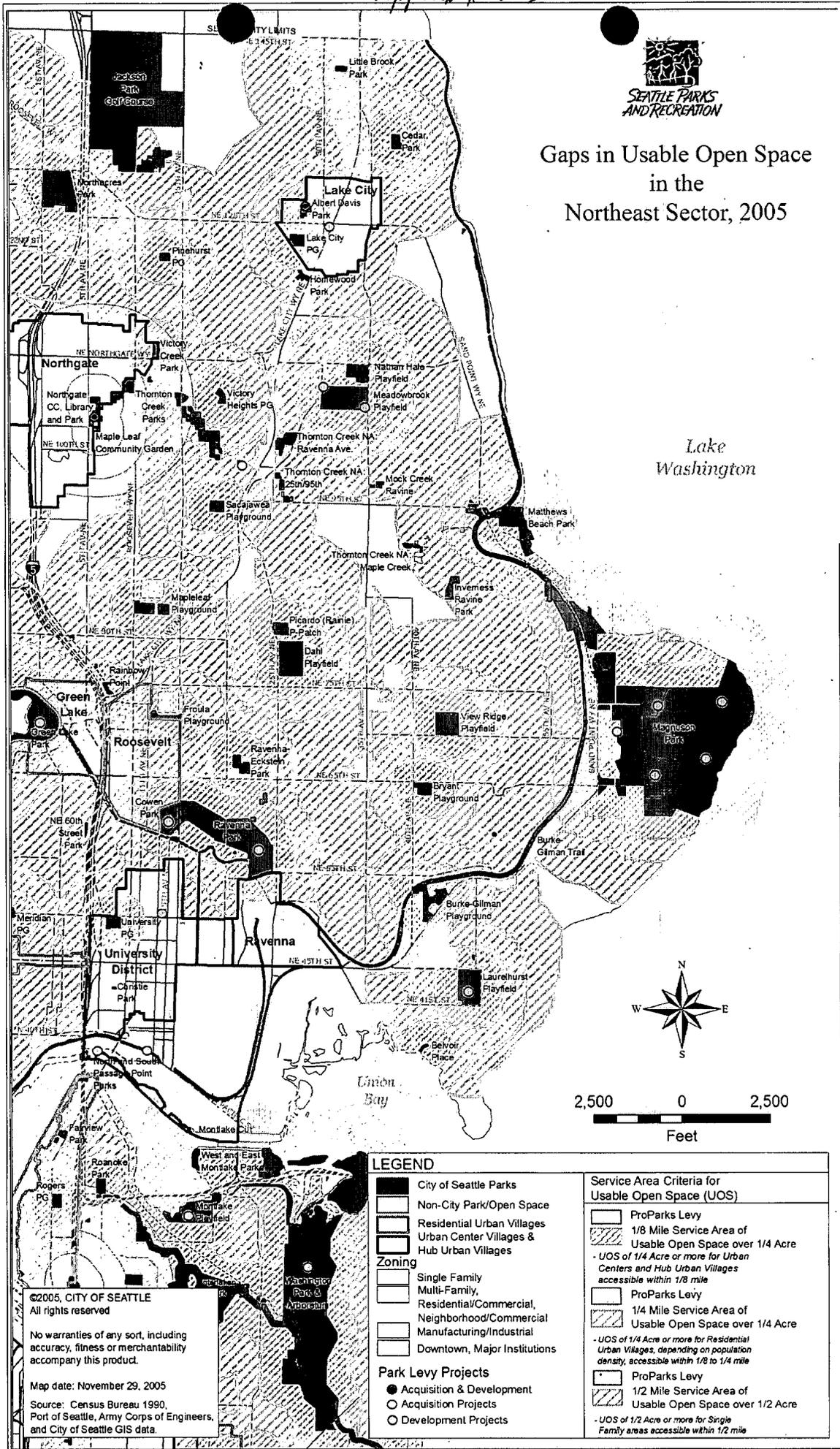
©2005, CITY OF SEATTLE
 All rights reserved
 No warranties of any sort, including accuracy, fitness or merchantability accompany this product.
 Map date: November 29, 2005
 Source: Census Bureau 1990, Port of Seattle, Army Corps of Engineers, and City of Seattle GIS data.

LEGEND	
	City of Seattle Parks
	Non-City Park/Open Space
	Residential Urban Villages Urban Center Villages & Hub Urban Villages
Zoning	
	Single Family
	Multi-Family, Residential/Commercial, Neighborhood/Commercial
	Manufacturing/Industrial
	Downtown, Major Institutions
Park Levy Projects	
	Acquisition & Development
	Acquisition Projects
	Development Projects
Service Area Criteria for Usable Open Space (UOS)	
	ProParks Levy 1/8 Mile Service Area of Usable Open Space over 1/4 Acre - UOS of 1/4 Acre or more for Urban Centers and Hub Urban Villages accessible within 1/8 mile
	ProParks Levy 1/4 Mile Service Area of Usable Open Space over 1/4 Acre - UOS of 1/4 Acre or more for Residential Urban Villages, depending on population density, accessible within 1/8 to 1/4 mile
	ProParks Levy 1/2 Mile Service Area of Usable Open Space over 1/2 Acre - UOS of 1/2 Acre or more for Single Family areas accessible within 1/2 mile

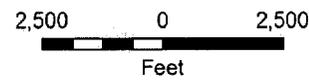
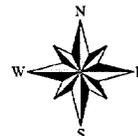




Gaps in Usable Open Space
in the
Northeast Sector, 2005



Lake Washington



LEGEND	
	City of Seattle Parks
	Non-City Park/Open Space
	Residential Urban Villages
	Urban Center Villages & Hub Urban Villages
Zoning	
	Single Family
	Multi-Family, Residential/Commercial, Neighborhood/Commercial, Manufacturing/Industrial
	Downtown, Major Institutions
Park Levy Projects	
	Acquisition & Development
	Acquisition Projects
	Development Projects
Service Area Criteria for Usable Open Space (UOS)	
	ProParks Levy
	1/8 Mile Service Area of Usable Open Space over 1/4 Acre
	- UOS of 1/4 Acre or more for Urban Centers and Hub Urban Villages accessible within 1/8 mile
	ProParks Levy
	1/4 Mile Service Area of Usable Open Space over 1/4 Acre
	- UOS of 1/4 Acre or more for Residential Urban Villages, depending on population density, accessible within 1/8 to 1/4 mile
	ProParks Levy
	1/2 Mile Service Area of Usable Open Space over 1/2 Acre
	- UOS of 1/2 Acre or more for Single Family areas accessible within 1/2 mile

©2005, CITY OF SEATTLE
All rights reserved

No warranties of any sort, including accuracy, fitness or merchantability accompany this product.

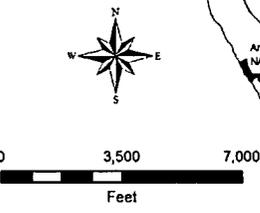
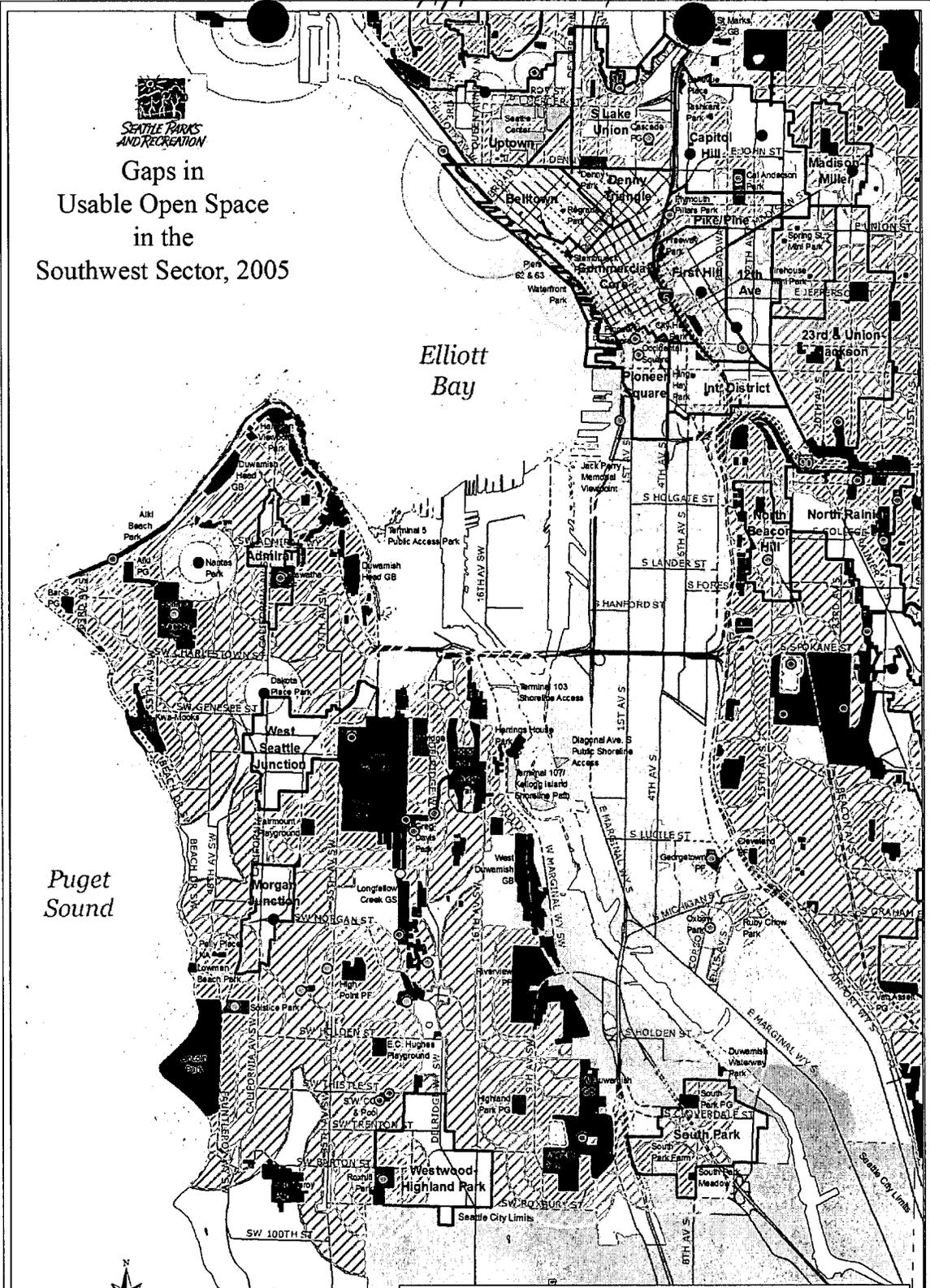
Map date: November 29, 2005

