



Seattle Parks & Recreation

healthy people healthy environment strong communities

ADA Transition Plan

Updated Fall 2017

**Based on the
“Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR)
Accessibility Compliance Plan”
Dated: April 4, 2011**

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Introduction

Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR) manages a 6,400-acre system with over 465 parks. The majority of developed areas within the Park system pre-date the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in 1990, and the corresponding Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAGs). These National guidelines were updated with the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design that became effective March 15, 2012 (ADA Standards).

For over thirty years, SPR has made significant efforts to remove architectural barriers in existing parks and park facilities in order to provide accessibility for all park users, and developed new parks consistent with appropriate building codes and standards to ensure such access.

A highlight of pre-ADA accessibility efforts was an \$800,000 Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) grant from the National Park Service that SPR received in 1984, the largest grant that year, for a multiple site effort to remove architectural barriers at parks, community centers and swimming pools. Since that time, SPR efforts have evolved with the new guidelines and standards.

In the last few years SPR has expanded its effort to make its facilities accessible to all users. Processes are now in place to ensure that all new projects meet the ADA Standards. Several accessibility assessments have also provided information on accessibility deficiencies at SPR facilities. These assessments provide a foundation for SPR to create and implement this transition plan.

Transition Plan and Implementation

This transition plan is based on the 2011 SPR Accessibility Compliance Plan, which was part of the legal response to the US Department of Justice (DOJ) after the DOJ audited Seattle Parks and Recreation for ADA compliance in 2007. The approximate 2200 citations SPR received from DOJ are included in our transition plan database. Per the ADA Title II Regulations, a transition plan shall:

- (i) Identify physical obstacles in the public entity's facilities that limit the accessibility of its programs or activities to individuals with disabilities;
- (ii) Describe in detail the methods that will be used to make the facilities accessible;
- (iii) Specify the schedule for taking the steps necessary to achieve compliance with this section and, if the time period of the transition plan is longer than one year, identify steps that will be taken during each year of the transition period; and
- (iv) Indicate the official responsible for implementation of the plan.

The SPR ADA Transition Plan will be updated each year by the Accessibility Compliance Program Manager (ACPM) in the Planning and Development Division of SPR. SPR considers its ADA transition plan a living document. The ACPM is also responsible for coordinating the implementation of the plan. The proposed schedule for implementation is identified in the ADA Project Status Timeline in the Appendix of this document.

When taking into consideration the extent of the park system, the information from the DOJ audit, and the original Accessibility Compliance Plan which identified a Program Access List by facility type, SPR has developed the following high level prioritization with the goal of providing program access across the city to all park users.

1. Facilities with DOJ Citations and on SPR Program Access List*
2. CIP Projects Facilities with DOJ Citations
3. Facilities with DOJ Citations not on SPR Program Access List
4. Remaining Facilities on Program Access List
5. All Remaining Facilities

**Accommodation requests will be considered in the context of the Program Access List and prioritized to the greatest extent feasible. SPR may alternatively relocate a program to an accessible facility as a means to achieve program access.*

The facilities identified on the original Accessibility Compliance Plan from 2011 have become the SPR Program Access List. These locations were selected to encompass SPR's most highly used parks and facilities, provide the widest variety of recreational opportunities and provide geographic distribution throughout the city.

As new projects are proposed for ADA focused improvements beyond the Program Access List, SPR will consider a project scoring criteria, similar to the Asset Management Plan criteria, to help determine project prioritization. For the complete description of the scoring criteria, please see the appendix.

Scoring Category – Weight Factor

- Impact of Increased Accessibility – 100 / 75 / 50 / 40
- Facility, Program or Activity Offerings – 100 / 80 / 60
- Compliance and Transition Plan Correlation – 60 / 45 / 30 / 20 / 10
- Number of People Visits Per Year – 45 / 30 / 20
- Elderly, Disabled and Underserved Populations – 40 / 25
- Most Recent Construction / Alteration Activity – 30 / 15 / 5

Seattle Parks and Recreation has been working closely with the [City of Seattle ADA Coordinator and ADA Facility Compliance Team](http://www.seattle.gov/city-purchasing-and-contracting/social-equity/ada-and-accessibility-compliance) (www.seattle.gov/city-purchasing-and-contracting/social-equity/ada-and-accessibility-compliance) in the creation of this plan and in all aspects of the design review process to ensure every project meets the 2010 ADAAGs (see Capital Improvement Projects and Project Planning section) Since 2011, the City of Seattle has allocated over \$3.5 million dedicated to correcting the Parks-specific DOJ citations. Through 2016, citations at approximately 40 different facilities have been addressed through the funding allocated from the City Budget Office.

SPR has prioritized improving accessibility at facilities on the Program Access List, included in this document by facility type, and that have DOJ citations. In order to be as thorough as possible, SPR has design consultants working on citation projects conduct an ADA assessment (with support from the City of Seattle Facility Compliance Team) to identify and remedy any further accessibility issues that were not included in the citations list from the 2007 audit. This practice, while more holistic, efficient and effective at making SPR's facilities accessible, has led to additional costs beyond the original project budget estimates.

In 2017, the Seattle City Budget Office funded a scoping project to provide a more comprehensive audit of 41 facilities on the Program Access List in order to more accurately budget and plan future accessibility projects. These audits will be incorporated into this plan in addition to the 2007 DOJ audit and the 2016 Meeting the Challenge (MTC) audit of ten community centers (see community center section). SPR will conduct additional audits once more progress is made on the 2007, 2016 and 2017 audits, as conditions will change, including CIP projects that have addressed accessibility barriers through the CIP project process outlined in this document.

Seattle Parks and Recreation Accessibility Compliance Team (SPRACT)

In 2016, the department established an internal Seattle Parks and Recreation Accessibility Compliance Team (SPRACT) facilitated quarterly by the Accessibility Compliance Program Manager. The inter-divisional team brings together staff from the Recreation Division, the Parks Maintenance and Facilities Division, and the Planning and Development Division to improve coordination and communication of potential and planned accessibility projects.

The team will also review programming needs and implementation processes to improve accessibility for both SPR programs and facilities. In some cases, this team may decide it is more reasonable to move a program to an accessible location rather than attempt remediation of barriers to accessibility.

Staff for SPRACT

- a. SPR Planning & Development Division
 - i. Accessibility Compliance Program Manager (ADA Coordinator - Facilities)
 - ii. Planning Manager
 - iii. Parks Development Manager
- b. Recreation
 - i. SPR ADA Coordinator (Programs) / Life Long Rec Program Coordinator
 - ii. Special Populations Program Coordinator
 - iii. Aquatics Manager
 - iv. Special Populations Field Supervisor
 - v. Community Center Operations Deputy Director
 - vi. Parks Events Coordinator
- c. Other
 - i. Leave and Disability Coordinator (employee ADA concerns)
 - ii. Facilities Maintenance Manager
 - iii. Race and Social Justice (RSJ) Representative/SPR Emergency Management
 - iv. Assistant City Attorney (Law Representative)
 - v. City of Seattle ADA Coordinator

Program Access and Title II

Seattle Parks and Recreation is committed to program access. Title II regulations provide that a public entity shall operate each service, program or activity so that when it is viewed in its entirety, it is readily accessible to individuals with disabilities. The Department of Justice's regulations implementing Title II, subtitle A, of the ADA prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in all services, programs, and activities provided to the public by State and local governments.¹ The Seattle Parks and Recreation ADA Transition Plan focuses on program access—whether the City's park program (not individual parks)—is readily accessible to all as a **starting point** for accessibility improvements.

In addressing audit findings, SPR is starting with a program access approach that will address barriers to access in existing facilities in a way that assures that individuals with disabilities have program access to major urban parks, other parks and playfields, community centers, and swimming pools. This approach concentrates on making sure that any access issues from the initial 2007 audit, or uncovered in subsequent audits, are addressed in a way that ensures program access.

Open space standards used by SPR to plan for the distribution of parks throughout the City provide for a means of categorization of parks to organize the program access approach. Parks are classified based on their size and nature: the largest parks were classified as regional or major urban parks, and parks with sports fields and children's play areas were classified as Other Parks and Playfields. These categories provide a structure to address program accessibility.

The SPR program access approach to accessibility will emphasize corrections at the community centers (ten of which are also emergency shelters) and swimming pools as well as major urban and regional parks to address the majority of park use in Seattle, with selected playfields and other smaller park facilities also addressed in order to provide for a variety of recreational opportunities as well as geographic distribution throughout the city.

To complement this program access approach, all facilities that are undergoing major maintenance, upgrades and replacement of equipment undergo a thorough review process to ensure conformity with the current 2010 ADA Standards. This process is covered in more detail under the next section, "Capital Improvement Projects and Project Planning."

¹ www.ada.gov/ada_title_II.htm

Funding for Accessibility Projects

When SPR received the initial accessibility audit findings from 2007, there was limited capital funding available to undertake major maintenance/asset management work in the Seattle park system. To the degree that there was discretionary money available in SPR's Capital Improvement Program, Parks Upgrade projects were delegated to the Seattle Conservation Corps (a job training program for homeless adults). This allowed for some initial accessible parking and site access work to be accomplished efficiently.

For more involved accessibility work, such as improving accessible routes on sites with steeper grades, as well as remodeling restrooms to meet ADA Standards, new capital improvement fund money was necessary to provide for such work. Due to a 13% cut to SPR's operating budget in 2011, it was challenging to address barriers to accessibility comprehensively with the available resources at the time. Since then, with the addition of new funding sources, including funds from the City Budget Office and the Seattle Park District, SPR has been able to accelerate and expand its work to make its facilities accessible.

On August 5, 2014 voters in the City of Seattle approved Proposition 1 which created the **Seattle Park District**. Property taxes collected by the Seattle Park District will provide funding for City parks and recreation programs and projects including maintaining parklands and facilities, operating community centers and recreation programs, and developing new neighborhood parks on previously acquired sites.² The first full annual increment of the revenue from the Seattle Park District was 2016. In 2015, SPR received 20% of the Seattle Park District funding through a city loan for a "ramp up year".

The new funding from the Seattle Park District has allowed SPR to fill substantial funding gaps on accessibility compliance projects created by a more comprehensive and expanded scope of work beyond the 2007 audit citations. The Park District funding has also expanded the level of project coordination to ensure that CIP projects address existing citations; and increase awareness of the ADA and its guidelines through training of staff and consultants.

The goal of the program access model is to assure that SPR's programs are accessible when viewed in their entirety. This model has also allowed the City to more accurately project costs and make budget adjustments to fund required changes.

² www.seattle.gov/parks/projects/ParkDistrict/default.htm

Capital Improvement Projects and Project Planning

Seattle Parks and Recreation has revised a number of policies and processes for all new capital projects to ensure that new facilities are constructed to meet the 2010 ADA Standards. These measures ensure that accessibility compliance is addressed as a part of the scope of any CIP project.

Planning Process

Seattle Parks and Recreation's Asset Management Plan is one component of accessibility project prioritization. The plan prioritizes code compliance and legal requirements, including compliance with the 2010 ADA Accessibility Guidelines, as the top priority. The Asset Management Plan is a six-year plan that is a compilation of all the known major maintenance needs that are necessary to keep SPR's assets in safe and operable condition (see the Appendix for the 2016-2021 Asset Management Plan summary).

Design Process

In 2016, SPR revised its consultant contract to include specific information regarding ADA compliance as part of the design process. The following are excerpts from SPR's current consultant contract:

(Under Section 3 (Scope of Work) B (Consultant's Services and Responsibilities):

Comply with the 2010 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards for Accessible Design or the most current ADA Standards. If a conflict exists between any code or standard, the most stringent solution will be adopted. The consultant will utilize the City of Seattle ACT (ADA Compliance Team) Early Design Guidance Exhibit. All park elements/design features must be on an accessible route. Final bid documents shall have all ADA compliance documented including but not limited to accessible routes of travel, clear zones and slopes.

Identify and correct the DOJ Citations/MTC Findings listed in the attached Exhibit. Provide documentation of the constructed work in format provided by SPR.

All landscape, structural, mechanical, electrical system, known utilities, ADA issues and LEED directions shall be defined with specificity and shall be compatible with each other and the completed project.

–Section 3 B 2.f

Landscaping plans to show plant selections, irrigation system & details, defined location of planting beds, curbs and walks and parking layouts with ADA access defined.

–Section 3 B 3.f

All elevations will have been checked for utility inverts and ADA requirements.

–Section 3 B 3.i

(Under Section 30: Miscellaneous Provisions)

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): Specific attention by the designer is required in association with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) 42 U.S.C. 12101-12213 and 47 U.S.C. 225 and 611, its requirements, regulations, standards and guidelines, which were updated in 2010 and are effective and mandatory for all State and local government facilities and places of public accommodation for construction projects including alteration of existing facilities, as of March 15, 2012. The City advises that the requirements for accessibility under the ADA, may contain provisions that differ substantively from accessibility provisions in applicable State and City codes, and if the provisions of the ADA impose a greater or equal protection for the rights of individuals with disabilities or individuals associated with them than the adopted local codes, the ADA prevail unless approval for an exception is obtained by a formal documented process. Where local codes provide exceptions from accessibility requirements that differ from the ADA Standards; such exceptions may not be permitted for publicly owned facilities subject to Title II requirements unless the same exception exists in the Title II regulations. It is the responsibility of the designer to determine the code provisions.

–Section 30.D

Consultants are also supplied with the city of Seattle ADA Facility Compliance Team's Early Design Guidance document (see Appendix) which highlights elements of the Americans with Disabilities Act and to explain the Facility Compliance Team's process in reviewing project documents. In addition, as part of the design review process, all project plan sets are reviewed by SPR architects and landscape architects for ADA compliance. There are multiple opportunities for review by the Seattle ADA Facility Compliance Team architects throughout the SPR review process and the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections (SDCI) permit review process. (see Appendix for compliance review process diagram)

Project Implementation Process

One area that Seattle Parks and Recreation is prioritizing for improved education and awareness is project construction. The Accessibility Compliance Program Manager will work directly with SPR project managers, SPR architects and landscape architects, consultants responsible for construction administration and SPR inspectors to help ensure that accessible designs are constructed per plan. The team approach is necessary to monitor construction progress and improve communication with contractors.

To improve implementation of accessible projects, tools and education include providing; staff “smart levels” (a tool to verify slopes) and templates that allow for easier field verification, training on the ADAAG and measurement techniques, site visits with staff and consultants to review accessible elements and questions, and training on confirmation and documentation of citations. New processes are also being explored including; additions to the standard construction meeting outline to highlight accessibility requirements and improve communication as well as preparing an accessibility punch list near construction completion.

