



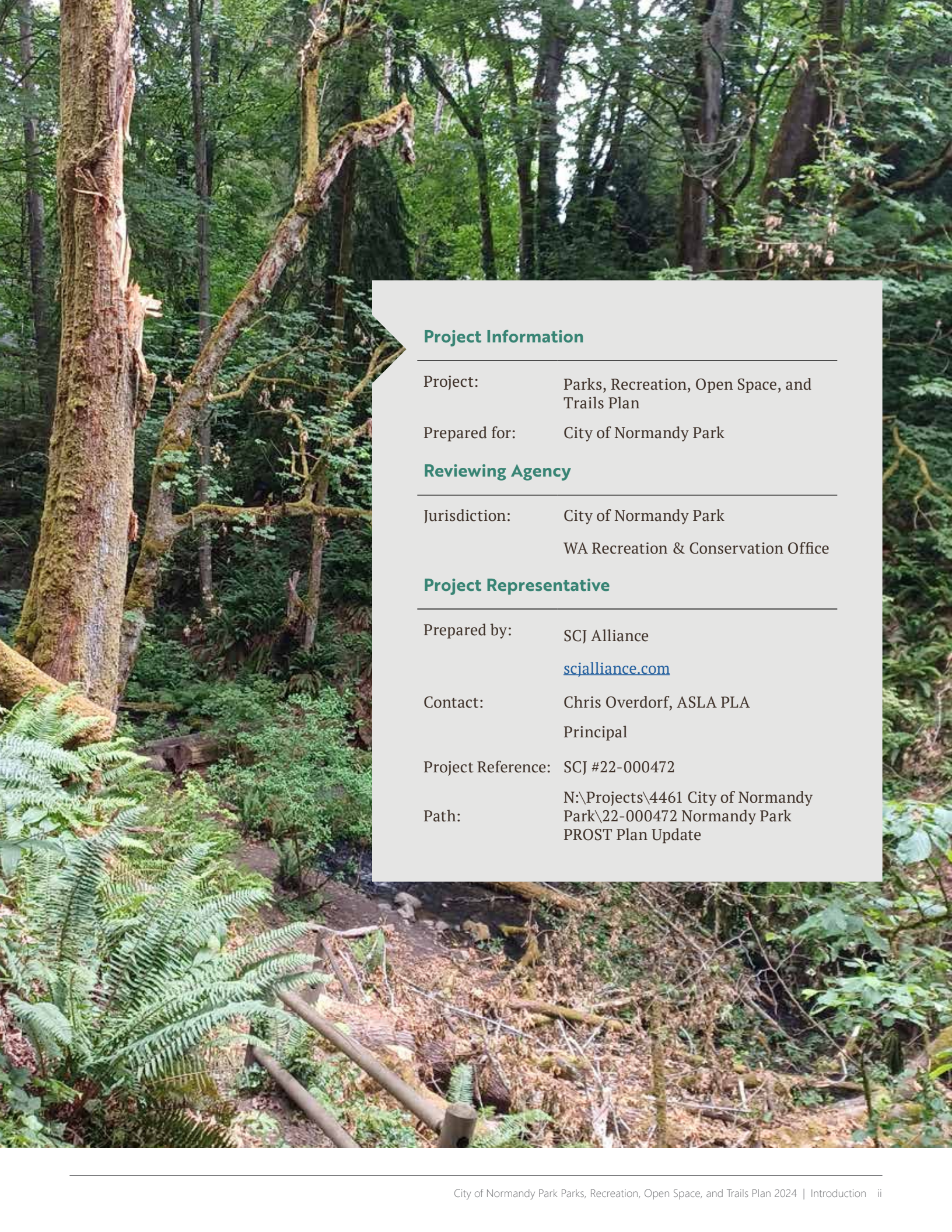
CITY OF NORMANDY PARK

Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Plan Update

March 2024

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Project Information

Project: Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails Plan

Prepared for: City of Normandy Park

Reviewing Agency

Jurisdiction: City of Normandy Park

WA Recreation & Conservation Office

Project Representative

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Project Reference: SCJ #22-000472

Path: N:\Projects\4461 City of Normandy Park\22-000472 Normandy Park PROST Plan Update

A lush green forest with tall trees and dense foliage. A white text box is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the acknowledgments. The text box has a decorative notch on its right side.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Summary

The 2024-2030 City of Normandy Park's Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails (PROST) Plan examines the city's parks, recreation, and open space assets and engages the public in determining their desired quality of life and the appropriate level of recreational service to be provided, then outlines recommended improvements to form a basis for future capital improvement planning. This plan has been prepared in compliance with State of Washington Growth Management Act requirements and serves as the City's strategic plan to deliver parks & recreation services to the community, and complements the policy framework identified in the City of Normandy Park's Comprehensive Plan's Parks and Open Space Element. Additionally, the plan has been developed in compliance with the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office guidelines.

The PROST plan inventoried and analyzed the city's existing parks, trails, and several undeveloped city owned parcels. It examines the city's parks and recreation service levels in comparison to its current and future projected demographics, and in comparison to other cities and national recreational standards. In this comparison, the City of Normandy Park was found to have a higher than average ratio of park acres to population, however with only 6% of the city's overall land area being used for parks and recreation, that is about one-half the national average. While residents show great satisfaction with the city's parks and recreation amenities, they do state a need for increased conservation and preservation of the City's green spaces and want more diverse recreation options that don't require driving to other cities.

The planning process engaged the Normandy Park's residents through an robust public engagement process that saw over 14% of the population participate. Participation in the process was and demonstrates a high level of public enthusiasm. Overall, the current level of service provided by the city's parks, recreational facilities, open spaces and trails was found to be slightly lacking, but with an interest in specific additions and improvements, to fill in the missing gaps to create a comprehensive city-wide non-motorized trail system, and asks that undeveloped or underutilized park spaces be developed in a more passive manner that matches the resident values.



“I love the tree canopy and the community of neighbors we have in the City. It makes our neighborhood feel close-knit and safe. I love that people can walk the trails in the park and sidewalks including my teens who have not started driving yet.”

“It feels like a small, secluded and welcoming community.”

“A beautiful neighborhood with lots of green space! The concern for balancing growing vs. density is much appreciated. We love living here!”

“We love all the different parks available to us. They have been used by our family as we grow. We appreciate the commitment to green space and play space for kids and families.”

**- Public Comments from the 2023
Needs & Assessment Survey**



Overview

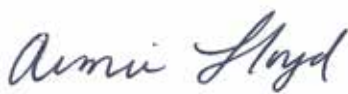
Cover Letter

Dear Residents and Community Members of Normandy Park,

We are delighted to present the result of months of diligent work by the Normandy Park Parks Commission, city staff and most importantly, from you, the residents of Normandy Park - our updated Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Plan. Through an extensive outreach and community engagement initiative, we have connected with you, our community, gathered valuable insights, and synthesized them into a comprehensive plan that encapsulates your aspirations and needs. This feedback and engagement will help shape projects for the near term of the next six years and for the long-term project list of the next 20 years.

Your robust participation has been instrumental in shaping this PROST Plan, and we are grateful for the positive response it has garnered. This document reflects a shared vision for our parks and recreation assets, ensuring they align seamlessly with the desires of our community. Excitingly, this also positions us to seek grant funding to bring these plans to fruition, further enhancing our commitment to creating dynamic, inclusive spaces for everyone. Normandy Park's future in parks awaits, and we are eager to continue to collaborate with you to make our parks and recreation spaces even more exceptional in the coming years.

Sincerely,



Aimee Lloyd

*Parks & Recreation Manager
City of Normandy Park*

Parks Commission Members:

- ◆ Rob Ebbers
- ◆ John Benschmidt
- ◆ Kelley Steffen
- ◆ Matt Deller
- ◆ Bill Vilonza
- ◆ Jenny Love
- ◆ Mike Miller





Introduction

Welcome to the City of Normandy Park's Comprehensive Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails Plan update, commonly known as a PROST Plan. This intentionally dynamic document is crafted to meet the requirements of the Growth Management Act (GMA) and maintain the City's eligibility for Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) funding, along with other potential funding sources, over the next six years and beyond.

This document provides a comprehensive overview and assessment of the city's parks, recreation areas, open spaces, and non-motorized trails. It captures the community's recreational needs and preferences through surveys, public outreach initiatives, and online tools. Furthermore, the PROST Plan establishes a vision, sets planning goals, and evaluates the current level of service offered by the existing mix of city parks and open spaces.

The Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is an integral component of this document and, upon formal approval and adoption, finalizes the PROST Plan. It outlines a series of recommended improvements designed to enhance services for the citizens of Normandy Park over the next six years and beyond. These recommendations are strategically tied to potential grant funding sources, guiding the City's response and prioritization to align with the desired quality of life envisioned by its citizens.

Purpose

This update evaluates the effectiveness of the City of Normandy Park's parks, open spaces, and trails, in conjunction with local and regional parks and recreation assets, in meeting the community's needs. Enclosed within this comprehensive plan are both functional and aspirational goals, objectives, and desires, presenting recommendations for improvements and changes to align with the evolving recreational demands of the community.

Functioning as a dynamic six-year strategic guide and aspirational plan, it outlines strategies for managing and enhancing the City of Normandy Park's parks, trails, open spaces, and recreation services. This plan establishes an implementable framework aimed at realizing the community's desired quality of life in relation to its parks, recreation areas, trails, green open spaces, and recreational opportunities. Additionally, it offers a visionary perspective for the City's park and recreation system, suggesting updates to level-of-service standards for park and facility classifications. It addresses departmental and community-wide goals, objectives, and other management considerations, ensuring the continued provision of high-quality recreation opportunities for the benefit of the Normandy Park community.

Developed through direct input and guidance from city residents, City staff, Parks Commission, and Planning Commission, this update conducts a thorough inventory and evaluation of existing park and recreation areas. It assesses how well the City’s parks, open spaces, and trails, in collaboration with local and regional parks and recreation assets, serve the community. Furthermore, it proposes strategic improvements and changes to meet the evolving recreational demands and needs of the community. Additionally, the plan evaluates conditions for acquisition, site development, financing options, and operational improvements. It concludes by offering a set of policies and recommendations designed to support the community’s desired quality of life.

Regulatory Requirements

Growth Management Act Requirements

The State of Washington, under **RCW 36.70A.070 ‘Comprehensive Plans - Mandatory Elements’**, outlines the components that each city’s comprehensive plan must include, stating the plan “shall consist of a map or maps, and descriptive text covering objectives, principles, and standards used to develop the comprehensive plan. The plan shall be an internally consistent document and all elements shall be consistent with the future land use map. A comprehensive plan shall be adopted and amended with public participation as provided in RCW 36.70A.140.

Each comprehensive plan shall include a plan, scheme, or design for each of the following (with emphasis on the parks and recreation element in bold, italicized text):

1. A land use element designating the proposed general distribution and general location and

extent of the uses of land, where appropriate, for agriculture, timber production, housing, commerce, industry, recreation, open spaces, general aviation airports, public utilities, public facilities, and other land uses.

2. A housing element ensuring the vitality and character of established residential neighborhoods.
3. A capital facilities plan element consisting of an inventory of existing capital elements, forecasts of future needs, proposed locations and capacities, a six-year financing plan, and a requirement to reassess if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs. Park and recreation facilities shall be included in the capital facilities plan element.
4. A utilities element consisting of the general location, proposed location, and capacity of all existing and proposed utilities.
5. Rural element including lands that are not designated for urban growth, agriculture, forest, or mineral resources.
6. A transportation element that implements, and is consistent with, the land use element.
7. An economic development element establishing local goals, policies, objectives, and provisions for economic growth and vitality and a high quality of life. A city that has chosen to be a residential community is exempt from the economic development element requirement of this subsection.
8. ***A park and recreation element that implements, and is consistent with, the capital facilities plan element as it relates to park and recreation facilities. The element shall include:***
 - a. ***Estimates of park and recreation demand for at least a ten-year period;***
 - b. ***an evaluation of facilities and service needs; and***
 - c. ***an evaluation of intergovernmental coordination opportunities to provide regional approaches for meeting park and recreational demand.***





Washington Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) Requirements

The Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) is a state agency that manages several grant programs to create outdoor recreation opportunities, protect the best of the state's wildlife habitat and farmland, and help return salmon from near extinction. To be eligible to apply for specific grant funding programs, a municipality or agency must have adopted a recreation or conservation plan before applying for a grant, and plans must meet specified requirements. The methodology, organization, and content of this PROST plan addresses the critical RCO eligibility guidelines.

City of Normandy Park Requirements

Potential improvements outlined in this PROST Plan were developed to be consistent with the City of Normandy Park's Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code.

Normandy Park's PROST Plan forms the 6-year and 20-year Capital Improvement Plans (CIP) serving to inform possible near-term and long-term city budgeting, procurement, and construction needs, while providing the flexibility to adapt to unforeseen opportunities that may present themselves during this plan's performance period.

The CIP noted in this document is in no way or means the final plan to guide all park development, acquisition, and maintenance needs the city will undertake over the next six years. It is an aspirational vision of potential projects, agreements, and possible programs developed through a public involvement process designed to capture the community's needs and wishes for its parks & recreation system. Many projects, due to funding changes, procurement challenges, staffing needs, and political priorities, may not be implemented. Yet, the projects reflected in the CIP have been developed in a way so that if the city decides to pursue a specific project, they are best-positioned to secure competitive funding from other sources or are prioritized correctly.

Process

While RCO has no specific requirements for the number of pages, number of chapters, or format for comprehensive parks plans, it is expected that the plan will capture the needs of the organization and, more importantly, the quality of life desired by the community.

The process used to develop the City of Normandy Park’s PROST Plan Update is modeled after six minimum elements noted in RCO Manual 2: Planning Policies & Guidelines. Whether this plan supports a grant application for a capital project (facility development and land acquisition) or a non-capital project (architectural, engineering, planning, etc.), the organization of this plan and the process followed is purposefully designed to capture the elements expected by RCO.

Aside from this, the first section, the project overview, this plan is structured around six primary sections or elements needed for an effective comprehensive parks plan:

Existing Conditions (Systems Inventory)

A description of the planning or service area, including the physical setting, the community profile, other mutually supportive planning efforts, and a summary of conditions of the complete inventory of each existing outdoor recreation asset or program.

Public Involvement

A description of how the planning process gave the public ample opportunity to be involved in plan development and adoption.

Demand & Needs Analysis

An analysis that takes your inventory work and public involvement into consideration, balancing public demand with your organization’s current capacity and future expectations.

Goals and Objectives

The plan must support the applicant’s park and recreation mission, including the current project, with broad statements of intent, or goals that capture a community’s desired outdoor recreation resources.

Capital Improvement Program

A list of the desired capital improvements or capital facility programs of at least 6 years that lists and prioritizes desired land acquisition, development, renovation, and restoration projects.

Approvals

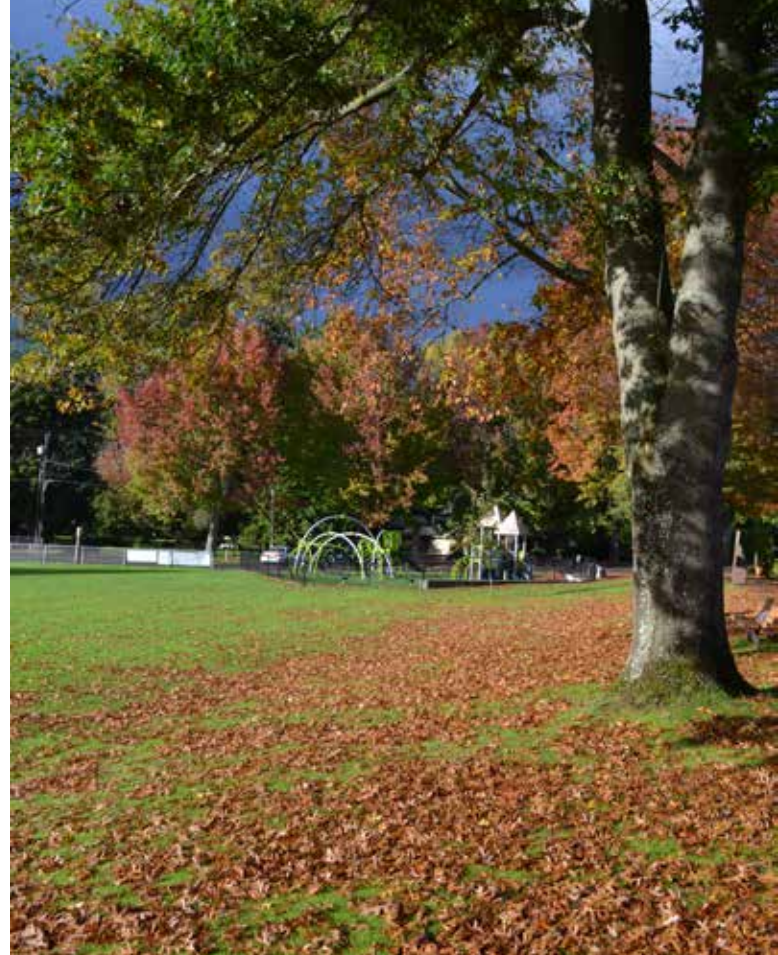
A resolution, ordinance, or other adoption instrument showing formal approval of the plan and planning process by the governing entity.

The process diagram below identifies the priority sections needed to develop a GMA-compliant and RCO-certified PROST plan, however, many steps ran concurrently.





Inventory & Assessment



Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to gain a broad understanding of the current conditions of the City of Normandy Park's parks, recreation, open space and trails, the population that the parks are serving, and the regional context and planning efforts that frame the system.

Currently, the City manages seven named parks, one named preserve & open space and has one land-banked properties for additional parks, with each providing a variety of recreation amenities and experiences for the Normandy Park community to enjoy.

The inventory and assessment section is assembled across the following four distinct contexts:

- ◆ *Physical Context*
- ◆ *Demographic Context*
- ◆ *Planning Context*
- ◆ *Site Inventories & Evaluations*

Physical Context

Overview

The City of Normandy Park was originally platted as a planned residential community in 1929 with the vision of a distinctive community designed in the French Normandy style. Slowed by the Great Depression, the city was eventually established in 1953, and consists of 6.68 square miles within King County Washington. Unique to this community, 4.16 square miles of its total area are in water due to private properties extending into Puget Sound, leaving 2.52 square miles of land area. Normandy Park's characteristic single family homes on winding streets set within a landscape of rolling hills, forests, and bluffs overlooking Puget Sound provide a distinct and desirable character. Housing is primarily single family residences with multi-family housing emerging in recent years in the Manhattan Village Subarea located near the city's northeast edge. Less than 2% of the city area is zoned for commercial use, and two small commercial areas exist along the city's east perimeter, First Avenue South, providing grocery stores, restaurants, and other basic community services. Larger commercial and retail areas exist in neighboring Burien, SeaTac, and Des Moines. Normandy Park is home to one elementary school, Marvista Elementary which is part of Highline School District, and several places of worship.

Normandy Park, located in King County, Washington, is a suburban city nestled along the shores of Puget Sound. Its physical context is characterized by several key features. The city boasts a picturesque waterfront along Puget Sound, offering stunning views of the water and opportunities for activities such as beachcombing, picnicking, and enjoying the natural beauty of the coastline.

The city is known for its lush greenery, wooded areas, and abundant natural spaces. Parks, trails, and green belts are prevalent throughout the community, contributing to its scenic beauty and providing recreational opportunities for residents.

Hydrology

Normandy Park is bisected by four creek watersheds: Miller Creek, Walker Creek, Sequoia Creek, and Normandy Creek. These creeks all pass through the community before discharging into Puget Sound and are classified as Type 'F' streams, indicating they contain fish habitat. Miller Creek and Walker Creek are salmon-bearing and classified as streams of significance by the Washington Department of Ecology. Normandy Creek and Sequoia Creek are intermittent streams, meaning they only flow during certain times of the year, according to Fish & Wildlife. However, the lower portion of Normandy Creek is identified as supporting coho salmon. Regardless of flow, the health of these tributaries is critical to the Puget Sound region, and Normandy Park holds a special responsibility as a watershed steward. Of particular importance to this PROST plan are Miller Creek and Walker Creek, which traverse Walker Creek Preserve. Arrow Lake is Normandy Park's only inland lake. It is bordered by private properties with no public access.

Wetlands

Normandy Park has mapped approximately 83 acres of wetlands within the city. Two of these wetlands, comprising about 17 acres, are designated as Class 1 wetlands (10 or more acres in size and/or inhabited by endangered, threatened, or rare plant and animal species or a unique combination of plant associations). There are five Class 2 wetlands (over one acre in size and/or having three or more types of vegetation systems) totaling about 65 acres and one Class 3 wetland (one acre or less in area, having two or fewer classes of vegetation systems) with an area of one-half acre.

The Normandy Park Sensitive Areas Ordinance (Title 13 of the Municipal Code) categorizes Class 1 and 2 wetlands as "significant" and Class 3 as "important" wetlands and prescribes protective measures. Significant to the PROST planning effort, several of the Class 1 and

2 wetlands are associated with Walker Creek Preserve and Nature Trails Park.

Stormwater

Relative to other nearby cities, Normandy Park's large single family residential lots afford a benefit of green space to allow natural stormwater infiltration. Additionally, the city's parks and open spaces provide a valuable contribution to the city's stormwater management, providing areas for natural stormwater cleansing and infiltration.

Soils

Part of the Puget Lowlands physiographic region, most of the underlying geology of Normandy Park is comprised typically of advance and recessional outwash, made up primarily of silt, sand, and gravel fill.

Normandy Park's location along the direction of the area's prevailing winds from Tacoma, specifically the closed Asarco copper smelter, led to the contamination of Normandy Park's soil. WA Department of Ecology Soil Alert site indicates that there is a predicted arsenic contamination of 20 to 40 ppm which exceeds the action level of 20 ppm.

Forest & Tree Canopy

Located in Puget Sound's maritime climate the forested areas and naturally occurring trees throughout the city are indicative of Pacific Northwest temperate rain forest. Lowlands and wet areas are populated with emergent and early succession species, primarily red alder with an understory characterized by nootka rose, salmonberry, snowberry, and spirea. Mature forest remnants are dominated by Douglas fir and western red cedar, punctuated with bigleaf maple and understory trees including vine maple and beaked hazelnut. Associated native shrub and groundcover communities include salal, Oregon grape, and ferns. Several of Normandy Park's bluffs are home to Pacific madrona.

Wildlife

Resident and migratory birds and mammals find habitat in Normandy Park's parks and open spaces and warrant consideration in the planning of future improvements.

This physical context provides residents with a balance between tranquil suburban living, access to natural beauty, and convenient proximity to urban amenities. Normandy Park's blend of waterfront views, green spaces, and a close-knit community contributes to its unique appeal and distinctive quality of life it so justly tries to protect.



Demographic Context

The population of Normandy Park at the time of its incorporation in 1953 was relatively small with an estimated population of between 1,500 to 2,000 residents. As one of the newer cities in King County, Normandy Park began with a relatively modest population compared to neighboring communities. Over the subsequent decades, it experienced gradual growth as more people moved into the area seeking suburban living near Seattle.

In the early 1900s, the land that comprises Normandy Park was primarily used for logging and farming. As Seattle expanded, suburban development began in the 1920s and 1930s. In 1929, developers planned a community called Normandy Park Estates, which was intended to be an upscale residential area.

The area was officially named “Normandy Park” in honor of the Normandy region in France. The city was officially incorporated on June 8, 1953, following a community vote.

Key Takeaways

- ◆ Normandy Park’s population was estimated to be 6,688 in 2023 and has been **growing at a much slower rate than the rest of King County and Washington State**.
- ◆ **The population projection for Normandy Park in 2044 is roughly 6,879**. This means that Normandy Park will need to accommodate roughly **191 new residents by 2050** – a 2.9% increase from 2023 estimates. This includes implementing a parks plan to accommodate the level of service desired by the community.
- ◆ **Over 80% of all housing units in Normandy Park are single-family units**, which is much higher than King County (55.5%) and Washington (66.6%). Normandy Park also has a lower percentage of buildings with 20 or more units (14.2%) than King County (25.3%). Considering population density with Normandy Park would only benefit the parks plan.
- ◆ **The median age in Normandy Park is 47.2**, which is much higher than that of King County (35.7) and Washington State (37.9). Over 25% of

Normandy Park residents are 65 or older, and parks considerations should be taken to accommodate the needs of an older population.