Source: Census Bureau 1990, Port of Seattle, Army Corps of Engineers, and City of Seattle GIS data.





Gaps in Usable Open Space in the Southwest Sector, 2005



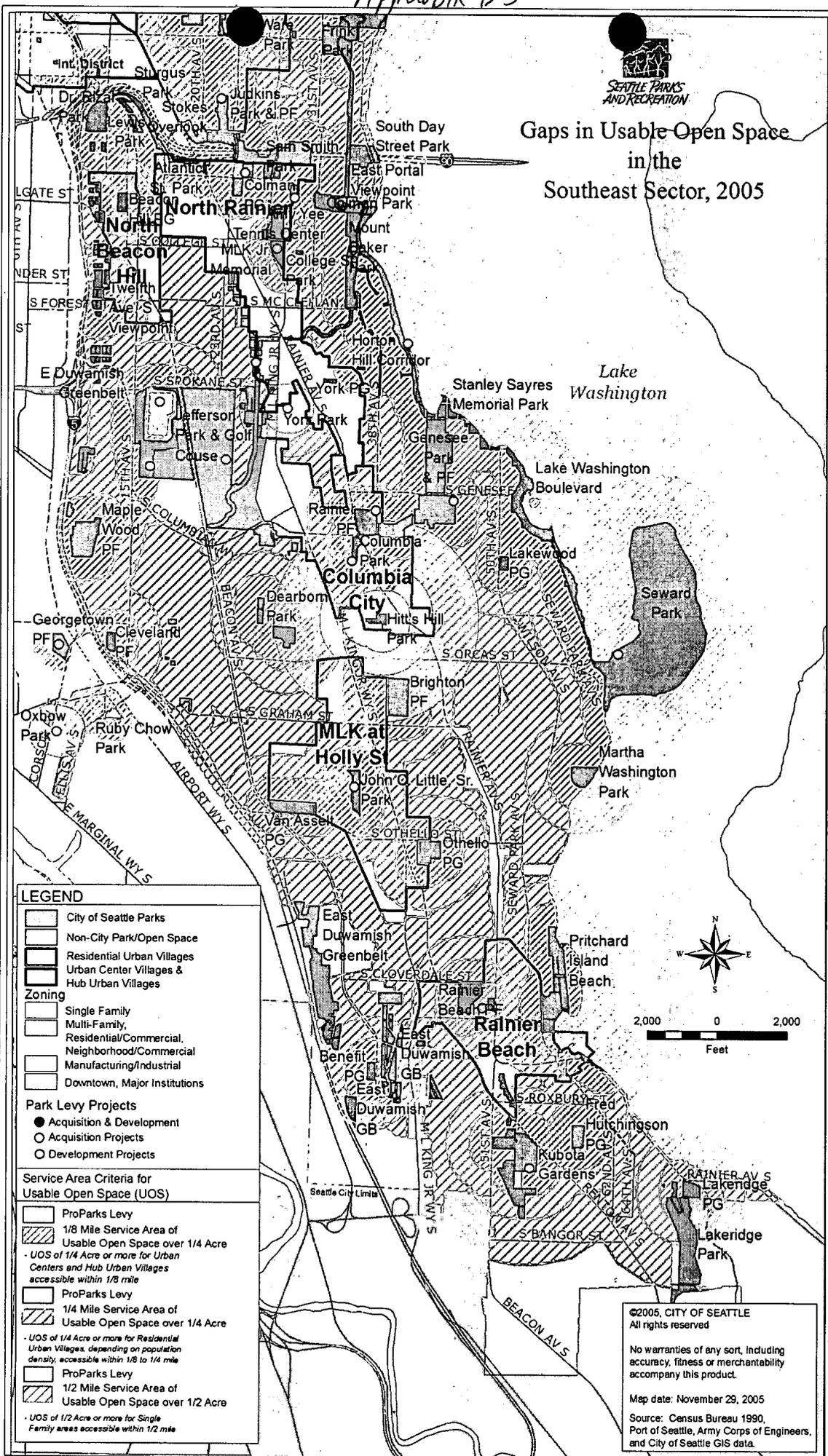
©2005, CITY OF SEATTLE
 All rights reserved
 No warranties of any sort, including accuracy, fitness or merchantability accompany this product.
 Map date: November 29, 2005
 Source: Census Bureau 1990, Port of Seattle, Army Corps of Engineers, and City of Seattle GIS data.

LEGEND	
	City of Seattle Parks
	Non-City Park/Open Space
	Residential Urban Villages
	Urban Center Villages & Hub Urban Villages
Zoning	
	Single Family
	Multi-Family, Residential/Commercial, Neighborhood/Commercial
	Manufacturing/Industrial
	Downtown, Major Institutions
Park Levy Projects	
	Acquisition & Development
	Acquisition Projects
	Development Projects
Service Area Criteria for Usable Open Space (UOS)	
	ProParks Levy
	1/8 Mile Service Area of Usable Open Space over 1/4 Acre
	- UOS of 1/4 Acre or more for Urban Centers and Hub Urban Villages accessible within 1/8 mile
	ProParks Levy
	1/4 Mile Service Area of Usable Open Space over 1/4 Acre
	- UOS of 1/4 Acre or more for Residential Urban Villages, depending on population density, accessible within 1/8 to 1/4 mile
	ProParks Levy
	1/2 Mile Service Area of Usable Open Space over 1/2 Acre
	- UOS of 1/2 Acre or more for Single Family areas accessible within 1/2 mile





Gaps in Usable Open Space in the Southeast Sector, 2005



LEGEND

- City of Seattle Parks
- Non-City Park/Open Space
- Residential Urban Villages
- Urban Center Villages & Hub Urban Villages

Zoning

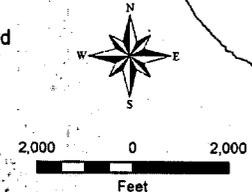
- Single Family
- Multi-Family
- Residential/Commercial
- Neighborhood/Commercial
- Manufacturing/Industrial
- Downtown, Major Institutions

Park Levy Projects

- Acquisition & Development
- Acquisition Projects
- Development Projects

Service Area Criteria for Usable Open Space (UOS)

- ProParks Levy
1/8 Mile Service Area of Usable Open Space over 1/4 Acre
- UOS of 1/4 Acre or more for Urban Centers and Hub Urban Villages accessible within 1/8 mile
- ProParks Levy
1/4 Mile Service Area of Usable Open Space over 1/4 Acre
- UOS of 1/4 Acre or more for Residential Urban Villages, depending on population density, accessible within 1/8 to 1/4 mile
- ProParks Levy
1/2 Mile Service Area of Usable Open Space over 1/2 Acre
- UOS of 1/2 Acre or more for Single Family areas accessible within 1/2 mile



