

# CIP White Paper

Department Name: **Parks and Recreation**  
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## Section 1: Overview

The Department of Parks and Recreation's (DPR) vision statement is: "Seattle 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." Achievement of this statement is manifest in a park system with more than 430 parks and open areas totaling over 6,200 acres of property throughout the City, amounting to almost 11% of the City's land area. It includes approximately 488 buildings and 430 parks that feature 185 athletic fields, 130 children's play areas, 27 community centers, 151 outdoor tennis courts, 25 miles of boulevards, an indoor tennis center, two outdoor and eight indoor swimming pools, five golf courses, performing and visual arts studios, boat ramps, moorages, fishing piers, trails, camps, viewpoints, open spaces, a rock climbing site, a conservatory, a state-of-the art zoo, a classical Japanese garden, and a waterfront aquarium.

### **Funding Sources**

Funds for the development of the system and for ongoing asset management come from a variety of sources, including three levies, the Cumulative Reserve Subfund, the Shoreline Park Improvement Fund, Councilmanic debt, and many other special fund sources, grants, and private donations. The funding sources used to cover annual debt service vary depending on the projects being debt financed, Golf revenues are used to repay all Golf related debt; Aquarium revenues pay for a portion of the debt service on the bonds used to renovate Pier 59; revenue from Magnuson Park Building 30 rentals is expected to pay most of the debt service for its renovation; and the General Fund covers debt service for the rest of the Pier 59 bonds and on other Parks-related bond funds.

### **Levies**

The most recent levy is the 2008 Parks and Green Spaces Levy, which is a six-year \$145.5 million levy intended "to acquire, develop, or restore, existing or new, parks, recreation facilities, cultural facilities, green spaces, playfields, trails, community gardens, and shoreline areas." The levy package, largely modeled after the successful 2000 Pro Parks Levy, provides for acquisition of new parks and green space and for development and improvement of the various parks throughout the City. This includes renovation of 23 play areas, park development atop lidded reservoirs, renovation of several existing neighborhood and major parks, significant investments in the Seattle Asian Art Museum and the Langston Hughes Performing Arts Center, and an environmental category to provide funding for the Green Seattle Partnership, community gardens, trails, and improved shoreline access at street ends. An Opportunity Fund Category funds other community-identified projects. Through 2012, \$108 million has been appropriated from this Levy.

The 2000 Parks Levy was an eight-year, \$198.2 million levy that funded more than 100 projects to acquire, improve, and develop parks, playfields and trails, improve maintenance, increase environmental stewardship programs, and enhance recreational

programming for teens and seniors. The Levy closely follows the plan forged by the Pro Parks 2000 Citizens Planning Committee. The remaining projects to be completed are the First Hill Park acquisition; development of First Hill and University Heights Parks; and three trail projects managed by the Seattle Department of Transportation. Any remaining funds in this Levy will be reallocated via the Opportunity Fund process.

***Cumulative Reserve Subfund***

The basic funding for Parks' capital improvement program is the Cumulative Reserve Sub-Fund, (CRS) that is earmarked for asset management purposes. This funding is provided by revenues from Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) revenues. It is used to address various capital programs, such as boiler replacement, electrical system upgrades, small irrigation upgrades, small ballfield improvements, small roofing replacement, paving restoration, landscape and forest restoration, and others. It also funds replacement of aging ball field lighting systems and certain Aquarium infrastructure projects. In past years the REET revenues were such that the CRS funded a number of larger, individual projects related to asset management, but such funding is now in decline.

Historically, the CRS funding provided for a fairly significant number of individual projects to be undertaken each year to address the larger asset management needs. In the period from 2000 to 2006, the annual allocation of CRS funding ranged from nearly \$10 million to \$13 million; it was \$21 million in 2007 and \$22 million in 2008. Due to the downturn in the real estate market, REET revenues are depressed and consequently CRS funding has been in short supply.

***Shoreline Park Improvement Fund***

The Shoreline Park Improvement Fund (SPIF) funded ten projects as a result of a \$5 million settlement from King County for mitigation of the West Point Treatment Plant at Discovery Park. These projects were identified in Ordinance 121488, and were the result of an extensive planning effort by several community organizations and Parks. These funds have accomplished several building and road demolitions and partially funded the purchase and restoration of the Capehart Housing property in Discovery Park.