Regional and Major Urban Parks

Seattle's regional and major urban parks are large tracts of parkland that typically contain large expanses of natural vegetation as well as a variety of park improvements that include picnic areas, comfort stations (restrooms), and open lawns. Sports fields, tennis courts and other such features occur in some of these parks. By their nature, these are Seattle's most used parks and draw users from throughout the City and the metropolitan area. Because these are our highest use parks, this category is one of the top priorities for accessibility upgrades for Seattle Parks and Recreation. Since 2007, SPR has developed Jefferson Park and Lake Union Park that also fall into this category.

Seattle Parks and Recreation proposes to undertake work to address accessibility issues in certain of these parks within a reasonable time given funding and in coordination with other CIP projects. Accessibility focused projects are only currently proposed at facilities included in the program access model, but access issues will be addressed across the entire Park system over time as improvements are undertaken by CIP projects. The first goal is to achieve program access for the park system when viewed in its entirety. Completed audits/assessments for accessibility are available in a separate document in table format.

Regional and Major Urban Park List

Program Access List Regional & Major Urban Parks	# of DOJ Citations	Upgrade Completed	DOJ Citations Completed	Upgrade Scheduled (Year/(#))
Alki Beach Park	24			2019 (24)
Discovery Park	44			
Gas Works Park	19			2018 (19)
Golden Gardens Park	33			2017 (32)
Green Lake Park	68			2017 (52)
Jefferson Park	N/A			
Lake Union Park	N/A			
Lincoln Park	40			
Seward Park	82	2013-partial	12	2018 (12)
Volunteer Park	66	2014-partial	20	2018 (45)
Warren G Magnuson Park	119	2014-partial	22	2018 (42)
Westcrest Park	6			
Woodland Park	13	2011-partial	4	
Total	514		50	
Other Regional & Major Urban Parks				
Carkeek Park	31			2017 (3)
Washington Park Arboretum	60	2014-partial	14	
Total	605		64	

Program Access Regional & Major Urban Parks

Alki Beach Park - 1702 Alki Ave SW: Built in the 1920's. The park borders Elliot Bay and the Puget Sound with fantastic views of downtown Seattle. It includes several facilities including a bathhouse, picnic shelters and several comfort stations. Design is scheduled for 2017 to address 24 citations at several different locations in the park (including the Alki Beach Bathhouse, Picnic Shelter and 63rd St comfort station) with construction anticipated for 2018.

Discovery Park - 3801 W Government Way: Seattle's largest park (534 acres), formerly Fort Lawton in the Magnolia neighborhood, park development began in 1972. The Environmental Learning/Visitor Center, was developed in 1997 and is located near the main entrance to Discovery Park. The center has 19 of the 44 citations in the park. The beach comfort station has 12 citations and the North Bluff Comfort Station has eight citations.

Gas Works Park - 2101 N Northlake Way: Built on the site of a former coal gasification plant in Wallingford, opened in 1975. A CIP project is scheduled for construction in 2017-2018 to improve accessibility, including parking, accessible routes, a new comfort station and a new play area. This project will address 19 citations.

Golden Gardens Park - 8498 Seaview Pl NW: Largely created in the 1930's just northwest of the Ballard Neighborhood on the shores of the Puget Sound. The park's bathhouse was renovated in 2004. An accessibility project that will address 32 citations is scheduled for design in 2016/2017 with construction planned for 2017/2018.

Green Lake Park - 7201 E Green Lake Dr N: Seattle's most heavily used park, designed by the Olmsted Brothers between 1907 and 1912, created in the 1920's and expanded in the 1930's. The community center dates from 1927 and the bathhouse from the 1930's. An accessibility project that includes work at the Bathhouse Theater, the Small Craft Center, a comfort station and other necessary accessibility upgrades to address 52 citations is funded and scheduled for 2017.

Jefferson Park - 3801 Beacon Ave S: Initially identified in the Olmsted Brothers park plan for Seattle in 1911, it is located in the Beacon Hill neighborhood. The park includes one of four public golf courses. It was expanded in 2010 when two Seattle Public Utilities reservoirs were capped. One of two regional and major urban parks with a community center. This park was not assessed as part of the 2007 audit, but was included in the 2017 MTC audit.

Lake Union Park -: Built in 2010. This park includes access to green space and the waters of Lake Union as well as the grounds for the Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI). This park was not assessed as part of the 2007 audit.

Lincoln Park - 8011 Fauntleroy Way SW: Created in the 1920's and located in southern West Seattle on the shores of the Puget Sound. Colman outdoor pool was built in 1941. ADA upgrades in 1997 included new ADA parking at the lower beach level of the park. New accessible playground completed in 2016 at the north end of the park. The 40 citations

include accessible parking, accessible routes to park elements, accessible elements at three different comfort stations. An additional 23 citations are at Colman Pool for the locker rooms and restrooms.

Seward Park - 5898 Lake Washington Blvd S: Created in the 1930's on a 300-acre peninsula in southeast Seattle with an old growth forest, bathhouse, shore access, and picnic shelters. Several of the parking areas received accessibility upgrades in 2013. The remaining 74 citations include accessible parking, accessible routes to park elements, drinking fountains, accessible elements at four different comfort stations. Further accessibility upgrades to comfort station #3 are planned for 2018 that will address 12 citations.

Volunteer Park - 1247 15th Ave E: Built in the early 1900's in the Capitol Hill neighborhood. Part of the Olmsted plan from 1903. The Conservatory dates from 1912. The Seattle Asian Art Museum building was built in the 1930's. Multiple CIP projects made accessibility improvements to the Conservatory, pergola comfort station and playground in 2014 addressed 20 citations. A major renovation to the Seattle Asian Art Museum is scheduled for 2018 that will address 45 citations including accessible parking, accessible routes, restrooms, the elevator and auditorium.

Warren G. Magnuson Park - 7400 Sand Point Way NE: Established on the Sand Point Naval Air Station in 1977 on the shore of Lake Washington in Northeast Seattle. Many of the old Navy buildings date from the 1930's and 40's. Seattle's second largest park (350 acres) and one of two regional and major urban parks with a community center. There are 119 citations at nine different buildings/locations within the park. In addition, there are 27 citations at the Magnuson Community Center and Theatre. A 2017 ADA project is scheduled to address 42 citations in Building 406.

Westcrest Park - 9000 8th Ave SW: Built in 1976 and expanded in 2015. The 2015 project included accessible paths and a new comfort station and accessible parking in a newly developed portion of the park. Citations are for accessible parking, accessible routes and restrooms. Westcrest Park was included in the 2017 MTC audit.

Woodland Park - 1000 N 50th St: Created in the early 1900's in the north central part of the city just south west of Green Lake. The western part of the park is the Woodland Park Zoo, operated by the Woodland Park Zoological Society, the central part of the park consists of picnic facilities and other features, and the easterly part is known as Lower Woodland Playfield (see other Parks and Playfields). There are five citations for parking deficiencies that were partially addressed in 2011 and eight citations for restroom deficiencies in the central part of the park. Woodland Park was included in the 2017 MTC audit.

A map of these regional and major urban parks is in the Appendix.

Other Parks and Playfields

Seattle has a number of local parks, playfields and playgrounds that offer various recreational facilities. Essentially the playfields and playgrounds include sports field areas and play areas and most have comfort stations (restrooms). These facilities span in age and condition, but a number of newer parks or recently improved parks incorporate accessible parking, routes and elements.

Seattle Parks and Recreation proposes to address accessible parking, accessible route, and restroom deficiencies in selected facilities as a starting point to provide program access. The selected parks include (but are not limited to) Seattle's most heavily scheduled sports fields for soccer, ultimate Frisbee, lacrosse, baseball and softball. They include 30 facilities dispersed throughout the city listed on the following page. Completed audits/assessments for accessibility are available in a separate document in table format.

Other Parks and Playfields List

Program Access List Other Parks & Playfields	# of DOJ Citations	Upgrade Completed	DOJ Citations Completed	Upgrade Scheduled (Year/#)
Ballard Commons	N/A			
Cal Anderson Park~	11			2018 (7)
Cascade Playground~	7			
Cottage Grove Park	N/A			
Delridge Playfield	N/A			
Ella Bailey Park~	2			
Ernst Park	1			2018 (1)
Genesee Playfield~	45			
Georgetown Playfield	16			2017 (16)
Greenwood Park~	5			
Greg Davis Park~	2			
Homer Harris Park~	3			
Interbay Playfield~	8			
International Children's Park~	5			
John C. Little Park~	9			
Kubota Gardens~	4			
Laurelhurst Playfield~	6			
Lower Woodland Playfield~	N/A			
Loyal Heights Playfield~	25			
Miller Playfield~	7			
Northacres Park~	12			
Oxbow Park	2	2016	1	
Pratt Park	19			2017 (14)
Ravenna Eckstein Park	7			2017 (7)
Riverview Playfield~	16	2013	13	
Rogers Park~	6			
Ross Playground~	7			
Seacrest Park~	20			
Solstice Park	3			
West Seattle Stadium	44			
Yesler Playground	1			2018 (1)
Total	293		14	

Other Parks and Playfields

Ballard Commons: Built in 2005, includes a spray park and skate park. The park forms part of a new municipal center in Ballard, with a Seattle Public Library branch and Neighborhood Service Center. This facility was not audited in 2007.

Cal Anderson Park: Original park designed by the Olmsted Brothers and built early 1900's, current park primarily created in 2005 atop a covered reservoir; **Bobby Morris Playfield** at the south end of the park largely rebuilt 2005 and the playfield was resurfaced in 2016. A CIP project reconfiguration of the restrooms at the shelter house will address seven citations in 2017 at this Capitol Hill park.

Cascade Playground: Built in 1939 in the South Lake Union neighborhood, largely rebuilt 2005. The park includes two play areas and comfort station. The seven citations at the park are all located in the comfort station.

Cottage Grove Park: Built in 2006 in the Delridge neighborhood, it includes a play area and a recovery garden (a special garden created for the purpose of restoring the soul). This facility was not audited in 2007.

Delridge Playfield: Built 1930's. Play area built 1994; sports field renovated 2010. Adjacent to the Delridge Community Center, it includes restrooms, a skate park, picnic areas and a playground. Some parts of this facility were audited in 2007 in the Delridge Community Center audit.

Ella Bailey Park: Built 2007, this park is the former playground for the adjacent former Magnolia Elementary School. There are two citations at this park.

Ernst Park: Built in 2004 in the Fremont neighborhood adjacent to the public library. There is one citation for the accessible ramp slopes which is scheduled to be addressed with the construction of a park addition in 2018.

Genesee Playfield: Built in 1980 in the Rainier valley, two sports fields renovated 2010. 31 of the 45 citations are for the two comfort stations, other deficiencies include the accessible parking and accessible routes.

Georgetown Playfield: Built 1930's, comfort station replaced 1980, sports field renovated 2008; spray park was developed in 2012. A project to address 16 citations was funded in 2015 and expanded in scope to include additional accessibility barriers. Construction is scheduled for 2017.

Greenwood Park: Built in 2003, this neighborhood park includes a play area. There are five citations at the comfort station.

Greg Davis Park: Built in 2006 in the Delridge neighborhood. It connects to Cottage Grove Park and to the Longfellow Creek Legacy Trail. There are two citations at this park for an accessible route and portable toilet.

Homer Harris Park: Built in 2005 in the Central District with a play area, barbecues, picnic tables and views to Lake Washington and the Cascade Mountains. There are two citations at this park for the accessible routes.

Interbay Playfield: Originally built ca. 1940, substantially renovated in 1997 with stadium seating, it is a part of a larger complex that includes a nine-hole golf course and driving range. The eight citations include deficiencies in accessible parking, routes and restrooms.

International Children's Park: Originally built in 1980 in the International District, the park and play area were rebuilt in 2012 and includes open lawn, picnic area, gathering spaces. The five citations are for drinking fountains and accessible routes and restrooms.

John C. Little Park: Built originally in 1973, the park is located in the Central District. It was rebuilt except for comfort station in 2010 and includes a playground, picnic areas, a basketball court and adult fitness equipment. Citations are for accessible routes and

Kubota Gardens: Originally built in the 1930's in the southern Rainier Valley and expanded several times since; improved 2004 and 2015. Of the four citations, two are for parking and two are in the crew quarters.

Laurelhurst Park: Acquired in 1927, new play area with ADA access included in a 2013 renovation. The six citations are for accessible parking and accessible route deficiencies.

Lower Woodland Park Playfield: Built over time since early 1900's; skatepark built 2008, tennis courts renovated 2008, fields #2 and #7 renovated 2009. This facility was not audited in 2007 and is scheduled to be audited in 2017.

Loyal Heights Playfield: Built in 1950; sports fields renovated 2007, the playfield is located in the Ballard neighborhood. Some parts of this facility were audited in 2007 in the Loyal Heights Community Center audit. Citations include accessible routes, drinking fountains, picnic tables and restrooms.

Miller Playfield: Built in 1920's; sports field renovated in 2000, adjacent to the community center in the Capitol Hill neighborhood. Citations include accessible routes drinking fountains, ramps, play equipment and restrooms.

Northacres Park: Acquired in 1957. The park, located in north Seattle just west of I-5, and includes a dog off-leash area, two ballfields and picnic areas. A new water spray park and restroom were added as part of a 2012 project along with a playground renovation. Of the 12 citations, three are for accessible parking and route deficiencies and seven are for the comfort station.

Oxbow Park: Built in 2004 in the Georgetown neighborhood. A small project in 2016 installed a new picnic area, addressing one citation.

Pratt Park: Built in 1976 in the Central District, restrooms built in 1996 and a scheduled replacement in 2018 will address 14 citations.

Ravenna Eckstein Park: The park is the grounds for the community center built in 1986 in the Ravenna neighborhood and was substantially rebuilt 2008. The park includes an outdoor basketball court, tennis court, play areas, walking path, playfield, and a community garden. The park is scheduled for accessibility upgrades in 2017, addressing seven citations including accessible routes and elements as part of the community center ADA project.

Riverview Playfield: Originally built 1965 in the Delridge/Riverview neighborhood of West Seattle. The sports fields were renovated in 2000 and 2004 (two phases). The comfort station was replaced in 2013 (but was damaged by fire in 2016 and is currently closed), The comfort station project addressed 13 of 16 citations at this park including accessible parking, restrooms.

Rogers Park: Acquired in 1907 in the Eastlake neighborhood, the park includes tennis courts and baseball fields, comfort station (built 1965) and play area. Six citations are primarily for the comfort station.