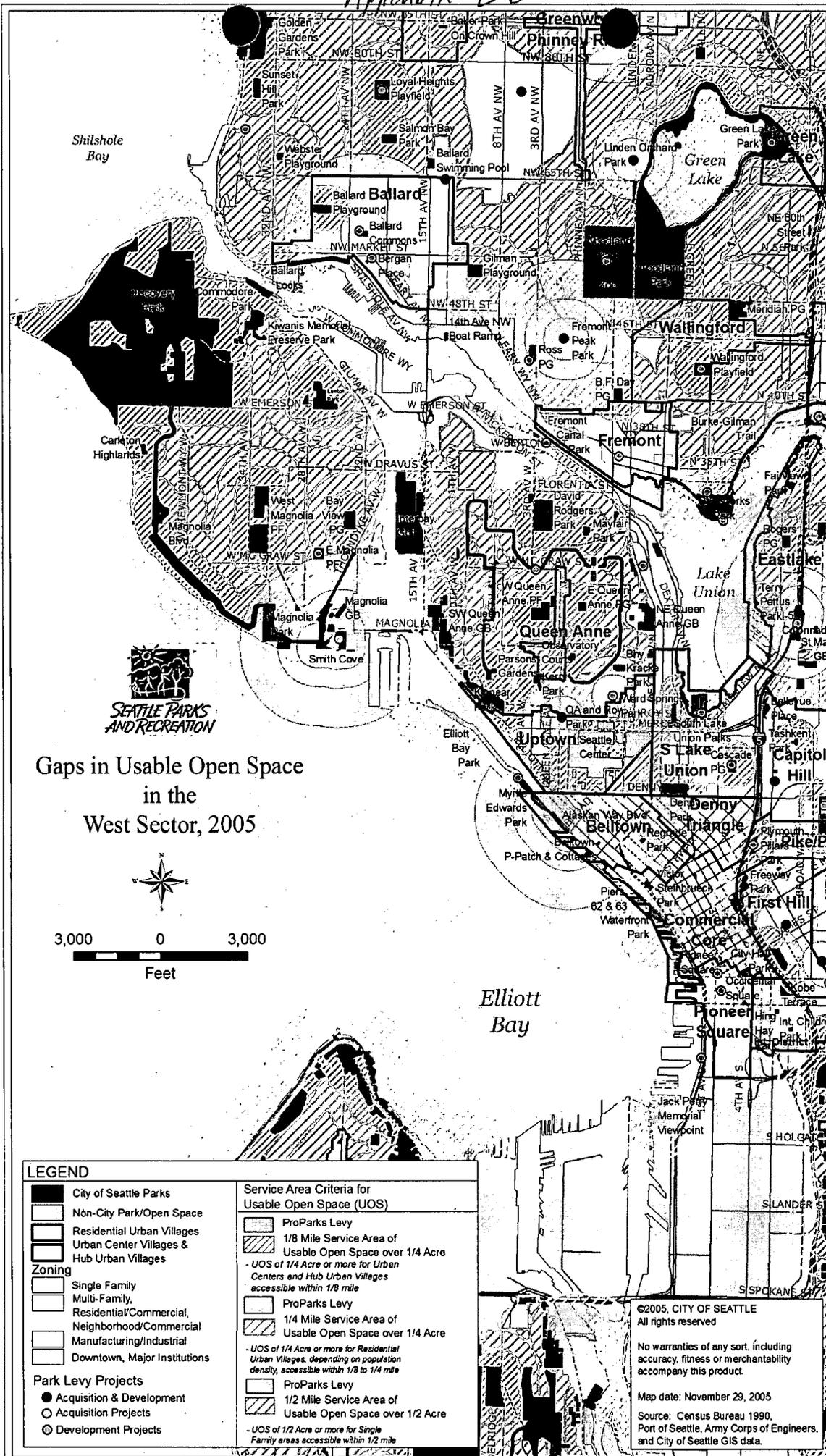
©2005, CITY OF SEATTLE
All rights reserved

No warranties of any sort, including accuracy, fitness or merchantability accompany this product.

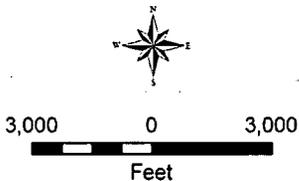
Map date: November 29, 2005

Source: Census Bureau 1990, Port of Seattle, Army Corps of Engineers, and City of Seattle GIS data.





Gaps in Usable Open Space
in the
West Sector, 2005



LEGEND

- City of Seattle Parks
- Non-City Park/Open Space
- Residential Urban Villages
- Urban Center Villages & Hub Urban Villages
- Zoning**
- Single Family
- Multi-Family, Residential/Commercial, Neighborhood/Commercial
- Manufacturing/Industrial
- Downtown, Major Institutions
- Park Levy Projects**
- Acquisition & Development
- Acquisition Projects
- Development Projects

- Service Area Criteria for Usable Open Space (UOS)**
- ProParks Levy
- 1/8 Mile Service Area of Usable Open Space over 1/4 Acre
- UOS of 1/4 Acre or more for Urban Centers and Hub Urban Villages accessible within 1/8 mile
- ProParks Levy
- 1/4 Mile Service Area of Usable Open Space over 1/4 Acre
- UOS of 1/4 Acre or more for Residential Urban Villages, depending on population density, accessible within 1/8 to 1/4 mile
- ProParks Levy
- 1/2 Mile Service Area of Usable Open Space over 1/2 Acre
- UOS of 1/2 Acre or more for Single Family areas accessible within 1/2 mile

©2005, CITY OF SEATTLE
All rights reserved

No warranties of any sort, including accuracy, fitness or merchantability accompany this product.

Map date: November 29, 2005
Source: Census Bureau 1990, Port of Seattle, Army Corps of Engineers, and City of Seattle GIS data.



2005 Advisory Council Survey Question Responses – Thematic elements

The process of updating *Seattle Parks and Recreation Plan 2000* started with staff petitioning all 38 Advisory Councils for their input on future direction for programs and facilities. A five-question survey was sent out to the 38 Councils, and staff followed up with one-on-one meetings with 17 of the Councils during the month of October. The following summary was compiled from the responses received. Questions #4 and #5 have been organized following thematic elements, and other than small grammatical changes, responses are listed verbatim.

1. What program(s) are most important to your advisory council?

Alki AC -

- Youth programs are most important to Alki Advisory Council.
- Both the Teen Development Program and the School Age Childcare Program are very large and really needed in the community.

Amy Yee Tennis Center AC -

- All of our programs are important, but they are seriously limited by the lack of available court time. Access to group lessons is limited by lotteries. This fall ('05) we had 2,110 sign-ups for only 1,100 places in our programs. Court reservations fill within minutes each morning at 7:15 AM, six days in advance, month after month. Waiting lists for "general public" court time often exceed 50 in winter months. All programs need more courts available.

Bitter Lake AC -

- Senior programming.
- Teen programming.
- Before and after school programs.
- Maintaining Madison Pool.

Carkeek AC -

- Salmon in classroom education program for school kids.
- Environmental education and conservation courses.
- Establishment, construction and upkeep of the forest trails.
- Access to public wilderness areas.
- Restoration, sustainability of the beach and the watershed.
- Organized learning and the outdoor classroom.
- Provide environmental awareness.
- The naturalist program.
- The day care program.
- The Piper's Orchard.
- Conservation of water resources.

Delridge AC -

- Before and after school programs.
- Teen programs.
- Late night.
- Computer lab.
- Organized and drop-in sports – all ages.
- Senior and special programs.
- Multi-cultural and multi-lingual programs.

Discovery Park AC -

- Decent education programs.
- Summer nature day camp.
- Adopt an Area.
- Habitat Restoration Program.



Appendix C

Garfield AC -

- Programs that are intervention based.
- Most City programs are prevention based, day camps, teen camps, adult and senior classes that maintain the status quo.
- Our advisory Council would like to see programs that reach participants and populations out of the mainstream.
- Programs that are outside the box.

Green Lake AC -

- Those that give the public the best quality of life: fitness and arts.
- The community center and Evans Pool need a new facility and ADA access to outside restrooms.
- Pottery, programs for teens, sports programs, team play.
- Swim lessons (public, private, and ADA), water aerobics, deepwater swim classes, master's swimming, triathlon training, open water swimming, and marketing swim supplies.

Green Lake SCC AC -

- Canoe/Kayak.

Hiawatha AC -

- Programs that provide a safe and friendly environment for families and the community.
- Before and after school program, summer day camp, summer wading pool, youth sports programs, Teen programs and the Senior Adult programs.

ID AC -

- Programs that benefit the community, ESL, drop in basketball, youth leagues. The programs that draw youth and adults to use the gym are important in that they show use of the facility.

Japanese Garden AC-

- All of our Advisory Council programs are essential to our function in providing public enhancement in the garden.
- Our four key events are supported by the many smaller events that are scheduled throughout the Garden's season. The revenue generated at these events is critical to maintaining and expanding the program offerings in the Garden. Another role is to provide informative tours and planning/marketing for the programs.
- An emerging function of our Council is fundraising for capital improvements in the Garden. In this context the Pro Parks Levy is vitally important to us as it provided funds for a consultant to design a gatehouse for the Garden.