***LTGO Bond Financing***

Bond funding has been allocated for:

- Replacing the Rainier Beach Community Center and Swimming Pool. Construction began in 2011 and the project will be completed in 2013.
- Implementation of the Golf Master Plan that will provide major improvements at three of the City-owned golf courses (Jackson, Jefferson and West Seattle), including a clubhouse building replacement, driving ranges, cart path improvements, and course and landscaping renovation. General obligation bonds will fund the projects and future revenue from the golf courses will cover associated debt service payments. These improvements are being phased over six years. Certain capital asset management work at the courses is also funded with direct golf revenues.
- Renovation of Magnuson Park Building 30 to bring it to code compliance.

**2013-2017 CIP Highlights**

The 2013 CIP reflects a wide range of projects. With \$40.6 million appropriated in 2013, Parks will continue to have a robust capital improvement program, despite the economic downturn. The 2008 Parks Levy provides \$3.9 million of this funding, in addition to that already appropriated from the Levy in Parks’ CIP since 2009. The Cumulative Reserve Subfund (CRS) provides a total of \$16.7 million, through a combination of \$3.7 million in REET I, \$9.3 million in REET II, and \$3.8 million in CRS-Unrestricted. Approximately \$3.7 million of the total CRS funding is budgeted for debt service.

Asset Management is a vital component of Parks' Capital Improvement Program, with \$18.1 million funded in 2013. The funding sources for capital maintenance are:

<b>Fund Source</b>	<b>2013 (Millions)</b>
Bonds	\$ 5.2
2008 Parks Levy	\$ 1.6
Grants and other	\$ 1.2
REET	\$ 10.1
<b>Total Major Maintenance Funding</b>	<b>\$18.1</b>

Capital maintenance projects address basic infrastructure across the Parks system, such as electrical system replacement, environmental remediation, landscape restoration, synthetic ballfield replacement, irrigation system replacement, and replacing major roof and HVAC systems.

REET funding has been changed in 2013 and 2014 for the Urban Forestry- Green Seattle Partnership project (GSP) to help the program maintain historic spending levels. Since 2009, the program has averaged approximately \$1.4-\$1.5 million annually, through a combination of REET and 2008 Parks Levy funds. In 2013, an additional \$500,000 in REET funding brings the total project budget to \$1.4 million (\$1.1 million REET and \$330,000 Levy). In 2014, total program funding increases slightly to \$1.5 million (\$1.1 million REET and \$425,000 Levy). The additional REET support in 2013 and 2014 will ensure that the program will be able to maintain current reforestation goals over the biennium.

Parks will use federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for the Seattle Conservation Corps in 2013 and 2014 and for accessibility improvements in 2014. The Seattle Conservation Corps (SCC) executes Parks improvement projects in low to moderate-income neighborhoods, while at the same time provides training and employment for formerly homeless adults. In 2013, \$508,000 will be used to fund the SCC to improve approximately 15 parks. In 2014, the SCC program will be expanded with \$300,000 in additional CDBG funds, bringing the total to \$808,000, to improve approximately 25 parks. In order to make parks more accessible to all residents, \$732,000 in CDBG funds will be used in 2014 to remove architectural and material barriers that

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restrict the mobility and accessibility of elderly or severely disabled persons in public facilities in parks throughout the City.

Seattle Aquarium major maintenance funding (\$1.2 million per year from REET through 2015) fulfills the \$8 million funding committed to in the 2010 transition agreement. As part of the agreement, the Aquarium reimburses the City for some of the debt service paid via CRS Unrestricted (\$1.3 million in 2013). In conjunction with the REET funded project to address Pier 60 corrosion and pier piling problems, the Aquarium will renovate the Harbor Seal Exhibit at a projected cost of \$3 million with funds raised by the Seattle Aquarium Society. Approval of this project in the CIP is intended to satisfy the requirement in section 7.2.4(b) of the Operations and Management Agreement between the City and the Seattle Aquarium Society that "Any Capital Improvement projected to cost more than three million dollars (\$3,000,000), measured in 2008 dollars, shall require the City's approval, by ordinance."

The 2013 CIP also includes funding for the renovation and expansion of an existing parking facility at the Woodland Park Zoo. Per terms of the original management agreement between the City and the Zoo, the City is obligated to support the development of a parking facility at the Zoo. Costs are to be shared on a 75% City-25% Zoo basis. The Zoo estimates that the project will cost approximately \$2.7 million, and the City will cover 75%, or up to \$2 million. The project provides for the development of a 180 space parking lot on the West side of the Zoo to help reduce parking and congestion on neighborhood streets. It is budgeted in CRS-U.

