

DETERMINATION OF NON-SIGNIFICANCE

Description: **Seattle Parks and Recreation's 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan –**
Seattle Parks and Recreation is proposing to update the 2011 Development Plan with the 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan to guide acquisition and development efforts for outdoor recreation and open space that will be pursued over the next five to six years. The 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan describes a wide range of policies and projects that are proposed over the period of 2017 to 2023. The proposed adoption of the plan by the Seattle City Council is a non-project action.

Proponent: **Seattle Parks and Recreation**

Location: **The adoption of the proposed Parks and Open Space Plan is a programmatic action that will be applied to areas throughout the City of Seattle**

Lead agency: **Seattle Parks and Recreation**

The lead agency for this proposal has determined that it does not have a probable significant adverse impact on the environment. An environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c). This decision was made after review of a completed environmental checklist and other information on file with the lead agency. This information is available to the public on request.

☐ There is no comment period for this DNS.

☒ This DNS is issued under 197-11-340(2); the lead agency will not act on this proposal for 14 days from the date of publication (MAY 25, 2017). Comments must be submitted by JUNE 8, 2017.

Responsible official: Jesús Aguirre

Position/title: Superintendent, Seattle Parks and Recreation

Phone: 206-684-8022

Address: 100 Dexter Avenue North, Seattle, WA 98109

Date: 5/15/17 Signature: [Signature]

Please contact: David Graves, Senior Planner, Seattle Parks and Recreation if you have questions or comments about this determination. **Phone:** (206) 684-7048; **Fax:** (206) 233-3949; or, **e-mail:** david.graves@seattle.gov.

You may appeal this determination to **Office of the Hearing Examiner at PO Box 94729, Seattle, WA 98124-4729** or 700 Fifth Avenue, Suite 4000, Seattle, WA 98104 no later than **5:00 pm** on JUNE 15, 2017 by **Appeal Letter** and **\$85.00 fee**. You should be prepared to make specific factual objection. Contact the Seattle Examiner to read or ask about the procedures for SEPA appeals

City of Seattle

ANALYSIS AND DECISION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SEATTLE PARKS AND RECREATION

Proposal Name: **Seattle Parks and Recreation's 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan**

Location of proposal: **The proposed Development Plan Update is a programmatic action that will be applied to areas throughout the City of Seattle**

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTION

Seattle Parks and Recreation is proposing to update the 2011 Development Plan with the 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan to guide acquisition and development efforts for outdoor recreation and open space that will be pursued over the next five to six years. The 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan describes a wide range of policies and projects that are proposed over the period of 2017 to 2023. The proposed adoption of the plan by the Seattle City Council is a non-project action.

SEPA DETERMINATION: Determination of Non-Significance (DNS)

BACKGROUND DATA

Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR) is responsible for over 6,400 acres of parkland and operates a park system that includes 480+ parks, a conservatory, community centers, teen life centers, four environmental education centers, a cultural arts center, an indoor tennis center, eight indoor swimming pools, two outdoor swimming pools, nine life-guarded swimming beaches, two small craft centers, seven boat ramps, an outdoor camp, four golf courses, tennis courts, sportsfields, P-Patch gardens, 24 miles of shoreline, and many other facilities. There are facilities in the park system for active recreation as well as both large expanses and small pockets of natural open space for passive enjoyment.

As Seattle increases in population and its demographic make-up changes, it is important to continue to provide a park and recreation system that reflects the demands and needs for these services. To determine the demand and need for parks and open space in the City of Seattle, multiple sources were examined and analyzed including the 2017 Open Space Gap Analysis, surveys of park visitors and residents, the 2014 Parks Legacy Plan, the 2016 Seattle Recreation Demand Study, the 2015 Community Center Strategic Plan and other city plans.

Reflecting on all the data gathered from studies, surveys and the public engagement process, the current strongest demands and needs in Seattle are to focus on adequate maintenance of existing facilities, provide more walking, hiking, or multi-use trails, provide more multi-purpose sportsfields to allow for different sports and unscheduled or un-programmed use, and provide more parkland including beach and waterfront areas, urban gardens and farms. There is demand to continue to monitor and fill in the usable open space gaps as funding permits. It is also important to acquire and restore open space, green spaces, and habitat areas both inside and outside of the gap areas to enhance Seattle's environment.

For example, indoor recreation facilities are important most of the year due to Seattle's maritime climate, but particularly so in the winter months when basketball and other such activities are at their peak. Despite the cool weather, outdoor activity is often possible and year-round demand for soccer fields is high. In good weather periods, peak demand outstrips supply of picnic facilities, boat ramps, and the like, and shoreline area parks are often crowded. These patterns of use are expected to continue, and there will likely be a need for increased senior adult recreation programs as the large "baby boom" population begins to enter their later years.

In general, it is anticipated that there will be increased demand for "close-to-home" recreation due to the increased population density and traffic congestion that will affect mobility in Seattle. While it is anticipated that many Seattleites will take advantage of regional recreational attractions in the Olympic and Cascade Mountains, and other Puget Sound destinations, much of Seattle's less affluent population tend to have relatively little access to such amenities due to lack of transportation, lack of sufficient income, or demands of low-paying jobs. It will be important to continue to offer an array of park and recreation opportunities that are affordable and easily accessible to all members of the public.

PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION

Seattle Parks and Recreation's 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan will replace Seattle's Parks and Recreation 2011 Development Plan, previously adopted by Seattle City Council Resolution 31336 on November 28, 2011. The original development plan and subsequent updates in 2006 and 2011, and the current proposed plan are specific to acquisition and development efforts that will be pursued over the next five to six years. The 2017 update will be submitted to the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) to maintain Seattle's eligibility for grants that will help fund capital projects and/or acquisitions.

The 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan provides a recap of goals and policies relative to park acquisition and development and Seattle's adopted 2016 - 2021 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for parks and recreation facilities. Seattle's adopted 2016 - 2021 CIP for Seattle Parks and Recreation is part of the city-wide CIP adopted by Ordinance No. 125226.

The Plan describes a wide range of policies and projects that are proposed over the period of 2017 to 2023. The types of capital projects to be considered include building renovations, play area renovations, park development, urban forestry projects and landscaping renovations. The 2017 Plan/Update is a policy framework and a six-year plan. Actions that currently have funding or can be implemented by existing staff will be accomplished in the six-year time period of the Capital Improvement Plan. Other projects identified for consideration within the six-year Capital Improvement Plan will be implemented as funding and resources become available.