- ◆ **Nearly 30% of households have at least one person under 18, and 40% of households have at least one person 65 or older**. It is important that the parks plan takes these two populations into account.
- ◆ **Of the total population, 10.7% have a disability**. 3.3% have difficulty with hearing, 1.6% have difficulty with vision, 6% have cognitive difficulty, and 4.2% have difficulty with walking. These disability categories should be taken into consideration when planning public spaces.
- ◆ **Over 1/3 of Normandy Park residents have access to 3 or more vehicles at any given time**. This is useful to determine the level of service that the current parks plan serves and the access that residents have to the parks. Considerations should be made to serve those who don’t have access to vehicles (6.2% of the population).
- ◆ **Almost 82% of Normandy Park residents are white/caucasian**, while approximately 5.8% of the population is Hispanic or Latino, which is a lower percentage compared to King County and statewide percentages. Continuing to support programs that celebrate people of all cultures and heritages is a useful measure to ensure the parks system is safe and accessible to all people in Normandy Park.
- ◆ **Over one-third (36.5%) of Normandy Park residents who work outside of the city work in Seattle**. Over 90% of Normandy Park residents work less than 25 miles from their home. Considerations should be made to accommodate those who both live and work within the city, and it may be useful to use employment locations and concentrations to better serve the workforce with parks near businesses.
- ◆ **About 57% of both Normandy Park and King County household incomes make \$100,000 or more**, and the average median household income is much higher than Washington median. Median home values and rents follow the same pattern, which is consistent with a higher median income. Considerations should be made to have the parks implementations reflect the expectations of a higher-income population.

Community Profile

In order to make planning recommendations that will work for Normandy Park, it is important to understand the who lives in the Normandy Park Community, with details including population, demographics, income, housing, education, employment, and transportation.

Each of these categories and sets of data shares something new about Normandy Park and their use of the parks and recreation system. With each data point, it is important to consider how parks, trails, and open spaces can better serve both the sets of people who show as the majority in a data set and those who are a minority. It is clearly a necessity to make sure that the parks system works well for those in the majority and who already frequent these spaces. It is also sometimes most critical to see who the minority is and to think about how to make the parks system more accessible, so that Normandy Park can increase its park use and ensure the system is working for all community members.

Population

Historic Trends

The City of Normandy Park has experienced **minor growth over the past 30 years**, and had population decreases between 1990 and 2010. Normandy Park’s population appears to be **increasing at a much slower rate than overall trends in King County and Washington State**. Between 2010 and 2023, Normandy Park has seen natural growth, slowly and steadily increasing its population, with the exception of minor dips in population from 2010 to 2011 and from 2018 to 2019.

Census Population	Normandy Park		King County		State of Washington	
	Count	Growth Rate	Count	Growth Rate	Count	Growth Rate
1990	6,709	--	1,507,319	--	4,866,692	--
2000	6,403	-4.56%	1,737,034	15.24%	5,894,121	21.11%
2010	6,335	-1.06%	1,931,249	11.18%	6,724,540	14.08%
2020	6,771	6.88%	2,269,675	17.52%	7,705,281	14.58%

Source: OFM Decennial Census Counts of Population for the State, Counties, Cities and Towns 1990-2020

Year	Population
2010	6,335
2011	6,331
2012	6,374
2013	6,432
2014	6,491
2015	6,568
2016	6,598
2017	6,634
2018	6,489
2019	6,577
2020	6,665
2021	6,673
2022	6,680
2023	6,688

Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, DP05 and PSRC LUV-it City Population Forecasts



Population Forecast

The population projections for Normandy Park are based on the Puget Sound Regional Council’s (PSRC’s) forecast product called the Land Use Vision - Implemented Targets (LUV-it). The key inputs to LUV-it are the VISION 2050 Regional Growth Strategy (RGS) and the county-wide growth targets for 2044, developed to implement the RGS. Using this product, the population projection for Normandy Park in 2050 is roughly 6,879.

This means that Normandy Park **will need to accommodate roughly 191 new residents by 2050** – a 2.9% increase from the population estimate of 2023.

Population Demographics

Age & Gender

The City of Normandy Park has a higher percentage of male residents than female residents. The 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates indicate the age categories with the highest populations in Normandy Park are 75 to 85 years (13.1%), 45 to 54 years (12.8%), and 35 to 44 years (11.9%). The **median age in Normandy Park is 47.2**, which is much higher than that of King County (35.7) and Washington State (37.9). Approximately **25% of the population is under 25**, and **22.8% of the population is age 65 or older**. According to census data, nearly 30% of households have at least one person under 18, and 40% of households have at least one person 65 or older. **It is important that the parks plan takes these two populations into account.**

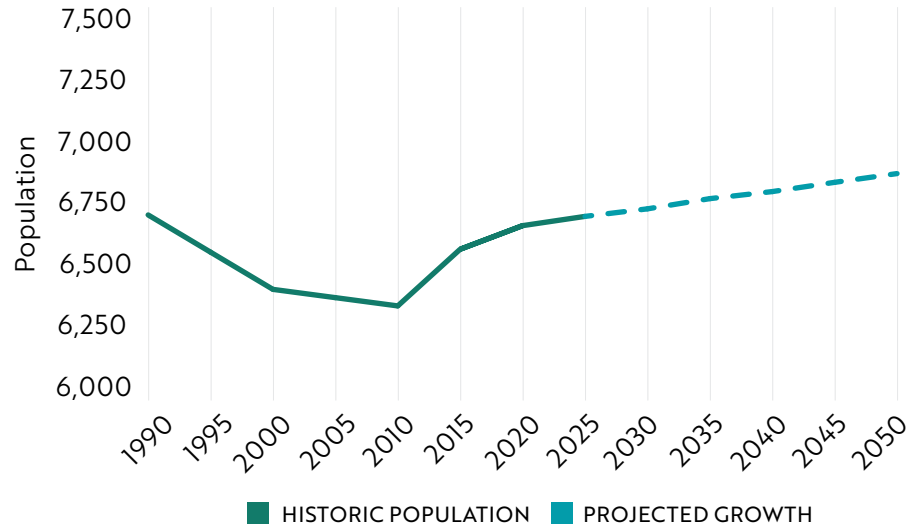


Figure 2.1: Population Projection
 Source: US Census (1990, 2000, 2010, 2020) and PSRC LUV-it City Population Forecasts

Gender	Estimate	Percent
Male	3,529	52.5%
Female	3,187	47.5%

Source: American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates, DP05.

Age	Normandy Park Estimate	Normandy Park %	King County %	WA State %
Under 5 years	501	7.5%	5.1%	5.4%
5 to 9 years	282	4.2%	5.5%	6.0%
10 to 14 years	367	5.5%	5.4%	6.1%
15 to 19 years	423	6.3%	5.4%	5.9%
20 to 24 years	136	2.0%	6.1%	6.4%
25 to 34 years	671	10.0%	18.2%	15.1%
35 to 44 years	799	11.9%	15.9%	14.3%
45 to 54 years	858	12.8%	12.9%	12.0%
55 to 64 years	555	8.3%	5.7%	5.8%
65 to 74 years	592	8.8%	5.5%	6.2%
75 to 84 years	880	13.1%	8.4%	10.1%
85 years and over	312	4.6%	4.1%	5.0%

Source: American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates, S0101.

Race & Ethnicity

More than 80% of the population in the City of Normandy Park is white/caucasian, which is a much higher percentage than King County and statewide percentages. **About 8.6% are two or more races, and about 6% are Asian. The rest of the racial groups each make up 3% or less of the population.**

Approximately **5.8% of the population is Hispanic or Latino, which is a lower percentage compared to King County and statewide percentages.**

While understanding racial and ethnic demographics can help identify the need for incorporating languages other than English into parks planning, operations, and programming, it is even more critical to examine English proficiency and languages spoken at home, as Census data does not indicate cultural identities of populations. Increasing efforts to engage with residents in the languages represented by community members could help make planning efforts and parks more accessible to all.

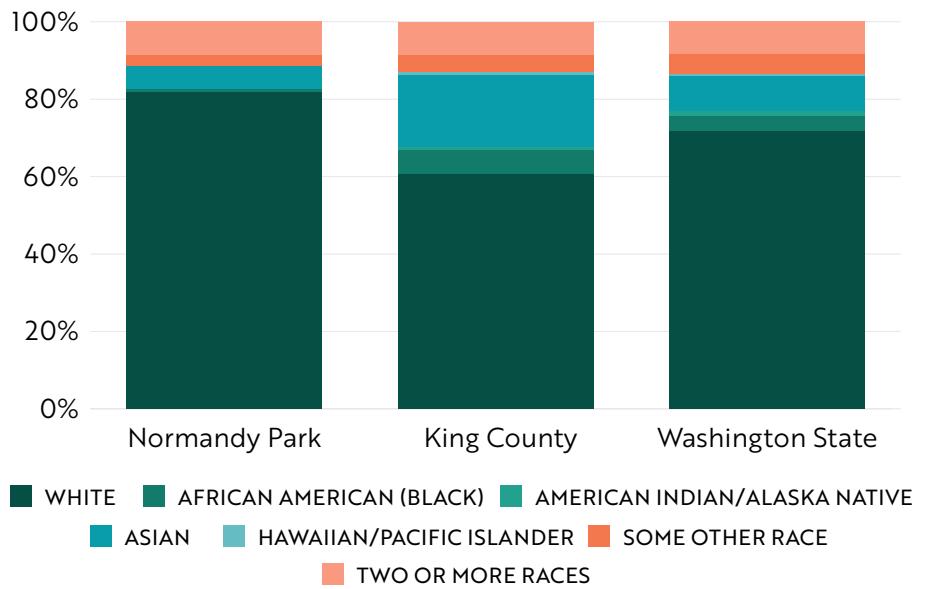


Figure 2.2: Race Percentages for Normandy Park, King County, and Washington State
Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, S0601

Ethnicity	Normandy Park Estimate	Normandy Park %	King County %	WA State %
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	391	5.8%	10.0%	13.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,325	94.2%	90.0%	86.8%

Source: American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates, DP05.

Of Normandy Park residents over the age of 5 who were included in the ACS data, **8.3% speak a language other than English** (2021: ACS 5-Year Estimates, S1601). 1.3% of residents in Normandy Park indicated that they speak English “less than very well” (2021: ACS 5-Year Estimates, S0601). Of those who speak a language other than English, **48.0% speak Asian and Pacific Island languages, 32.8% speak Spanish, and 19.2% speak another language.** It is also worth noting that Census data and estimates often have an undercount of non-English speakers, as undocumented residents with the community do not feel safe filling out the surveys.

Disability

Disability metrics for Normandy Park are important to understand, as they help in identifying the accessibility needs of the population and incorporating amenities within the parks system for greater access. This information also helps to determine how many people are likely to travel to parks and open spaces. According to the U.S. Census, **5% of residents under 65 have a disability. Including all residents across every age bracket including residents 65 and up, that number jumps to 10.7% of the population.** As Normandy Park’s median age is higher than the county and statewide median ages, it is important to consider amenities and accommodations which would serve an older population and the general public who have disabilities.

Figure 2.3 on the following page shows the percentage of residents within Normandy Park living with a disability according to the U.S. Census. This includes all age ranges. Of the total population, 3.3% have difficulty with hearing, 1.6% have difficulty with vision, 6% have cognitive difficulty, and 4.2% have difficulty with walking. These disability categories should be taken into consideration when planning public spaces. Additionally, 7.3% need assistance with independent living, and 3.3% need assistance with self-care. **Disability impacts most people at some point in their lives, so the more accessible communities are, the more they will be able to benefit the whole population.**

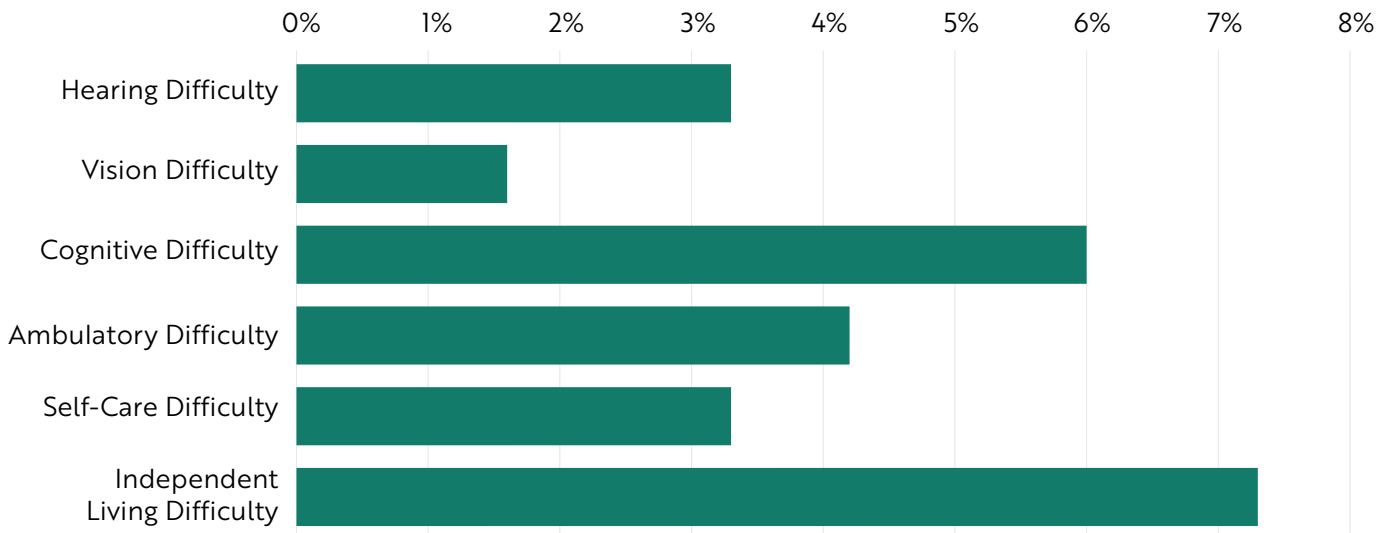


Figure 2.3: Percentage of Normandy Park’s Population Living with Disability
 Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, B18101-B18107.

Income

The median household income in Normandy Park per 2021 ACS estimates was approximately **\$113,328**, compared with King County at \$116,255 and Washington State at \$91,306. **Overall, income brackets are similar to the overall median incomes in King County, which is higher than overall median statewide.** About 57% of both Normandy Park and King County household incomes make \$100,000 or more, while only about 46% of Washington state households make \$100,000 or more. Approximately 82% of Normandy Park households make over \$50,000 or more a year.

Table 2-6: Household Income			
Household Income	Normandy Park Households	King County Households	WA State Households
Less than \$10,000	0.4%	4.2%	4.5%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0.8%	2.6%	2.8%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5.1%	3.6%	4.9%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1.8%	4.4%	5.4%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9.4%	6.5%	8.8%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	13.6%	11.7%	14.7%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11.9%	10.3%	13.1%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	21.2%	17.7%	18.9%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	12.4%	11.8%	10.5%
\$200,000 or more	23.2%	27.1%	16.2%
Total Households	2,705	945,040	3,079,953
Median Income (Dollars)	\$113,328	\$116,255	\$91,306

Source: American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates, Table S1901

Table 2-7 identifies the number of residents over the age of one and their poverty status in 2021. For reference, according to the 2021 Federal Poverty Guidelines, being below the poverty level for a one-person household would earn less than \$12,880 or for a four-person household it would be \$26,500, with other amounts for other household sizes. 150% of the poverty level for a one-person household is \$19,320 or \$39,750 for a four-person household. This paints a picture of finances for all residents in Normandy Park – with a reminder that this includes both adults and children. It’s important to note that **7.5% of residents are living at or below 149% of the poverty level, indicating that they probably have limited disposable income available for recreational activities.**

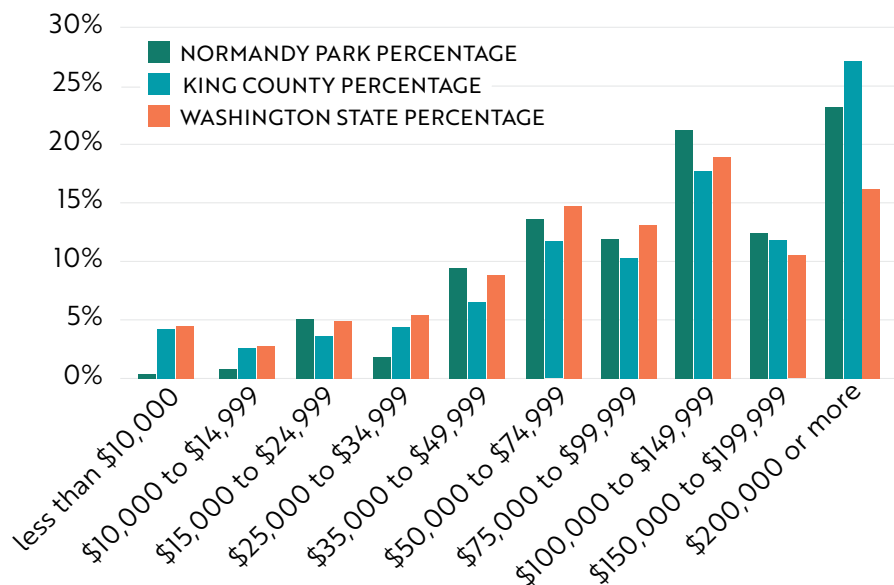


Figure 2.4: Normandy Park, King County, and WA State Household Income
Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, S1901.

Housing

Housing Type

Table 2-8 presents the distribution of various housing unit types in Normandy Park, along with their corresponding percentages relative to the total housing within the city of Normandy Park, King County, and the state of Washington. **Over 80% of all housing units in Normandy Park are single-family units,** which is much higher than King County (55.5%) and Washington (66.6%). King County’s percent share of multi-family units are much higher than Normandy Park. Normandy Park has **fewer multi-family living options when compared to the county and state.** Normandy Park also has a lower percentage of buildings with 20 or more units (14.2%) than King County (25.3%).

Poverty Status	# of people
# of People for Whom Poverty Status is Determined (Age 1 and Over)	6619
Below the poverty level	365
100-149% of the poverty level	130
At or above 150% of the poverty level	6124

Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, S0701.

Housing Type	Normandy Park # of Units	Normandy Park %	King County %	WA State %
1, detached	2,350	80.9%	50.1%	62.1%
1, attached	12	0.4%	5.4%	4.5%
2	25	0.9%	1.5%	2.1%
3 or 4	18	0.6%	3.5%	3.2%
5 to 9	59	2%	6%	4.5%
10 to 19	29	1%	6.5%	5%
20 or more units	413	14.2%	25.3%	12.9%
Mobile home	0	0%	1.6%	5.4%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	0%	0.1%	0.3%
Total	2,906	2,906	1,004,742	3,313,479

Source: 2021 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, DP04.

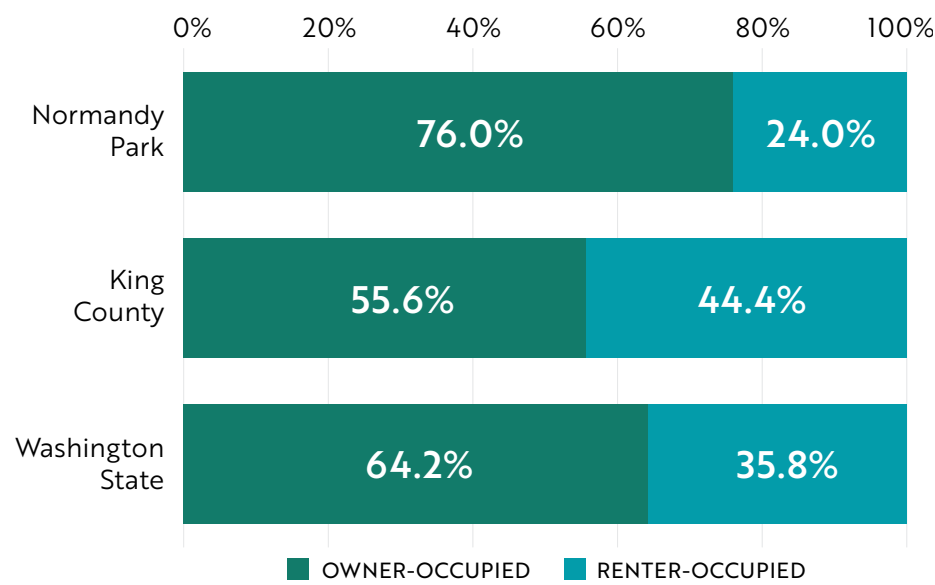


Figure 2.5: Owner vs Renter in Normandy Park, King County, and WA State

Source: 2021 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, DP04.

Housing Type	Normandy Park # of Households	Normandy Park %	King County %	WA State %
Married-couple family household	1,691	62.5%	45.6%	48.7%
Male household, no spouse present, family household	440	16.3%	21.3%	18.6%
Female household, no spouse present, family household	442	16.3%	24.3%	24.1%
Cohabiting couple household	132	4.9%	8.8%	8.6%
Total	2,705	--	--	--

Source: 2021 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, DP02

Housing Tenure

Excluding a vacancy rate within the city of approximately 0.6%, all of which are rental vacancies, **24% of occupied units are rentals and 76% of the units are occupied by the owner.** The percentage of owner-occupied housing is much higher than King County (55.6%) and Washington state (64.2%) percentages. This is consistent with Normandy Park's higher median income and median age of residents.

Average Household Type

The **average household size** in Normandy Park is **2.48 people**, which is a larger average household size than King County at-large at 2.36 people. Table 2-9 provides a breakdown of the average number of households per type of household. This information is useful while considering what housing types might be best suited for people in Normandy Park with differing life circumstances. While a single-family home might be most suitable for certain family households, multi-family homes might create a greater sense of community for households with one parent present, and smaller units may be better suited for non-family households. This table shows that Normandy Park has a **higher percentage of married households (62.5%) then King County percentages (45.6%) and statewide percentages (48.7%).**



Home Price

The **median value of the 2,057 owner-occupied units** in Normandy Park was **\$715,700** in 2021. Table 2-10 shows the number of units in each price range for a broader picture of what people are paying to own housing in Normandy Park, King County, and Washington. This shows that median home values in Normandy Park (\$715,700) are comparatively lower than King County (\$862,200) but higher than Washington state (\$569,500). It is worthy of note that there are no units under \$300,000 in Normandy Park, and that the city has a very high percentage of homes in the \$500,000 to \$999,999 range – nearly three quarters of housing units are in this range.