The 2008 Parks and Green Spaces Levy projects continue to comprise a significant portion of Parks CIP. Highlights include:

- Acquisition of neighborhood parks and green spaces continues. To date, 5 Neighborhood Park Acquisitions have been completed, and a total of 27.6 acres have been added to the parks system (10.1 acquired and 17.5 via transfer of jurisdiction from other City Departments).
- The Development Category is winding down, with 42 of the 59 development projects completed and most of the rest underway in 2013. The three trail projects are being managed by the Seattle Department of Transportation.
- Implementation of the environmental projects continues with restoration of forests, development of community gardens and increasing shoreline access. Per the recommendation of the Levy Oversight Committee, the \$1.4 million inflation adjustment for the Environmental Category is being appropriated in the 2013-2018 for Urban Forestry and Community Garden projects. (Note: These inflation adjustments were included in the previously indicated figures for levy funding for the Urban Forestry-Green Seattle Partnership).
- Approximately \$20.6 million has been allocated for Opportunity Fund projects through 2012. Thirteen development projects and two acquisitions were

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designated in the first round of the Opportunity Fund. Two play field renovations were funded with savings from the Playfield sub category and \$9.8 million was appropriated for 17 major maintenance projects with inflation reserve funding reallocated from the development category. Appropriations for projects from the second round of the Opportunity Fund are expected to be requested in late 2012.

Park development continues for reservoir lids at Maple Leaf, and West Seattle. Construction of the new Rainier Beach Community Center and Pool is expected to be completed in 2013. Also in 2013, the City will continue implementation of the Golf Master Plan which will provide major improvements at three City-owned golf courses ( Jackson, Jefferson, and West Seattle), including building replacements, driving ranges, cart path improvements, and course and landscaping renovation. Future revenue from the golf courses will cover associated debt service payments. These improvements will be phased over six or more years.

The 2012 Adopted Budget and the 2012-2017 Adopted Capital Improvement Program (CIP) included funding for the first of two phases of improvements planned for Building 30 at Magnuson Park. The first phase was planned for 2012, with the second phase following in 2015. However, in early 2012, the decision was made to proceed with both phases of the project in 2012 and 2013 rather than in two separate phases. This option provides construction efficiencies and lowers overall borrowing costs for the project.

The total cost to fully renovate the building is approximately \$8.6 million. Improvements will include exiting upgrades, seismic upgrades, installation of fire suppression sprinklers and fire alarm systems in the hangar and buildings east and west wings, as well as lighting, heating and ventilation upgrades, an elevator, and ADA toilet room upgrades, and other related work, depending on permitting requirements. Water service, natural gas systems, and primary electrical services to the building may also be upgraded to support the building renovations.

An additional \$1 million in REET funding will be used for shell and core renovations to stabilize building 18 in Magnuson Park.

One remaining 2000 Pro Parks Levy acquisition remains to be completed.

In 2013, several projects are being consolidated in other BCLs to streamline the CIP. The changes include:

- The Debt Service and Contract Obligation BCL has been renamed the Debt Service and Special Funding BCL, and four projects have been moved here (Gas Works Park – Remediation, Golf - Capital Improvements, Golf Master Plan Implementation, and Puget Park - Environmental Remediation).
- The Parks Upgrade Program project has been moved from its own BCL to the Parks Infrastructure BCL.
- The Opportunity Fund Acquisitions- 2008 Parks Levy project has been moved from its own BCL to the renamed 2008 Parks Levy- Opportunity Fund BCL which now includes all Opportunity Fund projects.

## **Section 2: Summary of Upcoming Budget Issues and Challenges**

At the most fundamental level, the amount of funding available for ongoing asset management of the Seattle Parks system is inadequate to keep pace with the growth and aging of the system. The current Parks Asset Management Plan identifies \$240 Million in needed improvements over the next six years, with much of that work actually considered a backlog due to deferred maintenance over the years. Recent allocations of CRS funds have provided funding for programs as described above, and only a small handful of individual capital projects. The park levies have provided for some degree of reinvestment in park facilities (e.g., the redevelopment of 23 of the oldest play areas with the current levy), but many critical infrastructure needs, especially those that are off-view from the public, such as roofs, water and sewer systems, and the like have gone unaddressed.