Since 2001, the City has not changed either the acceptable or desired goals for open space. With the passage of several levies, SPR has been able to maintain a population-based Open Space Goal of 1/3 acre per 100 residents through 2016. SPR currently manages 6,414 acres of parks and open space and with the current population, SPR still exceeds the Open Space Goal adopted in 2001. Given the amount of projected growth to occur through the 2035 planning horizon and given the immense value and benefit of parks and open space derived physically, psychologically and economically, the need for parks and open space becomes more apparent.

With this 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan, SPR is transitioning to a system-based approach centered around proximity to parks. Approximately 94% of all housing units citywide are within a 10-minute walk to a park and approximately 77% of all housing units within urban villages are

within a 5-minute walk to a park. With growth projections anticipated to include 120,000 new residents in the next 17 years, the 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan proposes to increase the Citywide acceptable guideline of 3.33 acres per 1,000 residents to a new 8 acres per 1,000 residents "Level of Service" (LOS) that is needed to accommodate growth. As noted above, SPR currently has 6,414 acres of parkland, which equals 9.34 acres of parkland for every 1,000 residents. The Parks and Open Space Plan indicates that SPR can meet the new proposed LOS through 2023 (the 6-year planning horizon), based on current population projections. However, if the population continues to increase at the currently projected rate, the LOS will fall below the new Citywide LOS of 8 acres/1,000 residents by 2035. To maintain the new LOS through 2035, SPR will need to acquire at least 40 acres of parkland between 2017 and 2035. The gap analysis included in the plan identifies gap areas which will allow SPR to develop an implementation strategy for the acquisition of property to meet the new Citywide LOS in 2035.

The 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan will be submitted to the Mayor and City Council in June 2017 for adoption by Resolution. Many of the projects contained in the Plan will require elected official approval. Once projects are funded, regulatory approvals are often required. For example, boat moorages might require permits from Washington Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of Ecology permits, Army Corps of Engineer permits as well as other agency permits, depending on location and design details. Many projects will require project level environmental review under SEPA and City of Seattle Master Use Permits and/or building permits depending on the situation.

ANALYSIS – SEPA

Initial disclosure of potential impacts from this project was made in the applicant's Environmental Checklist, dated May 11, 2017. The basis for this analysis and decision is formed from information in the Checklist, the 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan and the lead agency's experience with review of similar projects.

The environmental review indicates no probability of significant adverse environmental impacts occurring as a result of the proposal. The Environmental Checklist submitted with the application adequately discloses expected environmental impacts associated with the proposal. The City codes and requirements, including the Stormwater, Grading & Drainage Control Code, Land Use Code, Environmentally Critical Areas Ordinance, the Shoreline Master Program, Building Code and other construction codes are expected to mitigate potential environmental impacts.

The SEPA Overview Policy (SMC 23.05.665) discusses the relationship between the City's code/policies and environmental review. The Overview Policy states, in part, "[w]here City regulations have been adopted to address an environmental impact; it shall be presumed that such regulations are adequate to achieve sufficient mitigation". The Policies also discuss in SMC 23.05.665 D1-7, that in certain circumstances it may be appropriate to deny or mitigate a project based on adverse environmental impacts. This may be specified otherwise in the policies for specific elements of the environment found in SMC 25.05.675. In consideration of these policies, a more detailed discussion of some of the potential impacts is appropriate.

Short Term Impacts

The proposal is a non-project action and no short-term impacts are anticipated upon adoption of 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan. However, the following temporary or construction-related impacts could be expected as a result of the implementation of site specific construction

projects¹: Decreased air quality due to suspended particulate from building activities and hydrocarbon emissions from construction vehicles and equipment; increased dust caused by construction activities; potential soil erosion and potential disturbance to subsurface soils during grading, excavation, and general site work; increased traffic and demand for parking from construction equipment and personnel; increased noise; and consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources.

Several adopted codes and/or ordinances provide mitigation for some of the identified impacts. The Stormwater, Grading and Drainage Control Code regulates site excavation for foundation purposes and requires that soil erosion control techniques be initiated for the duration of construction. Erosion will be prevented by implementation of a required Temporary Erosion Control and Sedimentation Plan. Best Management Practices, such as the use of a stabilized construction entrance, mulching and hydro seeding will be implemented at the site to minimize erosion during construction. Excavation work will take place during the drier months to minimize rain impacts during grading. The Street Use Ordinance requires debris to be removed from the street right of way, and regulates obstruction of the sidewalk. Puget Sound Clean Air Agency regulations require control of fugitive dust to protect air quality. The Building Code provides for construction measures and life safety issues. The Noise Ordinance regulates the time and amount of construction noise that is permitted in the city. Compliance with these codes and/or ordinances will lessen the environmental impacts of the site-specific projects.

The impacts associated with any construction would likely be minor and of relatively short duration. Compliance with the above applicable codes and ordinances will reduce or eliminate most adverse short-term impacts to the environment. However, specific projects may still be subject to subsequent environmental review under SEPA as the design(s) progress and the scope and scale of the project impacts are identified.

Long Term Impacts

The proposal is non-project action and no long-term impacts are anticipated upon adoption of the 2017 Plan. However, specific projects may generate adverse environmental impacts which warrant mitigation. Specific proposals be subject to project-specific SEPA analysis to determine the appropriate level of environmental review. Some projects may be maintenance activities or of a minor scale that the proposal qualifies for an exemption; other projects may be of sufficient scope to require a SEPA Checklist and Threshold Determination, and some may warrant an Environmental Impact Statement. The appropriate project level environmental review under SEPA will be undertake as the specific design(s) progress and the scope and scale of the project impacts are identified. No long-term environmental impacts are anticipated with the adoption of the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* and thus no mitigation is warranted or necessary.

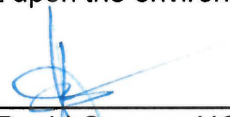
¹ Note that depending on the scope, breadth and location of each individual project, project specific environmental review may be required, with an associated public process consistent with Seattle Parks and Recreation's Policy and Procedures Manual.

DECISION

This decision was made after the responsible official, on behalf of the lead agency, reviewed a completed environmental checklist, the 2017 Plan and other information on file with the responsible department. This constitutes the Threshold Determination and final decision on application of SEPA's substantive authority and mitigation provisions. The intent of this declaration is to satisfy the requirement of the State Environmental Policy Act (RCW 43.21.C), including the requirement to inform the public of agency decisions pursuant to SEPA.

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

Signature:



David Graves, AICP
Strategic Advisor, Planning & Development Division
Seattle Parks and Recreation

Date: May 23, 2017

WAC 197-11-960

Environmental checklist.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Purpose of checklist:

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), chapter 43.21C RCW, requires all governmental agencies to consider the environmental impacts of a proposal before making decisions. An environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared for all proposals with probable significant adverse impacts on the quality of the environment. The purpose of this checklist is to provide information to help you and the agency identify impacts from your proposal (and to reduce or avoid impacts from the proposal, if it can be done) and to help the agency decide whether an EIS is required.