Rent Costs

The **median price of rent** in Normandy Park was **\$1,784 per month** in 2021, which was lower than the median costs in King County (\$1917) but higher than the statewide median (\$1630). Table 2-11 shows a breakdown of what people are paying for rent in Normandy Park's occupied units. About 75% of rent costs are over \$1,500, with 40% of all rents in Normandy Park being in the \$1,500 to \$1,999 range. Of the 648 occupied units paying rent, **41.2% of households pay a rent that is 35% or more of their total household income.**

Table 2-10: Value of Owner-Occupied Units

Value of Owner-Occupied Units	Normandy Park # of Units	Normandy Park %	King County %	WA State %
Less than \$50,000	0	0.0%	1.5%	2.9%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	0	0.0%	1.2%	2.2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0	0.0%	0.9%	1.7%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0	0.0%	0.5%	2.1%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	0	0.0%	2.2%	7.2%
\$300,000 to \$499,999	272	13.2%	10.7%	26.3%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	1,490	72.4%	44.5%	41.6%
\$1,000,000 or more	295	14.3%	38.5%	16.1%
Total	2,057	--	--	--
Median Value (Dollars)	--	\$715,000	\$862,200	\$569,000

Source: 2021 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, DP04

Table 2-11: Rent Costs in Occupied Units

Gross Rent	Normandy Park # of Units	Normandy Park %	King County %	WA State %
Less than \$500	0	0.0%	4.9%	4.7%
\$500 to \$999	0	0.0%	4.4%	12.5%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	177	27.3%	17.7%	25.7%
\$1,500 to \$1,999	259	40.0%	27.6%	27.1%
\$2,000 to \$2,499	108	16.7%	20.4%	15.2%
\$2,500 to \$2,999	60	9.3%	10.3%	6.6%
\$3,000 or more	44	6.8%	14.7%	8.1%
No rent paid	--	--	--	--
Total Occupied Units Paying Rent	648	648	409,352	1,063,333

Source: 2021 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, DP04

Table 2-12: Median Rent Costs

Median Rent Cost	Normandy Park	King County	WA State
	\$1,784	\$1,917	\$1,630

Source: 2021 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, DP04

Education, Employment, & Transportation

Education

Approximately 97.6% of City residents ages 25 and older have a diploma or higher. About 55% of Normandy Park residents ages 25 and older have a bachelor’s degree or graduate/professional degree, and about 11% have an associates degree. Nearly 40% of Normandy Park residents attained a bachelor’s degree and pursued no higher education. **Normandy Park’s education levels are generally consistent with King County levels, which has higher educational averages than the state as a whole.**

Table 2-13: Educational Attainment				
Level of Education	Estimate	Normandy Park %	King County %	WA State %
Population 25 years and over	5,007	--	--	--
Less than 9th grade	8	0.2%	3.4%	3.5%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	112	2.2%	3.1%	4.3%
High school graduate (GED)	648	12.9%	14.0%	21.5%
Some college, no degree	938	18.7%	16.0%	21.2%
Associates degree	573	11.4%	7.3%	10.0%
Bachelor’s degree	1,892	37.8%	32.1%	23.8%
Graduate or professional degree	836	16.7%	24.1%	15.7%
High school graduate or higher	4,887	97.6%	93.5%	92.2%
Bachelor’s degree or higher	2,728	54.5%	56.2%	39.5%

Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, S1501

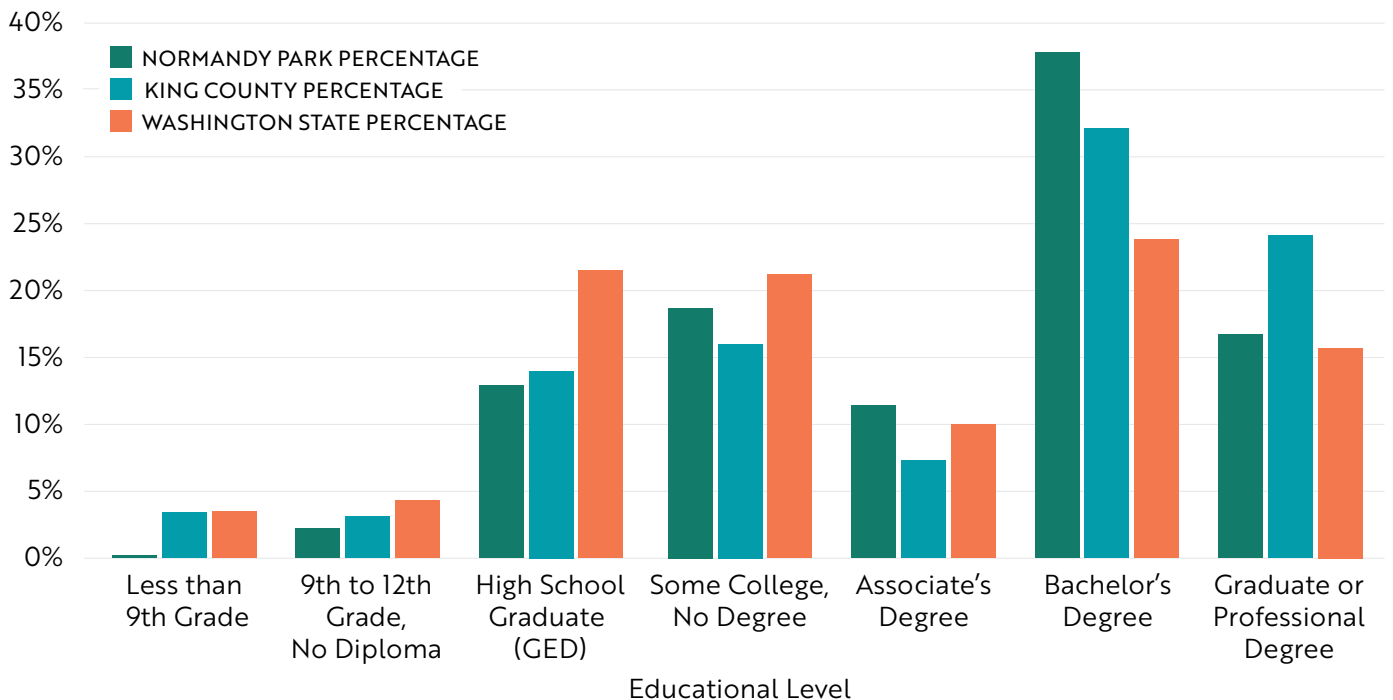


Figure 2.6: Educational Attainment in Normandy Park vs. King County and WA State

Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, S1501

Employment & Transportation

The **employed population** in Normandy Park is estimated at **3,271**, according to 2021 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. The largest industry employment sectors in Normandy Park are **educational services, health care and social assistance** (19.7%) and **manufacturing** (18.0%). Normandy Park’s manufacturing sector employs a higher percentage of the population than that of King County and Washington.

Table 2-14: Normandy Park Employment vs. King County and WA State

Industry Sector	Estimate	Normandy Park %	King County %	WA State %
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	3,271	--	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	0.0%	0.4%	2.4%
Construction	179	5.5%	5.3%	7.2%
Manufacturing	589	18.0%	7.6%	9.0%
Wholesale trade	211	6.5%	1.9%	2.2%
Retail trade	173	5.3%	12.7%	12.2%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	223	6.8%	4.9%	5.8%
Information	113	3.5%	5.5%	2.8%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	266	8.1%	5.7%	5.5%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, waste management	438	13.4%	21.7%	14.7%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	646	19.7%	19.8%	20.9%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	171	5.2%	7.7%	8.2%
Other services, except public administration	148	4.5%	4.1%	4.2%
Public administration	114	3.5%	2.7%	5.0%

Source: 2021 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, S2403.



Employment Inflow/Outflow

Figure 2.7 shows the US Census OnTheMap estimates for inflow and outflow of daily jobs in Normandy Park. This identifies that much **fewer people travel into Normandy Park for employment (751) than travel out (2,823)**. 40 people remain in Normandy Park to live and work. It is important to note that employment has changed for many people since the 2020 Census, with many more people working from home. These numbers continue to change each year following the pandemic. Table 2-15 on the following page shows where Normandy Park residents work. Over one-third of Normandy park residents who work outside of the city work in Seattle.

Employment Locations

Figure 2.8 on the following page shows a thermal map of the employment locations of Normandy Park residents. According to the OnTheMap visualization, there are **high concentrations of employment in Burien and Seattle**, with lower concentrations in other neighboring cities.

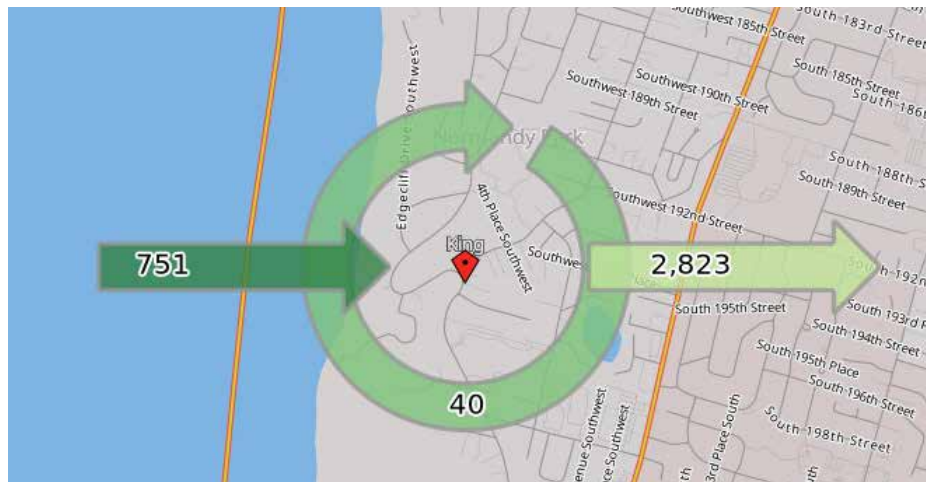


Figure 2.7: Inflow/Outflow of Employment in Normandy Park

Source: 2020 Census.

Table 2-15: Normandy Park Job Counts by City

Where Workers are Employed	Estimate	Normandy Park %
Seattle, WA	1,046	36.5%
Burien, WA	264	9.2%
Renton, WA	154	5.4%
Bellevue, WA	149	5.2%
Kent, WA	132	4.6%
SeaTac, WA	117	4.1%
Tukwila, WA	112	3.9%
Tacoma, WA	74	2.6%
Auburn, WA	70	2.4%
Des Moines, WA	67	2.3%
All Other Locations	678	23.7%

Source: 2020 Census.

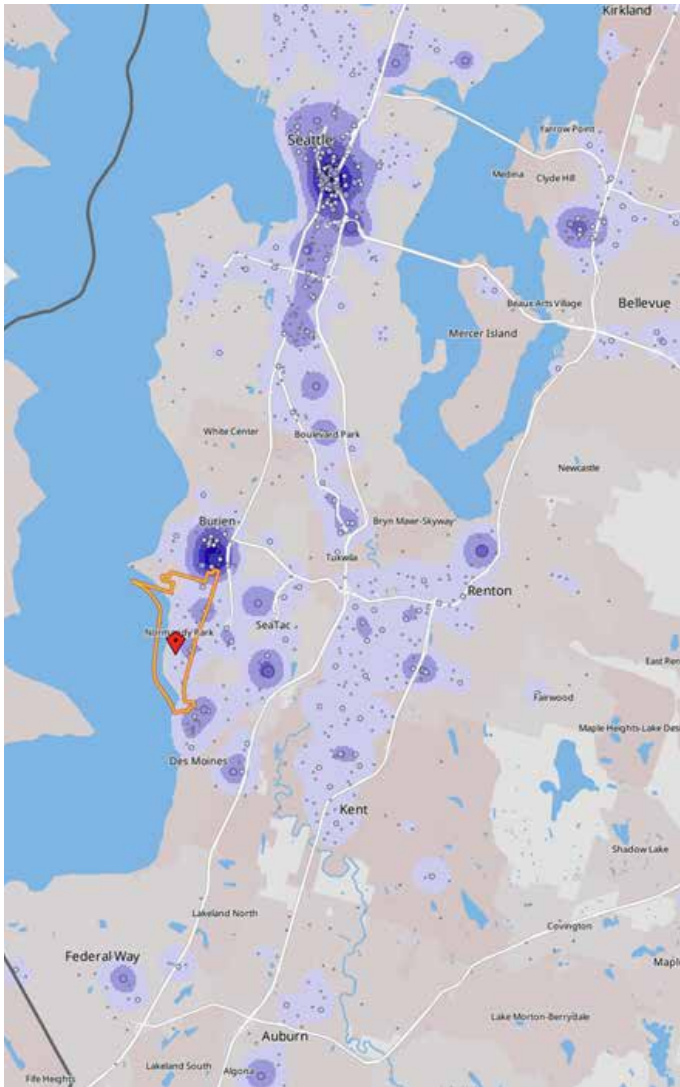


Figure 2.8: Employment Locations of Normandy Park Residents
 Source: 2020 Census.

Distance Traveled to Work

Table 2-16 below shows the distances residents travel to work and the percentage of the populations in Normandy Park, King County, and Washington. **50% of Normandy Park residents travel 10 to 24 miles for work**, which is a higher percentage compared to King County (30.4%) and statewide (27.5%). Over 90% of Normandy Park residents travel less than 25 miles.

Means of Transportation to Work

Table 2-17 below shows the means of transportation for the populations of Normandy Park, King County, and Washington. **Over 75% of Normandy Park residents travel by car/truck/van to work**, which is a higher percentage compared to King County (57.2%) and statewide (71.6%). Only 3.1% of Normandy Park residents take public transportation to work, and 17.3% of residents work from home according to 2021 estimates.

Table 2-16: Normandy Park Distance Traveled to Work vs. King County and WA State			
Distance (Miles)	Normandy Park %	King County %	WA State %
Less than 10 mi	40.8%	60.6%	50.5%
10 to 24 mi	50.0%	30.4%	27.5%
25 to 50 mi	4.7%	5.0%	10.1%
Greater than 50 mi	4.5%	4.0%	11.8%

Source: 2020 Census.

Table 2-17: Normandy Park Means of Transportation to Work vs. King County and WA State			
Means of Transportation	Normandy Park %	King County %	WA State %
Car, truck, or van	76.9%	57.2%	71.6%
Public transportation (excluding taxi cab)	3.1%	6.3%	3.1%
Walked	0.7%	3.9%	3.1%
Bicycle	0.0%	1.1%	0.6%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	2.1%	1.0%	1.1%
Worked from home	17.3%	30.5%	20.5%

Source: American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates, Table S0801.

Access to Vehicles

Figure 2.9 shows the access Normandy Park residents have to vehicles. Compared to King County and Washington percentages, Normandy Park **generally has higher access to vehicles, as over 1/3 of residents have access to 3 or more vehicles at any given time**. Considerations should be made to accommodate parking for those residents who opt to drive to parks, and parks may serve a larger area, given that residents are more easily available to drive.

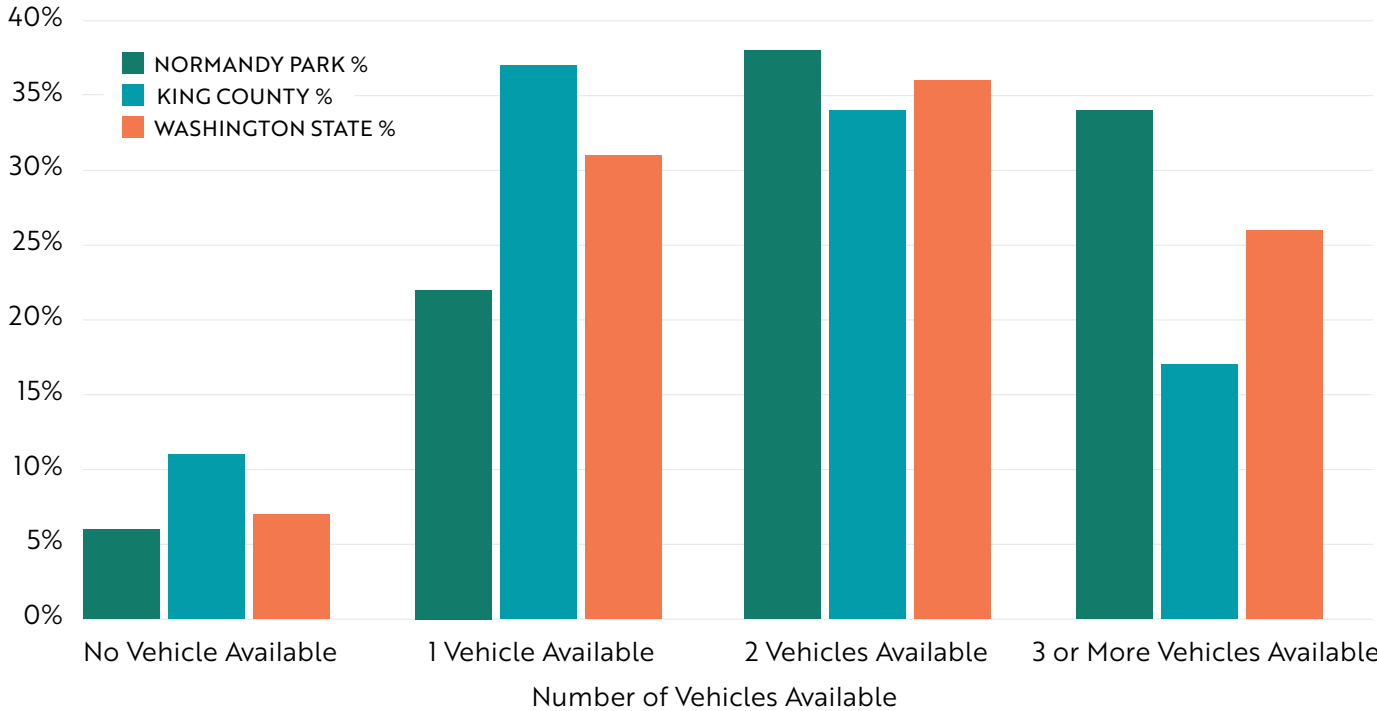


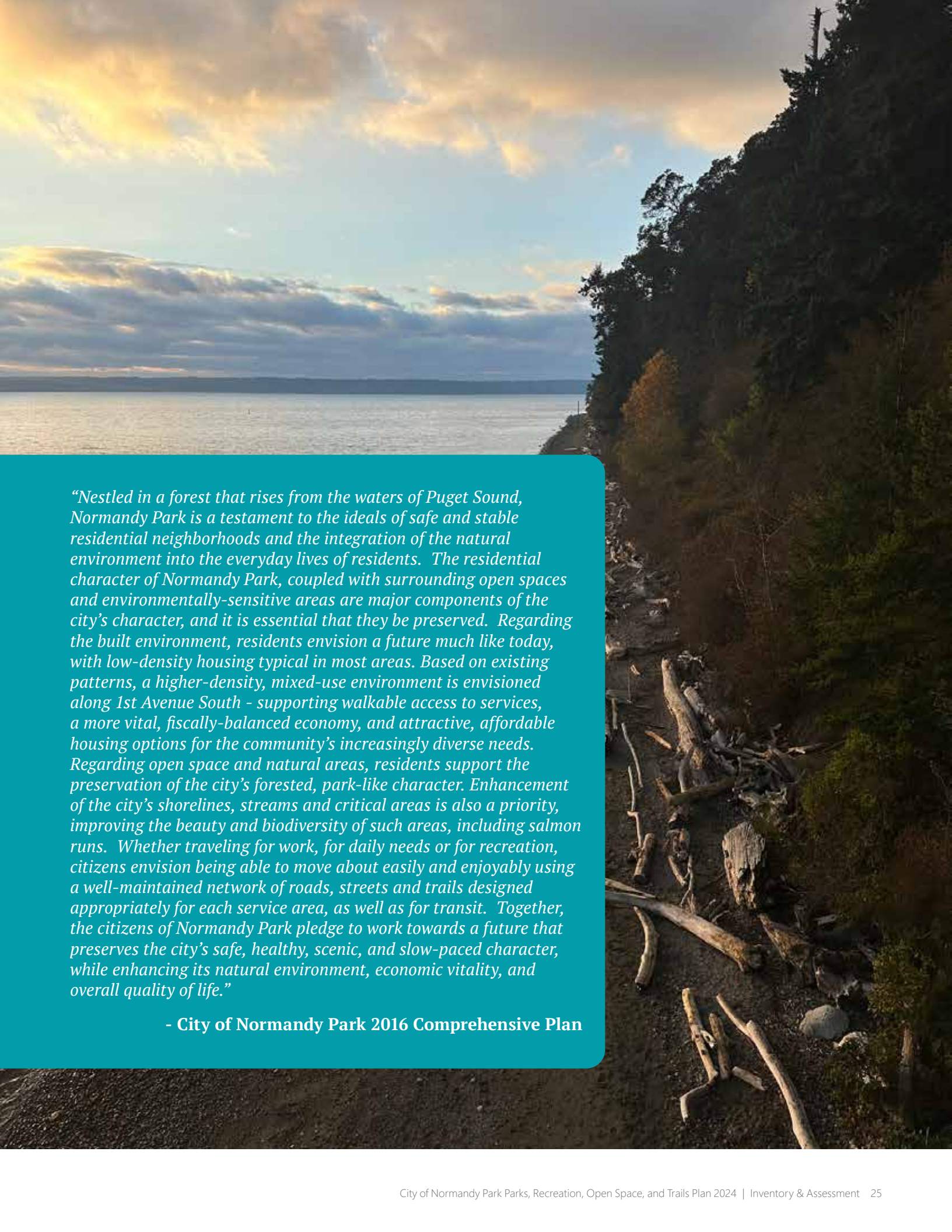
Figure 2.9: Percentage of Normandy Park Vehicle Availability vs. King County and WA State
Source: 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, S2504.

Planning Context

Land Use Context

Vision for the City of Normandy Park

The vision statement on the following page is from the approved City of Normandy Park Comprehensive Plan adopted in 2016. The Comprehensive Plan vision statement was formed by key themes in the community engagement process. It can be seen in the vision statement that parks and open spaces are important to Normandy Park residents. This PROST plan aims to identify ways to continue to reach the vision set by the comprehensive plan, while taking a closer look at parks and how to reach established goals.



“Nestled in a forest that rises from the waters of Puget Sound, Normandy Park is a testament to the ideals of safe and stable residential neighborhoods and the integration of the natural environment into the everyday lives of residents. The residential character of Normandy Park, coupled with surrounding open spaces and environmentally-sensitive areas are major components of the city’s character, and it is essential that they be preserved. Regarding the built environment, residents envision a future much like today, with low-density housing typical in most areas. Based on existing patterns, a higher-density, mixed-use environment is envisioned along 1st Avenue South - supporting walkable access to services, a more vital, fiscally-balanced economy, and attractive, affordable housing options for the community’s increasingly diverse needs. Regarding open space and natural areas, residents support the preservation of the city’s forested, park-like character. Enhancement of the city’s shorelines, streams and critical areas is also a priority, improving the beauty and biodiversity of such areas, including salmon runs. Whether traveling for work, for daily needs or for recreation, citizens envision being able to move about easily and enjoyably using a well-maintained network of roads, streets and trails designed appropriately for each service area, as well as for transit. Together, the citizens of Normandy Park pledge to work towards a future that preserves the city’s safe, healthy, scenic, and slow-paced character, while enhancing its natural environment, economic vitality, and overall quality of life.”

- City of Normandy Park 2016 Comprehensive Plan

Existing Plans Working Together

In the formation of this plan, any plans that have already been completed that are relevant to the City of Normandy Park's parks, recreation, and open space goals have been reviewed and incorporated as necessary. In Appendix X, the relevant goals and policies from each of these plans have been recorded and analyzed. The plans that have been reviewed include:

- ◆ *City of Normandy Park Comprehensive Plan (2016)*
- ◆ *City of Normandy Park Nature Trails Park Management Plan (2016)*
- ◆ *City of Normandy Park Shoreline Master Program*
- ◆ *City of Normandy Park Critical Areas Ordinance*
- ◆ *City of Normandy Park PROS Codes, Regulations, and Ordinances*
- ◆ *Growth Management Act Requirements*
- ◆ *Washington Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO) Requirements*
- ◆ *Specific Park Master Plans, Civic Center Master Plan, and Supporting Documents*

In the review of existing plans that are relevant to the City of Normandy Park's Parks, Recreation, and Open Space & Trails (PROST), there are some key themes and priorities that have emerged, which should be highlighted in the development of the new PROST Plan. These priorities include:

- ◆ **Prioritizing Normandy Park's parks and recreation access**, as the beauty of the natural area is a consistent draw for tourists and residents of the area.
- ◆ **Preserving natural resources and enhancing natural open space** for long-term interests and benefits, including climate change resilience and statewide objectives.
- ◆ **Promoting fiscally responsible development** by pursuing RCO funding and strategically managing and budgeting for future improvements and enhancements.
- ◆ **Maintaining and enhancing Normandy Park's trail system, encouraging public recreation and closeness to the city's ecological efforts.**
- ◆ **Preparing and planning for the vulnerability of critical areas** like wetlands, aquifers, and fish and wildlife habitats. Existing policies support being strategic with open space to prepare for both public safety and environmental safety.
- ◆ **Increasing water access and preserving the natural character of shorelines in Normandy Park.**



City of Normandy Park Comprehensive Plan (2016)

The City of Normandy Park's Comprehensive Plan has a broad focus, though much of what the plan outlines and is working toward has to do with parks, recreation, and open space. In the words of the Comprehensive Plan, "**Normandy Park's natural setting and features are seen as integral – even synonymous – with the community's identity**" (*City of Normandy Park Comprehensive Plan*). To plan for the City of Normandy Park is to plan for its recreational needs. This section will highlight any goals or policies that are relevant to this current PROS plan update.