Parks also has several very large assets that are in need of attention but are beyond the capacity of the typical annual outlay of CRS funding. Waterfront Park is deteriorated and load limits placed on its use. The metal reinforcement of the concrete promenade and gallery structures are so deteriorated as to make them seismically unsound (note: these are the platforms that previously formed the bridge abutment to Pier 57 at the south end and the area that supports the fountain and other spaces near the Aquarium adjacent Pier 59). Parks staff has proposed to remove most of this structure and re-build areas adjacent to the Aquarium while also improving near shore marine habitat at this location. The high costs of addressing these assets and the ongoing public debate about the future Alaskan Way Viaduct and seawall have combined to defer attention to these matters. The Seawall Bond issue may include funding for renovating Piers 62 and 63, which deteriorated to the point that the popular Summer Nights on the Pier concert series were cancelled after the 2004 season.

Equally troublesome to the saltwater piers is the collection of large and aging buildings at Magnuson Park owned by Parks and that at one time were part of the old Sand Point Naval Air Station. While tenants have been found for several buildings that have been or are proposed for renovation, others have not. Only a part of Building 2 is used by the Seattle Conservation Corps; the two large hangars are empty. Portions of the roof on Building 18 have collapsed, and the building is dangerous to enter. Building 138 is occupied by several tenants but is in deteriorated condition. Over \$50 million would be needed to address code deficiencies in these buildings. Their removal is possible but would involve serious discussions about the City's obligations to support an historic district.

## **Section 3: Thematic Priorities**

Parks analyzes and prioritizes projects generated in the identification stage using the priority ranking based on Parks management guidance and the City Council's "Basic Principles Underlying Strategic Capital Planning," policies established in Resolution 30365:

*Policy 1. Preserve and maintain existing infrastructure. While building new infrastructure is often seen as more glamorous, maintaining existing infrastructure is critical to ensuring continued service and protection of previous capital investments...*

*Policy 2. Support the goals of the City's functional plans. Capital investments will be targeted to support the goals of the Comprehensive Plan, recognized neighborhood plans, adopted facility, department, or sub-area Master Plans, and other adopted City functional plans...*

*Policy 3. Support economic development. The City's ability to fund major maintenance and capital development in the long run depends on the strength of the City's economy and tax base...*

Seattle Parks and Recreation is committed to development and management of an environmentally sustainable park system that is safe and welcoming for all users, including residents of the City and visitors to Seattle. This means effective use of energy and utilities in all of our facilities, being efficient in the use of water for irrigation and other uses; creating landscapes that can be efficiently maintained; and operating park facilities that are clean and safe.

These principles have led us to use available resources to undertake energy conservation improvements to various facilities, to continue to make investments that preserve the integrity of facilities; to make improvements that ensure public safety in our parks, and to address various code deficiencies. Examples of this last principle include upgrades to play areas to meet modern play area safety guidelines as well as Americans for Disability Act (ADA) guidelines to ensure safe access to park and recreation opportunities.

## **Section 4: Project Selection Criteria**

Parks' project selection process for the capital improvement program is founded in two basic approaches. First, for the various levy projects, projects are implemented essentially as described in the ballot measure. In most cases the project scope and budget have been determined during the planning for the ballot measure but in some cases allowances are made that allow for choices to be made within a programmatic direction. An example of this includes the current levy's allowance for acquisition of neighborhood park sites in urban villages that are deficient in open space. Second, Parks uses the Asset Management Plan to identify needed capital improvement projects that are funding by CRS.

The Parks Asset Management Plan (AMP) is a compendium of projects to address facility needs. Projects are identified through ongoing condition assessments, consultant studies, six-year facility plans, work order analyses (to identify key problem areas), and intradepartmental information sharing of facility maintenance issues and needs. Every two years, the AMP is reviewed and updated. While Parks planning staff prepares and coordinates the Asset Management Planning process and document development, the process involves a collaborative approach throughout the Department. These resources are used to develop information to develop project scopes and budget estimates.

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Typically, all of the projects included in the asset management plan (are scored and ranked with the six overarching criteria that most closely match the need for the project. The following six criteria are used to rank the projects:

**Priority 1 – Code Requirements (100 points)** The project brings a facility or element up to federal, state, and Seattle code requirements (such as ADA, water quality, fire suppression, and seismic), or meets other legal requirements. (Note: Projects that primarily are ADA-focused fall under this priority. ADA elements will be completed as part of projects that fall under other priorities.)