Jefferson AC -

- Kids sports, youth development, and child care.
- Evening adult programs.
- Teen sports and teen room.
- Computer lab.

Magnolia AC -

- The preschool programs and before and after school programs as well.
- Teen and youth programs are important and the activities for seniors make a well rounded community center for all to interact.
- A center that serves all ages is vital.

Magnuson AC -

- Youth programs – tots, kids, teens, sports, enrichment, home-school, arts and special events.
- Adults.
- Seniors.

Meadowbrook AC -

- Keeping a variety of programs in sports, arts, child care, education and environment.



Appendix C

Montlake AC -

- Summer day camp programs.

Mt. Baker AC -

- Rowing – Junior Crew, Masters, all rowing programs. These programs are the mainstay of our facility. They do well and they provide opportunities for youth and adults to continue to participate in programs at the facility for many years.
- Sailing – learn to sail and continuing sailing programs, open sailing, and sail boarding. These programs are newer than the rowing programs, but they do well. This is an area that the council would like to promote and expand.
- Outreach – programs that bring in at-risk kids.
- We would also like to focus on programs that will serve a wider spectrum of the community – family boating, kayaking, adult and senior fitness, etc.

Queen Anne AC -

- Programs to address the needs and interests of the diverse populations on Queen Anne are most important to us.
- We are doing a fair job for most age groups except elementary school aged youth and young to middle aged adults.
- The pool has a wider scope but is hampered by limited pool time and space to meet the demand for lessons of various types.
- We have lost some good programs at the center because Parks changed the rules about how outside providers could function within the center and pay for the privilege. The rule change drove out several music and dance programs for preschoolers and youth. It also cost the council major revenue, which will hamper our future efforts. A "template" for the relationship with outside providers was promised a long time ago but has not been forthcoming.

Rainier AC -

- Youth development: before and after school (Kid Zone), Square One (middle school youth), teen programs.
- Project Compute (computer lab): serving pre-school to senior citizens.

Rainier Beach AC -

- The programs that are the most important are those that best meet the needs of the community: the computer lab and any educational program associated with it, recreation programs for youth, including track, basketball, swimming, and after school/summer programming, and activities to coordinate with other important neighborhood programs, including the coalition that puts on the Back to School Bash, the Beer Sheva Park Committee, the Rainier Beach Family Center, etc.
- Programs that provide direct service to youth, for example programs such as after school and day care. Programs that support teenagers.
- Existing and new programs for youth, families and adults.
- All programs that benefit the community. Programs that involve parents and kids.
- The computer lab is key for our community. We do not have our own space for the lab.
- Fitness programs are helpful and needed for women and older users.
- Track and summer sports programs for kids.
- Families are always asking for free programs for them and their children as they cannot pay fees. Some of these can be provided in collaboration with other service providers in the area if we had more space for them. For example, the Parent Child Activity Time that the Rainier Beach Family Center does on Wed. mornings.
- Holiday programs are very important also.
- Computer Lab:
 - Technology training for youths, adults, and seniors with an emphasis on employability.
 - Free access to the Internet.
 - Academic support.

Ravenna Eckstein AC -



Appendix C

- Before/after school care/summer camp.
- Teen programs.
- Extracurricular and enrichment programs for youth.
- Senior programs.
- Special events for all ages.
- Toddler programs.

Senior Adult AC -

- Classes for new skills, e.g., computer.
- Classes for fitness, e.g., dance, aerobics, PACE, stretching, yoga.
- Activities for fitness, e.g., walks, trips.
- Activities for social interaction, e.g., meals, movies, bridge.

Special Populations AC -

- Specialized Programs for developmentally disabled youth and adults.
- Special Olympics, including sports training programs and teams.
- Adaptive/therapeutic PE programs for at-risk city youth.
- Various Wheelchair sports Programs / Partnerships.
- For many participants the Special Programs are the only recreation available to them.

South Park AC -

- The teen program, which provides leadership roles for our teens within the community. The strong leadership of our teen leader, Carmen Martinez, has provided our teens opportunities outside of our isolated community that has resulted in rich learning experiences and a better understanding of the world around them.
- The technological lab, which provides a multicultural, intergenerational exchange of learning opportunities.

Yesler AC -

- Youth serving programs and special events for youth and families.



2. Do your existing facilities need improvement to meet your program needs?

Alki AC -

- Existing space must be updated to bring the facility up to the standards established at Parks' newer facilities and to provide much needed space for programming.
- The center needs to be larger so as to provide adequate storage space, better customer service and staff planning areas, better traffic patterns, and to provide an area for the centers large teen program.

Amy Yee Tennis Center AC -

- We need more indoor and outdoor courts.
- Adequate space for changing, warming up, and viewing.
- Workers need office space.
- With room for retail services, we could create a revenue stream to enhance program development.

Bitter Lake AC -

- Pool skylights are single paned and need to be replaced.
- The pool was opened in 1971 and has many physical challenges; one being that it needs a new bottom.
- The former Family support Center space needs to be revamped so it is usable. The council would like to see this space be used for a toddler room with designated toys etc (for daily use). We would also like to see another part of this space is used for parenting classes with a one way mirror so we can observe the toddlers playing.

Carkeek AC -

- Trail maintenance and forest restoration groups could use tools, plants and more specialized equipment.
- The outdoors classroom needs more maintenance support.
- Staff quarters are cramped.
- The acoustics in the ELC are deplorable. A portable sound system might help.
- The solar power system is not effective now as it is placed on the grounds.

Delridge AC -

- Equipment and chairs for the computer room.
- Emergency preparedness (plans and supplies).
- Current bathrooms do not meet ADA requirements.
- Need expanded facilities for future demand.
- Swimming pool.

Discovery Park AC -

- Lighthouse and surrounding buildings.
- Update very old maintenance equipment (40 year old tractor crucial to Discovery grounds staff).
- Limited grounds staff and equipment.

Garfield AC -

- The computer labs need more equipment and furniture.
- Our facilities on the campus could do with more cleanups, more custodial hours.

Green Lake AC -

- The existing facilities (fieldhouse and pool) need total replacement – the pool is 50 years old. An 'L' shaped pool could sustain more programs throughout the day.
- Need a better entry area so patrons can easily see – program options, display cases, etc.
- Need upgraded electrical infrastructure,
- The community center is too small – there are only two rooms for activities and a small all purpose gym – these facilities cannot support all the programs that could be run.

Green Lake SCC AC -



Appendix C

- While the club (GLSCC) has made a concerted effort to reduce the number of unused boats in our inventory, we are still very pressed for adequate storage space. The very little free space in the boathouse makes it difficult to maneuver the boats in and out of the facility without damaging the equipment.
- GLSCC - We do not have adequate space for changing facilities, but the members make do with the small rooms available. This is particularly challenging during the late autumn and winter months.
- The Seattle Canoe and Kayak Club is committed to providing the best possible facility for our members and we would be very interested in working with ARC in any way to improve our facility.

Hiawatha AC -

- There are several repairs and increased space needed to meet our program needs - the lobby and kids room floors were not repaired sufficiently. The stage area could use some repairs to make it programmable. More storage space, including shelving areas is needed as well. And of course we would always use more room space to implement more programs! There is also a need for additional parking for program patrons and rental groups.
- Parks needs to create a field for the West Seattle community that is multi-use, like the complexes that are being built at other locations.
- The Hiawatha facility needs renovations of the lobby and kids room floors, and the bathroom plumbing and ventilation issues need to be addressed.
- We would like to see Parks create more opportunity for teens, especially in the area of life skills.

ID AC -

- The facilities are great, just need more space and equipment so that we can respond to the needs of the community – workout equipment and space – so the addition of the small space could make a big difference.

Japanese Garden AC-

- The council would like emphasis to be on the garden maintenance, the collection, programs and facilities. Immediate needs include repair of the irrigation system and waterfall, and building an expanded gatehouse to include the space needs identified below. The longer term need is funding to construct a pavilion.
- Currently the facilities in the Japanese Garden do not meet the needs of the public, the staff, or the program offerings. The wonderful garden cannot be fully utilized due to the lack of basic services.
- The most critical need is sufficient restroom facilities. The current 'port-a-potties' are badly out of character and mar the otherwise wonderful cultural experience found in the Garden.
- The drinking fountains do not work.
- The next critical need is for staff facilities.
- The ticket booth and the gardener's areas are overcrowded and well worn. They both are awkward in terms of useable and functional space.
- Beyond that we need to provide facilities to allow us to expand programs and make better and fuller use of the garden which Parks maintains well.
- Needs include a new gatehouse, pavilion, bathrooms, gift shop, meeting rooms, repair (not a short term fix) of the existing irrigation system and waterfall, providing drinking water fountains. This is especially important to complete prior to the 50th anniversary.
- The Advisory Council is considering using the azumaya for future programming. This part of the garden is inconsistent with the beauty of the rest of the garden. It needs pressure washing, the initials that are carved into it need to be sanded out, the fence behind it sandblasted, and the dirt planted.
- Tacky garbage cans need to be replaced.