Instructions for applicants:

This environmental checklist asks you to describe some basic information about your proposal. Governmental agencies use this checklist to determine whether the environmental impacts of your proposal are significant, requiring preparation of an EIS. Answer the questions briefly, with the most precise information known, or give the best description you can.

You must answer each question accurately and carefully, to the best of your knowledge. In most cases, you should be able to answer the questions from your own observations or project plans without the need to hire experts. If you really do not know the answer, or if a question does not apply to your proposal, write "do not know" or "does not apply." Complete answers to the questions now may avoid unnecessary delays later.

Some questions ask about governmental regulations, such as zoning, shoreline, and landmark designations. Answer these questions if you can. If you have problems, the governmental agencies can assist you.

The checklist questions apply to all parts of your proposal, even if you plan to do them over a period of time or on different parcels of land. Attach any additional information that will help describe your proposal or its environmental effects. The agency to which you submit this checklist may ask you to explain your answers or provide additional information reasonably related to determining if there may be significant adverse impact.

Use of checklist for nonproject proposals:

For nonproject proposals complete this checklist and the supplemental sheet for nonproject actions (Part D). The lead agency may exclude any question for the environmental elements (Part B) which they determine do not contribute meaningfully to the analysis of the proposal.

For nonproject actions, the references in the checklist to the words "project," "applicant," and "property or site" should be read as "proposal," "proposer," and "affected geographic area," respectively.

A. BACKGROUND

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:

Seattle's Park and Recreation 2017 Parks and Open Space Plan

2. Name of applicant:

Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR)

3. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person:

Susanne Rockwell
800 Maynard Ave S,
Seattle WA 98134
206-684-7133

4. Date checklist prepared:

5/15/17

5. Agency requesting checklist:

Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR)

6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable):

The proposal is adoption of SPR's *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* by resolution by the Seattle City Council in expected to occur in Fall of 2017. SPR's *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* is an update of Seattle's Parks and Recreation 2011 Development Plan which provided a vision and policy framework for SPR's programs and projects over a six-year period. The *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* includes a new six-year Capital Improvement Plan which identifies specific projects and programs for the period 2017-2023.

7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain.

This is a non-project proposal. SPR's *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* is a policy framework and a six-year plan. Actions that currently have funding or can be implemented by existing staff will be accomplished in the six-year time period of the Capital Improvement Plan. Other projects identified for consideration within the six-year Capital Improvement Plan will be implemented as funding and resources become available. Any project contained in this Plan will go through project-level SEPA unless such project qualifies for an exemption from SEPA. Future park acquisitions and public private partnerships may provide opportunities for the addition of projects not envisioned now. Development of individual project sites will depend on the availability of future funding, and in cases of reservoirs and other properties not owned by SPR, on working with the owner and community groups on the creation of a plan for each site.

8. List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal.

Further environmental assessments will be prepared for specific projects recommended in the *2017 Development Plan's* six-year Capital Improvement Plan, if those projects are authorized, funded, and implemented.

9. Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain.

Again, this is a non-project action. However, some of the projects identified in the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* may require obtaining permits from other City agencies and/or other levels of government. Cooperative ventures with King County or other agencies may require similar approvals.

10. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known.

The only governmental approvals needed for the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* will be City Council review and adoption of the Plan by Resolution, which is expected in Fall of 2017.

Many of the projects referenced in the Plan will require elected official approval. Once projects are funded, regulatory approvals are often required depending on the scope and scale of the project.

Individual projects implemented would be subject to design development and permit review in accordance with SPR's requirements, and may be subject to other local, state and/or federal permits and the permit requirements. Projects may require City of Seattle Master Use Permits, building permits, compliance with storm water codes, seismic and American with Disabilities Act (ADA) depending on the situation.

11. Give brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site. There are several questions later in this checklist that ask you to describe certain aspects of your proposal. You do not need to repeat those answers on this page. (Lead agencies may modify this form to include additional specific information on project description.)

The *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* is a six-year plan that documents and describes SPR's facilities and lands, looks at Seattle's changing demographics and lays out a vision for the future. The *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* is required by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) to maintain the City of Seattle's eligibility for state grants and funding programs that will help realize outdoor recreation development and open space acquisition projects. This plan also guides SPR in addressing the future needs of the community and progress towards achieving our mission. Projects can be acquisition in nature, development of new park lands, major maintenance renovations of existing facilities and/or energy conservation efforts.

Due to its size and complexity, a complete copy of the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* is available here: <http://www.seattle.gov/parks/about-us/policies-and-plans/2017-parks-open-space-plan>

12. Location of the proposal. Give sufficient information for a person to understand the precise location of your proposed project, including a street address, if any, and section, township, and range, if known. If a proposal would occur over a range of area, provide the range or boundaries of the site(s). Provide a legal description, site plan, vicinity map, and topographic map, if reasonably available. While you should submit any plans required by the agency, you are not required to duplicate maps or detailed plans submitted with any permit applications related to this checklist.

The City of Seattle is located on the west coast of the United States at 47.61 latitude and 122.33 longitude, positioned between Puget Sound and Lake Washington, about 100 miles south of the Canadian border; it is the largest city in the state of Washington and the Pacific Northwest region of North America. The City sits within King County. All capital projects are located within the City of Seattle city limits.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS

Note: This is a city-wide programmatic action in the City of Seattle. The *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* provides recommendations for multiple programs and projects during a 6-year timeframe. Each development project would have its own individual project-level SEPA evaluation completed prior to construction unless the project qualifies as SEPA exempt.

1. Earth

a. General description of the site (circle one): Flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other.....

The topography of Seattle encompasses all of those listed above except for 'mountainous'. Once funded, each development project would have its own individual project evaluation completed prior to construction.

b. What is the steepest slope on the site (approximate percent slope)?

Seattle contains steep slopes per the Environmentally Critical Areas Ordinance; some slopes are greater than 19%. Once funded, each development project would have its own individual project evaluation completed prior to construction.

c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them and note any agricultural land of long-term commercial significance and whether the proposal results in removing any of these soils.

The soils of the City of Seattle include: Vashon glacial till, Vashon recessional outwash deposits, peat, Esperance Sand, Lawton Clay, tide flat deposits, artificial fill, Pre-Olympia deposits, uplifted beach deposits, Kitsap Formation and Blakely formation. This list is not meant to be exhaustive.

d. Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so, describe.