Ross Playground: Originally built early 1900's in the Ballard neighborhood. The shelterhouse was rebuilt 2007 and the play area was rebuilt in 2011. Seven citations are primarily for accessible routes and the comfort station.

Seacrest Park: Built 1991 in West Seattle on Elliot Bay. It features a boathouse with restrooms and pier and is adjacent to the Don Armeni Boat Ramp. The pier is also the launch point for the West Seattle Water Taxi. The 20 citations are primarily for the restrooms.

Solstice Park: This park was built 2002 in West Seattle near Lincoln Park and includes tennis courts and a community garden. Three citations address accessible parking and a portable restroom.

Yesler Play Area: This park is scheduled to be replaced as part of Yesler Park redevelopment project in 2017-18. The project will address the one citation at the play area and two parking citations at Yesler Community Center.

These parks are shown on a map in the Appendix. Other parks, playfields and playgrounds will be addressed as improvements are undertaken over time through the Asset Management Plan.

Community Centers

Seattle Parks and Recreation owns and operates 26 community centers, distributed in neighborhoods throughout the city. In addition, SPR also operates the SW Teen Life Center (formerly a community center) and leases the Lake City Community Center. Community centers typically range from 10,000 - 20,000 square feet that may include a gymnasium, multi-purpose room, a game room, and meeting rooms as well as offices, restrooms, and storage spaces. The centers vary in terms of age and layout, with the oldest, Hiawatha, dating from 1911. Others are much newer and the Rainier Beach center was replaced in 2014. The centers offer a variety of indoor recreation, sports, exercise activities, and programs.

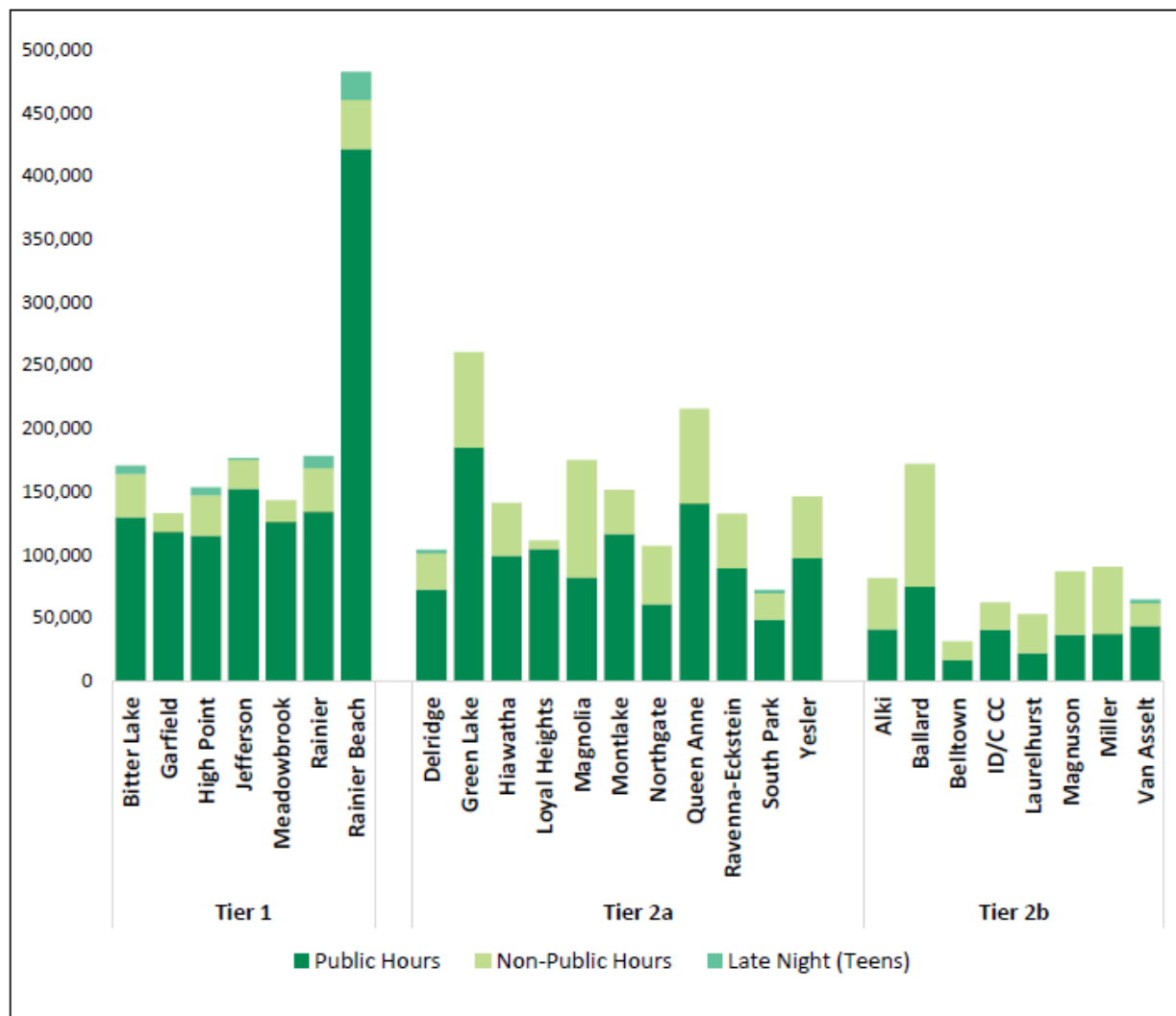
Since the 1980's Seattle has undertaken a significant amount of capital improvements to remove architectural barriers at all community centers. SPR has prioritized improvements at eighteen community centers to provide program access as soon as possible. This process was slow to start given funding challenges in 2011, however SPR's progress has accelerated over the last few years with the addition of new funding sources including the Seattle Park District and a Community Development Block Grant. The program access community centers are well distributed throughout the City to ensure that each neighborhood has an accessible facility nearby. The centers selected for early projects for the most part were SPR's highest use (tier 1) facilities (see Community Center Visits 2015 chart on following page).

The needed work at the eighteen program access community centers is primarily focused on adjustment of restroom fixtures, but in some cases also includes designation of accessible parking or van parking stalls, as well as improvements to create accessible routes.

The community centers not on the program access list, "Other Community Centers", will be addressed in the future as improvements are made. Seattle Parks and Recreation's Community Center Strategic Plan, released in Fall 2016, will help inform the prioritization and sequence of additional accessibility work at Community Centers. Seven of the ten community centers not on the program access list are prioritized for renovation through non-ADA project funding sources. Those renovations will also include accessibility upgrades. A map of SPR's community centers (highlighting the program access centers) is included in the Appendix.

The program access community centers and the date of their original construction (and recent or scheduled improvements and audits/assessments) follow. Completed audits/assessments for accessibility are available in a separate document in table format.

Community Center Visits 2015 (from the 2016 Community Center Strategic Plan)



Source: Recreation Demand Study, 2016

Note: The counters measure every time someone comes into (but not out of) a facility. Centers with child care programs record care-givers bringing in a child and returning to pick them up.

Tier 1: Open to the public 70 hours per week.

Tier 2a: Open to the public between 40 and 45 hours per week.

Tier 2b: Open to the public 25-30 hours per week.

Community Center List

Program Access Community Centers	# of DOJ Citations	MTC Does Not Meet Requirements Total	Mitigation Difficulty			Upgrade Completed	DOJ Citations Completed	Upgrade Scheduled
			Easy	Med	Hard			
Ballard~	13	160	111	31	18			2018 (13)
Bitter Lake*	61	108	92	10	6	2016	53	
Delridge*	62	121	106	10	5			2017 (62)
Garfield*	48	121	99	17	5			2017 (47)
International District	20					2012	14	
Jefferson*#	70	76	57	13	6	2012	53	
Laurelhurst~	47	97	73	18	6			
Magnuson*	27	69	42	10	17			
Meadowbrook*	27	140	97	12	31			2017 (24)
Miller	50							2017 (50)
Montlake~	16	157	110	22	25			
Queen Anne*#	N/A	166	123	12	30			
Rainier*	N/A	94	60	16	18			
Rainier Beach*	N/A	64	53	9	2			
Ravenna-Eckstein	28							2017 (28)
Southwest*	45	253	171	26	56			2018 (45)
Van Asselt~	22	67	55	6	6			
Yesler~	12	85	73	6	6			2017 (10)
Total	340	1778	1322	218	237		106	
			74%	12%	13%			
Other Community Centers	# of DOJ Citations	Total	Easy	Med	Hard	Upgrade Completed	Citations Completed	Upgrade Scheduled
Alki	11	79	58	12	9			2018 (11)
Belltown	N/A							
Green Lake#	59							
Hiawatha#~	70	159	113	26	20			
High Point	N/A							
Lake City#	N/A							2017
Loyal Heights#~	51	228	141	31	56			
Magnolia#~	21	77	43	11	23			
Northgate	N/A							
South Park#~	N/A	72	54	13	5			
Other CC Sub Total	212	615	409	93	113			
Total	760		67%	15%	18%		120	

* = 10 audited CC's by MTC in 2016 as an emergency shelter

= Top 8 CCs for Renovation ~ = MTC audit 2017

Ballard Community Center – 6020 28th Ave NW: Built in 1987.. A project to address the DOJ citations and 2017 MTC findings is scheduled for 2018. The project will include upgrades to accessible parking, restrooms, kitchen, door closing speed and opening force, protruding objects, and elements not within reach ranges.

Bitter Lake Community Center – 13035 Linden Ave N: Built in 1996. One of ten community centers that are designated as emergency shelters. An accessibility project was completed in 2016 that addressed 53 citations. Elements addressed included accessible parking, restrooms, single user shower/toilet rooms, kitchen, door closing speed and opening force, protruding objects, and elements not within reach ranges.

Delridge Community Center – 4501 Delridge Way SW: Built in 1993. Accessibility project design & construction in 2012 for exterior citations (5 citations) Interior project to address 57 citations began design in 2015, completed design in 2016 to include a more comprehensive scope beyond the 2007 citations and construction is scheduled for 2017. Accessibility upgrades include accessible parking, kitchen, door opening force and closing speed, signs, toilet and shower room upgrades, counter heights and accessible route upgrades. One of ten community centers that are designated as emergency shelters.

Garfield Community Center – 2323 East Cherry St: Built in 1994. An accessibility project to address 48 citations is scheduled for construction in 2017. It includes a more comprehensive scope beyond the 2007 citations to include the 2016 MTC findings. The scope will address barriers to accessibility including upgrades to accessible parking, kitchen, counter heights, door opening force and closing speed, toilet and shower room upgrades, and accessible route upgrades. One of ten community centers that are designated as emergency shelters.

International District Chinatown Community Center – 719 8th Ave S: Built in 2004. An accessibility project was completed in 2012 which addressed 14 citations and barriers to accessibility including drinking fountains, elevator, restrooms/shower rooms, handrails and accessible routes.

Jefferson Community Center – 3801 Beacon Ave S: Originally built in 1927 on Beacon Hill, numerous remodels, gym added 2004. Accessibility project completed in 2012. The scope addressed 53 citations and barriers to accessibility including upgrades to the accessible parking and accessible route to entrance, drinking fountains, room signage, coat hooks, doors (adjustments to clearances and to the force required to open doors), fixture heights, toilets and other plumbing upgrades. One of ten community centers that are designated as emergency shelters.

Laurelhurst Community Center – 4554 NE 41st St: Originally built in 1934, several remodels, most recently expanded in 2007. Citations included accessible parking and accessible route to entrance, drinking fountains, room signage, coat hooks, door force, door closing speed, door hardware, fixture heights, toilets and other plumbing upgrades.

Magnuson Community Center - 7110 62nd Ave NE: Built in the late 1930s as part of the Navy base, the community center building was remodeled in 2002. It has a full gym with bleachers, a multipurpose room and a 500 seat auditorium. One of ten community centers that are designated as emergency shelters. Citations include

Meadowbrook Community Center – 10517 35th Ave NE, built 1995. An initial project to create accessible parking to address two citations was constructed in 2012. Interior project to address 24 citations, including a more comprehensive scope beyond the 2007 citations, and construction is scheduled for 2017. The scope addresses barriers to accessibility including upgrades to building entrances, accessible routes, door opening forces, and toilet room upgrades. One of ten community centers that are designated as emergency shelters.

Miller Community Center – 330 19th Ave E: Built in 1996 in the Capitol Hill Neighborhood. An accessibility project is scheduled for construction in 2017 to address 50 citations including accessible parking, restrooms, showers, counter heights, drinking fountains, door closing speed and opening force, protruding objects, and elements not within reach ranges.

Montlake Community Center – 1618 E Calhoun St: Built in 1979 and expanded in 2006. DOJ citations and 2017 MTC findings include accessible parking, accessible routes, restrooms, play area, single user shower/toilet rooms, rooms signs, kitchen, door closing speed and opening force, protruding objects, and elements not within reach ranges.

Queen Anne Community Center – 1901 1st Ave W: Built in 1950, the two-story facility consists of a gym, pottery room, teen room, preschool room, senior room, before-and after-school rooms, weight room, meeting rooms, office space, lobby area, locker rooms, and two kitchen. It is also adjacent to West Queen Anne Playfield. One of ten community centers that are designated as emergency shelters. It was audited for accessibility in 2016.

Rainier Community Center – 4600 38th Ave S: Built in 1995 in the Rainier Valley north of Columbia City. One of ten community centers that are designated as emergency shelters. It was audited for accessibility in 2016, survey findings include accessible parking, curb ramps, accessible routes, drinking fountains, rooms signs, kitchen, restrooms, door closing speed and opening force, protruding objects, and elements not within reach ranges.

Rainier Beach Community Center - 8825 Rainier Ave S: Replaced in 2014. Some minor non-accessible elements were discovered by the independent accessibility audit conducted by a consultant in 2016. Areas that do not meet ADA requirements include accessible parking, accessible routes, kitchen, restrooms, door closing speed and opening force, protruding objects, and elements not within reach ranges. One of ten community centers that are designated as emergency shelters.

Ravenna-Eckstein Community Center – 6535 Ravenna Ave NE: Built in 1986 in the Ravenna neighborhood adjacent to Ravenna Elementary School. 28 citations are scheduled to be completed in 2017, including five parking and exterior accessible route deficiencies and 23 citations including interior restrooms, drinking fountains, and door closing speed and opening force.