Magnolia AC -

- "Yes!" is the immediate and overwhelming response.
- It would be nice to have the heating/cooling environment working consistently through all the seasons and possibly our own system instead of relying on the school for our heat.
- Leaks in the roof would be the next issue. A new roof would be a desirable and much needed item.
- Presence of hazardous materials.
- Inadequate electrical service.
- Non-conforming ADA accessibility.



Appendix C

- Aging facilities and continuing O&M expenses.
- Less than desirable utility expenses.
- Congested parking.
- In general, a new facility would be a wonderful idea. With the park-like setting available on this property, weddings should be possible on sunny summer afternoons, outdoor movies in the summer, music in the park events, Christmas caroling, amphitheater-like seating built into the side of the hill could double for sports viewing, social gathering, and variety of entertainment events. There could be interior/exterior rental spaces for larger family/social groups, arts and crafts festivals, etc., in addition to all existing sports that occur there now.

Magnuson AC -

- Racquetball courts need refinishing.
- Pool opened.
- Expanded multi-purpose room.
- Kitchen is currently not usable.

Meadowbrook AC -

- Maybe more parking,

Montlake AC -

- We are about to undergo a major remodel/expansion which we're very excited about. We'd also like to cosmetically improve the Tudor Bldg. - paint, etc. on the inside.

Mt. Baker AC -

- Our programs have been extremely successful and we have reached and exceeded program capacity in our current facility.
- The council is actively pursuing a plan to expand the existing facility to add more program capacity. Approximately \$1.9 million of the \$2.3 million for Phase I of the construction project has been raised. Construction is tentatively scheduled to begin in April, 2006.

Rainier AC -

- Youth sports (track and field) in southeast Seattle need an additional track in order to practice year round. At this point there are three strong citywide programs at Rainier, Rainier Beach, and Van Asselt - serving almost 500 youth together on inadequate facilities at Franklin HS is an issue.

Rainier Beach AC -

- We need expansion and renovation of our facilities so it is more inviting and welcoming to the community. We share a small space with Seattle Public Schools which limits resident and local community group use and opportunities to increase capacity of existing programs.
- This is a large center with the least amount of programmable space. Need to provide space that can be expanded. We cannot rely on the school district to provide us space all the time—they have their own needs.
- Our facility needs renovation to include more space for the center.
- It would be fabulous to figure out a way to utilize the north end of the block that is now just wasted concrete and parking lot.
- Rainier Beach needs more meeting space and a better air condition for the summer time.
- The baseball fields need to be upgraded meaning the backstop, and the pitchers mound and more parking so that park users do not have park on the street.
- The center only has two rooms that we can program for services. One of these rooms serves as our only large room for programs. The other rooms double and triple as places to house kids.
- There is no separate room for teens, thus they must compete for room space from other users. Lack of space results in some teen programming occurring offsite or not at all.
- The lack of room on the community side means that we cannot expand services and guarantee space for any new service. We need more space to provide more programs for the community.
- We need air conditioning as I had to cancel my computer classes for the summer as it was unbearable in the room and not conducive for any learning.



Appendix C

- We could use a more welcoming reception area also. There is no place for participants to sit down and wait their turn for registration – they end up just standing and getting into everyone's way. It makes us look unorganized and causes stress.
- More storage for program supplies and more equipment for a toddler tumbling time.
- Computer Lab:
 - We need our own room with our own ventilation system.
 - Standardized network cabling for the computers.
 - More up-to-date computers
- Need to update kitchen.
- Add family changing rooms, spa/sauna and a second floor in the pool area.
- Get more parking or some way to enforce only community center or pool users in designated areas. Senior and teen activity rooms need to be added.
- We need a game room, casual hang out space.
- More rooms so we can expand programming and rental opportunities.
- We need a lobby area with seating.
- Ventilation for computer room and office areas.

Ravenna Eckstein AC -

- More space for teens is needed.
- Playground needs updating.
- Resurfacing of the basketball court.
- More indoor space for programs.

Senior Adult AC -

- Some need better lighting. Queen Anne has parking issues – many seniors say they won't go to QA because of the parking.

Special Populations AC -

- We could use additional office space for managing the growing needs of Specialized Programs but what is more important to us at this time is funding for additional staffing. This Special Programs AC is able to raise funds for program equipment, supplies, and scholarships, but we need the additional staff to facilitate those programs.
- We use outside facilities (community centers, pools, and schools) for of our programs.
- Need more special program employees as programs are limited due to the budget allowing for additional staff.

Jefferson AC -

- We could do with more space. Open hours are inadequate for program and community needs.
- A larger community center with renovated/expanded rooms - teen room, senior room, computer lab, weight room, etc.
- A second gym.
- More parking.

Queen Anne AC -

- Both facilities need considerable improvement or replacement.
- Both locker rooms have been rebuilt, leaving very small facilities for showering and changing. One captured space is now the baby/toddler room and the other is the weight room.
- In the course of these changes we have lost the computer facility.
- The stage has been transformed into a teen center.
- The two upstairs rooms have gone from general purpose for classes, community meetings, and rentals to a preschool, which is not usable for much else because of all the gear and the afterschool room, which has stuff pushed back around the edges so that its other functions can be satisfied.
- Except for the lobby and the upstairs hallway, there is no available space to develop any further.
- The building has had an elevator installed to meet ADA requirements but the restrooms are not disabled accessible.
- The kitchen struggles to meet standards.



Appendix C

- The physical plant (at the pool) has had repeated failures, most recently a beam failed for the second time. Air quality is often in question, the water heaters are cranky and the back wall shows signs of leaking at the floor level.

South Park AC -

- We need to build a teen center to adapt to our growing numbers in the community. We have outgrown the community center building space due to expanding numbers and the increase in programming requests.

Yesler AC -

- More program staff for the public to use our facility to its capacity.

3. What are your advisory council's main areas of concern or focus over the next 5 years?

GLSCC AC -

- Growth in the number of (canoe/kayaking) participants: The past few years have seen steady increases in our membership numbers. We would like to see this trend continue.
- Continued development of masters and youth (canoe/kayaking) teams: The SCKC won USACK National Championships last month. We hope to continue to develop high-level competitors of all ages as well as providing a safe, healthy activity for children and adults in Seattle.
- Enhancement of our sport on a national level. Thanks to strong volunteer participation and the support of the GLSCC staff, SCKC hosted one of the most successful USACK Nationals events in recent history. This success has put the club in a position of leadership within the US paddling community, and we hope to bring Nationals back to Seattle within the next 2-3 years. The Seattle Canoe and Kayak Club is considered to be one of the top two spots in the U.S. for the sport of sprint canoe/kayak (sharing the honor with the former Olympic Racing center in Lanier, GA).
- Increased corporate involvement / support of the club. We hope to partner with local businesses like REI to support the programs of SCKC, and will work with organizations with a similar focus to bring in new participants to our programs.

Senior Adult AC -

- Budget issues.
- Reaching more of the senior population and engaging them in activities.

Yesler AC -

- To deliver a scholarship program for low-income families to access our childcare programming.
- Secure funding and staffing for summer playground program.
- Form partnership with outside organization that will assist our youth in successfully passing the state WASL exam at all levels.

ID AC -

- Community outreach, expanding the user base, programs that are specifically designed for this community.
- Funding, always need to generate more revenue to fund staffing concerns and provide greater service. The challenge will be to identify what programs will resonate with the people we serve.

Ravenna Eckstein AC -

- More outreach to teens.
- How funding changes will affect programs at the center.
- How will money be spread around the entire community center system.
- Adapting to the changing role within the modernization process.
- Teen activities and development.
- Updating the playground.

Hiawatha AC -



Appendix C

- Space for future growth population and how we will support it.
- Our fiscal responsibility to the community.
- Maintaining a cohesive partnership with Parks.
- Maintaining formal or direct relationships with the local schools.

Discovery Park AC -

- Restoring Capehart housing.
- Dogs off leash in park.
- Resolution of King County Mitigation funds.
- Historic district.
- Kiwanis Ravine restoration and daylighting Wolf Creek.

Amy Yee Tennis Center AC -

- We need more courts and support spaces. To improve facilities, we are working to secure funds for capital improvements including expansion of indoor and outdoor courts.
- To support access by diverse populations, we need to enhance revenue through donations and possibly through public-private partnerships that bring in money through retail sales and hosting more tournaments and exhibitions.
- More courts mean more programs.

Alki AC -

- The Council's main focus will be to work with the neighborhood, and the City to see that a completely new or renovated and expanded center is built.