**Priority 2 – Life Safety (35 points)** The project will eliminate a condition that poses an imminent threat of injury. Examples of safety hazards are lack of seismic elements, failing piling, outdated play equipment, emergency management, or a documented environmental health hazard.

**Priority 3 – Facility Integrity (30/25/20 points)** The project will keep the facility operational and extend its life cycle by repairing, replacing, and renovating systems and elements of the facility, including building envelope (roof, walls, windows), electrical, plumbing, storm and sewer line replacement, and synthetic turf replacement.

30 points: Extends life cycle, high usage/heavily programmed, underserved area, community center, emergency shelters.

25 points: Extends life cycle, high usage/programmed.

20 points: Extends life cycle.

**Priority 4 – Improve Operating Efficiency (25 points)** The project will result in the reduction of operating and maintenance costs, including energy and water savings.

**Priority 5 – Other (5 Points)** Projects that have a unique element (e.g., leverage other funds) and/or are known needs that do not fit the other priorities.

**Priority 6 – Project Necessary in Next Biennium (5 points)** Projects identified in plans and other documents that require being done in the upcoming biennium. (e.g., scheduled synthetic turf replacement or regulatory deadlines).

As indicated in the preceding section, the application of these criteria results in project lists that first address code and life safety issues. These could include ADA improvements, roof replacement, seismic upgrades, and piling replacement, among other types of code and life safety issues. If there are sufficient funds available, the next highest priorities are facility integrity-related projects. Protection of the exterior “skin” of a building by replacing roofs, walls, and windows will maintain the viability of the facility and ensure its usefulness for programs and staff. The Green Lake Community Center/Evans Pool Roof Replacement and Solar Hot Water is an example of such a project. Other investments that extend the life of the building such as renovation or replacement of electrical, plumbing, and heating systems are also given priority. Work that reduces operating and maintenance costs or produces

water and energy savings are also priorities. Finally, if a project leverages other funds or should be done in the biennium such as planned turf replacements are the next priorities.

## **Section 5: Aligning Infrastructure with Planned Growth**

Both the 2000 Pro Parks Levy and the 2008 Parks and Green Spaces Levy have allowed for investment in the City’s Urban Villages. Criteria used to allocate Opportunity Funds provide by these levies focused expenditures in underserved parts of Seattle. At the outset of that levy, money was set aside in the Opportunity Fund to acquire parkland on First Hill, University, and International District where there was little parkland to serve resident populations of those neighborhoods. A “gap analysis” was used to identify areas of these and other urban villages that were deficient in open space and led to other acquisition and subsequent park development in the Ballard, Fremont, and Belltown urban villages.

An update of the Gap Analysis formed the basis for neighborhood park acquisition for the 2008 Parks and Green Spaces Levy, in which \$24 Million is allocated to acquire new parkland in any of the 18 urban villages projected to meet less than 50% of the City’s open space goals by 2024. To date, new parkland has been acquired in Capitol Hill, Fremont, and Lake City urban villages and property acquisition is being pursued in several others, including the International District, Bitter Lake and North Rainier urban villages.

Parks has leased commercial property in Belltown for a new community center for the northerly part of downtown Seattle. Belltown is already the City’s most dense Urban Center Village and is projected to be the densest in 2024 in terms of numbers of households per acre.

It should be noted that while the creation of new parks is focused on meeting needs as expressed in the Gap Analysis and focused in the City’s urban villages, the vast majority of future capital needs will be on maintenance of existing assets. Seattle’s parks tend to be sited predominantly in single family residential areas away from the denser downtown neighborhoods/urban villages due to the historical development of the City. These parks, including Seattle’s flagship Olmsted era parks (Seward, Volunteer, Green Lake, and other Parks), as well as newer Discovery Park and Cal Anderson Park are dispersed throughout the entire city. Many parks with major maintenance needs are in areas of Seattle that are experiencing growth, even though they are outside of urban villages.

## **Section 6: Future Projects/What is on the Horizon**

Not addressed in the six-year CIP, but addressed in previous section of this paper are both the need for increased funding for basic and ongoing asset management throughout the park system as well as resolving very high costs issues associated with development of the Central Waterfront, replacement of the saltwater piers on the City’s central waterfront (to the extend not covered by the Seawall project) and the various aging buildings at Magnuson Park.