Some of the projects described in Section A.11 may be located on or near unstable soils, as they are commonly found in many areas of Seattle and within Seattle parks; for example, Myrtle Edwards Park is in a liquefaction-prone area and portions of Genesee Playfield and Judkins Park are built on top of old landfill sites. Once funded, each development project would have its own individual project-level SEPA evaluation as applicable that must be completed prior to construction.

e. Describe the purpose, type, total area, and approximate quantities and total affected area of any filling, excavation, and grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.

Grading will often occur in facility and site development efforts. Quantities will be estimated on a project by project basis when designs are complete. Some excavation may be necessary depending on individual design nuances at each site. To support any below-grade concrete substructures some aggregate fill may be installed such as clean sand, rock, controlled-density fill (CDF), lean-mix concrete (LMC) and well-graded mixtures of sand and gravel, commonly known as *gravel borrow* or *pit run*, typically used to provide a structural subgrade. All fill materials imported to the sites would be free of organic debris and potential chemical or biological contaminants or hazards, and obtained from a tested and approved source.

f. Could erosion occur as a result of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.

Soil erosion associated with a storm water event is always a possibility.

g. About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)?

Adoption of the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* is a programmatic action. At the project level, site specific elements such as the ratio of impervious to pervious surface would be calculated as a component of the project specific environmental review. Impervious surfaces will be calculated on a project-by-project basis.

h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any:

A Temporary Erosion & Sedimentation Control Plan (TESCP) would be employed as part of Parks' Best Management Practices during construction. This would include but may not be limited to covering exposed soils to eliminate silt-laden storm flow.

Depending on soil composition, slope, vegetation, etc., various measures may be appropriate to control/reduce erosion during construction including use of straw bale barriers, silt curtains, sediment ponds, plastic coverings, etc. All appropriate best management practices (BMPs) will be employed on a project-by-project basis.

2. Air

a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal during construction, operation, and maintenance when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.

There could be short-term emissions of engine exhaust from vehicles and machinery associated with any construction activity. These impacts are expected to be minor in scale and localized in extent. Quantities will be estimated per specific projects. A similar analysis will be necessary for automobile traffic generated by operation of any new facilities or programs.

b. Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odor that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.

None known

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to air, if any:

Use of properly tuned machinery with modern emissions control devices, wetting of any exposed soils, and similar measures will reduce or avoid engine exhaust and dust problems that could occur during construction activities. No long-term emission or odor impacts are expected.

3. Water

a. Surface:

1) Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year-round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into.

This is a citywide plan, and as such encompasses the entire City of Seattle. There are many surface water bodies within the City of Seattle. Water bodies in the vicinity of projects listed in response to A.11. include: Puget Sound, Elliott Bay, Duwamish Waterway, Salmon Bay, Shilshole Bay, Lake Union, Portage Bay, Lake Washington, Bitter Lake, Thornton Creek watershed, Longfellow Creek, Ravenna Creek, Pipers Creek, Mapes Creek, Roxhill (man-made wetland) and others.

2) Will the project require any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 feet) the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans.

Adoption of the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* is a programmatic action. At the project level, site specific elements such as the location of specific facilities adjacent to water bodies will be identified as a component of the project specific environmental review. For such projects, appropriate Shoreline, Hydraulic Project Approval, Army Corps of Engineer permits, and other applicable permits and reviews will be sought.

3) Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of fill material.

Fill and dredge material will be estimated for specific projects, if applicable.

4) Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

In general, there are no proposals requiring surface water withdrawals or diversions.

5) Does the proposal lie within a 100-year flood plain? If so, note location on the site plan.

Portions of the City are within the 100-year flood plains.

6) Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters? If so, describe the type of waste and anticipated volume of discharge.

In general, there are no proposals involving discharge of waste to surface water.

b. Ground:

1) Will groundwater be withdrawn from a well for drinking water or other purposes? If so, give a general description of the well, proposed uses and approximate quantities withdrawn from the well? Will water be discharged to groundwater? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

Stormwater infiltration goes to groundwater. Specific sites may use infiltration as a method to control and discharge runoff. Other sites will connect to existing storm drainage systems.

2) Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: Domestic sewage; industrial, containing the following chemicals...; agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of the system, the number of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable), or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve.

No waste material will be discharged into the ground water.

c. Water runoff (including stormwater):

1) Describe the source of runoff (including stormwater) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.

Typical sources of runoff from the kinds of projects envisioned in the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* are roofs of structures (e.g., community centers, picnic shelters), outdoor sports courts and paved parking areas. These are relatively small percentages of the proposed projects since the preponderance of the acreage to be acquired and/or developed would be in open space (turf, woodland, beach, etc.). Storm water would be collected via sheet drain or catch basin to storm drainage or infiltration trenches. No additional storm surface or subsurface movement is anticipated.

2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe.

These types of projects would not typically discharge waste materials to ground or surface water. It is unlikely that waste materials would enter ground or surface waters without being removed via oil/water separators, surface soils or settling out before reaching major water bodies.

3) Does the proposal alter or otherwise affect drainage patterns in the vicinity of the site? If so, describe.

Adoption of the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* is a programmatic action. At the project level, site specific elements such as drainage pattern implications will be identified as a component of the project specific environmental review.

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, runoff water, and drainage pattern impacts, if any:

At the project level, City of Seattle Best Management Practices would be utilized to control runoff as appropriate. During excavation and other related construction work, silt barriers would be installed to prevent silt flows into the storm water system.

4. Plants

a. Check the types of vegetation found on the site:

- Deciduous tree: Alder, maple, aspen, other
- Evergreen tree: Fir, cedar, pine, other
- Shrubs
- Grass
- Pasture
- Crop or grain
- Orchards, vineyards or other permanent crops.
- Wet soil plants: Cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other
- Water plants: Water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other
- Other types of vegetation

Many areas in the City of Seattle provide habitat for a variety of aquatic and terrestrial plants typically found in urban areas. Plant communities include deciduous forest, isolated patches of coniferous forest, shrub and grasslands. Adoption of the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* is a programmatic action. At the project level, site specific elements such as vegetation will be noted as a component of the project specific environmental review.

b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered?

A major goal for SPR is environmental stewardship including increased attention to planting with native species. Use of native species will vary with specific projects. Most typically, vegetation will be left unaltered, or upgraded to reforest areas reclaimed from other urban land uses, or to re-establish native plants. Some sites might require the removal or relocation of select trees

depending on the project site plans. Any trees removed will be replaced at the 2:1 ratio per the City of Seattle's Tree Replacement policy.

c. List threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site.