Southwest Teen Life Center – 2801 SW Thistle St: Built 1974 in southern West Seattle, it was remodeled and a gym added 2004. Originally a Community Center, the facility is currently considered a teen life center and is connected to a pool. A project is scheduled in 2017 for the design of accessibility upgrades to both the teen life center and the pool. improvements include accessible parking, curb ramps, accessible routes, drinking fountains, rooms signs, kitchen, restrooms, locker rooms, door closing speed and opening force, protruding objects, and elements not within reach ranges. One of ten community centers that are designated as emergency shelters. It was audited for accessibility in 2016.

Van Asselt Community Center – 2820 S Myrtle St: The gym was built in 1974 and the main community center was replaced 2007. 2017 MTC findings include accessible parking, accessible routes, restrooms, drinking fountains, play area, single user shower/toilet rooms, rooms signs, kitchen, door closing speed and opening force, protruding objects, and elements not within reach ranges.

Yesler Community Center – 917 E Yesler Way: Built in 2005. Two separate projects will resolve 12 citations are scheduled for 2017-2018. DOJ citations and 2017 MTC findings include accessible parking, accessible routes, restrooms, drinking fountains, play area, single user shower/toilet rooms, rooms signs, kitchen, door closing speed and opening force, protruding objects, and elements not within reach ranges.

Swimming Pools

Seattle Parks and Recreation owns and operates eight indoor and two outdoor swimming pools. The oldest indoor pool is Evans at Green Lake and was built in 1954. All the other indoor pools (except one) were built between 1969 and 1976. Each pool features at least a 6 lane, 25-yard pool with two of the pools including additional shallow pool area separated from the main pool by a bulkhead. Each pool also has an accessible lift for improved pool access.

The Rainier Beach Community Center Pool is the newest facility which opened in 2014. Each pool offers a variety of swimming lessons, lap swimming, other recreational swims, and various water exercise classes, ones for therapeutic purposes. As such, the pools have a significant user base of senior adults and persons with ambulatory disabilities. The pools have previously been addressed to varying degrees to remove architectural barriers and improve access. This includes work at many of them with Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) grant money noted previously as well as through other CIP project work since that time.

Most of the pools have had work done since their original construction to improve accessibility, but there are still opportunities to improve accessibility. Work is needed to adjust restroom fixtures and in some cases, accessible parking stalls need to be clearly marked and van accessible stalls provided. Accessible route improvements are needed in some cases as well.

All pools except Queen Anne and Mounger were assessed in the 2007 audit and it is expected that the scope of work for the Queen Anne Pool will be similar in nature to that of Ballard or Madison, which are stand-alone pools (i.e., these are not part of larger buildings that also include a community center as is the case at Southwest and others). At Mounger Pool it is likely that several minor issues may also be found and need to be corrected as routine maintenance work is undertaken.

Seattle Parks and Recreation proposes to undertake work to correct these access issues at all of the indoor pools as part of the program access plan. Colman Pool is Seattle's oldest pool, built in 1940 at Lincoln Park. It is a seasonally operated outdoor pool. It is inherently inaccessible as the nearest parking is over a half mile distant. No work is proposed at Colman pool until the next CIP project at this facility. Southwest pool provides program access for swimming and water exercise in this geographic area and is scheduled for accessibility upgrades in 2018.

Pool List

Program Access Swimming Pools	# of DOJ Citations	MTC Does Not Meet Requirements	Mitigation Difficulty			Upgrade Completed	DOJ Citations Completed	Upgrade Scheduled
			Easy	Med	Hard			
Ballard Pool~	16	90	58	13	19	2015	14	
Evans Pool	40							
Madison Pool~	19	79	62	11	6	2015	17	
Meadowbrook Pool~	5	136	84	26	26	2011 partial	2	
Medgar Evers Pool	35					2015	35	
Mounger Pool* ~	N/A	56	41	8	7			
Queen Anne Pool ~	N/A	119	88	18	13			
Rainier Beach Pool	N/A					(New 2013)		
Southwest Pool (and teen life center)	43							2018(43)
Total	158	480	333	76	71		68	
Other Swimming Pools								
Colman Pool* ~ (citations under Lincoln Park)	23	82	46	8	28			
Total	181	562	379	84	99			

*Outdoor pool

~ = MTC audit 2017

The pools their date of construction and most recent access improvements, are as follows:

Ballard Pool - 1471 NW 67th St: Built in 1972, ADA improvements were made in 1994. The most recent ADA project was completed in 2015. The scope addressed 16 citations and barriers to accessibility including upgrades to the accessible parking, accessible routes, drinking fountains, doors, lockers, shower stalls, dressing stalls, toilets and other plumbing upgrades.

Colman Pool - Colman Pool is Seattle's oldest pool, built in 1940 in Lincoln Park in West Seattle. It is a seasonally operated, heated saltwater outdoor pool that largely serves swim teams because it is a 50-meter, eight lane Olympic size pool.

Evans Pool - 7201 East Green Lake Dr N: Built in 1955. ADA improvements were made in 1996. Evans Pool accessibility upgrades have been put on hold as Seattle Parks and Recreation has proposed to replace this pool and community center.

Madison Pool - 13401 Meridian Ave N: built 1971; renovation 2004. This ADA project was completed in 2015. The scope addressed 19 citations and barriers to accessibility including upgrades to the accessible parking and curb ramps, counter height, drinking fountains, coat hooks, doors (and adjustments to force required to open doors), lockers, locker room benches, shower stalls, dressing stalls, fixture heights, toilets and other plumbing upgrades.

Meadowbrook Pool - 10515 35th Ave NE: Built in 1975 and access improvements were made in 1985. ADA parking improvements were completed in 2011 by the Seattle Conservation Corps.

Medgar Evers Pool - 500 23rd Ave: Built in 1969. ADA improvements were made in 1994. The most recent ADA project was completed in 2015. The scope included addressing 35 citations and barriers to accessibility including upgrades to the exterior accessible route of travel, drinking fountains, room signage, doors (and adjustments to force required to open doors), lockers, locker room benches, shower stalls, new visual alarms, fixture heights and protruding objects, toilets and other plumbing upgrades.

Mounger Pool - 2535 32nd Ave W: Built in 1997 and located in the Magnolia neighborhood. This is one of two outdoor pools (the other is Colman Pool in West Seattle.) This pool was not assessed in 2007.

Queen Anne Pool - 1920 1st Ave W: Built in 1976. Access improvements were made in 1985. This pool was not assessed in 2007.

Rainier Beach Pool - 8825 Rainier Ave S: Built in 2013 and a part of the Rainier Beach Community Center.

Southwest Pool - 2801 SW Thistle St: Built in 1974. ADA improvements were made in 2005. An accessibility project (for both the Pool and the Teen Life Center) started design in 2015 and was put on hold. Design is scheduled for completion in 2017 and construction is anticipated in 2018.

These and other pools are shown on a map in the Appendix.

Appendix

Department of Justice (DOJ) Citation List by Location

(*Program Access Facilities Highlighted)

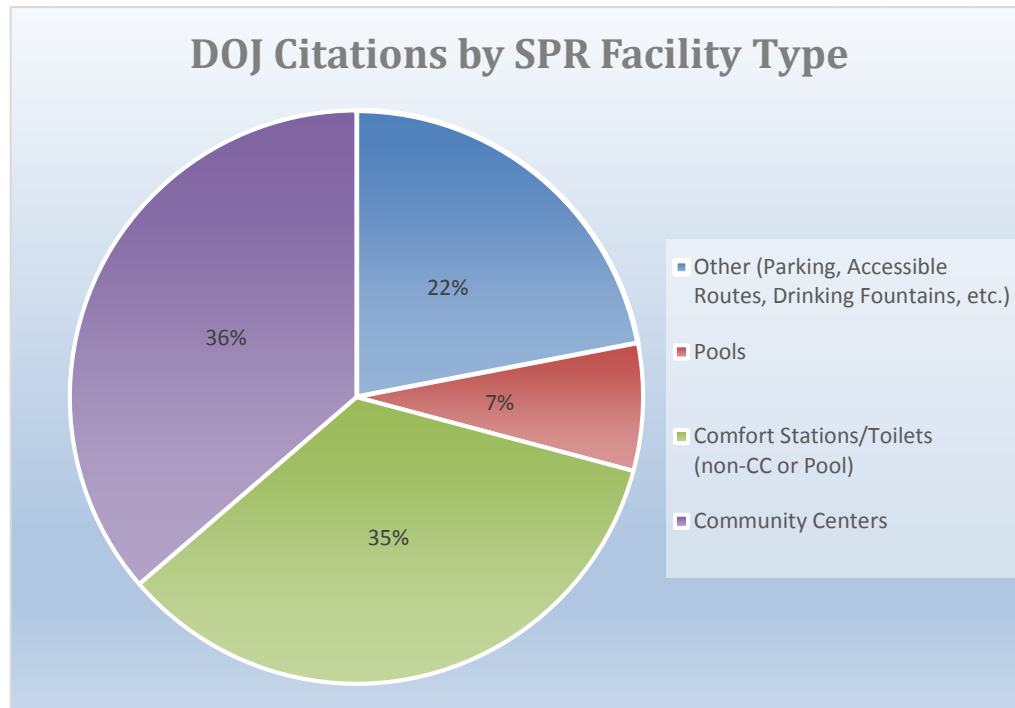
# of Citations	Facility - 119 Total		
		1	Discovery Park, 3801 W. Government Way*
		2	E.C. Hughes Playground
1	Alki Beach 57th St Comfort Station*	14	E.C. Hughes Playground Shelterhouse
11	Alki Beach 63rd St Comfort Station*	19	Edwin T. Pratt Park*
2	Alki Beach Bathhouse*	2	Ella Bailey Park*
9	Alki Beach Park*	1	Ernst Park*
1	Alki Beach Picnic Shelter*	40	Evans Pool*
11	Alki Community Center	1	Fauntleroy Park
6	Alki Playground Comfort Station	48	Garfield Community Center*
1	Ballard Commons Park & Skatebowl*	19	Gasworks Park*
13	Ballard Community Center*	45	Genesee Park & Playfield*
16	Ballard Pool*	16	Georgetown Playfield*
8	Beacon Hill Playground	33	Golden Gardens Park*
8	Beacon Hill Playground Shelterhouse	59	Green Lake Community Center
61	Bitter Lake Community Center*	56	Green Lake Park*
4	Bryant Park	12	Green Lake Small Craft Center*
7	Cal Anderson Park Shelterhouse*	5	Greenwood Park*
4	Cal Anderson Park Water Play Area*	2	Greg Davis Park*
9	Carkeek Park	70	Hiawatha Community Center & Playfield
16	Carkeek Park Environmental Learning Center	14	Highland Park
		2	Hitt's Hill Park
6	Carkeek Park Portable	3	Homer Harris Park*
7	Cascade Playground Comfort Station*	1	Horiuchi Park
1	Cowen Park	8	Interbay Playfield*
1	Cowen Park Picnic Area	5	International Children's Park*
3	Cowen Park Playground	20	International District Community Center*
1	Cowen Park Tennis Court	70	Jefferson Park & Community Center*
1	Dahl Playfield	9	John C. Little Park*
1	Dahl Playfield Court	27	Jose Rizal Park
2	Dahl Playfield Play Area	36	Judkins Park & Playfield
5	Dahl Playfield Shelterhouse	5	Kinnear Park
1	Dahl Playfield Wading Pool	4	Kubota Gardens*
62	Delridge Community Center*	12	Lakeridge Park
4	Discovery Park*	14	Lakewood Park
12	Discovery Park Beach Comfort Station*	47	Laurelhurst Community Center*
8	Discovery Park North Bluff Comfort Station*	6	Laurelhurst Park*
		63	Lincoln Park*
19	Discovery Park Visitor Center*		

	Loyal Heights Community Center & Playfield*		1	Pigeon Point Park
76			18	Powell Barnett Park
21	Madison Park		7	Ravenna Park
19	Madison Pool*		34	Ravenna-Eckstein Park*
21	Magnolia Community Center		16	Riverview Park*
7	Magnolia Playground		6	Rogers Park*
7	Magnuson Community Center Bldg #47		7	Ross Playground*
20	Magnuson Community Center Theater		20	Seacrest Park*
119	Magnuson Park*		82	Seward Park*
19	Maplewood Playfield		3	Solstice Park*
21	Matthews Beach Park		88	Southwest Community Center & Pool*
18	Meadowbrook Playfield		5	University Playground
27	Meadowbrook Community Center*		22	Van Asselt Community Center*
5	Meadowbrook Pool*		8	View Ridge Playfield
35	Medgar Evers Pool*		66	Volunteer Park*
2	Me-Kwa-Mooks Park		9	Wallingford Playing Field
16	Meridian Playground		46	Washington Park Arboretum
50	Miller Community Center*		14	Washington Park Playfield
7	Miller Park Ballfield*		3	Waterfall Garden Park
16	Montlake Community Center*		44	West Seattle Stadium
26	Mt. Baker Bathhouse		6	Westcrest Park*
12	Northacres Park*		13	Woodland Park*
2	Occidental Square		12	Yesler Community Center*
14	Othello Park		1	Yesler Playfield*
2	Oxbow Park*		2206	Total

Department of Justice (DOJ) Citation List by Location

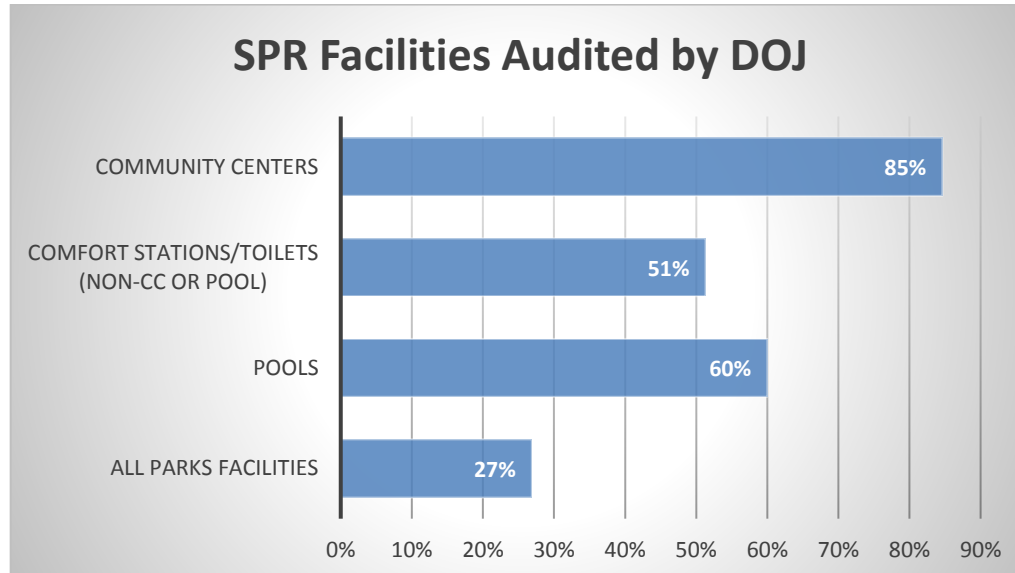
(*Program Access Facilities Highlighted)