The Comprehensive Plan shares nine policy objectives, eight of which relate more directly to parks, recreation, and open space. Below are the related objectives:

- ◆ Celebrates the community's proximity, access and visual relationship to Puget Sound
- ◆ Preserves and promotes safe, healthy, quiet and secure residential neighborhoods
- ◆ Honors the city's existing low-density, forested character
- ◆ Establishes and preserves natural open spaces and environmentally-sensitive areas
- ◆ Enhances the water quality and habitat value of local streams and shorelines
- ◆ Protects identified critical areas
- ◆ Supports cost-effective management of facilities, transportation systems and services
- ◆ Promotes long-term economic and fiscal sustainability for the City.

In the Comprehensive Plan's Parks and Recreation section, a five-point summary of objectives are given to encompass the city's perspective regarding its Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails. It is as follows:

- ◆ Existing needs and desires for PROST features should be monitored on an ongoing basis, together with forecasted needs based on predictions of changing demographics.
- ◆ PROST facilities **should accommodate identified needs of all age groups**, including seniors and handicapped, and should **support a broad spectrum of recreational activities** to allow for changing expectations.
- ◆ **Maintain levels of service** within constraints imposed by the financial capability of the City in combination with other sources of funds.

- ◆ **Identify opportunities** for new PROST features that implement community goals, and prepare plans and development schedules to help bring those features forward.
- ◆ **Maintain a PROST system that enhances resident quality of life, supports community open-space and environmental needs, and supports Normandy Park's identity** as a beautiful and desirable community located next to Puget Sound.

City of Normandy Park Nature Trails Park Management Plan (2016)

The City of Normandy Park completed a plan to manage its centrally-located 19-acre Nature Trails Park in 2016, providing specific information regarding the health and function to the natural areas of Nature Trails Park and guidance for further restoration and stewardship of its features. Nature Trails Park makes up nearly 25% of Normandy Park's undeveloped public greenspace, and it is the third largest park in the city. This management plan **breaks up the management of the park into specific zones based on ecological factors and trail locations for better categorizing and prioritizing of restoration and planning efforts**. Some long-term goals of Nature Trails Park include forest resiliency to climate change, recreational access for pedestrians, and community involvement in the stewardship of the park, and the management objectives are as follows:

- ◆ Establishing evergreen canopy
- ◆ Improve abundance and diversity of native plants
- ◆ Control invasive plants
- ◆ Enhance wetland and stream health and function
- ◆ Limit encroachment, illegal dumping, and spur trails
- ◆ Maintain trails
- ◆ Maintain rain garden
- ◆ Enlist volunteers for single events and long term stewardship

By working to achieve these objectives and incorporate these goals into the PROST Plan, Normandy Park has the opportunity to **preserve its natural beauty and ecology** while also **engaging residents in a variety of healthy active and passive recreation opportunities**.

City of Normandy Park Critical Areas Ordinance (2019)

Normandy Park’s Critical Areas Ordinance (CAO), updated in 2019, has a dual purpose: first, to **designate and safeguard ecologically sensitive and hazardous areas** in accordance with the Washington Growth Management Act (GMA), and second, to **strike a balance between property rights and the reasonable use of land**. This ordinance seeks to protect public safety and resources from potential hazards like landslides, erosion, seismic events, and flooding. Additionally, it is designed to maintain the integrity of ecosystems by safeguarding valuable environmental features such as water bodies, wetlands, and wildlife habitats, and to conserve biodiversity. The ordinance also **aims to steer activities away from critical areas whenever feasible and to manage and mitigate any unavoidable impacts**. Its overarching goal is to **prevent cumulative adverse environmental effects and promote the overall enhancement of wetlands and fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas**. The administration of this ordinance emphasizes flexibility, tailoring its application to the specific characteristics of individual sites, and it does not intend to impose stringent standards on previously developed and currently used properties or impede the provision of public facilities necessary to support existing and planned community development.

The CAO specifically addresses wetland mitigation, critical aquifer replenishment sites, geologically hazardous areas, fish and wildlife conservation areas, and frequently flooded areas. This ordinance can be a valuable resource for parks planning in Normandy Park, as it provides a framework that prioritizes environmental protection, public safety, and responsible land use, aligning with the goals of creating and maintaining a sustainable ecologically responsible parks system.

City of Normandy Park PROS (Parks, Recreation, Open Space) Codes, Regulations, and Ordinances

Normandy Park Municipal code has several ordinances related to the implementation of Parks, Recreation, and Open Space. Here are some of the ordinances:

- ♦ **Chapter 18.76** of the municipal code **designates areas with particular characteristics as “Parks of local significance”**. These characteristics include but are not limited to areas which contain significant recreational opportunities, areas which add to the identity of the city, areas associated with historical events, and areas that contain environmentally sensitive components. Seven parks in Normandy Park qualify for this designation of “parks of local significance”.
- ♦ **Chapter 7.90** of the municipal code **establishes rules and policies for Normandy Park’s parks and facilities**, including rules about infractions, misdemeanors, enforcements, and penalties.
- ♦ **Chapter 18.36** **compiles the regulations regarding critical areas** as described above.
- ♦ **Ordinance 973** was the adoption of the 2018 City of Normandy Park PROS Plan.

Within Normandy Park’s 2011 PROS Plan, a level of service goal was established, classifying separate goals for separate types of parks and their desired service areas. These level of service (LOS) guidelines were also used in Normandy Park’s 2018 PROS Plan:

- ♦ **Citywide:** 12 acres of multi-use parks per 1,000 people
- ♦ **Neighborhood Parks** (0 to 15+ acres): two acres per 1,000 people and ½ mile service area
- ♦ **Community Parks** (2 to 20+ acres): five acres per 1,000 people and one to two mile service area

These level of service goals are important metrics to aim for when establishing an updated PROS Plan, specifically when analyzing quantitative and qualitative demands and needs.



Growth Management Act Requirements

The Washington Growth Management Act (GMA) is a framework for managing land use and development in the state. While the GMA provides guidelines and requirements for various aspects of land use planning and development, it doesn't specifically outline requirements for implementing a parks and recreation open space plan. However, local governments in Washington, including counties and cities, are responsible for developing and implementing comprehensive plans and regulations that are consistent with the GMA.

The GMA does emphasize the importance of open space and recreational opportunities as part of the planning process and encourages local governments to consider the following principles when developing open space and parks plans:

- ♦ **Comprehensive Planning:** Local governments are required to create comprehensive plans that address land use, housing, transportation, economic development, and other elements, which can include provisions for open space and parks.
- ♦ **Urban Growth Areas (UGAs):** The GMA establishes the concept of Urban Growth Areas, which are areas designated for growth and development while protecting rural areas. Within UGAs, there is an emphasis on planning for parks and open spaces to serve the needs of the growing population.
- ♦ **Environmental Protection:** The GMA encourages the protection of natural resource lands, critical areas, and wildlife habitat. Parks and open spaces can play a role in preserving these areas and providing opportunities for outdoor recreation.
- ♦ **Public Participation:** Local governments are required to involve the public in the planning process, and residents' input on the development of parks and open space plans is essential.
- ♦ **Capital Facilities Planning:** Local governments must include provisions for capital facilities, which can include parks and recreational facilities, in their comprehensive plans.
- ♦ **Adequate Public Facilities:** The GMA requires that local governments ensure that necessary public facilities and services, including parks and recreation facilities, are available to support the population within UGAs.



Washington Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO) Requirements

Washington's Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO) is responsible for overseeing programs related to outdoor recreation, conservation, and funding for projects in these areas. The RCO typically works in collaboration with local governments to help them develop and fund projects that align with the state's priorities and guidelines, and local governments can apply for a variety of RCO grants to help fund the implementation of their Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Plans.

When seeking grants, a PROST plan must include the following elements:

- ◆ **Goals and Objectives:** Broad statements of intent and measures to reach intended goals
- ◆ **Inventory:** Descriptions and conditions of existing facilities, lands, and programs
- ◆ **Public Involvement:** This section synthesizes the methodology and results of public engagement, including surveys, questionnaires, open houses, workshops, stakeholder interviews, and the findings of these methods of outreach. It is important (and required) to give the public ample opportunity to be involved and give input on the development and adoption of the PROST Plan
- ◆ **Demand and Need Analysis:** A systematic assessment and evaluation of the community's needs, preferences, and priorities to make informed decisions. This includes quantitative (data-driven) and qualitative (preference-driven) analyses, and it examines how well the current PROS inventory meets the criteria of the local comprehensive plan, national guidelines, state guidelines, and public satisfaction. This may also include a Level of Service (LOS) assessment, establishing the required and desired amount of parks land per 1,000 residents.
- ◆ **Capital Improvement Plan (CIP):** A comprehensive table outlining and prioritizing projects and improvements over the next 6 to 20 years. This table should include the year of anticipated implementation and potential funding sources.
- ◆ **Adoption:** a signed resolution or letter which establishes formal approval by the relevant governing body.

Normandy Park's 2018 PROS Plan includes all the above elements, but it now needs to be updated both to reassess current needs and desires, and to create a future plan which takes into account future goals and improvements.



Specific Park Master Plans, Civic Center Master Plan, and Supporting Documents

Civic Center Project (2022)

Normandy Park's Civic Center Project was a plan to **replace the existing spaces at City Hall Park (rec center, City Hall, and Police Department) and maximize the recreational opportunities available to better serve the community.** A public process was developed and informed the programming and design of a new 23,000 square foot Civic Center at City Hall Park, to include City Hall and the Police Department. The design also included meeting and event rooms, indoor and outdoor community recreation spaces, including a gymnasium, dance studio, an outdoor playfield, basketball courts and parking spaces; environmentally-friendly outdoor green spaces and an early childhood education program (Normandy Park Preschool) for use by the city and its residents. A bond to fund and pay for the improvements was developed but did not pass.

Towne Center Relocation Project (2023)

With the bond measure for the Civic Center Project not passing, the City continued to explore other options. An opportunity to adaptively reuse an approximately 28,000 square foot building in the northwest corner of Towne Center emerged, and discussions with the property owner commenced to allow **the City to renovate 16,000 square feet to serve as a City Hall, Police Station, Town Hall, and community gathering place.** The remaining 12,000 square feet are currently leased to a commercial grocery store operator. However, discussions with the property owner and

the terms of a possible sale were not amenable to both parties, and an expected 2024 new public bond vote to cover the expected \$15M in costs was deemed to be too expensive by City Council and shelved.

Metropolitan Park District (2010)

The **Normandy Park Metropolitan Park District ("Park District")** was formally established by City of Normandy Park voter approval on November 3, 2009. The Park District operates under the laws of the State of Washington applicable to a Park District, RCW 35.61. The Park District provides park and recreation services through an Interlocal Agreement with the City of Normandy Park. **The City owns & operates all park and recreation programs within the City and the Park District.** The City has the sole authority to determine the scope, variety, facilities, and programs for park and recreation. The Park District is directed by the Board of Metropolitan Park Commissioners comprised of City Council members serving in an ex-officio capacity as the Board.

Currently, the MPD's primary source of revenue is from a property tax levy of \$0.25883 cents per thousand dollars of assessed property valuation for governance and management of the parks. The amount collected annually is around \$650,000. In addition, the MPD also has bank capacity to increase annual revenues around \$350,000. Historically in the past, the MPD has voted to approve a 1% increase in property taxes each year, which requires Council action to implement. The property tax levy rate per thousand dollars of assessed property valuation changes annually.

Existing Parks & Recreation Facilities

The City of Normandy Park provides a variety of recreation opportunities and park spaces to its citizens and visitors, primarily in the form of **smaller neighborhood parks and open space areas.** The City has placed a strong emphasis on developing park spaces that reflect the community's values within its small park system. In total, Normandy Park's park system currently contains over **98 acres of mostly developed or partially developed parklands** along with **non-congruent sidewalk & trail segments** along city arterials and right-of-ways.

To understand how what improvements are needed or desired by a community, the first step in this plan is to catalog and assess the current conditions of all the City's existing parks, open space areas, and trail resources. This section identifies the assets that the City of Normandy Park currently owns, manages, and maintains, and evaluates them to assure they meet or exceed park development standards, safety criteria, liability & risk concerns, address recreational trends, aesthetic appeal (placemaking), and support landscape & climate change resiliency objectives.

Assessment Methodology

Modeled after RCO’s suggested Level-of-Service (LOS) grading system and NRPA’s “system level” approach, a custom assessment methodology was used in this study to inventory and assess the current range of recreation and open space opportunities within any particular area. The methodology used in this report is ranked on a scale of 5 to 0, from high to low, across a number of different criteria, including:

- ◆ **Location**
- ◆ **Park Classification**
- ◆ **Facility Age**
- ◆ **History**
- ◆ **Funding Encumbrances or Regulatory Framework**
- ◆ **Condition of Individual Components & Amenities**
- ◆ **Maintenance / Known Issues**

Please note that **park areas developed by private entities** e.g., a HOA, **or and public or private schools were not included** on the overall City Park map, therefore they were not part of the assessment procedure.

Assessment Ranking Scale

Based on the evaluations of all the individual elements, an overall assessment for each park was calculated by averaging the individual rankings. “0” ratings were ignored.

Table 2-18: Existing Parks & Open Spaces

Key	Park	Classification	Acreage
A	Sylvester Road Open Space	Open Space	1.22
B	Walker Preserve	Open Space	27.73
C	Wilson Park	Neighborhood	0.58
D	Salmon View Park	Neighborhood (Proposed)	0.60
E	City Hall Park	Neighborhood	8.09
F	Brittany Park	Neighborhood	0.35
G	Nist Park	Neighborhood	4.38
H	Nature Trails Park	Neighborhood	18.79
I	Marvista Park	Neighborhood	5.39
J	Marine View Park	Neighborhood	27.24
K	Mini Parks (Multiple)	Mini-Parks	0.1
M	Beaconsfield Open Space	Open Space	4.3
TOTAL			98.77*

** does not include other non-park related properties, or other landbanked right-of-ways and easements.*

Table 2-19: Assessment Rankings


Ranking (High to Low)	Description
0	n/a - Not Present
1	Major liability and structural failures present and imminent. Needs to be closed.
2	Condition is poor with major structural, cosmetic, maintenance, and liability issues observed.
3	Condition is moderate with some major cosmetic or maintenance issues that create minor liability concerns.
4	Condition is very nice with only minor cosmetic or maintenance issues observed.
5	Perfect condition with a long life cycle and no risk or liability issues.



Parks System Map

Legend

- CONP Mini Parks w/ Signs
- CONP Mini Parks & ROW
- CONP Parks & Open Spaces
- CONP Trails
- CONP Owned Parcels
- CONP City Limits
- Area Parks
- Marvista Elementary School
- Parcels
- Streams
- Lakes & Reservoirs



0 0.2 0.4
Miles

System Key Map

- A Sylvester Road Open Space
- B Walker Preserve
- C Wilson Park
- D Salmon View Park (Unofficial Name)
- E City Hall Park
- F Brittany Park
- G Nist Park
- H Nature Trails
- I Marvista Park
- J Marine View Park
- K Mini-Parks
- L City Signage
- M Beaconsfield Open Space
- N Land Bank Open Space



Des Moines

Des Moines Creek Park

Des Moines Creek Park

Wesley Des Moines The Terrace

Wesley Des Moines Gardens

Big Catch Plaza

Des Moines Beach Park

Field House Park

Overlook Park II

Overlook Park I

S-216th-St

S-222nd-St

S-223rd-St

Process

The following steps were executed to capture the institutional knowledge of City staff, while allowing the consultant team to observe and assess each park and trail component.

1. **Inventory and build maps** of the existing parks.
2. **Develop a detailed inventory of each park** from the previous planning process and geospatial sources, including encumbrances research and park / funding histories.
3. **Perform site tours and field investigations.**
4. **Update each park map and inventory form.**
5. **Passing an assessment rating** for each park element or category. The overall park assessment was an average of the available individual assessments.

Park Classifications

Classification systems provide a standardized method to develop, organize, operate, and manage parks based on certain criteria, which can include factors such as their size, ecological importance, recreational opportunities provided, historical or cultural significance, placemaking potential, economic development, and ability to support conservation & climate resiliency goals.

Washington State Parks & RCO use different classification definitions but are built on the same premise - consistent methodology is critical to best manage our public spaces and to ensure the public are active and able to enjoy a quality mix of structured and natural environments and all the benefits that they provide.

There are **six basic park and greenspace facility types** typically classified and utilized by municipalities the size of Normandy Park, of which only four are currently exhibited (bold & italicized):

- ◆ ***Pocket Parks / Mini-Parks / Tot Lots***
- ◆ ***Neighborhood Parks***
- ◆ ***Community Parks***
- ◆ ***Natural Areas & Greenspaces***
- ◆ ***Trails, Bikeways & Pathways***
- ◆ ***Special Facilities***

Neighborhood or Local Park

Generally considered the basic unit of traditional park systems, neighborhood or local parks are **small park areas designed for unstructured play and limited active and passive recreation**. They are generally **3-5 acres in size**, depending on a variety of factors including neighborhood need, physical location and opportunity, and should meet a minimum size of 2 acre in size when possible.

Community Park

Larger multi-acre sites developed for **organized play, contain a wider array of facilities** and, as a result, appeal to a more diverse group of users. Community parks are generally **20 to 50 acres in size**, meet a minimum size of 20 acres when possible and serve residents within a 1-mile radius of the site.

Natural Areas & Greenspaces

Natural areas are those which are preserved to maintain the **natural character of the site and are managed to protect valuable ecological systems, such as riparian corridors and wetlands, and to preserve native habitat and biodiversity**. In managing for their ecological value, these natural areas may contain a diversity of native vegetation that provides fish and wildlife habitat and embodies the beauty and character of the local landscape. Low-impact activities, such as walking, nature observation, and passive recreation are allowed, where appropriate.

Trails, Bikeways & Pathways

Trails are **non-motorized transportation networks separated from roads**. Trails can be developed to accommodate multiple uses or shared uses, such as pedestrians, in line skaters, and bicyclists. Bikeways are different than trails in that their principal focus is on safe and efficient non-motorized transportation. Bikeways & pathways serve distinctly different user groups than trail users. For shared-use trails, it is important that the alignment and cross sections be designed with flexibility to accommodate higher speeds, passing zones and greater widths. Surfaces will vary with intended use and environmental considerations.

More information on the other classification types not used can be found in Appendix B.



Park Benefits

To aid in understanding the role of parks & recreation for a specific community and to plan for budgeting and resource allocation effectively based on the park's level of service or area of influence, parks are also assessed to determine their individual contributions they provide a community, including:

- ◆ **Physical & Mental Health:** Assessing a park by expected or projected use helps visitors know what to expect and allows park managers to establish rules and guidelines that ensure visitors' safety and preserve the park's resources.
- ◆ **Ecological Diversity:** Parks often vary in terms of their ecosystems and biodiversity. Assessing parks based on their ecological features can aid in understanding and protecting these unique natural environments.
- ◆ **Cultural and Historical Significance:** Some parks are often assessed based on their cultural or historical importance. These designations help preserve and showcase sites of cultural heritage, such as historical landmarks, archaeological sites, and areas with indigenous significance.
- ◆ **Tourism & Branding Benefits:** Classifying parks can aid in promoting tourism and attracting visitors. Visitors often have varying interests, so categorizing parks allows tourism agencies to target specific audiences with appropriate marketing strategies.
- ◆ **Educational and Interpretive Benefits:** Classification helps in developing educational programs and interpretive materials tailored to the park's unique characteristics. This enhances visitor experiences by providing relevant information about the park's natural, cultural, and historical attributes.
- ◆ **Research and Conservation Planning:** Scientists and conservationists can use classification systems to prioritize research efforts and develop conservation plans. By understanding the different types of parks and their specific features, they can focus on areas that are most in need of study and protection.

Parks & Recreation Programs & Amenities

The city's parks and open spaces total over **93 acres distributed between 8 recognized parks and two undeveloped open space**. Size, use, and landscape character vary between the city's parks and open spaces with natural woodlands, wetlands, and shorelines, as well as lawns, athletic fields, and developed playgrounds provided. Up until a few years ago, the city used to run a recreation center at City Hall Park where the old school gymnasium, built in the 1950's, served as the City's recreation center. The building housed several programmed activities and was available for rental by residents. Due to structural and life-cycle issues, the building was razed in 2021.

Currently, the city's parks and open spaces provide:

- ◆ Preschool (*in rented space at a local church*)
- ◆ Walking/running routes on city sidewalks
- ◆ Nature trails
- ◆ Playlots
- ◆ Baseball/softball fields
- ◆ Soccer fields
- ◆ Basketball courts
- ◆ Picnic tables
- ◆ Picnic/event shelter
- ◆ Community garden plots
- ◆ Open lawn areas
- ◆ Botanic gardens
- ◆ Beach access
- ◆ Nature interpretation

City-Sponsored & Affiliated Recreation Programs

Currently, there are a several programs that are sponsored and managed by City staff and held throughout the year at multiple sites across the City:

- ◆ Preschool Program
- ◆ Music in the Park concerts (all ages)
- ◆ Herbalist / A Walk With Plants (all ages)
- ◆ Owl prowls (all ages)
- ◆ Bird walks (all ages)

The following programs are organized by outside agencies, groups, and instructors:

- ◆ Yoga (all ages)* - CONP is currently working on bringing this back as a City-sponsored program
- ◆ Baseball (*youth little league offered through South Highline National Little League*)
- ◆ Soccer (*youth soccer offered through Highline Soccer Club*)

The City Hall Ballfields and Marvista Park Gazebo Shelter are available for public rental.

Trails and Bikeways

Normandy Park has recently developed a walking map identifying measured loop routes utilizing city streets and sidewalks. An updated version of this map can be found in the CIP section of this report. Currently, sidewalks are available on portions of the primary collector streets – Marine View Drive and Normandy Road, and a few neighborhood streets such as SW 185th.

Most low traffic streets do not include public walks and right of way widths limit opportunities to add walks. Several of the city’s parks, especially Walker Creek Preserve, Nature Trails Park and Marine View Park include walking trails.

Presently, there are bike lanes on 1st Avenue, but no marked bicycle lanes or bike trails exist within Normandy Park. Outside of the city, King County has mapped numerous bike routes on roads and trails which could be accessed by residents.

Funding

The City of Normandy Park established a Metropolitan Park District (MPD) in 2010. This voter-approved, tax funded entity is chartered to exist for ten years, with the opportunity to continue annually unless terminated by the City or District. The MPD is charged with the purpose of funding the operation and improvement of parks and open spaces, and is the primary source of recent funding improvements. Beyond the MPD, additional park improvements have been funded through mainly grants and user impact fees, private philanthropy, and grants.

Operations

Normandy Park’s parks and open spaces are managed and maintained by the Parks & Recreation Manager and City staff, with activities, programs and events typically facilitated by part-time coaches and instructors. Additionally, Normandy Park has a committed volunteer base and Parks Commission members who contribute a large number of hours towards trail maintenance, invasive plant removal, and other park improvements.

Private Recreation Facilities

In addition to citywide facilities, Normandy Park Residents have access to and make use of nearby recreational facilities:

- ◆ Marvista elementary school playgrounds and athletic fields (accessible only during school hours and planned after school events)
- ◆ Des Moines Mt. Rainier Pool

Private recreation facilities in or near the city include:

- ◆ Normandy Park Swim Club
- ◆ The Cove Community Club
- ◆ Olympic View Swim and Tennis Club

The following tables and pages provide a summary and assessment of each of Normandy Park’s parks and open spaces.