Seattle Parks are home to a variety of state and federally listed plant species. A thorough site survey and evaluation of approved data bases will be undertaken for each project site, once chosen.

d. Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any:

At the project level, site specific landscaping will be developed and noted as a component of the project specific environmental review. Existing vegetation, exclusive of grass, will be preserved, relocated and/or incorporated into any project design to the extent practical.

e. List all noxious weeds and invasive species known to be on or near the site.

Noxious weeds in the region include: Poison hemlock, Tansy Ragwort, Giant Hogweed, Himalayan Blackberry, Knotweed, Garlic mustard, English ivy, Scotch Broom, and Spurge Laurel.

Invasive tree species in this region include: English Laurel, English Holly, European Hawthorn, European Mountain Ash.

5. Animals

a. List any birds and other animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site. Examples include:

Birds: Hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other:

Mammals: Deer, bear, elk, beaver, other:

Fish: Bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other:

Birds and animals vary with particular sites. Usually there are no large mammals in most urban park and recreation and open space sites addressed in the update. Bird life varies widely, sometimes including hawks, herons, and eagles. Shoreline or riparian sites may involve shellfish, salmon and other marine/aquatic species.

b. List any threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site.

Seattle's parks are home to a variety of state and federally protected species. At the project level, the Washington State Fish & Wildlife database will be consulted to determine the potential for impacts to protected wildlife, if any, and appropriate mitigation determined in cooperation with Fish & Wildlife.

While the bald eagle has been removed from the federal threatened and endangered species list, nesting areas are found in many of Seattle's parks, waterways and some residential neighborhoods.

The Puget Sound chinook salmon, was listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act on May 24, 1999, and occurs near park areas adjacent to Elliott Bay.

Bull trout, listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act on November 1, 1999, could occur in its anadromous form near park areas adjacent to Elliott Bay; however, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) does not monitor the bull trout in the Green/Duwamish system because, per its records, bull trout do not spawn in this system.

The Cedar River - Lake Washington Watershed is the land area in which rainwater drains to Lake Washington and out through the Hiram Chittenden Locks. The Cedar River - Lake Washington watershed includes the Cedar River and its tributaries, May Creek, Coal Creek, Mercer Island, Mercer Slough, Kelsey Creek, Juanita Creek, Forbes Creek, Lyon Creek, McAleer Creek, Thornton Creek, Pipers Creek, and Ravenna Creek. This watershed supports a diversity of salmon, including Chinook, Coho, Sockeye and Steelhead.

c. Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain.

Washington State is part of the Pacific Flyway, with many Seattle parks and reservoirs being used as a stopover for a variety of migratory waterfowl. Pacific Salmon migrate along Seattle shorelines and through the Duwamish River.

d. Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any:

A major goal of the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* is acquisition of natural areas and greenbelts so as to preserve land, to demonstrate a conservation ethic, to reclaim natural resource areas and enhance habitat corridors where appropriate. Generally, SPR would take appropriate measures to preserve or enhance wildlife if the particular project site offers that potential. The Washington State Fish & Wildlife database will be consulted to determine the presence of any listed species and appropriate measures taken as determined in cooperation with Fish & Wildlife.

e. List any invasive animal species known to be on or near the site.

Invasive animals in the Seattle area include: New Zealand mudsnail, Nutria, Brook trout, Zebra and quagga mussels, European Starling, House Sparrow, Eastern gray squirrel and fox squirrel.

6. Energy and natural resources

a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) will be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing, etc.

The buildings and major maintenance projects recommended in the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* typically specify gas for heating and electric power for lighting. Solar energy may be considered for some facilities on a case by case basis. Electricity is also typically specified for kitchen appliances in community centers and for outdoor lighting of sports fields and tennis courts. SPR sites and facilities (more than 6,414 acres) require mechanized maintenance and construction,

usually involving petroleum powered vehicles/machines. However, each development project would have its own individual project-level SEPA evaluation completed prior to construction unless the project qualifies as SEPA exempt.

b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe.

Design guidelines for SPR buildings encourage preservation of solar access, both for park users and neighboring properties. Park sites typically are large enough that any structures on them are well separated from neighboring properties.

c. What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans of this proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any:

A major goal for SPR is energy conservation. All new lighting in the proposed projects are reviewed to ensure the most energy efficient lighting allowed to meet program needs (for example, ballfield lighting vs. gym lighting vs. path lighting would require different levels). Programmed lighting controls would be installed for any future area illumination. Energy audits will be undertaken on selected facilities to improve energy efficiency. Irrigation and water conservation are also major goals. Each development project would have its own individual project-level SEPA evaluation completed prior to construction unless the project qualifies as SEPA exempt. Further, any necessary project-level permits will be obtained before any new lighting will be installed. Any new ballfield lighting projects would go through a public engagement process prior to construction.

7. Environmental health

a. Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill, or hazardous waste, that could occur as a result of this proposal? If so, describe.

This is a non-project action and there is no environmental health hazards or hazardous waste that could result as a result of adoption of the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan*. In a few parks or recreational areas, there may be underground storage tanks or buried wastes that need to be removed or otherwise remediated in advance of construction activity. However, this will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis depending on the project and addressed if needed through federal, state and local permits. A few parks and recreation sites are located on or near former landfills, where decaying organic matter under the surface produces methane gas for several years. It may be necessary to design facilities to harmlessly disperse this gas.

1) Describe any known or possible contamination at the site from present or past uses.

Does not apply.

2) Describe existing hazardous chemicals/conditions that might affect project development and design. This includes underground hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines located within the project area and in the vicinity.

Does not apply.

3) Describe any toxic or hazardous chemicals that might be stored, used, or produced during the project's development or construction, or at any time during the operating life of the project.

Does not apply.

4) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

Does not apply.

5) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any:

This is a non-project action and no measures are deemed necessary nor are proposed at this time as a result of this non-project action.

b. Noise

1) What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, other)?

This is a non-project action. There are widely varied conditions throughout the city, and noise levels will depend on location. Typical urban noises already exist near many of SPR's parklands. Urban residential arterial roads have a predicted noise level averaging at least 65 dBA during daytime and early evening use. Neighborhood playgrounds and parks are also predicted to have acceptable noise levels over 70 dBL during the daytime.¹ Natural Areas and some of the Regional Parks have extensive areas that are relatively quiet.

2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis (for example: traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours' noise would come from the site.