Department of Justice (DOJ) Citations by SPR Facility Type [Chart]



36% are SPR Community Centers, 35% are SPR Comfort Stations/Toilets (non-community center or pool), 22% are Other (Parking, Accessible Routes, Drinking Fountains, etc.), 7% are Pools

SPR Facilities Audited by DOJ [Chart]



Percentage of all parks facilities audited by DOJ - 85% of SPR Community Centers, 51% of SPR Comfort Stations/Toilets (non-community center or pool), 60% of Pools and 27% of all parks facilities

Meeting the Challenge (MTC) 2017 Findings [Table]

Facility Name	Does Not Meet Requirements	Mitigation Difficulty			Facility Type	Dist.
		Easy	Med	Hard		
Alki Community Center	79	58	12	9	Community Center	SW
Ballard Commons Park	10	6	1	3	Other Parks and Playfields	NW
Ballard Community Center	160	111	31	18	Community Center	NW
Ballard Pool	90	58	13	19	Pool	NW
Cal Anderson Park	57	17	11	29	Other Parks and Playfields	CE
Cascade Playground	40	18	6	16	Other Parks and Playfields	RPSO
Colman Pool	82	46	8	28	Pool	SW
Dahl Playfield	65	22	10	33	Other Parks and Playfields	NE
Discovery Park	298	177	45	76	Regional Park	CW
Ella Bailey Park	20	5	6	9	Other Parks and Playfields	CW
Genesee Park and Playfield	151	58	27	66	Other Parks and Playfields	SC
Green Lake Small Craft Center	96	62	7	27	Regional Park	NC
Greenwood Park	33	10	6	17	Other Parks and Playfields	NW
Greg Davis Park	14	1	1	12	Other Parks and Playfields	SW
Hiawatha CC	159	113	26	20	Community Center	SW
Homer Harris Park	20	2	2	16	Other Parks and Playfields	CE
Interbay PF	99	43	19	37	Other Parks and Playfields	CW
International Children's Park	16	1	10	5	Other Parks and Playfields	RPSO
Jefferson Park	71	32	7	32	Regional Park	SC
John C. Little Park	51	24	8	19	Other Parks and Playfields	SC
Kubota Gardens	49	29	11	9	Other Parks and Playfields	SE
Laurelhurst Community Center	97	73	18	6	Community Center	NE
Laurelhurst Playfield	79	22	16	41	Other Parks and Playfields	NE
Loyal Heights Community Center	228	141	31	56	Community Center	NW
Loyal Heights Playfield	46	32	7	7	Other Parks and Playfields	NW
Madison Pool	79	62	11	6	Pool	NW
Magnolia CC	77	43	11	23	Community Center	CW
Magnolia Playground/Playfield	38	18	4	16	Other Parks and Playfields	CW
Magnuson Park	870	502	141	227	Regional Park	NE
Meadowbrook Pool	136	84	26	26	Pool	NE
Miller Playfield	51	2	13	36	Other Parks and Playfields	CE
Montlake Community Center	157	110	22	25	Community Center	CE
Mounger Pool	56	41	8	7	Pool	CW
Northacres Park	85	34	10	41	Other Parks and Playfields	NW
Queen Anne Pool	119	88	18	13	Pool	CW
Riverview Playfield	49	15	4	30	Other Parks and Playfields	SW
Rogers Playground	67	21	12	34	Other Parks and Playfields	CE
Ross Playground	24	12	7	5	Other Parks and Playfields	NW
Seacrest Park	39	27	8	4	Other Parks and Playfields	SW
Seward Park	232	99	41	92	Regional Park	SE
South Park Community Center	72	54	13	5	Community Center	SE
South Park Playground/Playfield	22	10	6	6	Other Parks and Playfields	SE
Van Asselt Community Center	67	55	6	6	Community Center	SC
West Seattle Stadium	78	46	18	14	Other Parks and Playfields	SW
Westcrest Park	69	21	11	37	Regional Park	SW
Woodland Park	337	125	71	141	Regional Park	NC
Yesler Community Center	85	73	6	6	Community Center	CE

4919

2703

806

1410

55%

16%

29%

ADA Project Status and Schedule of Planned Improvements [Table]

	Planning	Design	Construction	Completed Project	Citation Count	Citations Completed	Documented
ADA Project Status / Timeline							
2012							
Bitter Lake Community Center	x				53		
Delridge Community Center	x	x	x		62	5	5
Garfield Community Center	x	x	x		47	2	2
International District Community Center	x	x	x	x	20	14	14
Jefferson Community Center	x	x	x	x	70	65	53
Laurelhurst Community Center	x				19		
Meadowbrook Community Center	x				26	2	2
Miller Community Center	x				44		
Van Asselt Community Center	x				14		
Woodland Park	x	x	x	x	13	4	
2013							
Ballard Pool	x				16		
Madison Pool	x				19		
Medgar Evers Pool	x				35		
Seward Park	x				13	2	2
Seward Park Accessible Path to Art Studio		x			7		
Seward Park Picnic Shelter 3 CS/Parking			x		22	8	8
Southwest Community Center & Pool	x				88		
2014							
Ballard Pool		x					
Georgetown Playfield & Comfort Station	x				16		
Green Lake Bathhouse & Vicinity		x			52		
Interbay Playfield		x			8		
Madison Pool		x					
Medgar Evers Pool		x					
Volunteer Park Conservatory	x	x	x		20	20	

ADA Project Status / Timeline	Planning	Design	Construction	Completed Project	Citation Count	Citations Completed	Documented
2015							
Ballard Pool			x	x		16	16
Bitter Lake Community Center		x					
Delridge Community Center		x					
Discovery Park Environmental Learning Center	x				19		
Garfield Community Center		x					
Garfield Playfield	x						
Gas Works Park	x				19		
Georgetown Playfield & Comfort Station		x					
Golden Gardens Park	x				32		
Green Lake Bathhouse and Vicinity	x						
Madison Pool			x	x		16	16
Magnuson Building 406	x				42		
Meadowbrook Community Center		x					
Medgar Evers Pool			x	x		35	
Miller Community Center		x			50		
Ravenna-Eckstein Community Center & Park	x				34		
2016							
Bitter Lake Community Center		x	x	x	[53]	53	
Delridge Community Center		x					
Garfield Community Center		x					
Gas Works Park		x					
Golden Gardens Park		x					
Green Lake Bathhouse and Vicinity		x					
Jefferson Community Center	x						
Magnuson Building 406		x					
Magnuson Community Center	x						
Meadowbrook Community Center		x					
Queen Anne Community Center	x						
Rainier Community Center	x						
Rainier Beach Community Center	x						
Ravenna-Eckstein Community Center & Park		x					
Southwest Community Center & Pool	x						

[XX] – citations denoted in scheduled completion year, but not double counted towards total

	Planning	Design	Construction	Completed Project	Citation Count / MTC Findings	Citations Completed	Documented
ADA Project Status / Timeline							
2017							
Alki Community Center	x	x					
Ballard Community Center	x	x					
Delridge Community Center			x		[62]		
Garfield Community Center			x		[47]		
Georgetown Playfield Accessible Routes & Comfort Station (CS)			x		[16]		
Green Lake Bathhouse and Vicinity			x		[52]		
Meadowbrook Community Center			x		[24]		
Alki Beach Park (63rd St CS, Bathhouse, 57th St CS)	x	x			24		
Golden Gardens Park			x		[32]		
Miller Community Center			x		[50]		
Ravenna-Eckstein Community Center & Park			x		[34]		
Seward Park Picnic Shelter 3 Comfort Station		x			[12]		
Southwest Community Center & Pool		x			[88]		
Program Access Facilities Scoping Project (Updated audit and cost estimates for 41 sites)	x						
Proposed 2018							
Alki Beach Park			x		[24]		
Alki Community Center			x		11/40		
Ballard Community Center			x		13/105		
Gas Works Park			x		[19]		
Hiawatha Community Center	x	x			70/159		
Jefferson Community Center (Phase 2)	x	x			17/76		
Loyal Heights Community Center	x	x			51/228		
Magnuson Building 406			x		[42/]		
Magnuson Park Parking Upgrades	x	x	x		0/37		
Queen Anne Community Center	x	x			0/166		
Seward Park Picnic Shelter 3 Comfort Station			x		[12]		
Southwest Community Center & Pool			x		[88/253]		
Proposed 2019							
Discovery Park Visitors/Environmental Learning Ctr	x	x			[19/136]		
Laurelhurst Community Center	x	x			[19/97]		
South Park Community Center	x	x			[0/72]		
West Seattle Stadium (Restrooms)	x	x			[44/78]		

Projects with construction completed and documentation pending

[XX] – citations denoted in scheduled completion year, but not double counted towards total

Citation/Accessibility Work Funded Within CIP							
2012 Riverview Comfort Station				x	16	16	
2014 Magnuson Building 30				x	39	39	
2014 Washington Park Playfield Comfort Station				x	14	14	
2016 Matthews Beach Comfort Station				x	16	16	
2016 Oxbow Park	x	x	x		2	1	
2017 Dr. Jose Rizal Park	X	X	X		5		
2017 Judkins Park	x	x	x		6		
2018 Asian Art Museum (Volunteer Park)	x	x			45		
2018 Cal Anderson Park Comfort Station	x	x			7/15		
2018 Meadowbrook Pool		x	x		[0/136]		
2018 Pratt Park	x	x			19		
2018 Queen Anne Pool		x	x		[0/119]		
TOTALS					1048	327	118
Projects with construction completed and documentation pending							

[XX] – citations denoted in scheduled completion year, but not double counted towards total

ADA Project Scoring Criteria and Weight Factor

Project Scoring Summary				
Scoring Criteria (Per Department Data or Estimate)				Weight Factor
Elderly, Disabled and Underserved Populations	SPR programs and facilities that serve these populations constitute a higher need for barrier free design.	High (>30%)	Greater than 30% of the population that frequents the facility, program or activity is elderly or disabled.	40
		Low (<30%)	30% or less of the population that frequents the facility, program or activity is elderly or disabled.	25
Number of People Visits Per Year	Frequency of use for a particular facility, program or activity would be an important factor to consider in determining priority projects for accessibility improvements	High	The facility, program or activity has a high number of people visits per year . . . (within the context of the department's range of programs and activities).	45
		Med	The facility, program or activity has an average number of people visits per year . . .	30
		Low	The facility, program or activity has a low number of people visits per year . . .	20
Facility, Program or Activity Offerings	Criteria relates to the individual nature of the facility, program or activity. Title II requires that Public Entities must provide programmatic access to all programs and activities, when viewed in their entirety.	Unique Building or Program (1 location) or there are no other alternate accessible programs in the City.	Criteria defines the special purpose of a unique building or program where no other accessible alternatives are available.	100
		Program offers unique equipment or services specifically for the use of individuals with disabilities.	Criteria differentiates locations of special purpose equipment for specific types of disabilities which may not be related to a unique building or unique program.	80
		Accessible Programs exist at alternate locations within the City, however the distance is greater than 2 miles from the proposed project.	Criteria designates those activities, facilities, or programs that occur in more than one location. While the proposed project location might not be accessible, there are alternate accessible locations but the distance between locations would require one to walk/ bus / drive / cycle / light rail, etc beyond a 2-mile radius to reach the alternate location.	60

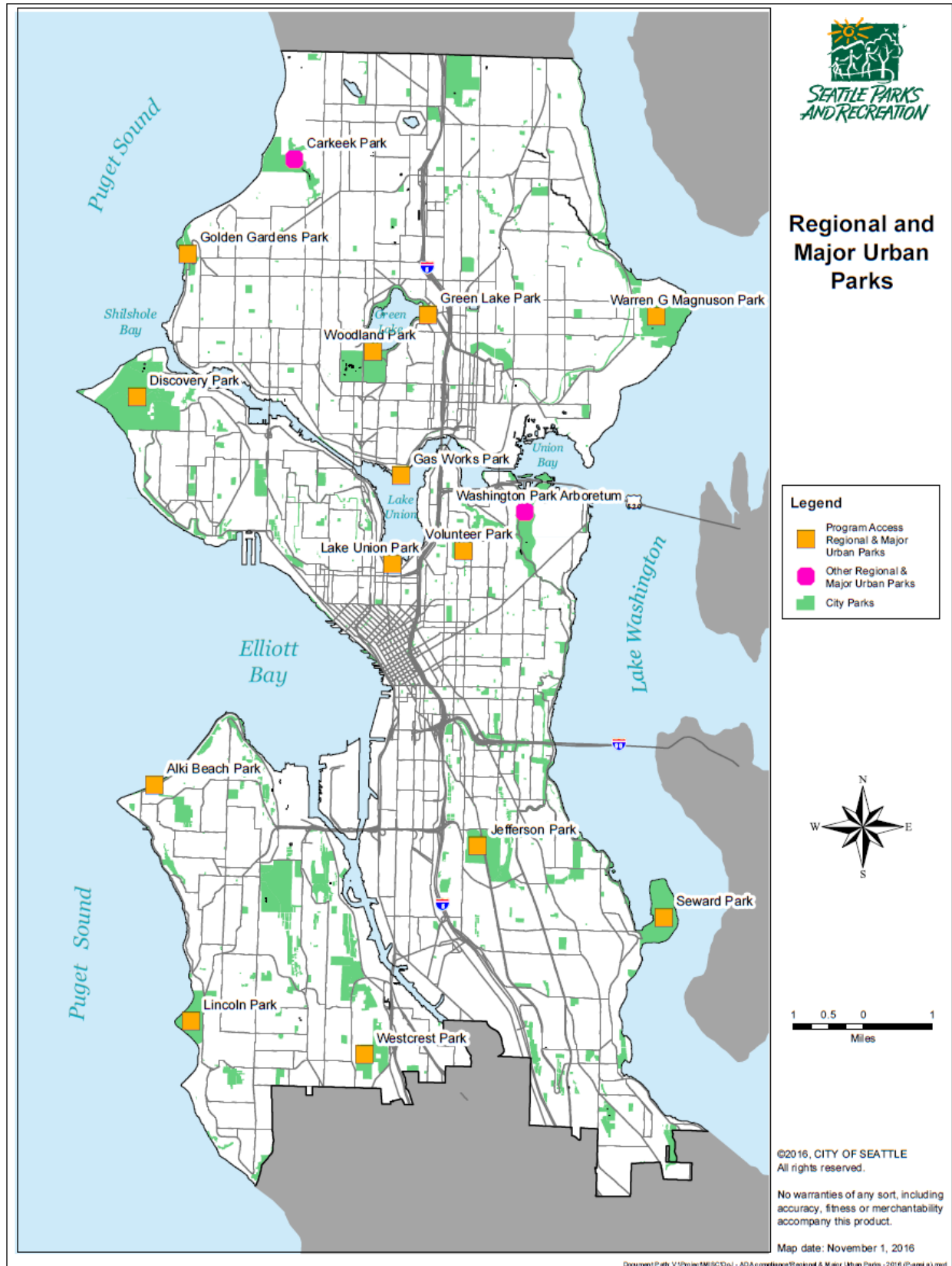
Most Recent Construction / Alteration Activity	Criteria relates to the opportunities to improve accessibility in existing buildings.	New - Facility, including primary area built after Jan 26, 1992	Buildings built since 1992 are generally designed with accessible features and alterations can be made to those facilities to increase accessibility features with relatively less impact to the facility or adjacent site compared to altered or existing facilities.	30
		Altered - Primary area was altered after Jan 26, 1992	Buildings altered since 1992 are generally designed with accessible features and alterations can be made to those facilities to increase accessibility features with relatively less impact to the facility and adjacent site when compared to existing facilities.	15
		Existing - No qualifying alterations or additions to the facility, including primary area since Jan 26, 1992.	Buildings built prior to 1992 are generally designed with accessible features meeting the barrier free design regulations in place at the time of construction, if any. Alterations to these types of facilities typically involve existing constraints both within the facility and the site, and certain pre-ADA facilities or sites have Historic/Landmark designations that may limit the extent of alterations allowed.	5