A - Sylvester Road Open Space

Table A-1: Sylvester Road Open Space - Park Features

Park Overview		Park Information	
Address	Just East of Sylvester Road SW & 11th Pl SW	Park History	The site has been listed as reserved open.
Classification	Open Space		
Size	1.22 Acres		
Status	Existing (Undeveloped)	Encumbrances & Funding History	♦ N/A
Assessment Rating	1.5		
Description	A wild and inaccessible ravine that runs underneath Sylvester Road. Currently, the site is steep, heavily vegetated, including numerous invasive species.		

Table A-2: Sylvester Road Open Space - Inventory & Assessment

Amenity	Qty	Rating	Notes
Open Space	1.22 Acres	1.5	Beautiful, dense, steep critical area ravine with no entry or access points and surrounded by private property. Presence of invasive species.



B - Walker Preserve

Table B-1: Walker Preserve - Park Features

Park Overview		Park Information	
Address	168th Street / SW 2nd Avenue	Park History	The preserve was formerly owned by Ron Walker, a Normandy Park developer and early city council member. Walker believed in nature preservation and maintaining the natural environment.
Classification	Open Space		
Size	27.73		
Status	Existing / Partially Developed	Encumbrances & Funding History	♦ Not Applicable
Assessment Rating	2.5		
Description	Set within the wooded slopes of the Miller Creek basin and Walker Creek basin, natural earthen trails offer passive walking and wildlife viewing. The variety in topography, plant communities, stream views, and soft sounds offer a relaxing experience. Trails afford enough distance for an hour long walk. This park is enticing and deeply enjoyable. Its challenge is its difficult access and parking.		

Table B-2: Walker Preserve - Inventory & Assessment

Amenity	Qty	Rating	Notes
Open Space	27.73	4.5	Dense urban forest with some invasive species with two creek systems.
Trailheads	1	2	Non-descript trailhead access point at end of road
Parking / Access	--	1	No dedicated parking area.
Benches	2	2.5	Several benches near trailhead.



C- Wilson Park

Table C-1: Wilson Park - Park Features

Park Overview		Park Information	
Address	171st Street / SW 2nd Avenue	Park History	Park space donated in 2001 by Grace M and T.A. Wilson.
Classification	Neighborhood		
Size	0.58 acres		
Status	Existing / Developed	Encumbrances & Funding History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donated with an encumbrance to remain open park space Existing endowment fund to maintain park space
Assessment Rating	3.2		
Description	Small neighborhood park with high visibility from adjacent streets that offers open lawn space, mature trees, and some picnic tables and benches.		

Table C-2: Wilson Park - Inventory & Assessment

Amenity	Qty	Rating	Notes
Open Space	0.58 acres	4	Large mature shade trees with turf open space and understory plantings.
Parking	4	2	Gravel parking area with no ADA. Often used as parking for Walker Preserve.
Picnic Tables	1	3.25	One quad bench picnic table in decent shape but no shade cover.
Benches	1	3.5	One bench in park space.



D - Salmon View Park (Unofficial Name)

Table D-1: Salmon View Park - Park Features

Park Overview		Park Information	
Address	17622 12th Ave SW	Park History	This park was acquired in 2022 by the City of Normandy Park using grant funds
Classification	Open Space (Will be converted to park space after project completion)		
Size	0.60 acres		
Status	Proposed / Undeveloped	Encumbrances & Funding History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ King County Parks Levy ♦ Funding from Conservation Futures, REET Funds, and King County Flood Control Grant
Assessment Rating	n/a		
Description	Planned passive park space following demolition of the existing residential structure, daylighting/realigning 115ft of Sequoia Creek, and reconnecting the creeks to their historical floodplain.		



E - City Hall Park

Table E-1: City Hall Park - Park Features

Park Overview		Park Information	
Address	801 SW 174th St	Park History	Building on site constructed in the 1950s. School building donated by Highline School District, remodeled in 1988.
Classification	Community		
Size	7.85 acres		
Status	Existing / Developed	Encumbrances & Funding History	♦ LWCF and WWRP Encumbrances.
Assessment Rating	3.25		
Description	Located at City Hall, this park offers baseball diamonds, soccer fields, and basketball courts for league play and informal games. It also offers one of three playgrounds within the city park system.		

Table E-2: City Hall Park - Inventory & Assessment

Amenity	Qty	Rating	Notes
City Hall / Police Station Structure	1	1.25	1954 School building donated by Highline School District, remodeled in 1988
Restroom Structure	1	3.25	Concrete block restroom structure. Recently renovated.
Storage Building	1	2.25	CMU block building across parking lot from City Hall
Baseball / Softball Fields	2	2.75	Drainage and grading issues. Backstops and fencing needs to be replaced. Has covered dugouts and aluminum bleachers.
T-Ball / Open Space	1	2.5	Worn grass areas with grading and drainage issues.
Basketball Courts	2	2.5	Two courts painted on asphalt parking area
Play Environment	1	3.25	Approximately decade-old play environment with synthetic surfacing that needs to be replaced due to fall attenuation concerns.
Additional Open Space	--	2.25	Edge open space and interstitial spaces is generally turf
Trails / Pathways	--	3	Perimeter trail throughout park has grading issues due to root up-heave and cracked surfaces.
Parking / Access	--	2.5	Parking area shared with City Hall and Police Station. Some parking area is dedicated to Police.
Picnic Tables / Benches	2/4	3	Several picnic tables near the restroom overlooking the ballfields with no shade or cover.

F - Brittany Park

Table F-1: Brittany Park - Park Features

Park Overview		Park Information	
Address	SW Normandy Terrace / Brittany Drive Circle SW	Park History	The first park ever established in Normandy Park; it was designed and built in 1928. A commemorative plaque was donated to the park in 1989.
Classification	Neighborhood		
Size	0.5 acres		
Status	Existing / Developed	Encumbrances & Funding History	♦ Not Applicable
Assessment Rating	3.5		
Description	<p>Normandy Park's oldest park, Brittany Park is a beautiful neighborhood green space. Set within a curved road, its sloping topography provides good views to the west. Mature trees, floral beds, and its iconic fountain form a comfortably scaled space that lends character and desirability to its immediate neighborhood.</p> <p>The park's fountain and plant displays are the result of collaboration between the city and volunteer efforts.</p>		

Table F-2: Brittany Park - Inventory & Assessment

Amenity	Qty	Rating	Notes
Open Space / Landscape	0.5 Acres	4	Large mature shade trees native plant understory and ornamental plants.
Parking / Access	--	3	No dedicated parking is available, however the park is easily accessible by the surrounding neighborhood.
Ornamental Fountain	1	4.25	Lovely ornamental fountain is the centerpiece for the park.
Picnic Tables / Benches	1	3.5	One quad picnic table and one bench in park space.

G - Nist Park

Table G-1: Nist Park - Park Features

Park Overview		Park Information	
Address	242 SW Normandy Road	Park History	Formed from a generous land donation from the E.J. Nist family
Classification	Neighborhood		
Size	5.2 acres		
Status	Existing / Developed	Encumbrances & Funding History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ LWCF used to improve access into the park by grading an entrance drive into the park, providing accessible parking, upgrading pedestrian entrances and creating an accessible view point and seating area. Project #08-1881 ◆ Park equipment is funded by donations ◆ Land was donated by EJ Nist
Assessment Rating	3.18		
Description	Nist Park offers one half of its site to woodland trails and a new slide play area and one half to an open rolling lawn which affords spectacular views over the community to Puget Sound beyond.		

Table G-2: Nist Park - Inventory & Assessment

Amenity	Qty	Rating	Notes
Play Environments	1	3.75	Two steep slides built into natural hillside. Repeated access back up the hill to the top has denuded some of the landscaped slope leading to some erosion or transport of soil or compost downslope. No ADA access and the slides are fast and generally for larger kids. One tire swing at the bottom of the hill and four swings at top of slide hill.
Parking / Access	--	4	Asphalt parking area with room for 4 cars, plus one ADA spot.
Restroom	1	2	Temporary Porta-Let placed at end of parking area.
Open Space / Landscape	4 acres	4	Sloped open space in half of park with scattered shade and ornamental trees. Other half of park is mixed open space and dense woodlands.
Picnic Tables / Benches	6+	3.25	Multiple benches scattered along pathways with a few quad picnic tables with no cover.
Plaza Space	1	3.75	Large stamped concrete plaza space with picnic tables. Needs shade and picnic shelter.

H - Nature Trails Park

Table H-1: Nature Trails Park - Park Features

Park Overview		Park Information	
Address	Marine View Drive / SW 8th Avenue	Park History:	Land acquired in 1977.
Classification	Neighborhood		
Size	19 acres		
Status	Existing / Developed	Encumbrances & Funding History	♦ #Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IACC) LWCF Acquisition Project #77-037A (Bonds)
Assessment Rating	3.25		
Description	Compared to the city’s other woodland parks, Nature Trails Park offers more moderate grades and easier walking conditions and is the heart of Normandy Park. Wetland and seasonal streams make much of the park inaccessible, preserving habitat.		

Table H-2: Nature Trails Park - Inventory & Assessment

Element	Qty	Rating	Notes
Parking / Access	--	3.5	Paved with enough space for 4-5 cars. Often cars park in the soft road shoulder. Several impromptu access points around the perimeter of the park, including one with wooden crib steps that are uneven, slippery, and need to be replaced.
Restroom	1	2	Temporary Porto-let.
Bridges	2	2	Wood bridges in need of replacement, bull-rails, or railings.
Trails	--	3.25	Gravel with low spots and drainage issues. Often the trails will flood in certain areas during large rain events.
Benches / Seating	2	2	Older wood benches. Need to be replaced.
Forest / Open Space	--	4	While there are some invasive species and areas of overgrown understory, the highlight of the park is its natural open space, wetlands, and forested areas

I - Marvista Park

Table I-1: Marvista Park - Park Features

Park Overview		Park Information	
Address	19900 SW 4th Avenue	Park History	Marvista Park was a NIKE missile site that the city acquired from the federal government in 1959 for \$23,000. It is just over 5 acres in size and had functioned as city hall until 1989. Currently, Public Works occupies the north portion of the park (approximately 1 acre.)
Classification	Neighborhood		
Size	5.42 acres		
Status	Existing / Developed	Encumbrances & Funding History	♦ Not Applicable
Assessment Rating	3.25		
Description	A centrally located passive and active park, Marvista is well used by students from neighboring Marvista Elementary School and residents in the surrounding neighborhoods.		

Table I-2: Marvista Park - Inventory & Assessment

Amenity	Qty	Rating	Notes
Restroom Structure	1	3.25	Cxt Style concrete block restroom structure. Nice mural on the side that dresses it up.
Storage Building (Garden)	1	3	Small wood shed kit for garden tool storage.
Gazebo	1	3.75	Large metal gazebo available for rentals. Recently painted.
Open Space	1	3.5	Large grassy area with berms. Some evidence of drainage issues, but generally nice with no dead spots.
Pollinator and Rose Garden	1	2.5	Two community gardens including a rose garden and a new pollinator garden installed in 2022
Play Environment	1	3.25	Play environment built in 2008 with synthetic tile surfacing that needs to be completely replaced. Area is under heavy shade so it can get slippery when wet & mossy.
Landscape	--	2.25	Edge landscape, buffer, and interstitial spaces are all generally turf with some pockets of shrub or foundational plantings.
Pathways	--	3	Pathways throughout park is generally concrete that has some root upheaval and cracking issues. A handful of low spots with perimeter trail throughout park has grading issues due to root upheaval and cracked surfaces.
Parking/Access	--	3.5	Parking for approximately 50 vehicles, including asphalt surface lot, on-street parallel and angled parking areas.
Picnic Tables / Benches	2/4	3	A few scattered picnic tables and benches, typically wood, scattered throughout the park.
Public Works Facility	--	n/a	Northern 1-acre portion of the park is occupied by Public Works for maintenance and storage. Includes a 3000 SF building.

J - Marine View Park

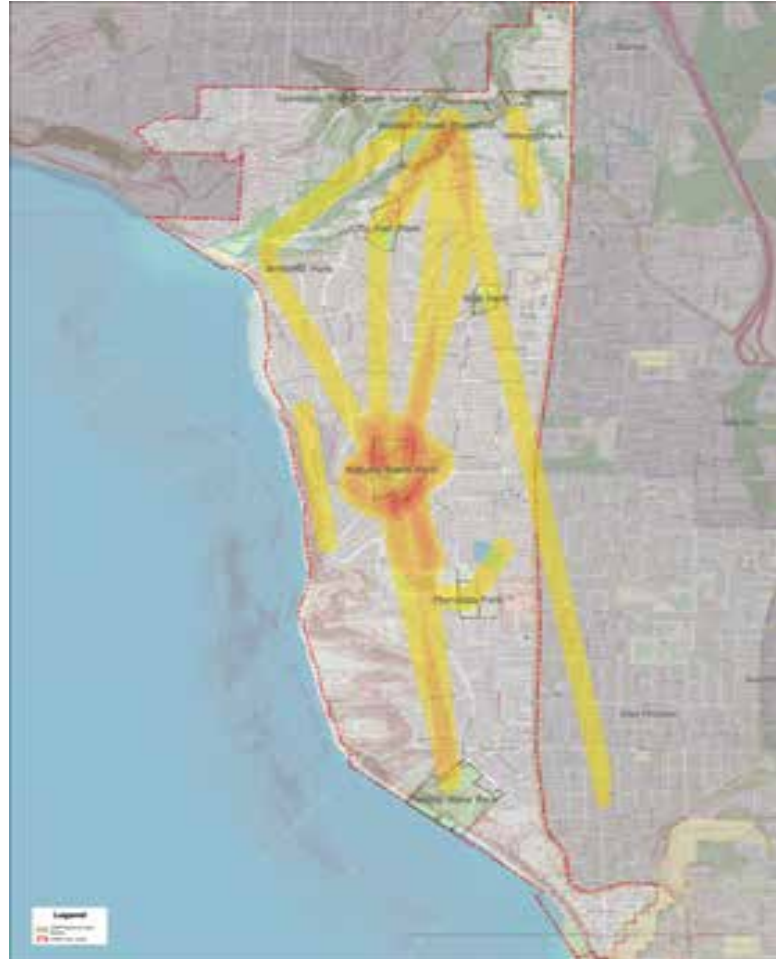
Table J-1: Marine View Park - Park Features

Park Overview		Park Information	
Address	20935 Marine View Drive	Park History	The park is primarily used for passive recreation, dog walking, picnicking, wildlife viewing, beach combing and enjoying sunsets.
Classification	Neighborhood		
Size	27.3 Acres		
Status	Existing / Developed	Encumbrances & Funding History	Volunteer recreation groups and community foresters have utilized grant funds to complete work in the park.
Assessment Rating	3.25		
Description	Normandy park shoreline access, Marine View Park is set on a steep woodland bluff with both natural and paved trails		



A photograph of a forest trail with a wooden post-and-rail fence. The trail is covered in fallen leaves and ferns. The background shows a dense forest with tall trees. A large white graphic overlay, consisting of several overlapping, angular shapes, is positioned on the left and top right of the image, partially obscuring the forest scene.

Public Involvement



Introduction

The successful development and implementation of a community’s parks system ultimately relies on listening to the needs, demands, and ideas the community has for its parks and recreation system. Knowing that “the people who show up get to make the decisions”, it was imperative that a successful public involvement process be implemented that allowed Normandy Park citizens, and its visitors, multiple opportunities to inform the process and results. These opportunities included:

- ◆ Community Needs Assessment Survey
- ◆ Community Mapping Survey
- ◆ Community Workshop
- ◆ Project Prioritization Survey

With grant programs and other decision makers focusing on understanding a community’s desired quality of life, public involvement is the most crucial and time-consuming element of the PROST planning process, allowing a correct assessment of a community’s desired quality of life. This is where the public and users can share their ideas, goals, and objectives for their parks system and communicate these needs and desires to the City.

The intention behind the public involvement approach was to maximize an equitable distribution of needs, wishes, and ideas from the public.

To ensure that the PROST Plan is reflective of the Normandy Park community and their interests, needs, and priorities, a series of engagement goals and methodologies were discussed and developed.

Engagement Goals

1. Ensure equitable distribution of survey results throughout the whole city.

Gathering survey results from every neighborhood within a city is imperative for a holistic understanding of its diverse communities and ensure the “quality of life” is not being weighted to a particular demographic. The surveys, where applicable, were designed to capture where in the City the respondents lived, ensuring that representative insights into localized needs were identified, enabling tailored strategies for equitable resource allocation, targeted interventions, and community engagement. This also allowed city officials to track trends, promote inclusiveness, and build trust while fostering informed decision-making for a more resilient engagement process.

2. Create multiple virtual and analog engagement opportunities

In addition to online and virtual surveys, options were made available allowing the public to participate at several public workshops in addition to taking the surveys out to specific City-sponsored events, such as the Music in the Park summer series.

3. Provide a broad range of constituents the ability to supply both broad and specific action-oriented feedback.

The process ultimately allowed not just the public to provide a range of broad needs and desires, but also to

help “design” their parks with very specific site-specific suggestions. This PROST planning process needed to provide ways to provide “real” ideas and concepts where the public can feel they made a difference, while drawing participants that represented the truest profile of the Normandy Park community

Public Engagement Plan Overview

The engagement plan was organized around a series of both virtual and analog, in-person events.

#1	Parks Commission Public Presentation of PROST Plan Process	May 2023
#2	Needs & Assessment Digital Survey	June 2023
#3	City Council Public Presentation	Aug 2023
#4	Parks Commission Public Presentation	Aug 2023
#5	Project Visioning Virtual Workshop	Sep 2023
#6	Parks Commission Public Presentation	Sep 2023
#7	All-Day Public Project Visioning Workshop #1	Sep 2023
#8	City Council Public Presentation	Sep 2023
#9	Parks Commission Project Visioning Special Workshop #2	Oct 2023
#10	Parks Commission CIP Workshop	Dec 2023
#11	Planning Commission Public Presentation	Dec 2023
#12	City Council CIP Public Presentation	Jan 2024
#13	Project Priority Survey	Jan 2024
#14	City Council Special Session & Non-Project SEPA Checklist	Jan 2024

Survey #1: Needs & Assessment Summary

A survey was conducted to better understand the needs and parks usage of the Normandy Park community. This survey was open to all residents and to visitors and people in neighboring communities. Due to its length, full survey results are available as a separate document, with key takeaways and highlights summarized here.

There were 546 total survey responses, which account for 8.17% of Normandy Park’s total population.

Survey Respondent Information

It is important to understand who responded to the survey, as the results are based on the lived experience of the respondents and their knowledge of the Normandy Park facilities and systems.

93.8% of respondents live in Normandy Park, and the other 6.2% were from Burien, Des Moines, Seattle Area and other neighboring cities.

The age range of respondents was well distributed among people over the age of 30 but lacked responses from those under the age of 29 (which is unfortunately common with this type of survey). Figure 3.1 shows the age of respondents. It is important to note that some of the survey results may highlight the preferences of those over the age of 30 because of who responded to the survey.

When asked which life circumstance best describes them, **36.7% of respondents are adults with minor children at home**. It is helpful that many respondents have children at home since multiple questions in the survey ask for the perspective of the respondent or people in their household, which might help capture some of the opinions of those under 18. 27.3% are adults with no children at home, 26.8% are retired, 1.6% are students in high school or younger, and 4.5% do not fit in these categories.

The most common household size of respondents was 2 people (45%), followed by 3-4 people (37%). 10% live in a 5 to 6 person household, 7% live in a one-person household, and 1% live in a household of 7 or more people.

In asking about race and ethnicity in a survey like this, the purpose is to make sure that the perspective of all of those groups in a community is being heard. Often parks and outdoor spaces might be used in a specific way by different cultural groups and if that is true, it's beneficial to hear about that in a parks planning process. **The racial/ethnic demographics of the survey respondents are consistent with the demographics of the city**, indicating that these survey results match the desires of the community. Figure 3.4 on the following page shares both survey respondents' racial groups alongside the census data to show how they compare.

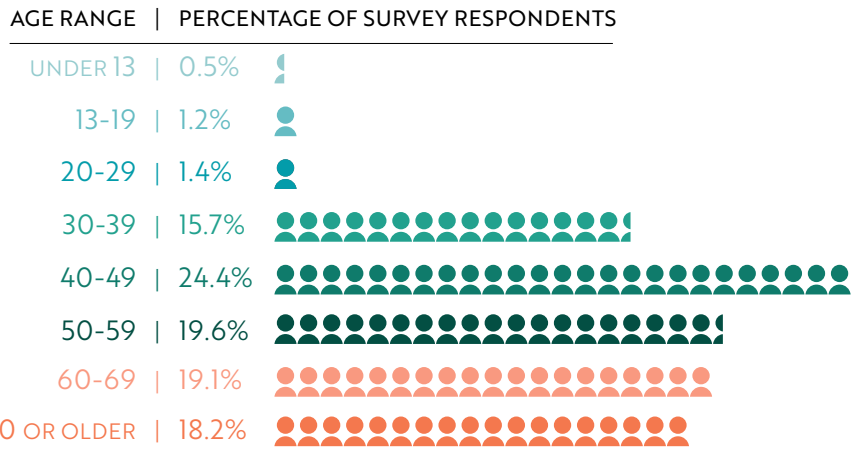


Figure 3.1: Age of Needs Assessment Survey Respondents

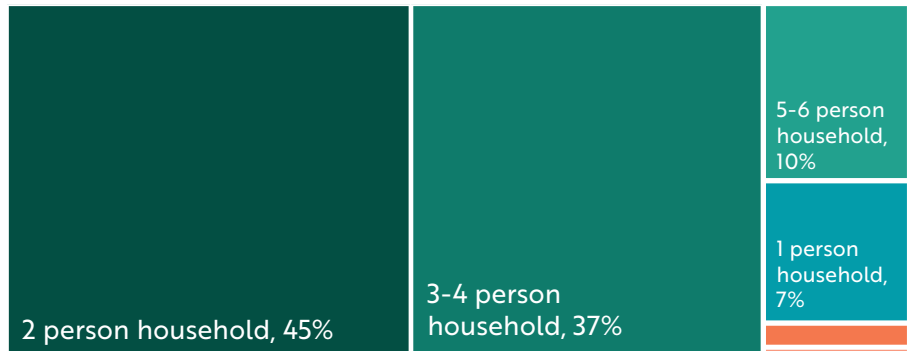


Figure 3.2: Respondent Household Size

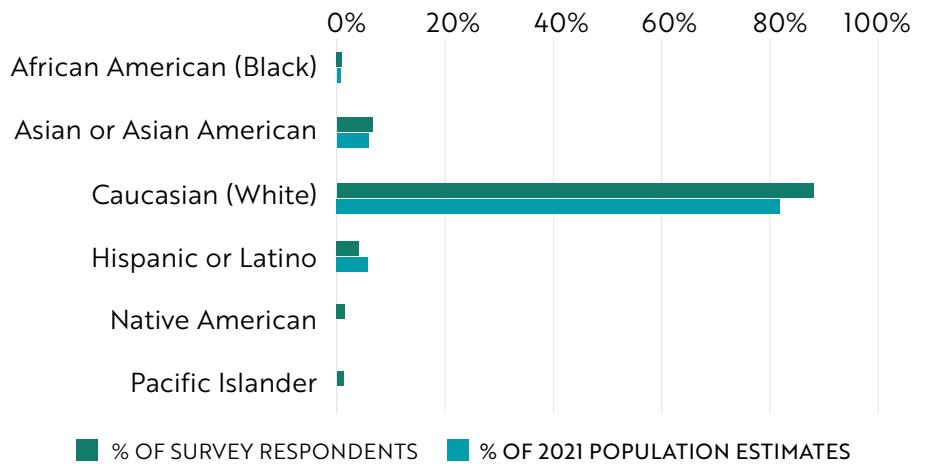


Figure 3.3: Race and Ethnicity in Survey Respondents & Normandy Park Population

Additionally, survey respondents shared that 99.8% speak English most often in their home, 2.3% also speak Spanish at home, and 1.2% speak other languages at home, including French, Italian, Lithuanian, and Urdu.

When asked about their gender, 60.2% of respondents identified as female, 36% identified as male, and 0.5% identified as non-binary. 3.3% wrote in other answers. According to census data, 52.5% of Normandy Park is male and 47.5% is female, which means that a much higher percent share of female residents participated in this survey.