This is a non-project proposal. Any project contained in this Plan will go through project-level SEPA unless such project qualifies for an exemption from SEPA. Construction related traffic and equipment noise is common where proposed projects involve grading or building. Operational noise depends upon the type of project and subsequent programming. Operation of some construction equipment is anticipated for short periods of time during construction. Construction would take place during daylight hours, and noise would be limited thereto. The projects would be required to comply fully with the Seattle Noise Ordinance. There could be minor, temporary, noise increases of a localized nature due to construction activities on-site. No off-site impacts are expected.

¹ Riverside CA General Plan – Noise Existing Conditions Report, Figure 1 Maximum Noise Levels for Various Uses

3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any:

This is a non-project proposal. Any project contained in this Plan will go through project-level SEPA unless such project qualifies for an exemption from SEPA. Construction noise can be minimized by specifying techniques appropriate to the project locations. Traffic circulation patterns and on-site parking can be located to reduce noise effects on nearby properties. Although passive parks by their nature are typically quiet, especially compared to urban land uses, outdoor athletic participants and spectators can be noisy at times. Athletic fields tend to be in places where this occasional noise will not be a problem. Unlighted fields and other facilities do not usually remain noisy after day light hours.

8. Land and shoreline use

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties? Will the proposal affect current land uses on nearby or adjacent properties? If so, describe.

Most the project sites are all located within existing parkland property, but it does vary with each project and site. Parks are allowed outright regardless of zoning and are found in all sectors of the city. Adjacent properties vary per each park site - from residential, industrial, commercial, and shoreline. Because parks are meant to be enjoyed by the public, many are near residential areas.

b. Has the project site been used as working farmlands or working forest lands? If so, describe. How much agricultural or forest land of long-term commercial significance will be converted to other uses as a result of the proposal, if any? If resource lands have not been designated, how many acres in farmland or forest land tax status will be converted to nonfarm or nonforest use?

None of the sites are known to have been used as working farmlands or working forests for the past several decades.

1) Will the proposal affect or be affected by surrounding working farm or forest land normal business operations, such as oversize equipment access, the application of pesticides, tilling, and harvesting? If so, how:

Does not apply.

c. Describe any structures on the site.

Building structures found at many of the park properties include: comfort station buildings, kiosks, shelter houses and community centers. Other structures are furniture and public amenities including picnic shelters, tables, benches, fountains, play areas, ballfields with dugouts and fencing.

Warren G. Magnuson Park currently has a hangar facility on site. Other portions of the park contain additional hangars, numerous buildings with a variety of uses and parking lots. Reservoir sites – Myrtle Reservoir, Westcrest Park, Maple Leaf and Roosevelt Reservoir, and possibly

Bitter Lake Reservoir are fitted with concrete lids and park facilities have been developed on the lid surface.

d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?

N/A

e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?

Most park sites are zoned for single-family residential use. However, a park is a use which is allowed in all zones.

f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?

Park sites are designated as Public Open Space in Seattle's Comprehensive Plan.

g. If applicable, what is the current shoreline master program designation of the site?

There are multiple shoreline designations within the City of Seattle. Alki Beach (CR), Myrtle Edwards Park (CM-DF & UH-DF) and Gasworks Park (CM) are located within one or more shoreline environments. SPR manages 954 acres of submerged shoreline parcels.

h. Has any part of the site been classified as a critical area by the city or county? If so, specify.

Adoption of the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* is a programmatic action. At the project level, site specific designs will be developed with proposals. SPR's system encompasses properties in a myriad of environmentally sensitive areas. Some project proposals may fall within environmentally sensitive and/or critical area designations. These usually are steep slopes, riparian or wetland environments, and/or seismically hazardous areas. Genesee Playfield and portions of Judkins Park were built over old landfill areas. If these sites such as these are chosen, any construction activities will be consistent with the requirements of the City's ECA ordinance. Myrtle Edwards Park is within a liquefaction prone area – any construction activities will be consistent with appropriate ECA regulations.

i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?

None are identified at this time.

j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?

In a few cases or property acquisition, a limited number of people may be displaced, although none are identified now. Condemnation is generally to be avoided, and acquisition of housing for park purposes is not desirable.

k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any:

SPR would typically avoid acquisitions of developments that displace people. Sometimes the property acquisition agreement for developed properties may include provisions to assist relocation of persons or businesses. This will depend on the circumstances of the property's existing use and other conditions.

l. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any:

Parks and recreation development are typically considered to enhance the neighborhoods where they are located. Public processes and environmental review will be conducted for many of the project proposals.

m. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts to agricultural and forest lands of long-term commercial significance, if any:

Does not apply.

9. Housing

a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

Does not apply.

b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

Does not apply.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any:

Does not apply.

10. Aesthetics

a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?

Adoption of the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* is a programmatic action. At the project level, site specific designs will be developed with proposals. Capital projects will comply with zoning and other height limits, or go through a variance process to obtain specific, case-by-case exceptions, if warranted. Community Center Gymnasiums, for example, may sometimes require some height above typical single family structures, to provide sufficient interior clearance for basketball, volleyball, etc. The tallest structures would be found on Community Center roofs and with ballfield lighting projects.

b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?

Usually SPR development projects enhance rather than obstruct views. In general, no view obstructions are anticipated.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any:

Open space parks, natural areas and most recreation facilities are considered a positive aspect of the environment. The exact aesthetic impact would vary with the project and with surrounding developments. At the project level, site specific designs will be developed for each facility including aesthetic integration of the design and facility into the site to minimize any impacts. Negative impacts, if any, may be reduced by structural design features, building colors, landscaping, etc. The Seattle Design Commission and the Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board may review and recommend design modifications of larger or historic park capital improvements.

11. Light and glare

a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?

Occasionally projects may be brightly lit at night (some play fields, tennis courts, etc.), although newer technology calls for light shields and more directed lighting. Lighting would be used within the park operating times and would include designs to minimize any potential glare or spillover. Building exteriors are finished to blend into surroundings, and typically do not reflect glare.

b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?

Adoption of the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* is a programmatic action. At the project level, site specific designs will be developed with proposals. Capital projects will comply with zoning and any lighting regulations, or go through a variance process to obtain specific, case-by-case exceptions, if warranted.

c. What existing offsite sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?

Does not apply.

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any:

Does not apply. In general, however, any Parks facilities would be located, whenever possible, to eliminate or minimize light/glare impacts on neighbors, or on other park activities. Lighting designs would include shielded fixtures and other design features to restrict light glare and spillover past the property line.

12. Recreation

a. What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?

The *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* outlines public parklands and recreation proposals spanning a six-year period from 2018 through 2023 throughout various locations in the City. SPR manages a 6,414-acre park system of over 485 parks and extensive natural areas. SPR provides athletic fields, tennis courts, play areas, specialty gardens, fishing piers, swimming beaches, and more than 25 miles of boulevards and 120 miles of trails. The system comprises about 12% of the city's land area. SPR also manages many facilities, including 26 community centers, eight indoor

swimming pools, two outdoor (summer) swimming pools, four environmental education centers, two small craft centers, four golf courses, eleven skateparks and more.

b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.