Bitter Lake AC -

- Marketing our programs, events and resources is a top priority for Bitter Lake Advisory Council.
- Keeping the website updated and current with all events listed for Bitter Lake.
- Flexible schedules for programming.
- Offering hours at the community center when it's most needed in the community (i.e. weekends).

Meadowbrook AC -

The Parks goal to standardize will eliminate the need for creative thinking and programs. It is also eliminating the need for Advisory Councils and the desire of its members. It will take away the individuality of each community center by centralizing funding of all community center programs.

Carkeek AC -

- Maintenance – one full-time employee cannot keep up with the work.
- Volunteers are restricted in the use of power tools – they need training so more equipment is available to them for outdoor classroom tasks such as trail maintenance.
- Stability of management. The constant shift in program supervisors takes a toll on the enthusiasm of volunteers and on the Parks staff. It is also difficult for the Advisory Council to “educate” the new supervisor on the history of the council and its effort and the council's needs and concerns.
- Restoration of salmon habitat in Pipers and Venema Creeks.
- Removal of invasive plants and planting of native vegetation.
- Repair of playground equipment.

Special Populations AC -

- Our constituency of both youth and adults with disabilities is growing due to population growth and closure of county funding and programming. In order to serve the numbers we are turning away and to be able to expand programs, we are looking at a budget increase necessary to hire additional staff.
- Providing opportunities for youth and adults with disabilities to be active in the community and provide some social activities for them.
- To be able to continue special programs and be able to add more activities. Special Programs needs more day time activities for adults with special needs.
- The DDD community is growing by leaps and bounds – need more staffing dollars.



Appendix C

Montlake AC -

- Our center will be expanded and reopened in 2007. We'd like to keep pace with renewed programming and support the staff in their work. We anticipate having to build up some programs again after attrition from being closed for one year.

Rainier Beach AC -

SPACE, SPACE, AND SPACE!!!! We desire the center to be a hub of activity for the Rainier Beach community to include educational programs, meeting spaces for community groups and events, and areas for residents to access much needed social services.

- Providing programs for the community and offering better facilities to use, baseball programs are part of the plan to provide grassroots baseball programs to every youth in the community and not be turned away for lack of payment.
- Providing a computer program where youth and adults can learn the basic computer skills.
- Providing pool programs to teach youth and adults about swimming and life saving techniques.
- Space is our #1 priority.
- Second is the need to support our computer lab and find a place for it.
- Third is to provide stronger programming for diverse youth including those who are at risk.
- Fourth, expand programming for seniors and others including those with developmental disabilities.
- To add on more space or build a new center.
- To provide more affordable and/or some free programs for the community which would therefore increase participation.
- To improve the "bad perception" residents have of the community center.
- To increase membership in the advisory council.
- To increase fund raising events (if we increase membership we could do this).
- Increase visibility with businesses in the area. Have them donate goods or services for events more than they do now.
- Access- language barriers.
- Expand programming (with more rooms) and increase revenue. Staffing and recruitment of participants
- Money!!

Japanese Garden AC-

- Raising money to meet the needed improvements as outlined in (2) above,
- Working successfully with a variety of organizations with perhaps differing objectives and policies,
- Making the necessary additions/improvements to provide a world class garden,
- Expanding our services within reasonable constraints of personnel, budget and policy differences.
- The council is focused on the implementation of a new Gatehouse facility that addresses the concerns stated in questions two.

Garfield AC -

- Ensure that the programs that are being served reflect the populations in the neighborhood.
- It is important that communities that are on the lower end of the economic scale are not priced out by high fee based programs.
- Our Advisory Council is concerned with the quality of the programs.
- Programs must be relevant to the community.
- Resources being shared across the board.

Magnolia AC -

- Keeping programs and costs in good shape is important. We would like to continue, maintain, and build on all of the great work that has been done in the past that has created the wonderful Community Center that we already have.

Rainier AC -

- Sustainable funding for all center programs including the computer lab
- Financial efficiency, planning and accountability, i.e. all programming running in black, staffing correctly, & enhanced customer service
- Offering programs that meet the needs of residents in the community.



Appendix C

Mt. Baker AC -

- Complete Phase I (building expansion) and Phase II (finish upstairs meeting room) of the facility expansion project.
- Continue to increase the visibility and knowledge of programs being offered
- Continue to cultivate the donor database that has been established as part of our expansion project.
- Establish an annual endowment fund.
- Develop a strategic business plan for the council.
- Recruit new active council members.

Magnuson AC -

- Serving a larger and inclusive population and providing outreach.

Jefferson AC -

- Planning for opportunities to expand facilities to meet demands with the expanded park
- Building our child care programs.
- Participating in monitoring Jefferson Park redevelopment.

Delridge AC -

- Maintaining a sustainable budget.
- Recruiting new advisory council members.
- More programs for seniors and a dedicated community senior coordinator.
- More cultural programs – diversity and the arts.

Queen Anne AC –

- Continue to meet the recreational, social and cultural needs of the various constituency groups.
- The neighborhood is changing very rapidly and is not now represented by the 2000 census data. There are many more children under the age of five.
- Seniors living in retirement facilities are steadily increasing.

Green Lake AC -

- Having an adequate and updated facility that is user friendly & visible from the path around Green Lake.
- New community center and updated computer labs

South Park AC -

- We need to build a teen center.
- We have outgrown the community center building space.
- Getting quality instructors and staff – being able to sustain them.
- Safety issues, lighting, parking.
- The limited hours of operation.

4. What future programming/facilities should Seattle Parks and Recreation emphasize?

Facilities –

- Parks should develop facilities and programs which can flexibly address the needs of our very different communities. The one size fits all approach (for example, uniform hours of operation) cannot do that. Fair distribution of resources is necessary but precisely similar application is not.
- Development of spaces that can be used for lifelong recreational activities should be a focus. While playing fields have their place in a "team" dominated society, most of us will not be involved in team sports for the vast majority of our lives. Good urban walking places, individual sport venues such as golf, tennis, or rowing, and ready access to pools and community centers where affordable activities are offered should be a priority.
- Community centers should provide one stop shopping where community resources and information are available in a family friendly format and where life long learning can occur. Facilities and programs

Appendix C

should be expanded to reflect major urban development and keep up with technology. A computer lab with at least one full time employee should be a component of every facility – computer labs, sound equipment and the use of natural light. Overall, more high-tech-for-daily-use training programs: newer cell phone, I-pod, etc. for the over 30 crowd.

- Accommodate growing numbers of participants - Increase staffing for more hours/days of operation and full time youth development leaders, provide skateparks in each sector of the city, tie new facilities to light rail and bus routes, provide more ADA accessible facilities and programs for the disabled community.
- Parks should support expansion of indoor tennis court facilities in Seattle, first at Amy Yee Tennis Center, and then, possibly later, in North Seattle.
- Skateparks in each sector of the city and use of the Sand Point facility for roller hockey and skating.

Pools -

- There is a great need for more swimming pools- particularly outdoor.
- A swimming pool in the International District.
- We also feel the Southwest area of Seattle could use another public indoor swimming pool.
- Expand pool to compete with "water fun" complexes with water features/fountains and outdoor water play center.

Programming –

- Balance among many different programs is essential, make some focus on specific sports, some on specific communities/cultures, some on p-patches, some on environmental education, some on community groups maintaining parks--ivy pulling, etc., some on education of all sorts.
- Active lifestyles are an integral component in promoting and maintaining the health of our citizens. Sports and recreation (again, particularly lifetime sports) help students perform to their fullest potential in schools, lower the cost of health care for our area's employers and businesses, and greatly improve the quality of life here in Seattle. Focus on healthy, family-oriented activities that can be developed in partnership with Schools and community groups.
- Give emphasis to marketing support for events in the park system to enlighten public awareness and reach a broader segment of the populace, including more cooperation between Parks and other public entities.
- Develop 'sister' partnerships between community centers where cross-town programming would exist
- Increase in cultural programs at the community centers.
- Bilingual programs.
- Programs that have equal access to all.
- Affordable child care.
- Affordable classes.
- Computer Lab: Technology education and training for low income residents.
- Training for future jobs.
- Creating opportunities in the park for the under-representative users.
- We continue to lose PE and other sports programming/funding in the public school setting – let's be mindful not to lose it in the parks and the rec center programming as well.



Appendix C

- Parks needs to continue to provide the support necessary to provide quality programming for the arts at Alki Bathhouse.

Special Programs -

- More special programs for swimming – more volunteers to help 'special program' staff.
- Specialized Programs is very established in Seattle central and north neighborhoods. We need to continue to expand programming to reach clients with disabilities in south Seattle neighborhoods also.
- Special Programs is a very unique program. People like Nick Bicknell, Iris Swisshelm and past staff have been the ongoing structure of all special programs.
- It is important to offer more programs for the special populations group. With the tight budgets we are always finding staffing to be a problem.