Key Takeaways and Highlights

This section highlights key takeaways communicated in the survey responses and highlights from specific questions that were asked. **A separate document containing the full survey summary, detailed information, and public comments is available upon request.**

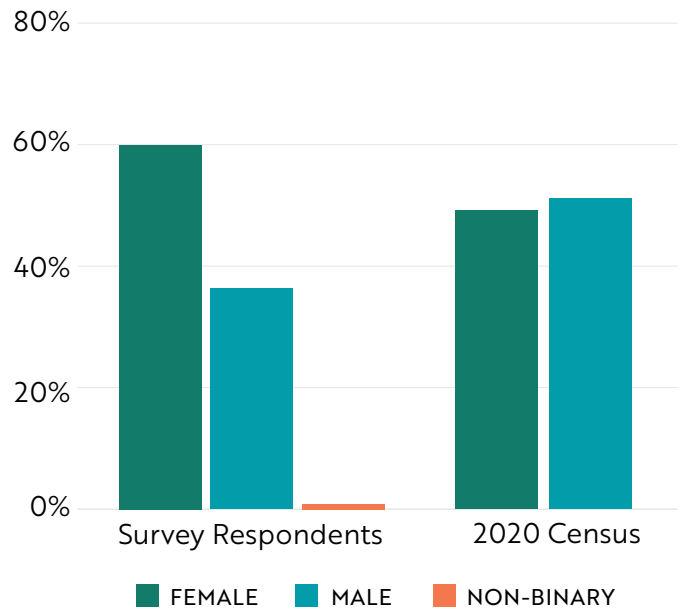


Figure 3.4: Survey Responses by Gender Compared to Census Population

Key Takeaways



What are the most visited park(s) among survey respondents?

Most Visited

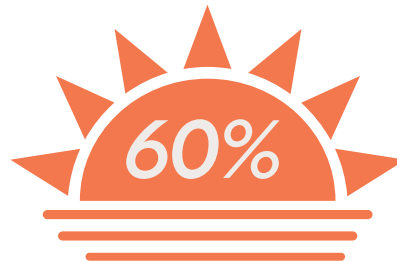
#1 City Hall Park

#2 Marvista Park

Least Visited
#8 Wilson Park



What is the preferred season to visit local parks?



of survey respondents answered "summer"



Average amount of time parks are used?



on average, according to 60% of respondents



What do respondents value most about Normandy Park?



Figure 3.5: Key Takeaways

A survey question asked respondents about their level of interest in using either already existing recreational facilities or potential facilities that could be developed if desired. Figure 3.6 provides an overview of responses for facilities with the most interest and least interest. Understanding these usage patterns is valuable for the PROST Plan, as it helps prioritize resources, enhance popular amenities, and address concerns in underutilized areas to better meet the community’s needs.

Similarly, the City wanted to better understand what recreational facilities and programs were most or least desired, so that there is understanding of what needs to most be prioritized. Through the results, it is seen that what respondents seem to most desire are parks facilities, such as beach access, trails, open spaces, etc., while all of the least desired options were scheduled programs.

Survey respondents were asked to select barriers to visiting the parks. **The most commonly cited barriers to using parks include personal business or the sense that recreation at the parks is simply not a priority, with 34.8% of respondents expressing this sentiment.** Additionally, a significant number of respondents (29.9%) reported uncertainty about the locations of parks, reflecting a potential need for improved information dissemination and wayfinding.

The survey asked respondents to write a sentence identifying one thing they would change about their parks and recreation system. The top themes identified were:

- ♦ A desire for community gathering spaces
- ♦ Providing waterfront access
- ♦ Parks to be connected by trails

The survey provided great insight for the development of the PROST Plan. The results set priorities and guide future decisions for Normandy Park.

More Interest

#1 Public Beach Access

#2 Open Space, Urban Trails & Sidewalks

#3 Unpaved Nature Trails, Undeveloped Natural Areas, & Open Spaces

#4 Natural Places Supporting Wildlife Habitat, Aquatics

#5 Arts Programming & Classes

Less Interest

Disc Golf
 Skate & Wheels Park
 Mountain Biking, BMX, & Pump Track
 Infant & Toddler Activities
 Early Childhood Programs
 Senior Programs & Classes
 Childcare & After-School Programs
 Teen Programs & Classes

Figure 3.6: Level of Interest in Existing and Potential Recreational Facilities and Programs

Of the two questions that prompted the most write-in comments, “If you could make one change in Normandy Park’s Park & Recreation System, what would it be?” and “If there are any additional thoughts that you would like to be considered in the development of the PROST Plan, please share them here,” there were 30 comments that referenced an Indoor Recreation Center. Of those votes, 90% of the comments were favorable indicating that an Indoor Recreation Center would be a desired improvement.

Survey #2: Project Visioning Workshops

Following the analysis of Survey #1, the Needs & Assessment Survey, a series of virtual (on-line) and community workshops (in-person) were implemented throughout the Fall of 2023. Utilizing an online citizen engagement platform called Maptionnaire, survey respondents were allowed to use the location-based mapping tool to specifically identify the kinds of improvements they would like to see and where. Specific tools were organized into four themes:

1. Play & Active Recreation
2. Conservation & Open Space
3. Connectivity & Access
4. Support Amenities

For each theme, users had the ability to zoom in to a particular park space and add their desired improvements at whatever park or open space they decided to comment on. Overall, there were 309 desired improvements identified by the respondents within Normandy Park and the surrounding area.

Heatmaps and total comments given for each theme and its components are summarized below.



Figure 3.7: Screen Capture from Survey #2: Project Visioning

309 desired improvements were identified by the survey respondents in the online project visioning workshop.

Project Visioning Heatmaps Sorted by Theme



Figure 3.8: Play Spaces for Children Results (45 total points)

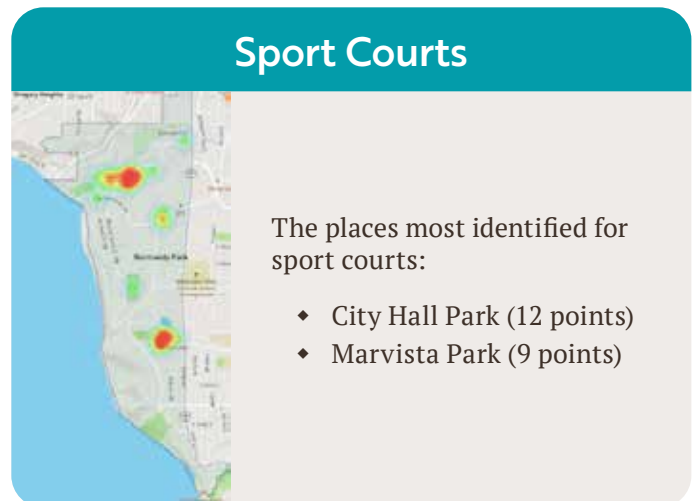
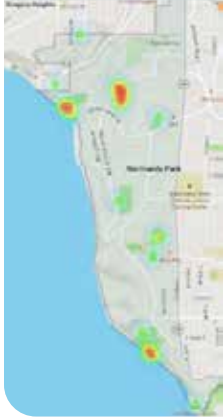


Figure 3.9: Sport Courts Results (34 total points)

Project Visioning Heatmaps Sorted by Theme (cont.)

Water Play Opportunities



The areas most identified for a desire for water play opportunities were:

- ◆ City Hall Park (7 points)
- ◆ Normandy Park Cove (7 points)
- ◆ Marine View Park (5 points)

Figure 3.10: : Water Play Opportunities Results (25 total points)

Gardening & Nature Interpretation

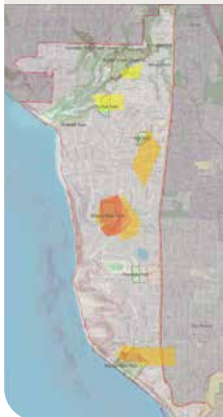


This category received the most amount of total points plotted, at 55, which shows it is something that is highly desired in Normandy Park.

Points for this category were scattered throughout nearly all of the parks, but the parks that show most clearly on the heat map are Walker Preserve (8 points).

Figure 3.11: Garden & Nature Interpretation Results (55 total points)

Conserved Open Space or Critical Areas



The map shows in yellow the areas that were identified by one or few respondents, areas in orange were identified by many respondents, and areas in red highlight where the most responses overlapped.

Figure 3.12: Conserved Open Space or Critical Areas Results (21 total results)

Wildlife Habitat Enhancements



The heat map for wildlife habitat Enhancements highlights an area in Marine View Park that had 4-8 public comment overlaps

Figure 3.13: Wildlife Habitat Enhancements Results (10 total results)

Invasive Species Removal



The area most identified in Normandy Park for invasive species removal was Marine View Park.

Figure 3.14: Invasive Species Removal (12 total results)

Restrooms




The locations most identified for new or improved restrooms are EJ Nist Park, Nature Trails Park, and Marine View Park.

Figure 3.15: Restrooms Results (31 total points)

Project Visioning Heatmaps Sorted by Theme (cont.)

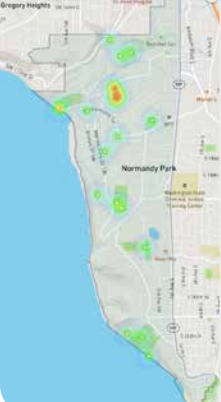
Picnic Areas for Gathering or Shade



- ◆ The points identified for picnic areas for gathering or shade were distributed around Normandy Park, with the heat map not as clearly identifying most desired areas.
- ◆ EJ Nist Park had four points identified, followed by most of the other parks with 3 points at each of them.

Figure 3.16: Picnic Areas for Gathering/Shade Results (21 total points)

Benches and Places to Rest



The 21 points identified are distributed around the city. The park with the most points identified for benches and places to rest was City Hall Park, with 5 points placed

Figure 3.17: Benches and Places to Rest Results (21 total points)

New or Improved Sidewalks



For sidewalk results, respondents were asked to draw lines to show connections they desired.

Figure 3.18: New Sidewalk and Improved Sidewalk Results (9 results for Improved Sidewalk in orange, 11 results for New Sidewalk in pink)

New Sidewalks Only



There were two main areas highlighted for new sidewalks, around the existing access to Nature Trails Park from Normandy Park Drive SW and along SW 208th Street

Figure 3.19: New Sidewalk Results (11 total results)

Improved Sidewalks Only



The areas highlighted in the Improved Sidewalk heat map are the southwest corner of Marvista Park at Southwest 200th Street, the bend in Marine View Drive SW south of the intersection with Edgecliff Drive SW, and on Marine View Drive Southwest north of the intersection with Southwest 207th Place.

Figure 3.20: Improved Sidewalk Results (9 total results)

Unpaved Park or Nature Trail



Most of the public comments for Unpaved Park or Nature Trails centered around Nature Trails Park.

Figure 3.21: Benches and Places to Rest Results (21 total points)

Project Visioning Heatmaps Sorted by Theme (cont.)

Paved Pathways for Walking or Biking

There were only 4 lines drawn to show results. Because of that, more analysis and community engagement would want to be done before depending on these results alone.

Of the 4 points that were drawn, there were a couple of connections that Normandy Park might want to consider making with a paved path.

- ◆ A paved pathway connecting Nature Trails Park to Marvista Elementary School and Park.
- ◆ A paved path to the south of City Hall Park, behind the residences, connecting to where SW Normandy Terrace meets SW Shoremont Avenue.

Survey #3: Prioritization Summary

After development of a draft Capital Improvement Program (see Section 5 of this plan), a follow-up survey was distributed online that allowed residents and other survey users to rank their “top 5” proposed improvements. This survey was open to all residents

and to visitors and people in neighboring communities.

The Parks Commission also analyzed the CIP projects and ranked them according to other program and analysis criteria, including but not limited to, known liability issues, maintenance need at specific park sites, and the size and costs of the proposed improvement. The ranked list of projects is summarized on the following page.

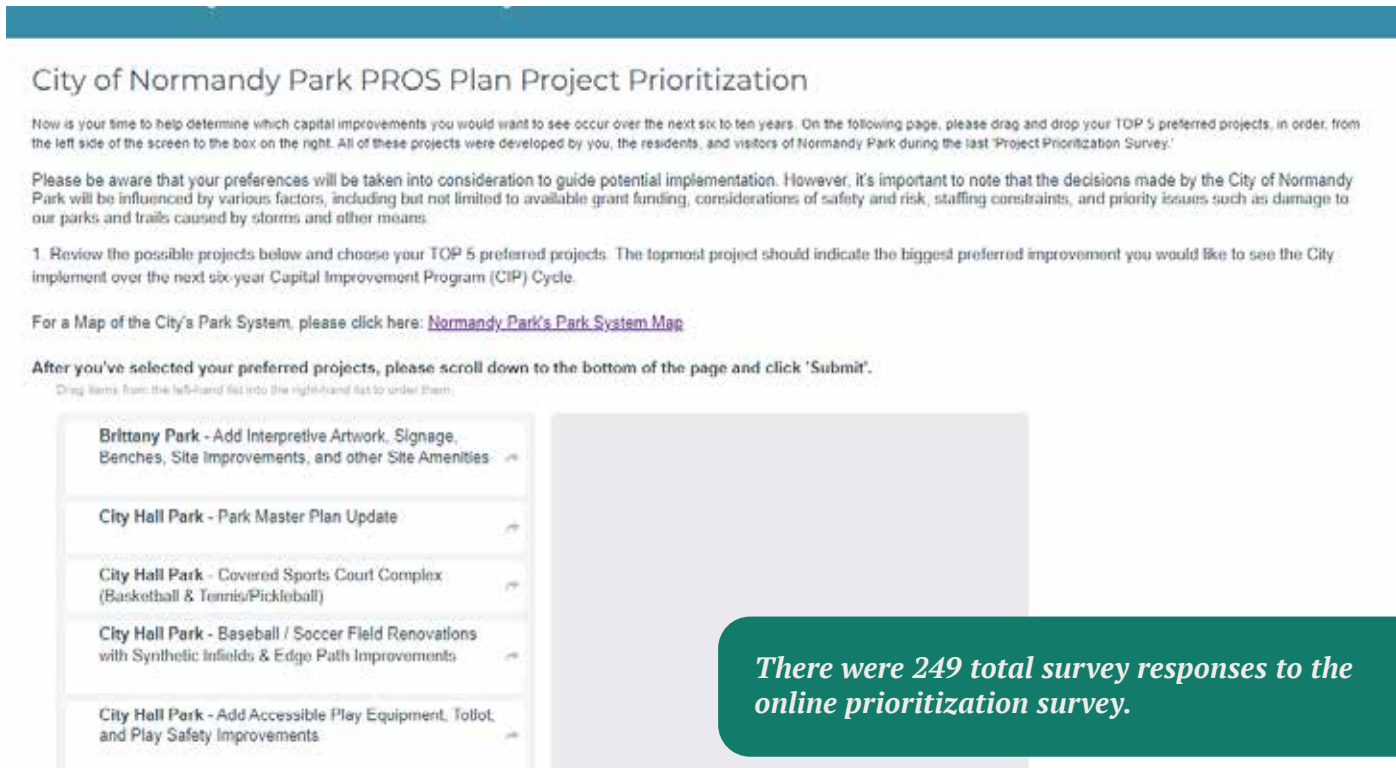


Figure 3.22: Screen Capture from Survey #3: Project Prioritization

Table 3-1: Prioritization Survey - Summary

Item	Overall Rank	Score	No. of Rankings
City Hall Park - Covered Sports Court Complex (Basketball & Tennis/Pickleball)	#1	427 pts.	ranked #1 by 109 respondents
Marvista Park - Complete Current Park Design Improvements	#2	292 pts.	ranked #2 by 97 respondents
City Hall Park - Park Master Plan Update	#3	280 pts.	ranked #3 by 80 respondents
Non-Motorized Trail System - New City-Wide Trail Plan	#4	270 pts.	ranked #4 by 88 respondents
City Hall Park - Baseball / Soccer Field Renovations & Edge Path Improvements	#5	234 pts.	ranked #5 by 67 respondents
City Hall Park - General Park Improvements & Updates (New Restroom, Signage, Landscape and Site Amenities)	#6	222 pts.	ranked #6 by 80 respondents
Marine View Park - Trail Improvement	#7	208 pts.	ranked #7 by 72 respondents
Marine View Park - Entry, Parking Area, and Accessibility Upgrades	#8	191 pts.	ranked #8 by 58 respondents
Salmon View Park - Walker - New Interpretive Passive Park w/ Seating Areas, Trails, Stream Crossings, Habitat Restoration, and Sequoia Creek Overlook	#9	172 pts.	ranked #9 by 62 respondents
City Hall Park - Add Accessible Play Equipment, Totlot, and Play Safety Improvements	#10	150 pts.	ranked #10 by 50 respondents
Nature Trails Park - Trail Improvements	#11	134 pts.	ranked #11 by 50 respondents
Nist Park - Slide Improvements & Nature Play Enhancements	#12	127 pts.	ranked #12 by 43 respondents
Walker Preserve - New Interpretive Rest Area at Water Tank, Trailheads & Trail Improvements, and Habitat Restoration	#13	106 pts.	ranked #13 by 46 respondents
Marine View Park - New Outdoor Education Area, Picnic & Shade Shelters	#14	102 pts.	ranked #14 by 40 respondents
Marine View Park - Property & Facility Renovations	#15	95 pts.	ranked #15 by 34 respondents
Nature Trails Park - Trailhead & Parking Improvements	#16	78 pts.	ranked #16 by 30 respondents
Nist Park - Entry Improvements & Fitlot	#17	72 pts.	ranked #17 by 24 respondents
Brittany Park - Add Interpretive Artwork, Signage, Benches, Site Improvements, and other Site Amenities	#18	71 pts.	ranked #18 by 17 respondents
Sylvester Road Open Space - New Access Trail & Habitat Restoration	#19	63 pts.	ranked #19 by 27 respondents
Wilson Park - Additional Parking, Access & Site Amenities (ADA Benches, Picnic Tables, and Artwork)	#20	20	ranked #20 by 6 respondents

A photograph of a lush forest with a stream, overlaid with a white graphic consisting of several thick, white, angular shapes that resemble stylized arrows or chevrons pointing towards the right. The text is positioned within the white area.

Demand & Needs Analysis



Introduction

The purpose of the demand and needs analysis is to evaluate, quantify and understand both the facility and recreational demand and identify the existing and future needs for providing parkland, facilities, open spaces from now and into the future. The definition of needs includes both preservation of existing services/resources as well as the desired needs that are projected into the future based on population forecasts and economic outlooks. The current update, presented here, reflects the needs, desires and recommended priorities that set the foundation for the next 6 to 10 years, as well as provides some aspirations for the next 15 to 20 years.

Quantifications vs Qualifications

Quantitative standards have been traditionally used to assess the need for additional parks and recreation elements. Based on the National Recreation and Park Association's (NRPA) guidelines and online database "Park Metrics," simple comparisons of adequate land based on normalized averages across the county was the traditional way of determining what the minimum amount of parklands should be. This plan assesses

the recreational demands of the City of Normandy Park starting with traditional level-of-service (LOS) standards, recreation trends, and a gap analysis of access of the current park system.

However, while quantifiable metrics allow for easy comparisons to be made, they are analytically and programmatically weak compared to understanding the "quality" of life a community expects or demands. The only way to develop strong strategies and a set of potential improvements is to engage with community members through surveys, public meetings, and other forms of public consultation. The previous section in this report describes this process in detail.

This section ends with a comparison of the quantitative and the qualitative to refine a methodology that can be used to test and ultimately, select, the kinds of improvements that will improve Normandy Park's quality of life that is that aligned with its demonstrated values and preferences.

Level-of-Service (LOS)

To assess how these different kinds of parks may meet, or may not meet, a community's desires, the National Recreation & Park Association (NRPA) developed and maintains some simple demand standards as a guideline to identify the number of parks facilities

potentially needed per community. There are various methods to assess the service standards of a park system, but NRPA's standards are driven solely by comparing population size vs the number and types of parks or recreational amenity offered. While the ratio of land acres per thousand people has traditionally been a widely adopted measure, it offers only a restricted evaluation of the park system. A more comprehensive approach to determining service standards should encompass the distribution of land and facilities throughout the community, the per capita value of the system, the availability of programs for all demographics, the characteristics of the park's user base, the quality of the facilities, including their upkeep, and most importantly, how the public views the park system as a quality-of-life indicator.

These standards can typically be approximated through the use of population ratios, participation models, or, as utilized in this particular plan, a quality-of-life-oriented approach to crafting level-of-service criteria. Since multiple three methods for developing level of service standards are commonly employed, this plan provides an overview of each and explains the rationale behind the preference for the community-based approach.



Figure 4.1: 2023 NRPA Agency Performance Review Key Findings

The land-to-population ratio is calculated based on the entire city's system and can be further dissected according to the specific classification of each type of park facility. For example, the suggested level of service for the "Neighborhood Parks" classification is 1.1 acres per thousand people, drawn from an estimated total of 36 acres of parkland per thousand people citywide by the year 2022.

Because the vision, values, and needs of each community are different, planners have acknowledged that simply quantifying local LOS to a national standard is not an effective means of evaluating a community's unique needs and a community's vision. Accordingly, NRPA's LOS standards have evolved in recent decades and now recommends that each community develop its own standards based on local goals, priorities, and conditions.

Normandy Park's LOS Targets

The Goals & Objectives identified in this report set the following as the new standards to achieve. Over the next five to 10 years, Normandy Park's park system should be improved to meet the following level of service standards.

1. For all parks, consider the following measures:
 - a. Provide parks that **meet the interests and needs of the City's residents**, based on public input and survey findings.
 - b. Prioritize **development of existing undeveloped parklands** over acquisition of new parklands.
 - c. Prioritize **development of non-motorized connections** to parks.
2. For **active parks**:
 - a. Base Target: **6.7 acres per 1,000 people**.
 - b. Strive to provide parks within a **10 minute walk** of all City residents. Parks service areas, and resulting gaps, are identified later in this section
3. For **passive open space**:
 - a. Base target: **7.5 acres per 1,000 people**.
 - b. Consider providing more than the current 4.1 acres per 1,000 people, if opportunities arise to acquire properties that meet the City's environmental objectives, taking into account other parks priorities.

Park Classifications

The NRPA, in addition to Washington State Parks and RCO, they use a classification system for parks and recreational amenities to help quantify the right metrics that are applicable per park. Since parks vary in size, function, and service area depending on their classification and the needs and desires of the users, each park classification has some generalized quantifiable assumptions based on a number of factors.

A full list of the standard park classifications can be found in Appendix B.

Recreation Trends

Outdoor recreation is on the rise nationwide, and Washington State and all its communities is no exception. Since 2019, and especially throughout the Covid pandemic, outdoor recreation equipment sales saw a significant increase across all major product categories. In Washington, there has been a notable surge in the participation rates of 20 outdoor activities since 2017. Among these activities, non-motorized trails, nature and wildlife viewing, camping, paddling, winter recreation, and leisure activities in nearby parks are consistently in high demand among Washington residents. With an expected statewide population increase of 2 million residents in the next 25 years, it's more critical than ever to plan for the future demand on outdoor recreation facilities.

Outdoor recreation not only supports local economies but also connects people with the natural world, promoting physical and mental well-being. With the rise of work-from-home arrangements post-pandemic



and housing shifts from larger cities to smaller communities, residents are increasingly seeking convenient access to a variety of outdoor experiences, both developed and primitive, that allow them to integrate nature-based recreation into their busy schedules while avoiding crowds and traffic.

However, striking a balance between providing access to outdoor recreation and safeguarding natural and cultural resources remains a significant concern statewide. The heavy concentration of outdoor recreation at popular sites has led to resource degradation and reduced user satisfaction. Many communities face disparities in access to meaningful outdoor recreation opportunities, and residents often struggle with the time, cost, and information needed to support their outdoor pursuits. As the state aims to promote equitable access to the social, health, and economic benefits of outdoor recreation, a careful approach to outdoor recreation management is essential to ensure the protection of natural and cultural resources.