One of the main goals and areas of focus for the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* is to increase capacity of existing programmed recreational uses; no recreational uses are proposed to be displaced.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any:

No negative impacts on recreation are envisioned as a result of implementing the *2017 Development Plan*. On the contrary, significant positive impacts would result.

13. Historic and cultural preservation

a. Are there any buildings, structures, or sites, located on or near the site that are over 45 years old listed in or eligible for listing in national, state, or local preservation registers? If so, specifically describe.

Seattle's park system includes 54 landmarked buildings, historic structures, objects, Olmsted influenced designs and parklands listed on the National Register of Historic Places and Historic Districts. Some proposed park and recreation upgrade projects may be located at or near places or objects on these preservation registers. These would be identified when projects are funded and planned.

b. Are there any landmarks, features, or other evidence of Indian or historic use or occupation. This may include human burials or old cemeteries. Are there any material evidence, artifacts, or areas of cultural importance on or near the site? Please list any professional studies conducted at the site to identify such resources.

See 13.a. above

c. Describe the methods used to assess the potential impacts to cultural and historic resources on or near the project site. Examples include consultation with tribes and the department of archeology and historic preservation, archaeological surveys, historic maps, GIS data, etc.

Does not apply.

d. Proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for loss, changes to, and disturbance to resources. Please include plans for the above and any permits that may be required.

Does not apply.

14. Transportation

a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site or affected geographic area, and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.

This is a non-project action that involves adoption of a six-year Parks Plan.

b. Is the site or affected geographic area currently served by public transit? If so, generally describe. If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?

This is a non-project action that involves adoption of a six-year Parks Plan. Generally speaking, transit access varies depending on the particular location, but good transit access is considered a positive factor in finding locations for new or expanded park and recreation programs and facilities. The majority of parklands in Seattle are served by public transit with two blocks. Transit service within the City currently is provided by King County Metro, which operates an extensive network of local and express bus routes that provide frequent service. Transit service into and out of the area is provided by several agencies:

- Metro provides service to/from the parts of King County outside the City of Seattle (South King County, the Eastside, Shoreline, and Northshore);
- Sound Transit Regional Express provides express bus service to/from Pierce County, South King County, the Eastside, Shoreline/Northshore, and Snohomish County;
- Community Transit provides express bus service between Snohomish County and Downtown Seattle and the University District; and
- Sound Transit Sounder Commuter Rail provides peak period/peak direction rail service to/from Pierce County and South King County.
- Sound Transit provides Light Rail Transit (LRT) system that is high-speed, high-capacity rail rapid transit connecting Northgate and SeaTac, via the University District, Downtown Seattle, and the Rainier Valley. Sound Transit also extends to Pierce County-Seattle Sounder via commuter rail service north to Everett via the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (BNSF) mainline tracks.
- The express bus and commuter rail systems provide services that are focused mainly on Downtown Seattle. In addition to land-based transit systems, the Washington State Ferry System (WSF) provides transit connections to Bainbridge Island, Bremerton, and Vashon Island from Downtown Seattle, and to Vashon Island and South Kitsap County from West Seattle (Fauntleroy).

c. How many additional parking spaces would the completed project or nonproject proposal have? How many would the project or proposal eliminate?

Facility developments envisioned will provide off-street spaces as necessary. Sometimes traffic and parking demand studies are necessary to document the characteristics of different facility types. Any departures from parking requirements in Seattle's Land Use Code would have to go through a conditional use or variance process to assure that neighboring properties will not be adversely affected.

d. Will the proposal require any new or improvements to existing roads, streets, pedestrian, bicycle or state transportation facilities, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).

No significant new road or street development is anticipated except for boulevard restoration and support of the City's "Greenways" policies and projects. Street improvement needs vary with specific projects. Since park and recreation uses are not typically intensive land uses, they are unlikely to require large expenditures on street improvements.

e. Will the project or proposal use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe.

See 14.b. above

f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project or proposal? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur and what percentage of the volume would be trucks (such as commercial and nonpassenger vehicles). What data or transportation models were used to make these estimates?

Vehicular trips vary with proposals. Peak traffic volumes generally do not coincide with peak commuter traffic hours, but there can be exceptions. No significant negative impacts are anticipated. Potential increases in traffic volumes will be evaluated on a case by case basis during the project level environmental review for each site.

g. Will the proposal interfere with, affect or be affected by the movement of agricultural and forest products on roads or streets in the area? If so, generally describe.

Does not apply.

h. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any:

Improved pedestrian and bicycle connections to parks and recreation facilities, and increasing walkability are stated objectives in the *2017 Development Plan*. Intensively used facilities such as community centers, pools, etc., will, if possible, be located near transit lines to reduce the need for private vehicle access. Bicycle racks are provided to encourage bicycle travel. Parks areas are designed to encourage smooth and safe vehicular access to and from adjacent streets.

15. Public services

a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: Fire protection, police protection, public transit, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.

Depending on the size and intensity of new park development and recreation programs or facilities upgrades, some limited additional fire or police protection services may be needed to respond to the greater concentrations of activities and people.

b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.

Facilities would be open to the public in keeping with all of Seattle's public park hours. Police Crime Prevention Taskforce would review and comment on the site designs as appropriate, to supply vital security recommendations.

16. Utilities

a. Circle utilities currently available at the site: Electricity, natural gas, water, refuse service, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic system, other.

The City is served by all utilities customarily found in urban areas.

b. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service, and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed.

The utilities needed depend on the project. Many projects proposed will require electricity, water, telephone, and sanitary sewers. Others may need natural gas service. Parks collects its own garbage.

C. SIGNATURE

The above answers are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision.

Signature:

Date Submitted:

Susanne Rockwell
5/15/17

D. SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR NONPROJECT ACTIONS

(do not use this sheet for project actions)

Because these questions are very general, it may be helpful to read them in conjunction with the list of the elements of the environment.

When answering these questions, be aware of the extent the proposal, or the types of activities likely to result from the proposal, would affect the item at a greater intensity or at a faster rate than if the proposal were not implemented. Respond briefly and in general terms.

1. How would the proposal be likely to increase discharge to water; emissions to air; production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances; or production of noise?