Impact of Increased Accessibility	Criteria relates to the impact of a proposed project to increase accessibility. Title II Regulations in effect implement Path of Travel requirements previously not required and prioritize the scope of alternations to increase accessibility.	Accessible Route to the Entrance or Life Safety Improvements for All Users	The greatest impact to improve accessibility occurs when projects create accessible means for individuals with disabilities to get into facilities.	100
		Accessible Path of Travel from Entrance to Primary Services, Programs, Activities	The path of travel within a facility to the primary areas of function are the next most important type of project.	75
		Accessible Restrooms and Drinking Fountains	Restrooms are secondary functions that support the majority of primary functions. They are located within an accessible building and do not represent a barrier to the program, but the ability to use these elements is of higher importance than other elements.	50
		Accessible Communication Devices (i.e.- telephones, assistive devices, and effective communication devices)	These are secondary functions that support the programs or services. They are located within an accessible building and provide access to the same type of information in the facility that individuals without disabilities have. Examples are TTY, assistive listening devices, audible and visual signage, etc.	40
		Accessible common use areas (kitchens, conference rooms, meeting rooms)	These are secondary functions that support restrooms or other functions. They are located within an accessible building and do not represent a barrier to the program, but the ability to use this element is of higher importance than smaller elements. They may be elements located in non-public areas that are frequented by employees with disabilities or are spaces where an occasional visitor may attend a function.	25
		Accessory Elements	Elements such as alarms, coat hooks, and storage are in spaces that are accessible. As such they do not deny access to a program, facility or activity and are a lower priority.	10

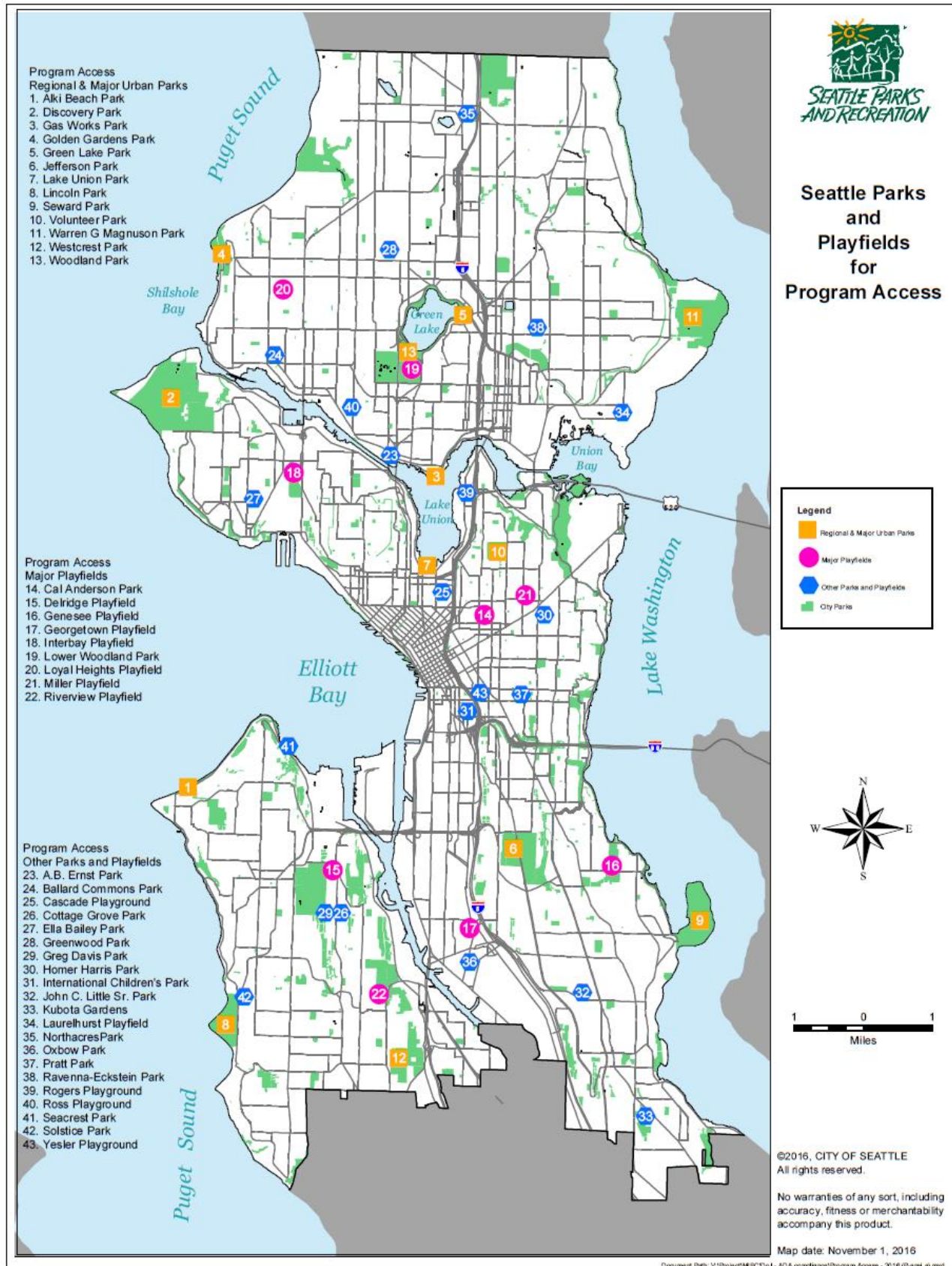
Compliance and Transition Plan Correlation <i>(continued on next pg)</i>	Criteria defines the nature of the reason for the improvement.	Adds scope and corresponding funding to a planned Dept 2017 CIP project to addresses an element recommended for improvement as the result of DOJ audit or provides funding for additional phases of previously funded ADA work.	This category is for projects for the 2017 CIP that are proposed capital improvements to facilities on both the DOJ and Program Access Lists. By providing additional funding to an in-progress project, the project will be able to increase scope to accommodate addressing DOJ citations. This category also provides higher prioritization to complete previously authorized projects that were funded for feasibility or partially funded under ADA city wide funds last year.	60
		Addresses specific public access element recommended for improvement by DOJ audit with dedicated project.	This category is for projects that were unplanned in the CIP and for which a dedicated project is created to address items in facilities on the DOJ audit.	45
		Addresses an element recommend for improvement in DOJ audit and incorporates additional requirements listed in 2010 Std which were not addressed in original DOJ audit but which would be required if an alteration of the facility occurs.	This category is for projects that contain elements recommended by the DOJ audit of facilities. These facilities have additional requirements or revised requirements under the 2010 ADA Standard which would be triggered by alterations performed to provide the original elements recommended by the DOJ audit OR these projects contain elements in the DOJ audit that were non-enforceable standards at the time of DOJ audit, and subsequently are now enforceable standards under the new requirements. By virtue of performing an alteration on this type of project, the project serves a dual purpose of addressing DOJ audited elements and transition plan elements.	30

Compliance and Transition Plan Correlation <i>(continued from previous pg)</i>	Criteria defines the nature of the reason for the improvement.	Addresses an element in staff area recommended for improvement as a result of the DOJ audit.	This category is for those areas in publicly owned buildings that should be made accessible through a transition plan. These spaces are subject to Title I accommodation procedures if there is a request for accommodation outside of the scope of a planned project.	20
		Addresses element in leased area recommended for improvement as a result of DOJ audit	This category is for those areas in publicly owned buildings that should be made accessible through a transition plan as they involve leased areas which would be subject to different agreements and tenant disruption.	10