The 2023 Recreation and Conservation Plan, or commonly referred to as the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

The SCORP document includes Normandy Park in the Puget Sound region stretching from the northern counties to King County. Notably, the SCORP survey identifies that the activity with the highest participation rate in the region is “walking in a park or trail setting” (82% statewide, 86% Puget sound region). This result holds true across all ages, genders, races, and incomes.

Ever since the previous survey from RCO (2012), walking as a recreational activity has seen an increase in participation. Boating and swimming have also seen an increase in participation between 2012 and 2017; swimming is now a top 10 activity in the state's Southwest region. Other top 10 recreation activities in the Southwest region include nature activities (e.g., visiting rivers, streams, beaches; wildlife or nature viewing), attending an outdoor concert or event (e.g., farmer's markets, fairs, sporting events), and day hiking. This PROS planning outreach results related to walking/hiking opportunities and nature-based activities are consistent with those identified in state surveys.



Canines

With more than 90 million dogs in the United States and growing, dog parks are one of the fastest growing types of parks in the country. Larger dog parks have become destinations and can contribute significantly to agency revenues and tourism.

Increasingly, for many, dogs are regarded not just as part of the family but as children and families, especially those in the urban environment, are constantly looking for new places to take Fido.

Trending Sports & Impacts

The participation in pickleball has witnessed a remarkable surge, growing by 159% in just three years, reaching 8.9 million participants in 2022, as reported by the Sports & Fitness Industry Association.

This swift expansion has presented challenges for public parks and recreation departments, which must strike a balance between the competing interests of diverse recreational activities while working within constraints of limited space and budgets. Parks agencies are becoming more confronted with the task of accommodating pickleball enthusiasts, who favor this tennis-like sport with a smaller court, without causing discomfort or inconvenience to others. The noise and disruption generated by pickleball is becoming more a source of frustration for some neighbors, tennis enthusiasts, parents with young children, and other community members.

In various towns and cities, homeowners' associations and local residents have begun to impose restrictions on pickleball activities and thwart the construction of new courts. They have initiated petitions, pursued legal actions, and voiced their concerns at council and town hall meetings, all in an effort to temper the widespread enthusiasm for pickleball and its unique auditory characteristics.

Funding Threats & Availability

Funding for parks and municipal recreation services has been forced into a creative shift as municipalities have been forced to seek additional ways to fund operation and improvements. Long-standing grant and funding assistance programs have repeatedly come under threat at both the federal and state level. Congress let the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) expire in 2015 for the first time in 50 years. In response to public outcry, several members in Congress fought for a short-term solution: an emergency authorization of three years. In 2016, Congress had another opportunity to permanently reauthorize LWCF, thanks to legislation championed by Washington's own Senator Maria Cantwell in the Energy Bill. While LWCF initially failed under the past administration, in September 2021, LWCF was permanently authorized with full funding through the Dingell Act. This act directed a significant portion of offshore oil and gas royalties to the LWCF for the preservation of public lands, waters, and recreational opportunities.

Since then, specific funding levels and appropriations for the LWCF have varied from year to year as part of the federal budgeting process. Funding for the LWCF depends on annual appropriations by Congress, hence the program's budget and funding levels can be subject to changes and priorities set by the federal government.



Other Trends & Threats

Investments in Parks Will Rise

Across other municipal agencies statewide, investment in state and local infrastructure, which had been depressed since the Great Recession of 2008, and especially since the COVID-related stimulus packages, e.g., ARPA, increased federal funding has helped that fund public works and park and recreation infrastructure improvements, such as buildings, restrooms, and roads.

State and local spending is up nearly 10 percent from last year, according to data from the Commerce Department, and spending on capital outlays continues to grow. The Commerce Department data also show that spending on amusement and recreation facilities is up 31 percent from a year ago. It appears that economic conditions will remain favorable for new investments in park and recreation infrastructure if local and state tax collections continue to rise and interest rates remain relatively low. Building on the momentum of the past few years, local and state governments will make even more park and recreation infrastructure investments in buildings, playground equipment, roads and bridges, and capital repairs to aging infrastructure, topping the highest level of infrastructure spending since the recession of 2008.

Gap Analysis

As outlined in the Goals & Objectives and related policies, ensuring that residents have fair and easy access to parks located within a half-mile of their homes is crucial for the overall health and well-being of the community. This section of the report provides a set of maps that offer insights into population density and conducts a network analysis of park accessibility. This analysis examines each property's ability to reach a nearby park within a half-mile, either via a street or a trail. The service area maps are designed to demonstrate how accessible parks with various amenities are to the community and how accessibility could be enhanced through improvements to parks that currently offer limited amenities. It's worth noting that these accessibility gaps can be reduced by ensuring safe access to parks can be increased with new sidewalks and transportation improvements.

Population Projections

The City of Normandy Park is currently the 167th largest city in the State of Washington but located in one of the state's fastest growing counties with a current population growth rate of less than 1% per year. The Office of Financial Management (OFM) predicts population projections under the Growth Management Act (GMA) to accommodate growth over the next 20 years.

The total population of the City of Normandy Park in 2023 was estimated by OFM to be 6,688.

With the city encompassing only 1625 acres, or roughly 2.53 square miles, the population density in Normandy Park is 2641 persons per square mile as compared to the average population density of 113.4 persons per square mile for the state of Washington. This plan uses 6,683 as the population for the existing level of service analysis.

The population projections for Normandy Park are based on the Puget Sound Regional Council's (PSRC's) forecast product called the Land Use Vision - Implemented Targets (LUV-it). The key inputs to LUV-it are the VISION 2050 Regional Growth Strategy (RGS) and the countywide growth targets for 2044, developed to implement the RGS. Using this product, the population projection for Normandy Park in 2050 is roughly 6,879.

This means that Normandy Park will need to accommodate roughly 191 new residents by 2050 – a 2.9% increase from the population estimate of 2023.

Park Equity & Access

To better understand where the demand and need for park lands should occur, a detailed series of service area maps was created on the following pages that identifies the current service area of each existing park and the new service areas created by proposed improvements.

To develop the service maps, Open Street Map data was used to identify and verify known sidewalk data and the City's transportation grid that the City of Normandy Park provided. Sidewalks are considered to be safe walking routes. All the existing access points to each existing park and/or trail space were digitized and a network analysis of the safe walking routes to each access point was developed. The analysis would initially stop even if the end of a sidewalk was encountered before the 10-min range (approximately 1/2 mile) was reached.

A second analysis ignored the known sidewalks and trails but followed the City's existing transportation grid, essentially identifying known gaps in the walkshed that could be addressed by extending existing sidewalks.

The "10-Min Walk" Metric

A 10-minute walk is considered an important park access metric for several reasons. A 10-minute walk (approximately 1/2 mile on level ground) as a park access metric is important because it promotes physical activity, equity, sustainability, social interaction, and overall community well-being. It aligns with various health, environmental, and social goals the City has and should encourage urban planners and policymakers to prioritize accessible green spaces as a fundamental part of city development and the community's desired quality of life. The figure below identifies the service areas, AKA the 10-minute "walksheds", for each existing park as well as showing the current gaps.

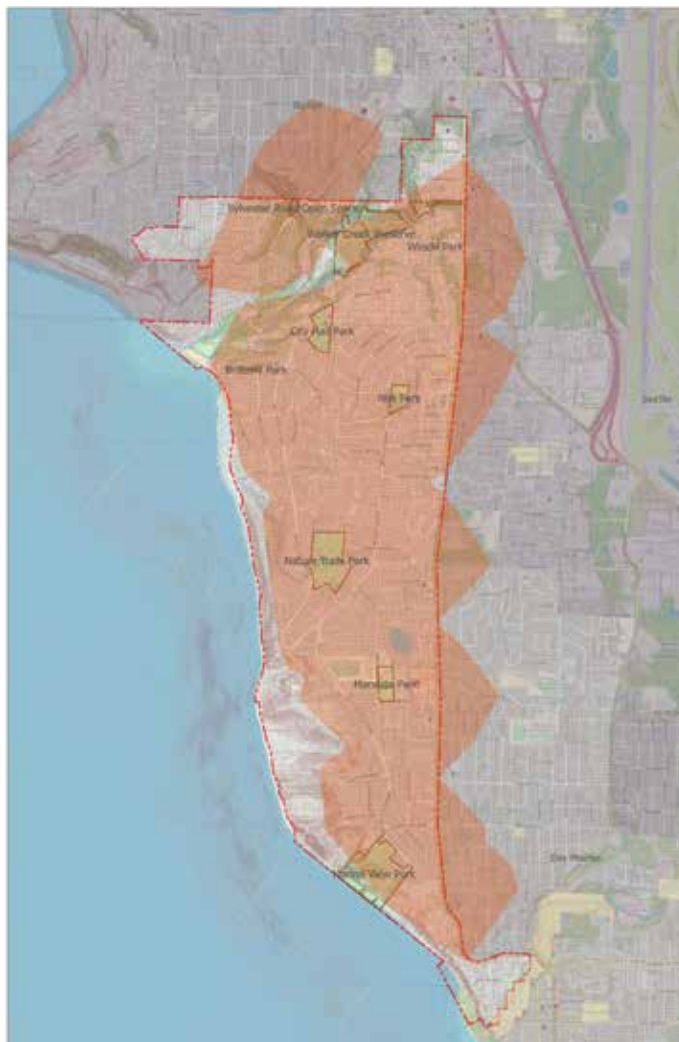


Figure 4.2: 10-Minute Walksheds for Normandy Park Recreation Areas





Goals & Objectives



Planning Context

As the PROST Plan was being developed, the City was also updating its Comprehensive Plan. Balancing the public’s desires and vision with the evolving comprehensive planning goals, the following goals and objectives articulated below should be seamlessly integrated into the Parks & Open Space Element of the City’s Comprehensive Plan. These elements are foundational to the City’s aspirations and will play a vital role in guiding the city’s development and enhancement efforts in the realm of parks and open spaces.

“To ensure our hidden gem provides the highest quality of life, public safety, recreation, history, and community – all in the beauty of our natural surroundings.”

- Vision and User’s Guide,
Normandy Park Comprehensive Plan

Vision for the City of Normandy Park

The City’s vision statement underscores the intrinsic connection between Normandy Park’s natural setting and features and the community’s identity. Recognizing this integral relationship, a set of core goals and objectives has been incorporated to serve as a reference and coordination point, **aligning parks, recreation, and open space policies with the broader spectrum of City objectives**. This element achieves its purpose by:

- ◆ Providing a succinct overview of conditions derived from the 2018 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan (PROS).
- ◆ Referencing ongoing capital improvement initiatives associated with park features.
- ◆ Discussing parks-related insights garnered from community input during the current plan update process.
- ◆ Summarizing the policy framework outlined in the previous PROS Plan.



This element also ensures full compliance with grant programs offered by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO). Notably, the RCO mandates a completed, adopted PROS plan as part of supporting documentation for various granting programs, such as the Boating Facilities Program, Land and Water Conservation Fund, and the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. To meet RCO requirements, submitted plans must be less than six years old, necessitating Normandy Park to update and adopt its PROS Plan by March 2030. For reference and RCO purposes, the Normandy Park PROS plan is accessible through the City.

Additionally, the City collaborates with the Normandy Park Municipal Parks District (MPD), a voter-approved taxing district established in 2009 to oversee the operation and funding of public parks within City boundaries. The MPD operates under the leadership of the Normandy Park City Council, serving as an ex-officio board with an existing operating agreement of 10 years, complemented by an annual auto-renewal clause.

Purpose & Relationship to the GMA

The Growth Management Act (GMA) of Washington State mandates that cities, as part of their comprehensive plan development, prioritize the goal to:

“Retain open space, enhance recreation opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks and recreation facilities.”

Additionally, the GMA requires the inclusion of a Parks and Recreation element in comprehensive plans. Specifically, this element must encompass:

- ◆ **Estimates of park and recreation demand,** projecting over at least a ten-year period.

- ◆ **Evaluation of existing facilities and service needs.**
- ◆ **Assessment of opportunities for intergovernmental coordination, facilitating regional approaches to meet park and recreation demands.**

Overview

As outlined in the introduction to this section, the goals and policies presented herein are derived from existing related policies and are designed to complement those outlined in the City’s Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails (PROS) Plan. A concise overview of the content in this section includes:

- ◆ **Support for a Financially Sustainable System:** Advocating for a system that is financially sustainable, upholds Levels of Service (LOS), and enriches the natural environment.
- ◆ **Enhancing Public Access to Shoreline Areas:** Striving to increase public access to shoreline areas in a manner that is both appropriate and feasible.
- ◆ **Support for the City’s Shoreline Master Program (SMP):** Endorsing and aligning with the objectives outlined in the City’s Shoreline Master Program (SMP).
- ◆ **Identification and Incorporation of Natural Features:** Identifying and incorporating significant viewpoints, wetland areas, and other natural features into park system planning initiatives.
- ◆ **Integration of Non-Motorized Trails and School District Facilities:** Actively incorporating non-motorized trails and school district facilities into comprehensive park system planning.
- ◆ **Maintenance of a Capital Facilities Plan (CFP):** Ensuring the maintenance of a comprehensive Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) that encompasses parks and recreation needs. This approach aims to optimize system functionality and facilitate timely and cost-effective investments.
- ◆ **Enhancement of Local Park-Like Character:** Preserving and improving the local inventory of parks, open space areas, landscape features, and forested areas. This commitment contributes to fostering and enhancing the city’s distinctive “park-like” character.

PROST Plan Goals & Objectives

The following are the Parks & Trails Plan goals, objectives, and policies which are in alignment with the City’s Comprehensive Plan Parks and Recreation Element.

Note that objectives uses the following key:

Abbreviation	Objective
LU	Land Use
HO	Housing
XP	Transportation
CF	Capital Facilities
PR	Parks & Recreation
EV	Environment

Goal 01-PR

Develop a system of parks, walking trails and recreation facilities that are financially sustainable, meet public recreation needs, and incorporate and enhance the natural environment.

Goal 02-PR

Increase public access to shoreline areas as appropriate and feasible, considering:

- *Property rights*
- *Maintaining public safety*
- *Limiting municipal liability*
- *Maintaining natural character and appearance*
- *Maintaining ecological functions*

Policies

- ♦ **Policy A-PR:** Protect park and recreation areas from physical damage and/ or limitations on use resulting from surrounding conditions including heavy traffic, excessive noise, surface water runoff, or air and water pollution
- ♦ **Policy B-PR:** Designate accessible, publicly owned shorelines using appropriate signs.
- ♦ **Policy C-PR:** Priority for shoreline access acquisition should consider resource desirability, availability and proximity of population.
- ♦ **Policy D-PR:** Acquire and develop shoreline areas and access features in accord with the City’s Shoreline Master Program and with park and recreation goals.
- ♦ **Policy E-PR:** Make public shorelines fully accessible per ADA standards whenever physical conditions reasonably permit.
- ♦ **Policy F-PR:** Make viewpoints, lookouts, and vistas of shorelines and wetlands publicly accessible where conditions reasonably permit, ensuring adequate protection of private properties.
- ♦ **Policy G-PR:** Work to connect parks facilities, public viewpoints and shoreline access areas using trails and bicycle pathways.
- ♦ **Policy H-PR:** Work to optimize the recreational, educational and historic value of publicly-owned shoreline areas and access points.
- ♦ **Policy I-PR:** Coordinated with community needs, work to identify, acquire or reserve lands for future open space, parks or recreational needs, or shoreline access, whether visual or physical.
- ♦ **Policy J-PR:** Shoreline recreational areas should be sited and designed to facilitate adequate monitoring of activity and maintenance.
- ♦ **Policy K-PR:** Bicycle path planning should take into consideration opportunities for shoreline views.
- ♦ **Policy L-PR:** Cooperate and coordinate with the Highline School District, and with other public agencies and private groups to meet the recreation needs of the city.
- ♦ **Policy M-PR:** Consider opportunities to obtain additional lands and facilities for parks throughout the city, particularly in those areas facing the most potential development.
- ♦ **Policy N-PR:** Periodically compare recreational demand and usage to established Levels of Service, informing consideration of additional capital programs for parks.

- ◆ **Policy O-PR:** Maintain an updated and financially viable plan for meeting park and recreation needs.
- ◆ **Policy P-PR:** Develop and update a Parks Improvement Program on an annual basis, in conjunction with the City's overall Six-Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and the annual City budget process.
- ◆ **Policy Q-PR:** Assign a high funding priority to park projects that incorporate non-motorized trails and increase safe and accessible routes to the City's parks, schools, and open spaces that will eliminate safety hazards.
- ◆ **Policy R-PR:** Consider the cost of operation and maintenance when developing or enhancing parks.
- ◆ **Policy S-PR:** Ensure adequate annual funding for general and preventative maintenance of existing parks.
- ◆ **Policy T-PR:** Utilize supervised volunteers to aid provision of parks and recreation services whenever appropriate.
- ◆ **Policy U-PR:** Balance public use needs and preservation of the natural environment in park design.
- ◆ **Policy V-PR:** Open newly acquired parklands to the public as soon as possible, completing improvements as necessary to implement parks-related goals and policies.
- ◆ **Policy W-PR:** Incorporate features in park design that benefit the natural environment and educate users regarding their presence and function.
- ◆ **Policy X-PR:** Strive to utilize eco-friendly methods and products in development and maintenance of parks when possible.
- ◆ **Policy Y-PR:** Establish LOS targets to ensure appropriate park and trail levels of service provided in the PROST Plan.
 - **Investment:** Maintain a level of investment per capita (resident equivalent) that is consistent with the current value of the system per person.
 - **Recreation Facilities:** Provide for a mix of parks and recreation facilities at a level consistent with the community's current level of facilities, desired needs, with room to address forecasted growth.
 - **Active Recreation Facilities:** Fields, Courts, Tracks, Gyms: Resident equivalent population per Normandy Park facility consistent with the current ratio. The current ratio is approximately **750 residents equivalent per facility**.
 - **Increase Passive Recreation Amenities:** Picnic Shelters, Off Leash Areas, Playgrounds, Paths, Community Gardens, Flexible Open Turf Areas, Gathering Spaces and Amphitheaters: Increase the resident equivalent population per facility from the current ratio of **9.87 acres per 1000** resident equivalent per facility to **12 acres per 1000**.
 - **Trails:** Increase the resident equivalent population per trail mile from the current ratio to **5 miles/1000 residents**.
 - **Parks:** Resident equivalent population per acre consistent with the current ratio of **7.5 acres/1000 residents**.
 - **Access and Distribution:** Parks and open space are **located within a 1/2 mile (10 min walk)** accessible by pedestrian or bicycle facilities.





Capital Improvement Program



Introduction

The Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails Plan for the City of Normandy Park serves as a pivotal blueprint, profoundly impacting residents' quality of life through the city's Parks & Recreation system. The administration of these services, overseen by the limited City staff within the department, necessitates a strategic allocation of resources from both the City's and Metropolitan Parks District's budgets. These annual investments in staff, equipment, and supplies play a crucial role in providing and maintaining a diverse array of outdoor recreation opportunities, ensuring safety, and meeting public expectations.

In harmony with Normandy Park's strategic goals and woven into the Comprehensive Plan's principles, this plan emphasizes the promotion of a safe, healthy, and walkable community, cultural appreciation, and environmental preservation, encapsulating the aspirations and desired quality of life by the City's residents.

This section underscores the City's commitment to addressing public feedback and rectifying system deficiencies by outlining a comprehensive Capital Improvement Program (CIP). Encompassing specific park-based projects and overarching recommendations, the CIP aims to bridge service gaps. These proposals,

summarized in tabular form and detailed, delineate planned enhancements and conceptual improvements slated for implementation over the next six years. Furthermore, the inclusion of long-term aspirational projects demonstrates a readiness to embrace opportunistic improvements contingent upon market conditions or funding viability.

The crux of this plan revolves around key recommendations crafted to efficiently address current issues, anticipate future demands, maximize funding flexibility, and align with public preferences. It considers the full spectrum of available parks and recreation amenities within the city.

A summary of desired improvements as determined the public engagement process, included the following:

- ◆ **Accessibility Improvements:** Create more safer connections between the City's parks, schools, and residential areas, including extending or adding sidewalks, and other non-motorized trail options.
- ◆ **Increasing Recreation Diversity:** Creating more diverse and varied outdoor recreation and programming opportunities across the system, including adding new sports courts (pickleball), dog parks, and additional trail variety.

- ◆ **Preserve and Improve Nature:** Continue focus on conservation of the cities green spaces.
- ◆ **Make the Shoreline Accessible:** Look for more opportunities to provide public access to Puget Sound waterfront.
- ◆ **Increase Outdoor Learning:** Introduce more hands-on activities (gardening) and interpretation.
- ◆ **City-wide Connection:** Connect all parks city-wide with safe accessible trails.
- ◆ **Water-Play Opportunities:** Explore more cost-effective ways to provide water play activities that doesn't require tremendous capital investment.
- ◆ **Focus on Funding:** Focus on projects that have multi-dimensional grant funding possibilities, e.g. access projects that can attract Safe-Routes-To-Schools funding.

Develop Strategic Projects To Maximize Funding Opportunities

Improvements to the parks system is not entirely on the City itself to fund. The City should become more aggressive in pursuing grants and donations from all available funding sources in order to maximize its public investment in city parks, recreation, and open space facilities and services. The City should specifically pair specific improvements with the appropriate Recreation Conservation Office program that have a long history of being funded, such as the Youth Athletic Field or Land Water Conservation Fund grants. In addition, many trail and access projects can be integrated with Safe Route to School grants and other transportation related projects. Combining park projects with transportation projects will also increase project implementation flexibility and funding opportunities from other County, State, and Federal programs.

Developing The Capital Improvement Program

The plan is designed for a full six-year lifespan with the intent that it will guide improvements from 2024 through 2030 while providing a conceptual vision of additional aspirational improvements beyond that are focused on the projected growth of Normandy Park. As stated earlier, this plan is not a strict "script" to guide any and all park & recreation improvements. Since funding may be diverted or not secured or public needs

or political will may change, this plan is designed to be a fluid and dynamic strategic guide for the city to base decisions around. Unforeseen opportunities may present themselves that are not covered in this plan, which may create better service to the public.

The capital improvement projects listed are not, nor will they be officially prioritized over the next six years, although specific recommendations at the beginning of this section have initially placed the projects in either the 6-year or long-term 20-year CIP lists. For planning purposes, the timeline of implementation has been estimated but may be impacted by a multitude of factors, including likely design and permitting time, other critical public work projects, grant funding cycles and available budgets, and finally, city staff project management capacity. Note that this is for planning purposes only and is not a commitment to implementation in a particular year. This plan should be a living document, constantly updated as conditions change.

Beginning in early-to-mid 2030, a plan update process should be officially undertaken to engage the residents, staff, and committee members of the City of Normandy Park in reviewing changing level of service needs, proposing new capital improvements, and renewing WA RCO eligibility for the next performance period.

To reinforce, the CIP project lists reflect the demand and needs of the public and have been vetted with both city staff, commission members, and City Council. Actual implementation over the next six years will be driven by available funding, The City's success in securing grant funding as well as critical liability maintenance and repair improvements.

Estimate Of Probable Cost

Included in this section is an estimate of the probable construction costs associated with the improvements recommended for each park or city-wide. Note that these estimates are preliminary for use in budgeting and scoping future design and construction projects, and are subject to change due to site conditions, final design, and market circumstances. Many of the estimates are from the current park master planning projects that have already been started.

Each item in the estimate is keyed to the recommendations on the park plans in this section and includes funding source availability and anticipated cost. Inflation, annual cost escalators, cost & design contingencies, permitting and other soft costs have been factored in as well. The cost for staff time is not included in the cost opinions.

Performance & Monitoring

Normandy Park’s plan addresses park, recreation, open space, and trails level of service and needs identified at the time of the plan’s creation. Recognizing the dynamic, ever-changing nature of people, outdoor spaces, and cities, this plan purposefully to allow flexibility and adaptability in its implementation.