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Continued deterioration of saltwater piers and some of the Magnuson Park buildings will likely mean that restrictions to any use may ultimately be needed if renovation or replacement cannot be undertaken, followed by demolition at some point.

Investments in modifications to make our parks, community centers and swimming pools will continue to be needed for full compliance with the Americans for Disabilities Act.

Priority unfunded capital needs for Parks include sewer and storm drain line replacements, path and parking lot paving, and other work as detailed in the Asset Management Plan. Some of these may be addressed if sufficient CRS funding is available in the next biennium. Funding is needed to continue to meet public expectations for ongoing and expanded forest restoration under the Green Seattle Partnership as was planned in recent years. And, as synthetic turf ballfield surfaces age and deteriorate, they will need to be replaced. While much less costly than initial installation, their replacement is needed on an approximately 10-year cycle.

### **CIP Spending by Major Category**

Parks Suggested Categories & Sample projects:

#### Aquatic & Swimming Facilities

- Evans Pool Facility Renovation
- Green Lake CC/Evans Pool Roof and Solar Hot Water
- Magnuson Park Beach Renourishment
- Meadowbrook Pool Exterior Finishes
- Meadowbrook Pool Plaster Liner Replacement
- Pratt Park Water Feature Renovation
- Queen Anne Pool Plaster Liner

#### Buildings- Community Centers

- Alki CC Roof Replacement
- Ballard CC Roof Replacement
- Garfield CC Roofing Renovations
- Green Lake CC Electrical Renovation
- Hiawatha CC Facility Renovation
- Jefferson CC Facility Renovation
- Loyal Heights CC Facility Renovations
- Magnolia CC ADA Restroom Rehabilitation
- Queen Anne CC Space Renovation

#### Buildings- General

- Boiler Replacement Program
- Discovery Park Lighthouse Quarters Renovation
- Electrical System Replacement Program

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- Lincoln Park Beach Comfort Station Upgrade
- Mount Baker Park Bathhouse Renovation /ADA Upgrade
- Volunteer Park Conservatory Renovation

### Buildings- Magnuson

- Magnuson Building #406 Roof Replacement
- Magnuson Building #2 Partial Renovation (north end of the building - SCC offices)
- Magnuson Park Building #2 Renovation
- Magnuson Park Building #18 Renovation or Demolition
- Magnuson Building #30 Renovation

### Central Waterfront & Aquarium

- Aquarium Pier 60 Piling and Corrosion Renovation
- Aquarium Capital Commitment
- Piers 62 and 63 Replacement
- Waterfront Park - Pier 58 Redevelopment

### Debt Service and Special Funding

- Aquarium - Pier 59 Piling Replacement and Aquarium Redevelopment Debt Service
- Hubbard Homestead Park Acquisition Debt
- Gas Works Park Remediation
- Golf Master Plan Implementation
- Golf - Capital Improvements

### Infrastructure

- Bhy Kracke Park Retaining Wall Renovation
- David Rodgers Park Comfort Station Sewer Replacement
- Dearborn Park Storm Drain Repairs
- Denny Park Sewer & Drainage Replacement
- Emma Schmitz Seawall Replacement
- Gas Works Park Comfort Station Sewer Line Replacement
- Gilman PG Shelterhouse Sewer Replacement
- Leschi and Lakewood Moorages Upgrades
- Leschi Park Yesler Bridge Repair

### Playfields, Courts & Play Areas

- Ballfield Lighting Replacement Program
- Lower Woodland PF Fields #3-6 Lighting Replacement
- Play Area Safety Program
- Prentis Frazier Park Play Area Renovation
- Lower Woodland PF field #1 turf replacement

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- Interbay Stadium turf replacementLoyal Heights PF turf replacement
- Georgetown PF turf replacement
- Soundview PF renovation
- West Magnolia PF renovation
- West Queen Anne PF renovation

### Site Accessibility/ADA

- ADA Improvements [Citywide]
- Camp Long West Comfort Station Accessible Path Renovation

### Urban Forests & Trails

- Forest Restoration Program
- Trail Renovation Program
- Urban Forestry: Green Seattle Partnership Program
- Urban Forestry: Tree Replacement Program