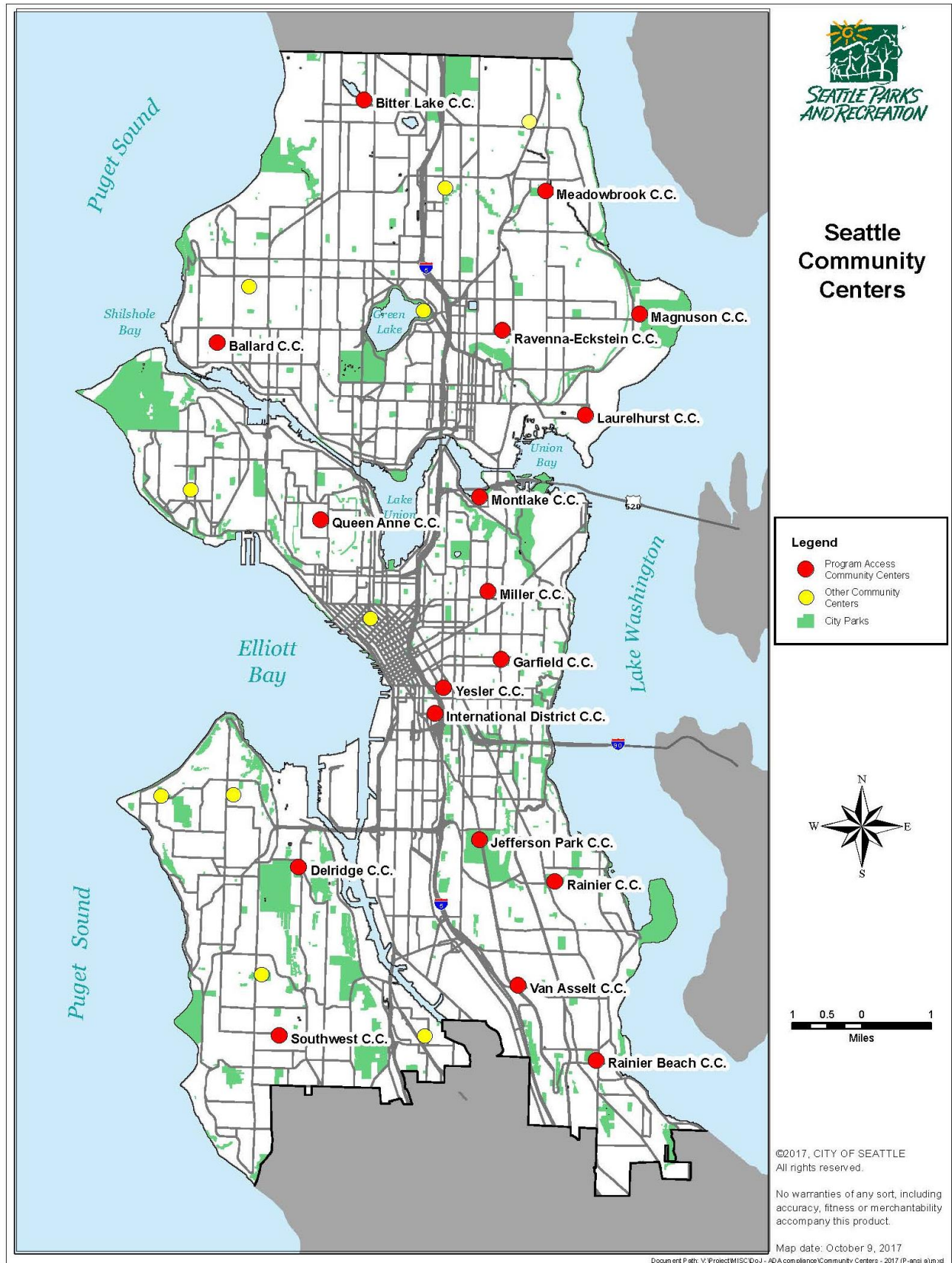
Major and Regional Urban Parks Map



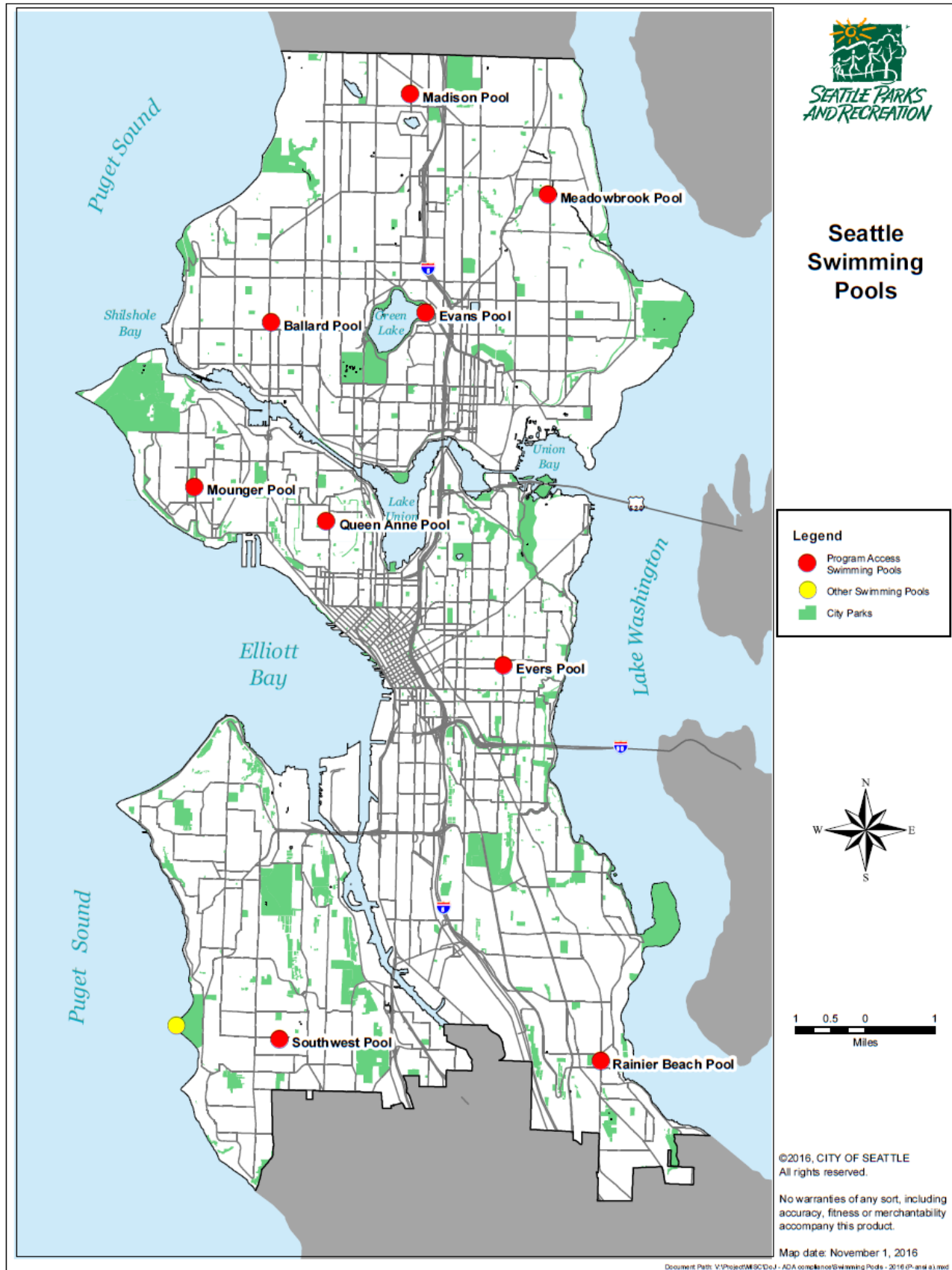
Other Parks and Playfields Map



Community Centers Map

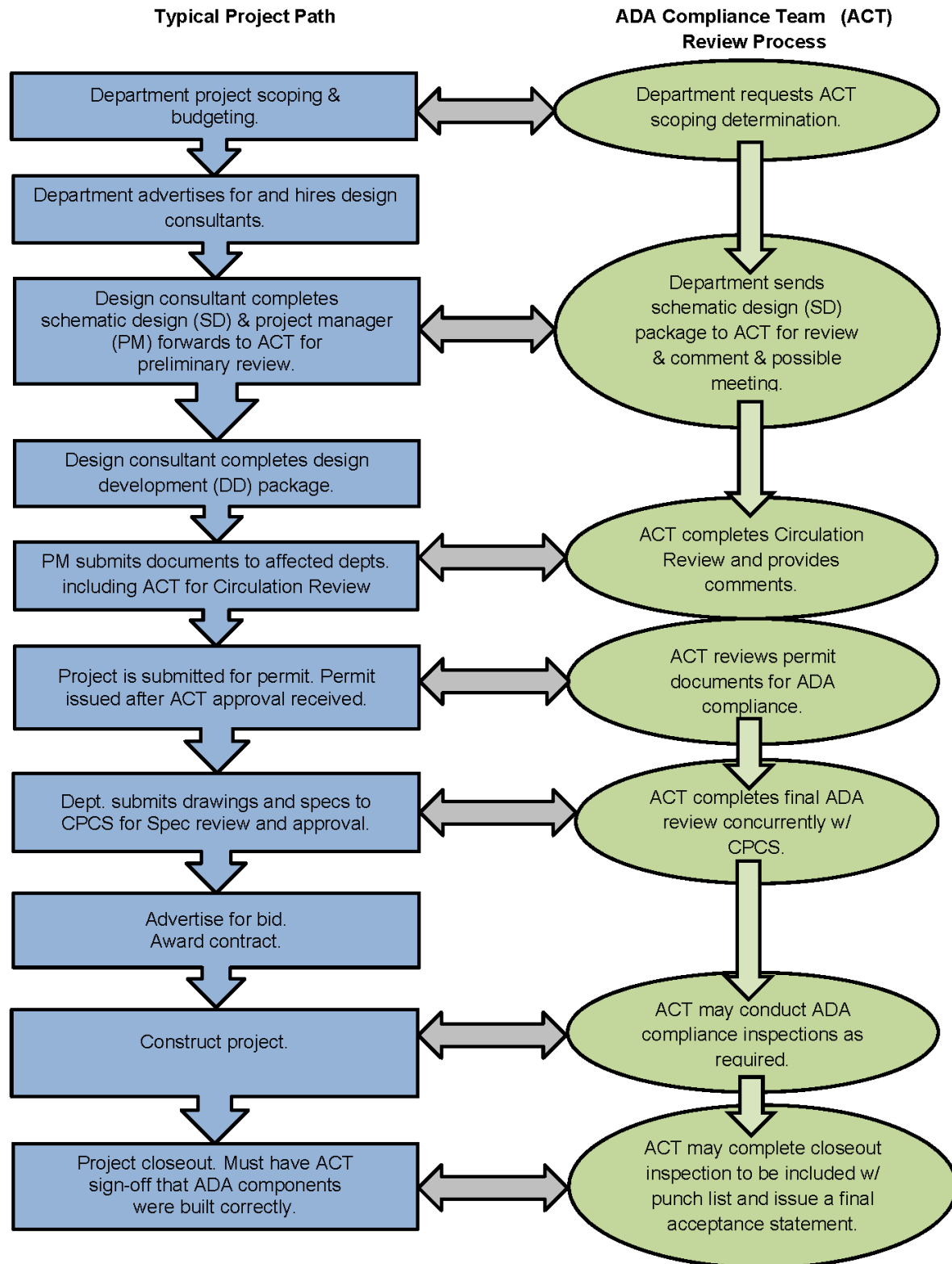


Pools Map



ADA – Facility Compliance Team Review Process Diagram

ADA REVIEW INTEGRATION WITH DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS



g:\csl\ada\act process docs\act cip process diagram - v2.0 2014-04.docx

APRIL 2014



City of Seattle
Department of Finance and Administrative Services
ADA Compliance Team
700 Fifth Ave., Suite 4112, PO Box 94687
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ACT (ADA Compliance Team) Early Design Guidance

The purpose of this document is to highlight some elements of the Americans with Disabilities Act and to explain our process in reviewing project documents. This document is not intended to relieve design professionals or departments of the obligation to determine and apply all relevant ADA and other code provisions to the project.

Overview:

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a civil rights law that requires communities to provide equal access to programs and services to all of their community members. Title II of the ADA addresses the requirement for public entities to provide equal access to their services. Per Title II – Public Services:

202 Discrimination

Subject to the provisions of this title, no qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity.

This means the City of Seattle is required by federal law to provide readily accessible facilities per title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 35.151 which states:

35.151 New Construction and Alterations

(a) Design and construction.

- (1) Each facility or part of a facility constructed by, on behalf of, or for the use of a public entity shall be designed and constructed in such manner that the facility or part of the facility is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, if the construction was commenced after January 26, 1992.

2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design – The 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design became effective March 15, 2012, and govern new construction and alterations undertaken by state and local governments built after that date.

On May 11, 2012, the Mayor of the City of Seattle issued Executive Order 01-2012, which provides guidance for building codes and standards in the design and construction of City facilities. That Order includes the following language: "... where there is an inconsistency between the Washington State Building Code, the Seattle Building Code, the Seattle Residential Code, the Seattle Existing Building Code and the ADA, the City should abide by the most stringent requirements;"

Reference Documents for City of Seattle ADA Facility Design and Construction*:

- 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design
- 2012 International Building Code (IBC) with the Washington State Amendments
- ICC/ANSI A117.1-2009
- 2012 Seattle Building Code
- Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 51-50
- Besides these documents, also refer to the Guidance on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.

*When a conflict exists between the various codes, choose the most stringent solution.



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Creating design and construction documents that comply with ADA

Accessible Route – This will be your starting point and keep your focus on the end goal: accessibility throughout the building(s) and site.

- For easy review, graphically show the accessible route on the drawings. This provides clarity of design intent and documentation.
- Pay attention to all elements and rooms along the accessible route to ensure they also meet ADA requirements.
- For parks, all park elements/design features must be on an accessible route.
- The accessible route will include but not be limited to parking, access to and from transit, thresholds, curb cuts, ramps, walking surfaces, doors, hardware, clearances, signage, elevators, platform lifts, etc.

The following list identifies items which will generally be scrutinized in our review of every project, and which require attention in the design process to ensure a fully accessible new or altered building or site. This is not intended to be a comprehensive list as each project can contain elements not represented here or unique circumstances which must be considered.

1. Slopes at Walkways and Accessible Routes³:

- The maximum cross slope is 1:48 (2%) or $\frac{3}{4}$ " per foot.
- Walkways can have a maximum slope of 1:20 (5%). Provide a landing for every 30" of rise.
- Clear width shall be 36" minimum, 44" (per WAC) minimum for exterior walkways

2. Doors and gates:

- Minimum clear width when the door is open 90° is 32".
- Pay special attention to required maneuvering clearances based on approach and presence of a closer or not and provide required clearance dimensions.
- Level floor is required on both sides of the door.
- Thresholds must be $\frac{1}{2}$ " maximum except for minor exceptions for altered doorways.
- Provide lever hardware always.
- Specify closers that can achieve the required low 5 lb. maximum opening force for interior doors (10 lbs. for exterior doors per WAC).

3. Ramps:

- Ramps slope from greater than 1:20 (5%) to 1:12 (8.33%) max and the maximum cross slope is 1:48 (2%).
- The maximum allowable rise is 30" for every 30'-0" of length.
- 60" long landings are required at the top and the bottom of ramps and intermediate landings are required each time the maximum ramp rise is reached.
- When the rise is greater than 6" handrails are required.
- Edge protection is always required on both sides of a ramp.

4. Curb Ramps:

- There are very specific criteria for curb ramps. Refer to section 406 in the 2010 ADA Standards and ANSI ICCA117.1-2009 and coordinate with SDOT standards to ensure an accessible solution is achieved.

³ Design should consider issues related to construction tolerances in meeting the slope and clear width standards.



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5. Elevators and Platform Lifts:

- Important to note – the elevator exception does not apply to City facilities.
- Elevators – pay attention to size, landings, location of controls and signals.
- Platform lifts – pay attention to landings, clearances, controls and orientation. Note, platform lifts are only allowed under 10 specific instances in new construction.

6. Parking:

- Provide the right number of spaces and access aisles including correct car/van distribution.
- Stalls and access aisles must be level with a maximum cross slope of 1:48 (2%).
- Access aisles at stalls must connect to an accessible route.
- Make sure signs are provided at ADA stalls and that the signs meet required dimensions.

7. Plumbing Elements and Facilities:

- Each plumbing fixture (toilets, lavatories, showers, bathtubs and drinking fountains, etc.) has specific requirements for: dimensional location, both vertical and horizontal; clear floor space; and location of controls.
- Make sure all required grab bars are shown at toilets, showers and bathtubs.
- Plumbing pipes for sinks and lavatories must be insulated.

8. Signage:

- Make friends with chapter 7 of the ADA Standards/ICC A117.1-2009 and Appendix E of the SBC. Pay particular attention to mounting height and horizontal locations for signs.
- Confirm all the proper qualities are specified for sign letters, braille etc.

9. Non-residential Kitchens (including break rooms):

- Make sure the clearance dimension between parallel base cabinets meets the standard defined for pass-thru or u-shaped layouts.
- All appliances must have a designated clear floor space.
- When a stove/range is provided, a 30" wide, 34" high clear workspace must be provided. (A cabinet may be provided if removable and walls and floors behind it and under it are finished.)
- All operable elements must be within reach ranges designated in chapter 3.
- The sink must be installed so the counter or rim (whichever is higher) is not more than 34" above finish floor (AFF) and a clear floor space must be provided. (See item 7 for more)

10. Built-in Elements:

- When doing benches and sales and service counters, pay attention to allowable dimensions, distribution of accessible elements, clear floor spaces and approaches to each element.
- 5% of working and dining surfaces must be accessible. As with benches and sales/service counters, pay attention to allowable dimensions, distribution of accessible elements, clear floors spaces and approaches to each element.

11. Recreation Facilities:

- Play Areas – Provide an accessible route to each play area with minimum 80" vertical clearance. Transfer systems may be part of the accessible route. Make sure turning spaces are provided at the same level as play components. Provide clear floor space at play components.
- Exercise equipment – Provide an accessible route to all exercise equipment. Each piece of equipment must have a clear floor space, although two pieces of equipment can share an overlapping clear floor space.

12. Art:

- When art is included as part of a project, the art installation must be on an accessible route that will allow access for any visitor.
- Art can vary widely so ADA compliance for individual art installations will likely need to be evaluated on their own merits.
- ADA compliance will likely focus in the following areas: equal access, safe access for all, and providing alternative ways to experience the art when warranted.



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Include the following drawings for review:

- Provide an accessibility diagram similar to a code diagram that documents the required/proposed accessible routes.
- Provide enlarged floor plans for bathrooms that show clear floor spaces, turning spaces, door clearances and dimensions for all elements including grab bars, toilet location, showers, etc.
- Provide enlarged floor plans for kitchens that show clear floor spaces at all appliances, dimensional clearance between base cabinets, turning spaces, sink clearances, and location and dimensions of the ADA work space (if required).
- Provide interior elevations for ADA bathrooms that include mounting heights for all elements including grab bars, mirrors, paper towel dispensers, soap dispensers, toilet paper dispensers, coat hooks, etc. Show required counter/sink height with clearance below the lavatory including knee and toe clearance. Identify the required pipe insulation below the lavatory.
- Provide interior elevations for the kitchen that show counter heights, including at the sink and the clear work space (when required), show accessible controls and show lever faucet handles, etc.