Seniors -

- Most seniors are not interested in coming out in the late afternoon or evening for activities. The community centers should be open in the morning hours.
- More programs to address the needs and interests of an aging population.
- Travel journals.
- Family history with before and after school children
- Added hours of operation to provide more opportunities for seniors/toddlers.
- Grandparents program.
- Art classes such as watercolor painting, oils.
- Tutoring/mentoring program.
- Resource center for sharing information with our senior population.
- Game and dessert night.
- More programs to support senior and disabled clients.
- Cross generation programs.

Family -

- Programs that promote and enhance family cohesiveness.
- More family programming – family camping weekend, movie nights, parenting classes, more cultural family programming.
- More programs for families to participate in together and programs for older adults.
- Outreach programs.
- Fitness programs for all ages, possibly combined with health information, screening tests, etc.

Youth/Teens -

- Increase Teen Leader program hours and stop pulling staff from center teen programming to the Late Night program.
- A place for kids aged 12-18 to be after school with constructive programming. There is no place for them to meet now.



Appendix C

- More youth and teen programming.
- Teen life skills programming.
- Education enhancement: SAT, College Prep, WASL.
- Workforce development: job skills building, resume writing, interview techniques, dressing for success.
- Expand youth and community-based programming. We need to do as much as possible to support youth in the Rainier Beach neighborhood. By many standards, Rainier Beach is currently a failing school. Anything the community center can do to support the students that attend the school, as well as the staff and community members working to improve the school, should be priority.
- Seattle parks should consider a Rainier Beach Jackie Robinson baseball program that would include all the community centers where youth can play recreation baseball and not be turned away for payment. All play would be against the different community centers, beginning in May 2006.
- We want to put together a baseball program for the kids in the various day care programs where kids can play and practice while in day or after school care.

Recreation –

- Ultimate Frisbee.
- Sports matches.
- Pools.
- Tennis.
- Rock climbing.
- Adventure sports
- Theatre.
- Skateparks

Environmental –

- Enviro-Care – how individuals and business control their waste and consumption of goods.
- The education of public on environmentally sustainable choices.
- Environmentally sustainable choices for parks.
- Habitat recovery.
- Environmental education programs - more urban hiking trails, rope courses.
- Lighthouse programming

5. What do you see as emerging recreation trends for Seattle?

General –

Appendix C

- Lifetime sports for families and seniors. Seattle is already one of the most active communities in America. We believe that the trend towards development of more low-impact lifetime sports such as paddling, rowing, cycling and swimming will continue to put pressure on our community leaders to provide safe and adequate venues for these activities.
- Continuing emphasis of family oriented activities that connect them to PNW attractions: deeper knowledge of our environment and our connectedness to it, protection & conservancy of that environment, utilizing existing facilities for hiking, boating, etc.
- Increased density in the city and increases in the cost of gas will result in heavier use of all open spaces, community centers, and use of existing parks to provide a broader spectrum of experiences to a wider range of Seattle's citizens.
- Shortened hours have made it difficult to meet the needs of the community. All centers need adequate funding and leadership to meet this goal, not just a select few related to socio-economic needs.
- The recreation desires and wide range of interests of Seattle citizens requires Parks to provide the needed broader spectrum of recreational experiences.
- Some trends we see emerging are outdoor activities such as roller-blading, bicycling, running, exercise classes such as yoga and Pilates, outdoor sports such as lacrosse and rugby, and indoor cycling classes or spinning classes.
- Current medical findings discuss the problems of increased obesity and lack of fitness among Americans. More fitness programs will be needed and possibly nutrition programs (for kids and adults) Youth sports also are growing in some areas (soccer particularly).
- Seattleites are increasingly embracing vigorous sporting activities like tennis, soccer, running, cycling, and rowing.
- Adult and youth league sports are being stunted by the lack of lighted facilities that enable games and practices to go on during our long months of early darkness.
- Tennis, in particular, needs indoor space because it can't be played in the rain. Despite the dearth of facilities, 100,000 came to the Tennis Center in 2004, and interest is intensifying.
- Family fitness centers. There should be an emphasis on Outdoor Ed with neighboring schools.
- Need to provide nutrition training and support to youth, families and elderly.
- Family-centered activities, game nights, cooperative video games with centers competing over internet.
- Family programs and events.
- Family focused recreation.
- Increased teen, adult, and senior programming.
- Fitness training for both young and old.
- Exercise programs specific to an activity or group.
- The interest in a health gym for those on-going diet-conscious people throughout Seattle.
- Senior and youth fitness, programs to combat obesity.
- More facilities for adults. Adults are a big part of Seattle and will need to be placed higher on the priority list if Parks wants to capture this audience. Not all of them can afford the high priced clubs.



Appendix C

- Adults without children programs.
- Healthy living.
- Wellness and health education.
- Fitness programs.
- Exercise – dance, sports, weight rooms, etc.
- Off leash areas.
- Dogs (more off leash areas are needed)

Outdoor –

- Walking/bike paths.
- Health conscious activities such as walking clubs.
- Soccer continues to be a growing sport.
- Hockey, Ultimate Frisbee, stuff that's easier on joints for the aging community activists.
- Development of Open Space areas.
- The trend for more natural spaces as the number of users increases due to the conversion of single-family dwellings into apartments and large condos complexes.
- Beach combing and other uses of the beach.
- Bird watching.
- Outdoor sports activities.
- Finding and watching urban nature (example: bird watching).
- Invasive plant identification and removal.
- Environmental education.
- Adventure sports.
- Fencing.
- Ultimate Frisbee.
- Rock climbing.
- Kite flying.

Seniors –

- As the population ages, we need to keep them active – physically, mentally and socially. Coming up is a whole generation that has been much more active physically than preceding generations. Their transition to senior activities should be seamless.
- Aging populations will result in more interest in passive recreation, but interest in health and increase in obesity will result in more interest in walking and movement.
- Senior exercise programs – PACE, arthritis classes, water aerobics, and water jogging.
- Senior programs

Special Programs -

- We have a new crew program (rowing) for our DD clients which is really taking off this year. Our rosters are full at 3 rowing clubs.
- We had a Seattle swimmer on our NW Wheelchair Sports team who went all the way to the ParaOlympics in Greece in 2004. It is no doubt these programs are viable!
- Last year, Bio-Fit, a national organization, sponsored athletes with disabilities events in Chicago, Memphis, and Seattle. In 2005 they will sponsor only Seattle! This event will highlight specifically swimming, soccer, golf, and martial arts for disabled athletes. These are the emerging trends.



Appendix C

- It seems that Special Programs remains the same year after year – this program is very important and should be allocated a larger budget for expansion.
- More and more degrees of disabilities are seeking program – need more staff/hours/monies to offer needed programs for families whose budgets are already stretched due to financial demands of raising an individual with a disability.

Modernize –

- One stop recreation – a place where you can swim, grab a bite to eat and be ready for the day – multiple needs facilities.
- A more expanded view of Community Centers as Community Villages – not just 'sports' facilities
- Integrated family space – kid, teen and adult programming in one spot – multigenerational experiences.
- Keep thinking modern.
- Need to modernize compared to the neighborhood around us.
- CLASS: cross- center registration / on-line registration. Reaching new consumers who will benefit from Parks programming.
- Fund raising.
- Program sustainability.

Cultural –

- Provide more cross cultural outreach to blend in new populations.
- More cultural programming for youth, families and seniors.
- An ongoing increase of cultural awareness in our diverse city calls for events in culturally appropriate settings.
- Dancing of all sorts. Social dancing appeals to people of all ages and Seattle is a huge dance town. The choices are broad, from ballroom, salsa, waltz, swing, Cajun, ballet, tango etc. The health benefits of dance has been well documented, and it's stress reducing benefits make it an ideal senior activity. Young people as well as middle age people are also drawn to the activity.

Skateboarding/Youth –

- There is a need for programs for turnkey youth as the number of families with both parents working grows.
- Providing a safe, healthy place for youth recreation after school, evenings and weekends.
- A place for kids age 12-18 to be after school with constructive programming.
- There is continued growth in interest in skating, skateboard, and rollerblading activities in the neighborhoods.
- Jogging, skateboarding, Ultimate Frisbee, Disc Golf, physical computer games.
- Skateparks.
- The rise in the interest of skateboarding.
- Skateboarding.





City of Seattle

Gregory J. Nickels, Mayor

Office of the Mayor

April 11, 2006

Honorable Nick Licata
President
Seattle City Council
City Hall, 2nd Floor

Dear Council President Licata:

I am pleased to transmit the attached proposed Resolution, which will adopt Seattle's Parks and Recreation 2006 Development Plan (2006 Plan) and authorize the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) to submit the plan to the Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC).

The 2006 Plan replaces Seattle's Parks and Recreation Plan 2000. The 2006 Plan is necessary to remain eligible for grants-in-aid from the Washington State IAC and other state and federal agencies which potentially finance capital improvement projects for DPR.