Adoption of the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* is a programmatic action and would not increase discharges to water, emissions to air, productions, storage or the release of toxic or hazardous substances or the production of noise. At the project level, potential impacts or increases would be analyzed as a component of the project specific environmental review. By their nature, most of these projects are relatively quiet also. Where human noise is generated by recreation activities, measures will be taken to mitigate impacts on neighbors.

There could be short-term emissions of engine exhaust from vehicles and machinery associated with any construction activity. These impacts are expected to be minor in scale and localized in extent.

No known emissions to air would be released. It is unlikely that waste materials would enter ground or surface waters without being removed via oil/water separators, surface soils or settling out before reaching major water bodies. No long-term impacts are expected.

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases are:

At the project level, City of Seattle Best Management Practices would be utilized to control runoff as appropriate. During excavation and other related construction work, silt barriers would be installed to prevent silt flows into the storm water system. Use of properly tuned machinery, wetting of any exposed soils, and similar measures will reduce or avoid engine exhaust and dust problems that could occur during construction activities.

Any potential increases in discharges to air or water would be tempered by permit requirements of the City of Seattle, Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency, EPA, and/or Washington fisheries or Wildlife or Ecology permits. SPR would include construction specifications, inspections and operating guidelines as needed to further mitigate these effects. Careful siting of programs and facilities can also help mitigate impacts.

2. How would the proposal be likely to affect plants, animals, fish, or marine life?

Adoption of the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* is a programmatic action and would not affect any vegetation, animals, fish or marine life. However, at the project level, construction would entail the removal or alteration of existing vegetation at specific sites as necessary to construct

proposed facilities. This may include site renovation through tree pruning and removal, control of invasive weeds and restoration planting and erosion control measures during construction. Seattle Parks are home to a variety of state and federally protected species. At the project level, construction noise may have a minor effect on local wildlife. No long-term impacts are expected.

Proposed measures to protect or conserve plants, animals, fish, or marine life are:

Environmental stewardship is a major goal of the *2017 Development Plan*. Most of the proposals in the Plan would favorably affect these natural resources. In a few instances (e.g., development of buildings, parking areas, play fields, etc.) vegetation or animal life could be displaced.

At the project level, site specific landscaping will be developed and noted as a component of the project specific environmental review. Existing vegetation, exclusive of grass, will be preserved, relocated and/or incorporated into any project design to the extent practical. The Washington State Fish & Wildlife database will be consulted to determine the potential for impacts to protected wildlife, if any, and appropriate mitigation determined in cooperation with Fish & Wildlife.

3. How would the proposal be likely to deplete energy or natural resources?

Most park and recreation uses are not heavy energy users, especially compared to other urban land uses that would be permitted in the same zoning classifications.

Proposed measures to protect or conserve energy and natural resources are:

Lighting and heating systems for new facilities such as community centers will be integrated into the SPR's Energy Management Control System (EMCS). This is an automated, centralized control system that has capability to ration optimal amounts of energy to remote locations all around the city. New facility designs will address resource conservation and strive for "LEED" status. Existing and new open spaces will be developed and maintained to enhance wildlife habitat, and integrate it into programs of conservation education for the public. Water and energy conservation is important for new park and facility design and retrofitting of existing ones.

4. How would the proposal be likely to use or affect environmentally sensitive areas or areas designated (or eligible or under study) for governmental protection; such as parks, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, threatened or endangered species habitat, historic or cultural sites, wetlands, flood plains, or prime farmlands?

Seattle's Park system encompasses properties in a myriad of environmentally sensitive areas and in several historic districts. The *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* proposals are to acquire, improve, and conserve these kinds of features. Any developments within parklands will observe permit conditions relevant to sensitive natural or cultural features. One of the primary motivations for proposals is to assure public ownership and management of such resources for public benefit.

Proposed measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts are:

SPR will restrict inappropriate development, observe adopted Seattle guidelines for appropriate development in environmentally critical areas, and conduct environmental training of SPR personnel charged with management and/or public education related to SPR-owned properties in such resource areas.

At the project level, facilities will not be built in the following environmentally critical areas: designated wetlands, riparian corridors, wildlife habitats, flood prone areas, steep slopes, potential or known slide areas. The Washington State Fish & Wildlife database will be consulted to determine the potential for impacts to protected wildlife habitat, if any, and appropriate mitigation determined in cooperation with Fish & Wildlife. Modifications to Historic Landmark sites would require approval by Seattle's Landmarks Board. The Sand Point Historic Preservation Coordinator, on behalf of the State Historic Preservation Officer, would review proposals prior to any construction for Magnuson Park.

5. How would the proposal be likely to affect land and shoreline use, including whether it would allow or encourage land or shoreline uses incompatible with existing plans?

Typically parks and open space are important components of the City's land use plans. The *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* proposals to acquire, develop, and manage such properties are supportive of the City's adopted land and shoreline use plans. Proposals would increase the City's open space and public shoreline access.

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce shoreline and land use impacts are:

The impacts of proposals on land and shoreline use patterns are deliberately designed to be environmentally positive. Project designs and operational practices will be consistent with that intent.

6. How would the proposal be likely to increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities?

Some proposals such as building renovations and field turf conversions to synthetic turf may attract increased vehicular as well as pedestrian transit and bicycle traffic. However, other proposals will make boulevards and streets more enjoyable to non-motorized modes of transportation.

Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s) are:

Intensive recreation uses as described above will be typically located where good transportation access is available, especially public transit. Bicycle racks will be provided to encourage that mode of travel in addition to SPR partnering with Seattle Department of Transportation on local Greenways projects; intended to enhance bicycle and pedestrian access and safety. Where appropriate, open spaces and play facilities will be distributed widely so they are located within walking distance of as many residences as possible.

7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

As described in the foregoing responses, one of the major purposes of the *2017 Parks and Open Space Plan* is to articulate SPR's intent to broaden its environmental stewardship. The Plan outlines a number of proposals for natural resource management, reforestation, habitat enhancement, energy and water conservation, recycling and use of recycled materials. These kinds of proposals are intended to reinforce local, state, and federal environmental laws, and demonstrate their implementation. The proposal would not conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [43.21C.110](#). WSR 16-13-012 (Order 15-09), § 197-11-960, filed 6/2/16, effective 7/3/16. Statutory Authority: RCW [43.21C.110](#) and [43.21C.100](#) [43.21C.170]. WSR 14-09-026 (Order 13-01), § 197-11-960, filed 4/9/14, effective 5/10/14. Statutory Authority: RCW [43.21C.110](#). WSR 13-02-065 (Order 12-01), § 197-11-960, filed 12/28/12, effective 1/28/13; WSR 84-05-020 (Order DE 83-39), § 197-11-960, filed 2/10/84, effective 4/4/84.]