The guidelines provided above are based on the *2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design* and *ICC/ANSI A117.1-2009*. However, they do not substitute for the study and understanding of the two accessibility standards referenced or the rest of the code resources listed at the top of the document.

With so many documents impacting the design requirements, it is not always clear what the best design choice will be. We are here to help. Please contact your ADA Compliance Team (ACT) with any questions, no matter how small. Our goal is to assist you in having projects that are 100 percent in compliance with ADA.

ADA Compliance Team (ACT):

Joy Jacobson

joy.jacobson@seattle.gov

206-684-0385

Please visit our website for the most current information about ACT processes and possible updates to this document: www.seattle.gov/contracting/ada.htm

Besides inquiries via telephone or email, we are happy to meet with you to discuss the impact of the ADA on your project.

Definitions:

Lavatory: Bathroom sink



Seattle Parks and Recreation

2016-2021 Asset Management Plan Narrative

Background

Seattle Parks and Recreation Department (SPR) is the steward for over 465 parks in its 6,400-acre park system. SPR is the biggest single property owner in the City and estimates the population has increased to 662,000. In recent years, facilities have been modified to accommodate new sports and activities such as parks on lidded reservoirs, urban farms and community gardens, dodgeball and bike polo, spray parks, and a high ropes course. Our facilities are in great demand, and are well loved.

In August 2014, voters approved a Metropolitan Park District, which will provide approximately \$48 million in dedicated annual funding. When the Park District was being considered, there was a \$267 million capital project backlog, and it was estimated that it could take 20 years or more to address the backlog. The stable funding that the Metropolitan Park District provides will address the major maintenance backlog and shift the system to allow more predictive maintenance so that we can fix our parks in a more systematic way.

The major initiative in the Park District is the “Fix it First” initiative. Approximately \$18 million annually is earmarked for major maintenance and \$3 million annually is for community center renovations. The P-Patch Rejuvenation (community gardens) initiative was allocated \$200K annually to renovate infrastructure and improve ADA accessibility. In addition, the City was able to acquire in 2015 asset management software to better manage our assets and address their condition. Funds from the Park District will be used for the implementation.

Asset Management Plan

The Asset Management Plan (AMP) is a six-year plan that is a compilation of all the known major maintenance needs that are necessary to keep SPR’s assets in safe and operable condition. Projects are ranked in priority order, with top priorities proposed for funding in SPR’s Capital Improvements Program (CIP). SPR typically updates the AMP every two years, but with the adoption of the Metropolitan Park District, the District used 2015 as a “ramp up year” to establish policies and procedures for the district and plan for several asset classifications, so the update was deferred for a year.

The Asset Management Plan projects are presented in three formats, the entire list by priority ranking, by alphabetical order, and by detailed project description.

Policy Guidelines

Development of the SPR AMP and the six year Capital Improvements Program (CIP) is guided by financial policies that were adopted through Resolution 30365. These policies have provided the foundation for the SPR planning staff’s ranking system that was used to determine funding priorities.

*“A **Major Maintenance Project**” is defined as a capital investment that preserves a facility’s ability to provide the services for which it was originally intended. Examples of major maintenance projects include the following:*

- a) Structural repairs, such as major roof repairs*
- b) Replacement of facility subsystems (HVAC, electrical systems, irrigation systems) when the subsystem has failed, is obsolete beyond repair, or when subsystem replacement is a more cost-effective long-run option than continued maintenance*
- c) Replacement of the facility when replacement is more cost-effective long-run option than continued maintenance.*
- d) Facility modifications required to maintain employee or user safety in an existing building (removing asbestos, installing security lighting, installing fire alarms).*
- e) Facility modifications required by federal, state, county, or City law.*

Department staff adheres to the following “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...*

The 2016-2021 ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN DEVELOPMENT

The AMP Planning Process

SPR’s planning staff prepares and coordinates the Asset Management Plan process and document development. The process takes a collaborative approach that involves the public, and staff in every division in SPR, including the Superintendent and directors, managers, and facilities maintenance staff. The Board of Park Commissioners is also apprised of the process and project list.

Every two years the AMP is reviewed and updated prior to adding new projects. The first step of the plan development is to remove funded projects and to carefully review the list of projects to ensure they are still viable and necessary for SPR operations. The next step involves asking SPR “experts” and knowledgeable staff members to review the remaining projects in the plan. During this step, project scopes and cost estimates are updated, and projects are consolidated as necessary. New project ideas which have been suggested by staff and the public are developed into projects and added to the AMP. Another key source of new projects include assessments and studies, such as the 2011 Park Development Plan, and the Community Center Architectural and Engineering studies prepared for eight community centers. SPR also uses Preliminary Engineering studies for individual buildings and parks to provide project scopes and planning-level estimates for projects that address issues identified in the studies.

After the AMP is updated, projects are then scored and ranked using the project priority ranking system based on the Council's CIP policies and SPR's goals and priorities. In the 2016-2021 AMP, all of the projects are ranked with points assigned for each of the six criteria. The six project ranking criteria are:

- **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, and fire suppression), or meets other legal requirements. (Note: Projects that are primarily 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 elements, or a documented environmental health hazard.
- **Priority 3 – Facility Integrity (30/25/20 points):** The project will help keep the facility operational and extend its life cycle by repairing, replacing, and renovating systems and elements of the facility, including building envelope (roof, walls, windows), electrical, plumbing, storm and sewer line replacements, and synthetic turf replacement.

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

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

20 points: Extends life cycle

- **Priority 4 – Improve Operating Efficiency (25 points):** The project will result in reduction of operating and maintenance costs, including energy and water savings.
- **Priority 5 – Other:** Projects that have a unique element (e.g., leverage other funds), and/or unknown needs that do not fit other priorities.
- **Priority 6 – Project Necessary in the Next Biennium (5 points):** Projects identified in plans and other documents that require being done in the upcoming biennium.

After the priorities are applied to each project and points are assigned to it, the aggregate score is calculated. The highest priority projects are the ones with the highest scores. The goals in developing a ranking system are to be impartial, objective, and fair by giving the highest priority to those projects with the greatest demonstrated need.

Besides the individual projects, the AMP includes 19 "Programs." The programs include many smaller/lower-cost projects that affect the performance of individual assets, but would not likely compete well as individual projects. As a group, these programs undertake hundreds of projects that extend the life cycle of the assets and improve safety, thus providing cost-savings to SPR. For example, by reroofing a small building with SPR staff, the building is protected, the public and staff are better-served by a dry building, and it costs less than having an outside contractor do the work. Similarly, utility conservation projects help to reduce operating and maintenance costs, and SPR is demonstrating its leadership and commitment to conserving natural resources. Finally, undertaking crack repairs and adding new surfacing to tennis courts gives a court at least ten more years of wear and improves safety for the players. While SPR doesn't rank these programs like individual projects, they are important and are automatically put at the top of the recommended funding list (before the scored projects).

Highlights of the 2016-2021 AMP

- The AMP has 297 projects, and an estimated total cost of \$328.5 million to complete them.
- New projects that have been added are primarily those with safety or regulatory needs.
- 2016 is the last year for SPR's capital obligation to the Aquarium.
- This plan includes life cycle replacements for seven Play Areas per year, each having a 20-year life span.
- This plan includes funding for the replacement of synthetic turf on playfields in a ten-year life cycle.
- There is a project for restoration of landscapes in Seattle's historic Olmsted Parks and Boulevards.
- There is a project for renovation of buildings that are owned by SPR but operated by others (e.g. Spectrum Dance).
- The conversion of T1 to a Fiber network was funded to improve connectivity at community centers and other SPR buildings.
- New Asset Management and Work Order software implementation to improve data collection, reporting, and planning for a more systematic approach to demand work orders, preventative maintenance and major maintenance

Relationship of the Asset Management Plan and the CIP and the Seattle Park District

The Capital Improvement Programs (CIP) two primary funding sources are Real Estate Excise Taxes (REET) and the Seattle Park District. Because the Park District provides a sustainable funding source for major maintenance, REET funding is prioritized for certain types of projects and programs. These are ongoing programs, emergent needs or unplanned projects, projects that have a regulatory or contractual obligation with outside partners, debt service on prior year bond financed programs, playfield renovations, and Department of Justice ADA citations.

SPR plans to dedicate most of the capital Park District funding to major maintenance. SPR uses the Asset Management Plan (AMP) 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. The annual CIP reflects the top ranked projects.

The funded project descriptions will be found in two sources: the CIP and the Seattle Park District Project Book.

Summary

With funding from REET and the Seattle Park District, SPR will be able to reduce the backlog and do more project planning than in the past. Our parks will look better than ever, and will be better able to accommodate a growing population by serving them with functional and well-maintained facilities.

Accommodation Request Form

Seattle Parks and Recreation (Parks) provides reasonable accommodations, by request, for physical access, communications, or other needs to ensure services, activities and programs are available to people with disabilities. Please complete the following form regarding your accommodation request. Alternative formats are available as needed—please specify the format you prefer.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Phone (day): _____ (evening): _____

Email (optional): _____

Preferred Method of Contact (type and time of day): _____

Preferred Communication Format: _____

Staff Name: _____

Describe the accommodation you are requesting below, when it is needed, and how it will assist you in your use of Parks activities, programs, or services.

Please attach additional sheets as necessary.

Please submit the completed form to:

Brenda Kramer, ADA Coordinator
Seattle Parks and Recreation
4554 NE 41st St, Seattle, WA 98105
206-386-9094
Fax 206-522-6029
Brenda.Kramer@seattle.gov

Your request will be addressed as quickly as possible. However, you will be contacted in writing no later than 15 calendar days after receipt of the request form.

The process for finalizing an accommodation request may vary slightly depending on the nature of the request, the duration of the desired accommodation, and the number of locations involved in the request. Additional information may be requested.

Parks response to accommodation requests shall be in writing, and when needed, in the format requested. Appeals of accommodation request decisions should be directed to the Recreation Director by email Kelly.Guy@seattle.gov or phone (206-684-7157) within 15 calendar days of receiving the response.

For further information on the Request for Accommodation Process the ADA Grievance Procedure, please visit www.seattle.gov/ada.

This form is for Parks use only and the information will be kept confidential.

Grievance Procedure

Seattle Parks and Recreation has adopted the following grievance procedure to meet the requirements of Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 ("ADA") and to provide prompt and equitable resolution of complaints alleging any action prohibited by the ADA. This grievance procedure may be used by anyone who wishes to file a complaint alleging discrimination on the basis of disability in the provision of services, activities, programs, or benefits by Seattle Parks and Recreation or a complaint alleging retaliation prohibited by the ADA. The City's Personnel Policy governs employment-related complaints of disability discrimination. If you would like to request an accommodation, please complete a reasonable accommodation request form, available at: www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/ParksAndRecreation/PoliciesPlanning/ADA/ADAaccommodationRequestform.pdf Seattle Parks and Recreation prohibits retaliation against persons who engage in activities protected by the ADA, including retaliation based on a person having filed a complaint or participated in an investigation provided for by this procedure.

Complaints should be made or addressed to Seattle Parks and Recreation ADA Coordinator:

Brenda Kramer, ADA coordinator
Seattle Parks and Recreation
4554 NE 41st St, Seattle, WA 98105
(206) 386-9094 Brenda.Kramer@seattle.gov

1. A complaint should be submitted in writing or verbally as soon as possible but no later than 60 calendar days after the alleged discrimination. It should contain the name, address, and phone number of the complainant and briefly provide the location, date, and description of the alleged discrimination. The complaint can be submitted by the person with a disability or his/her representative. Upon request, alternative means of filing complaints will be made available for persons with disabilities.
2. Following the filing of the complaint, a thorough investigation will be conducted by the ADA coordinator or another impartial employee. Affected or interested individuals and their representatives may submit evidence relevant to the complaint. Additional information may be requested from the complainant.
3. A written* determination of the validity of the complaint and description of the remedial and corrective actions, if any, will be issued by the ADA coordinator or other impartial employee and sent to the complainant no later than 45 calendar days after receipt of the complaint.
4. If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision, within 15 calendar days of receipt, he or she may appeal the decision to Kelly Guy, Recreation Director at 100 Dexter Avenue North, Seattle WA 98109 (206) 684-7157 or e-mail Kelly.Guy@seattle.gov
5. The Recreation Director may further investigate the complaint, if necessary. Within 15 calendar days of the receipt of the appeal, the Recreation Director will respond in writing* with a final resolution of the complaint.
6. The right of a person to a prompt and equitable resolution of a complaint will not be impaired by the individual's pursuit of other remedies, such as the filing of a formal complaint with another agency.
7. All written complaints received by the ADA Coordinator, appeals to the Recreation Director, and responses from these two offices will be retained by Seattle Parks and Recreation for at least six years.

* And when appropriate, in another format accessible to the complainant.

Notice of Compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

In accordance with the requirements of Title II of the American Disabilities Act of 1990 (“ADA”) Seattle Parks and Recreation (PARKS) has a policy of non-discrimination against persons with disabilities in its programs, services, and activities.

Employment

PARKS does not discriminate on the basis of disability in its hiring or employment practices and complies with all regulations promulgated by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission under Title I of the ADA.

Effective Communication

PARKS will generally, upon request, provide appropriate aids and services leading to effective communication for persons with disabilities so they can participate equally in its programs, services and activities, including qualified sign language interpreters, documents in Braille, and other ways of making information and communications accessible to people who have disabilities that affect speaking, hearing, seeing, reading, writing, or understanding.

Accommodation Request Process

Upon request, PARKS will provide reasonable accommodations to ensure services, activities and programs are available to people with disabilities. Anyone who requires an auxiliary aid or service for effective communication, or a modification of policies or procedures to participate in a program, service, or activity of Seattle Parks and Recreation should contact any staff person to request accommodation. We are committed to providing accommodation whenever possible.

The ADA does not require Seattle Parks and Recreation to take any action that would fundamentally alter the nature of its programs or services, or impose an undue financial or administrative burden.

Complaints

Complaints regarding the provision of services or reasonable accommodations in programs or activities for persons with disabilities should be directed to PARKS ADA Coordinator, **Brenda Kramer**. A copy of the complaint procedure will be made available upon request. The ADA Coordinator can be reached by mail, phone or email:

Brenda Kramer, ADA Coordinator
Seattle Parks and Recreation
4554 NE 41st, Seattle, WA 98105 206/386-9094
Brenda.Kramer@seattle.gov

Upon request, alternative means of filing complaints will be made available for persons with disabilities.

Seattle Parks and Recreation will not place a surcharge on a particular individual with a disability or any group of individuals with disabilities to cover the cost of providing auxiliary aids/services or reasonable modifications of policy.