The Department of Parks and Recreation plans to submit an application for IAC grants this year, and must have the 2006 Plan in place by June 1, 2006 in order to qualify for these grants.

In addition to developing the 2006 Plan, which will meet the IAC grant requirement, DPR will submit to the PELL Committee a proposed scope of work and timeline to undertake a Strategic Business Plan in 2007-2008. The Strategic Business Plan will be used to assess the demand for park, recreation, and open space throughout the City and to produce a new Parks and Recreation Plan.

Thank you for your consideration of this legislation. If you have any questions, please contact Kevin Stoops at 684-7053.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Greg Nickels", written over a large, stylized scribble or flourish.

GREG NICKELS
Mayor of Seattle

cc: Honorable Members of the Seattle City Council

600 Fourth Avenue, 7th Floor, P.O. Box 94749, Seattle, WA 98124-4749

Tel: (206) 684-4000, TDD: (206) 684-8811 Fax: (206) 684-5360, Email: mayors.office@seattle.gov

An equal employment opportunity, affirmative action employer. Accommodations for people with disabilities provided upon request.



FISCAL NOTE FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS ONLY

Department:	Contact Person/Phone:	DOF Analyst/Phone:
Parks and Recreation	Suzanne Simmons / 684-8003	Tyler Running Deer / 684-8075

Legislation Title:

A RESOLUTION adopting Seattle's Parks and Recreation 2006 Development Plan and authorizing the Department of Parks and Recreation to submit the plan to the Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation.

Summary and background of the Legislation:

This proposed legislation will adopt Seattle's Parks and Recreation 2006 Development Plan (2006 Plan), which is a replacement to the Seattle's Parks and Recreation Plan 2000, and authorize the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) to submit the plan to the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC). This legislation is required by the grantor as part of DPR's application and must be adopted by the Seattle City Council, signed by the Mayor, and submitted to IAC no later than June 1, 2006.

This 2006 Plan is specific to acquisition and development efforts that will be pursued over the next five to six years. It includes: a recap of goals and policies regarding park acquisition and development, DPR's Adopted 2006 – 2011 Capital Improvement Program and an update of our Gap Analysis indicating areas in which the City of Seattle has not met its goals in open space. The adopted CIP is available at the City Clerk's Office and can be found at the Seattle Department of Finance web site (www.seattle.gov/financedepartment/).

This 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.

Project Name:	Project I.D.	Project Location:	Start Date:	End Date

- *Please check any of the following that apply:*

This legislation creates, funds, or anticipates a new CIP Project.

This legislation does not have any financial implications.

This legislation has financial implications.



STATE OF WASHINGTON - KING COUNTY

--SS.

198571
CITY OF SEATTLE, CLERKS OFFICE

No. 30869, 30868

Affidavit of Publication

The undersigned, on oath states that he is an authorized representative of The Daily Journal of Commerce, a daily newspaper, which newspaper is a legal newspaper of general circulation and it is now and has been for more than six months prior to the date of publication hereinafter referred to, published in the English language continuously as a daily newspaper in Seattle, King County, Washington, and it is now and during all of said time was printed in an office maintained at the aforesaid place of publication of this newspaper. The Daily Journal of Commerce was on the 12th day of June, 1941, approved as a legal newspaper by the Superior Court of King County.

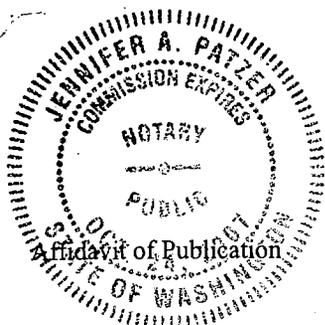
The notice in the exact form annexed, was published in regular issues of The Daily Journal of Commerce, which was regularly distributed to its subscribers during the below stated period. The annexed notice, a

CT:TITLE ONLY RESOLUTION

was published on

05/22/06

The amount of the fee charged for the foregoing publication is the sum of \$ 55.20, which amount has been paid in full.

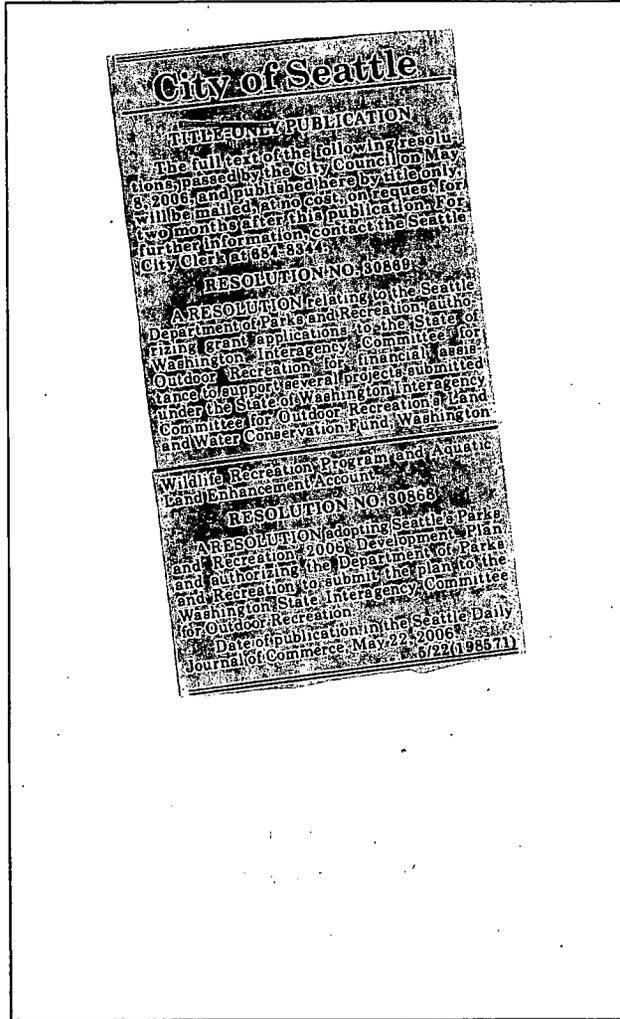


[Signature]

Subscribed and sworn to before me on
05/22/06 *[Signature]*

Notary public for the State of Washington,
residing in Seattle

State of Washington, King County



State of Washington, King County

City of Seattle

TITLE ONLY PUBLICATION

The full text of the following resolutions, passed by the City Council on August 7, 2006, and published here by title only, will be mailed upon request, or can be accessed electronically at <http://clerk.ci.seattlewa.us>. For further information, contact the Seattle City Clerk at 684-8344.

RESOLUTION NO. 30902

A RESOLUTION relating to the Bridging the Gap transportation funding package, stating the Mayor and City Council's intent regarding future implementation of this package, including support for Complete Streets.

RESOLUTION NO. 30885

A RESOLUTION authorizing the Director of the Office of Housing to enter into a contract between the City of Seattle and Lothlorien Apartments, LLC, outlining the terms and conditions for eligibility for a tax exemption for property at 4730 University Way NE in Seattle, Washington under Seattle's 2004 Multifamily Housing Property Tax Exemption Program, Chapter 6.73(SMC).

Publication ordered by JUDITH PIPPIN, City Clerk.

Date of publication in the Seattle Daily Journal of Commerce, August 21, 2006.
8/21(201700)

STATE OF WASHINGTON – KING COUNTY

--SS.

201700
CITY OF SEATTLE, CLERKS OFFICE

No. TITLE ONLY

Affidavit of Publication

The undersigned, on oath states that he is an authorized representative of The Daily Journal of Commerce, a daily newspaper, which newspaper is a legal newspaper of general circulation and it is now and has been for more than six months prior to the date of publication hereinafter referred to, published in the English language continuously as a daily newspaper in Seattle, King County, Washington, and it is now and during all of said time was printed in an office maintained at the aforesaid place of publication of this newspaper. The Daily Journal of Commerce was on the 12th day of June, 1941, approved as a legal newspaper by the Superior Court of King County.

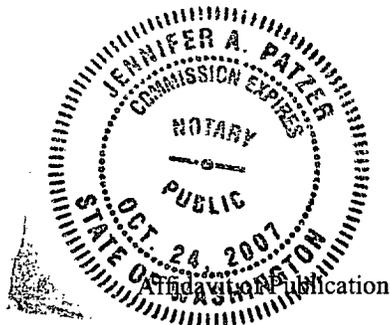
The notice in the exact form annexed, was published in regular issues of The Daily Journal of Commerce, which was regularly distributed to its subscribers during the below stated period. The annexed notice, a

CT:30868 & 30902

was published on

08/21/06

The amount of the fee charged for the foregoing publication is the sum of \$ 41.40, which amount has been paid in full.



[Handwritten signature]

Subscribed and sworn to before me on

08/21/06

[Handwritten signature]

Notary public for the State of Washington,
residing in Seattle