To monitor progress and adapt to changing circumstances, including new grant and funding sources, the following actions should be taken in each annual capital improvement budgeting cycle to verify and confirm the improvements to be implemented:

- **Annual prioritization review:** An annual evaluation by city staff and Normandy Park’s Parks Commission should be undertaken to determine if any changes to the park system, funding availability or demographic shifts will impact the recommendations outlined in this report.
- **Funding source review:** Anticipated vs. actual funding should be reviewed, particularly related to target grant funding, recognizing competition for grants, likelihood for success based on past grant application performance, and the reality that not all grant applications will be successful.
- **Maintenance and operational review:** Prior to implementing a park improvement or pursuing funding, maintenance and operational costs should be evaluated and budgeted accordingly.
- **Coordination with other city projects:** Recognizing that the city has transportation and other public works projects proposed each year, each park and open space improvements should be evaluated and adjusted to provide mutually beneficial efforts that contribute to Normandy Park’s desired quality of life.

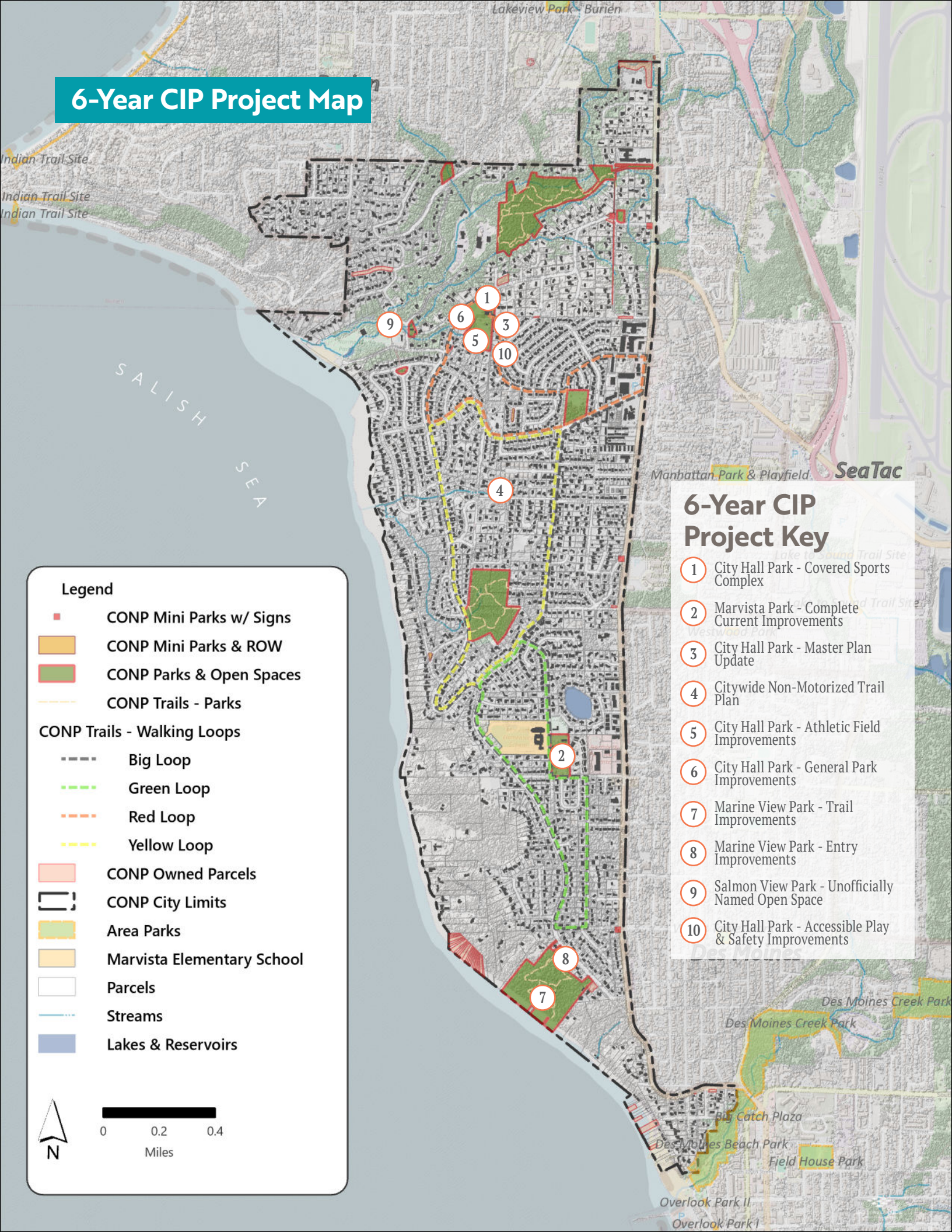
Primary Funding Source Key

Included in the proposed CIP project matrix is a keyed set of secured or unsecured funding options. There may be potentially, based on the individual characteristics of the proposed capital improvement, multiple options to potentially finance the project. Secured funding would include, e.g., municipal bonds backed by a specific revenue source (revenue bonds) or those secured by the municipality’s taxing power (general obligation bonds.) In some cases, the improvements may be directly financed from the City’s existing parks or general fund.

Unsecured financing would include grant programs, mainly outdoor recreation grant programs available through RCO.

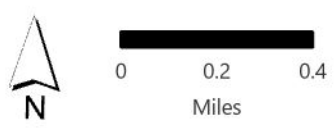
Key	Program
A	RCO WWRP Local Parks
B	RCO WWRP Trails
C	RCO WWRP Habitat
D	RCO Youth Athletic Facilities
E	RCO Community Outdoor Athletic Facilities
F	RCO Land Water Conservation Fund
G	RCO No Child Left Inside
H	RCO Outdoor Learning Grants
I	Metropolitan Parks District Funds
J	Dept of Commerce Economic Development Grants
K	King County Conservation Futures
L	City Bonds
M	Real Estate Tax
N	City Budget
O	King County Parks Grants
P	WADNR
Q	King Conservation District Funds
R	4 Culture

6-Year CIP Project Map



Legend

- CONP Mini Parks w/ Signs
- CONP Mini Parks & ROW
- CONP Parks & Open Spaces
- CONP Trails - Parks
- CONP Trails - Walking Loops**
 - Big Loop
 - Green Loop
 - Red Loop
 - Yellow Loop
- CONP Owned Parcels
- CONP City Limits
- Area Parks
- Marvista Elementary School
- Parcels
- Streams
- Lakes & Reservoirs



6-Year CIP Project Key

- 1 City Hall Park - Covered Sports Complex
- 2 Marvista Park - Complete Current Improvements
- 3 City Hall Park - Master Plan Update
- 4 Citywide Non-Motorized Trail Plan
- 5 City Hall Park - Athletic Field Improvements
- 6 City Hall Park - General Park Improvements
- 7 Marine View Park - Trail Improvements
- 8 Marine View Park - Entry Improvements
- 9 Salmon View Park - Unofficially Named Open Space
- 10 City Hall Park - Accessible Play & Safety Improvements

Table 6-2: Capital Improvement Program Schedule

Item	Rank	Cost	Target Year	Funding Key
City Hall Park - Covered Sports Court Complex (Basketball & Tennis/Pickleball)	#1	\$1,150,000.00	2026	A, D, F, G
Marvista Park - Complete Current Park Design Improvements	#2	\$1,172,250.00	2027	A, D, F, G
City Hall Park - Park Master Plan Update	#3	\$70,000.00	2025	I, N, O
Non-Motorized Trail System - New City-Wide Trail Plan	#4	\$75,000.00	2025	I, N
City Hall Park - Baseball / Soccer Field Renovations & Edge Path Improvements	#5	\$305,000.00	2028	A, D, G
City Hall Park - General Park Improvements & Updates (Signage, Landscape and Site Amenities)	#6	\$1,055,500.00	2030	A, D, F, G
Marine View Park - Trail Improvement	#7	\$447,400.00	2029	A, D, F, G
Marine View Park - Entry, Parking Area, and Accessibility Upgrades	#8	\$393,000.00	2028	A, D, F, G
Salmon View Park (Unofficially Named Park Space) - New Interpretive Passive Park w/ Seating Areas, Trails, Stream Crossings, Habitat Restoration, and Sequoia Creek Overlook	#9	\$843,000.00	2029	A, D, F, G, H, M
City Hall Park - Add Accessible Play Equipment, Totlot, and Play Safety Improvements	#10	\$625,000.00	2030	A, D, F, G
Nature Trails Park - Trail Improvements	#11	\$314,000.00	6+	A, D, F, G, H, M
Nist Park - Slide Improvements & Nature Play Enhancements	#12	\$858,300.00	6+	A, D, F, G
Walker Preserve - New Interpretive Rest Area at Water Tank, Trailheads & Trail Improvements, and Habitat Restoration	#13	\$700,125.00	6+	A, B, D, F, G, M
Marine View Park - New Outdoor Education Area, Picnic & Shade Shelters	#14	\$125,000.00	6+	A, D, F, G
Marine View Park - Heath Property & Facility Renovations	#15	\$275,000.00	6+	A, D, F, G, H, M
Nature Trails Park - Trailhead & Parking Improvements	#16	\$229,250.00	6+	A, D, F, G
Nist Park - Entry Improvements & Fitlot	#17	\$221,000.00	6+	A, D, F, G
Brittany Park - Add Interpretive Artwork, Signage, Benches, Site Improvements, and other Site Amenities	#18	\$135,200.00	6+	A, D, F, G
Sylvester Road Open Space - New Access Trail & Habitat Restoration	#19	\$635,000.00	6+	F, M
Wilson Park - Additional Parking, Access & Site Amenities (ADA Benches, Picnic Tables, and Artwork)	#20	\$203,400.00	6+	A, D, F, G

A - Sylvester Road Open Space

Table A-3: Sylvester Road Open Space - CIP Efforts

Description	Implementation Strategy	Actions
Develop pedestrian access to facilitate easier invasive species removal, while also possibly using a switch back trail system and timber steps to facilitate ease of access.	Pursue King County Conservation District grant funding or bundle with some RCO habitat conservation grants.	Maintenance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess and continue to remove ivy and other invasive species present utilizing possible volunteer cleanup or removal parties.
		Passive Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore funding potentials to pay for the desired improvements
		Active Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue a detailed site survey of the open space.

Table A-4: Sylvester Road Open Space - Project Costs

Element	Qty	Unit Cost	Cost/Notes
Elements			
1- Remove invasive species, habitat restoration	1.15 AC	\$10,000.00	\$11,500.00
2- Trail connection	1,000.000 SF	\$400.00	\$400,000.00
3 - Benches	4.00 EA	\$1,750.00	\$7,000.00
4 - Educational / Interpretive Signage	4.00 EA	\$1,250.00	\$5,000.00
OPINION OF PROBABLE CONSTRUCTION COSTS			\$423,500.00
General			
Escalators / Inflation	--	5% / YR	\$21,175.00
Soft Costs (A+E, Permitting)	--	20%	\$84,700.00
Contingencies	--	25%	\$105,875.00
TOTAL			\$635,250.00

A - Sylvester Road Open Space: CIP Improvements



B - Walker Preserve

Table B-3: Walker Preserve - CIP Efforts

Description	Implementation Strategy	Actions
Improve the overall trail experience by adding additional trailheads / neighborhood connections, with additional resting areas including a new interpretive space at the Water Tanker Car site.	Pursue WWRP, NCLI, and other relevant RCO, King County, or 4Culture grants to fund the trail system & habitat improvements. Explore other additional Public Works projects to connect preserve to treatment facility.	Maintenance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess and continue to remove ivy and other invasive species present utilizing possible volunteer cleanup or removal parties.
		Passive Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore grant funding potentials to pay for longer term improvements.
		Active Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue a detailed site survey of the Tanker Car area and alternative access routes and trailheads (at stormwater facility).

Table B-4: Walker Preserve - Project Costs

Element	Qty	Unit Cost	Cost/Notes
Elements			
1- Trail map and education kiosk*	5.00 EA	\$1,750.00	\$8,750.00
2- Striped connection from Walker to Wilson*	600.00 LF	\$55.00	\$33,000.00
3 - Remove invasive species, install plants	26.00 AC	\$10,000.00	\$260,000.00
4 - Educational / Interpretive Signage	1.00 LS	--	\$50,000.00
5- Drainage improvements to trails	1.00 LS	--	\$50,000.00
6- Educational signage*	12.00 EA	\$1,250.00	\$15,000.00
7- Benches	15.00 EA	\$2,500.00	\$37,500.00
8- Trailhead at existing entry	1.00 LS	--	\$12,500.00
OPINION OF PROBABLE CONSTRUCTION COSTS			\$466,750.00
General			
Escalators / Inflation	--	5% / YR	\$23,337.50
Soft Costs (A+E, Permitting)	--	20%	\$93,350.00
Contingencies	--	25%	\$116,687.50
TOTAL			\$700,125.00

* Parks Commission Priority

B - Walker Preserve: CIP Improvements



Improvement Key

- 1 Trail map education kiosk
- 2 Stripe new connection from Walker to Wilson
- 3 Remove invasive species
- 4 Interpretive grove at Water Tanker Car
- 5 Drainage improvements
- 6 Educational signage
- 7 Benches
- 8 Trailhead at existing entry

Future connection to new trailhead

C - Wilson Park

Table C-3: Wilson Park - CIP Efforts

Description	Implementation Strategy	Actions
Improve parking and site amenities.	Pursue WWRP, NCLI, and other relevant RCO, King County or 4Culture grants to fund proposed improvements.	Maintenance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Continue to monitor and remove invasive species, replacing with native understory plantings.
		Passive Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Explore options to increase ADA access and provide cover for picnic tables.
		Active Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Explore opportunities to increase parking capacity to also serve Walker Creek Preserve.

Table C-4: Wilson Park - Project Costs

Element	Qty	Unit Cost	Cost
Elements			
1-Sidewalk along street	200.00 LF	\$55.00	\$11,000.00
2- Striped walking path in road to Walker Preserve	1.00 EA	\$2,750.00	\$2,750.00
3 - Memorial to Grace & T.A. Wilson	1.00 LS	--	\$12,000.00
4 - Shrubs and perennials below trees	2000.00 SF	\$3.75	\$7,500.00
5- Play feature (may be combined with artwork)	1.00 LS	--	\$25,000.00
6- Improve parking	400.00 SF	\$65.00	\$26,000.00
7- Artwork	1.00 LS	--	\$10,000.00
8- Picnic Tables	3.00 EA	\$1,450.00	\$4,350.00
9- Benches	6.00 EA	\$1,750.00	\$10,500.00
10- Paths	300.00 LF	\$55.00	\$16,500.00
11- Continue tree maintenance & replacement	1.00 LS	--	\$10,000.00
OPINION OF PROBABLE CONSTRUCTION COSTS			\$135,600.00
General			
Escalators / Inflation	--	5% / YR	\$6,780.00
Soft Costs (A+E, Permitting)	--	20%	\$27,120.00
Contingencies	--	25%	\$33,900.00
TOTAL			\$203,400.00

GRACE M. &
T.A. WILSON
PARK

C - Wilson Park: CIP Improvements

Improvement Key

- 1 Sidewalk along street
- 2 Striped walking path at edge of road to Walker
- 3 Memorial to Grace and TA Wilson
- 4 Shrubs and perennials below trees
- 5 Play feature (may be combined with art)
- 6 Improve parking
- 7 Artwork
- 8 Picnic tables
- 9 Benches
- 10 Paths
- 11 Continue tree maintenance & replacement



D - Salmon View Park (Unofficial Name)

Table D-2: Salmon View Park - CIP Efforts

Description	Implementation Strategy	Actions
New passive park space.	As of April 2024, the project is partially funded. Implement project when project is fully funded.	Maintenance: ♦ N/A
		Passive Actions: ♦ N/A
		Active Actions: ♦ Develop the current project plan when funding is recieved.

Table D-3: Salmon View Park - Project Costs

Element	Qty	Unit Cost	Cost
Elements			
1- Two pedestrian bridge	2.00 LS	--	\$250,000.00
2- Riparian zone restoration work	14,000.00 SF	\$5.00	\$70,000.00
3- Trails	600.00 LF	\$35.00	\$21,000.00
4 - Plaza and gathering space with shelter	1.00 LS	--	\$177,500.00
5- Benches	12.00 SF	\$2,500.00	\$30,000.00
6- Interpretative signage	6.00 EA	\$2,250.00	\$13,500.00
OPINION OF PROBABLE CONSTRUCTION COSTS			\$562,000.00
General			
Escalators / Inflation	--	5% / YR	\$28,100.00
Soft Costs (A+E, Permitting)	--	20%	\$112,400.00
Contingencies	--	25%	\$140,500.00
TOTAL			\$843,00.00

D - Salmon View Park (Unofficial Name): CIP Improvements



E - City Hall Park

Table E-3: City Hall Park - CIP Efforts

Description	Implementation Strategy	Actions
Re-envision the park while improving and updating beloved features, e.g., ballfields, play areas, and a new covered sports court complex in the footprint of the old Recreation Center.	Update the site master plan and begin making specific desired improvements as funding becomes available.	Maintenance:
		♦ Replace worn attenuation pad and surfacing at the play area.
		Passive Actions:
		♦ N/A
		Active Actions:
		♦ Update the overall park master plan.

Table E-4: City Hall Park - Project Costs

Element	Qty	Unit Cost	Cost
Elements			
1 - Master Plan Update & Rec Facility Feasibility Study	1.00 LS	--	\$70,000.00
2 - Covered Sports Courts Complex	1.00 LS	--	\$1,000,000.00
3 - Accessible Play Equipment, Amenity & Safety Improvements	1.00 LS	--	\$250,000.00
4 - Picnic & Shade Shelter	5.00 EA	\$25,000.00	\$125,000.00
5 - Path replacement and root pruning	3,000.00 LF	\$85.00	\$255,000.00
6 - Baseball Field Conditions and Backstop / Dugout / Fencing Upgrades	1.00 LS	--	\$265,000.00
7 - Edge Improvements	1.00 LS	--	\$40,000.00
8 - Improve Tot Lot Field	1.00 LS	--	\$85,000.00
9 - Expand Play Area	5000 SF	\$55.00	\$275,000.00
10 - Relocate existing sign and add landscape	1.00 LS	--	\$2,000.00
11 - Promenade walkway	1,750.00 LF	\$125.00	\$218,750.00
12 - Benches	8.00 EA	\$1,850.00	\$14,800.00
13 - Improve Existing Sports Courts w/ Fencing	4.00 EA	\$45,000.00	\$180,000.00
14 - Bollards to prevent lawn parking	20.00 EA	\$500.00	\$10,000.00
OPINION OF PROBABLE CONSTRUCTION COSTS			\$2,790,550.00
General			
Escalators / Inflation	--	5% / YR	\$139,527.50
Soft Costs (A+E, Permitting)	--	20%	\$558,110.00
Contingencies	--	25%	\$697,637.50
TOTAL			\$4,185,825.00

F - Brittany Park

Table F-3: Brittany Park - CIP Efforts

Description	Implementation Strategy	Actions
Continue to update the landscape and amenities currently at Brittany Park.	As time and budgets allow, continue to whittle away at known maintenance issues and add new desired amenities.	Maintenance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Continue to topdress and renovate existing turf spaces.
		Passive Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Explore opportunities for a small play feature or nature-play area.
		Active Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Add entrance sign.

Table F-4: Brittany Park - Project Costs

Element	Qty	Unit Cost	Cost/Notes
Elements			
1 - Entrance sign with plant bed	1.00 LS	--	\$1,000.00
2 - Preserve / maintain existing trees	1.00 LS	--	\$5,000.00
3 - Interpretive signs	3.00 EA	\$2,125.00	\$6,375.00
4 - Seating / memorial bench	8.00 EA	\$2,250.00	\$18,000.00
5 - Lawn renovation and planting	13,000.00 SF	\$1.50	\$19,500.00
6 - Play features	1.00 LS	--	\$25,000.00
7 - Artwork	3.00 EA	\$3,000.00	\$9,000.00
8 - Add adirondack chairs	4 EA	\$500.00	\$2000.00
OPINION OF PROBABLE CONSTRUCTION COSTS			\$92,125.00
General			
Escalators/Inflation	--	5% / YR	\$4,506.25
Soft Costs (A+E, Permitting)	--	20%	\$18,025.00
Contingencies	--	25%	\$22,531.25
TOTAL			\$137,187.50

F - Brittany Park: CIP Improvements



Improvement Key

- 1 Entrance sign with plant bed
- 2 Preserve/maintain existing trees
- 3 Interpretive signs
- 4 Seating / Memorial Bench
- 5 Lawn renovation and planting
- 6 Play features
- 7 Add artwork
- 8 Add adirondack chairs

Legend

- Red square: ADA Accessible
- Blue square: ADA Accessible
- Green square: ADA Accessible
- Yellow square: ADA Accessible
- White square: ADA Accessible
- Black square: ADA Accessible

Brittany Park

G - Nist Park

Table G-3: Nist Park - CIP Efforts

Description	Implementation Strategy	Actions
Improve the entry experience, and based on the evolving park program, begin to plan for more formal amenities, including a permanent restroom, covered group picnic shelter, specialized nature-play elements, improved lower access point, and potential Fitlot.	Monitor grant opportunities and look for potential sponsor for Fitlot, restroom, or covered picnic shelter.	Maintenance:
		♦ Continue to topdress and renovate existing turf spaces.
		Passive Actions:
		♦ Explore funding opportunities through the AARP FitLot program.
		Active Actions:
		♦ Continue to replant denuded slope by slide.

Table G-4: Nist Park - Project Costs

Element	Qty	Unit Cost	Cost/Notes
Elements			
1 - Improve trail and add signage	1,750 LF	\$18.00	\$31,500.00
2 - Park sign at lower access	1 LS	--	\$4,000.00
3 - Restroom bldg and drinking fountain	1.00 LS	--	\$250,000.00
4 - Add nature play elements	1 LS	--	\$25,000.00
5 - Picnic shelter (large) at Plaza	1,300.00 SF	\$35.00	\$45,500.00
6 - Entry Access / New	1.00 LS	--	\$12,500.00
7 - Entry gathering area	500.00 SF	\$17.00	\$8,500.00
8 - Benches	5.00 EA	\$1,750.00	\$8,750.00
9 - Safety surface	1,200 SF	\$75.00	\$90,000.00
10 - Path paving and drainage	1 LS	--	\$17,500.00
11 - Wetland and buffer enhancement	3,000 SF	\$12.00	\$36,000.00
12 - Remove invasive species, restore habitat	2 AC	\$10,000.00	\$23,000.00
13 - Parking expansion w/ striping	2,000.00 SF	\$12.00	\$24,000.00
14 - Extend and improve trail along western property boundary	1,750 LF	\$18.00	\$31,500.00
15 - Shade shelter (small)	1 EA	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
16 - Path and steps from parking to picnic	30.00 LF	\$85.00	\$2,550.00
17 - Landscape beds	2000.00 SF	\$7.50	\$15,000.00
18 - Tree planting parkwide	50 EA	\$350.00	\$17,500.00
19 - Add exercise circuit / Possible Fit lot	1.00 LS	--	\$450,000.00
OPINION OF PROBABLE CONSTRUCTION COSTS			\$1,136,300.00
General			
Escalators/Inflation	--	5% / YR	\$55,240.00
Soft Costs (A+E, Permitting)	--	20%	\$220,960.00
Contingencies	--	25%	\$276,200.00
TOTAL			\$1,690,200.00

G - Nist Park: CIP Improvements



Improvement Key

- 1 Improve trail and add signage
- 2 Park sign
- 3 Restroom building & drinking fountain
- 4 Add nature play elements
- 5 Picnic shelter at plaza
- 6 New entry / access
- 7 Entry gathering area
- 8 Benches
- 9 Safety Surfacing
- 10 Path paving and drainage
- 11 Wetland buffer & enhancement
- 12 Remove invasive species
- 13 Parking expansion w/ striping
- 14 Extend & improve trail
- 15 Shade shelter (small)
- 16 Path & steps from parking area
- 17 Landscape beds
- 18 Tree planting parkwide
- 19 Add exercise circuit / Fit Lot
- 20 Remove invasive species, restore habitat

E.J. Nist Family Park

H - Nature Trails Park

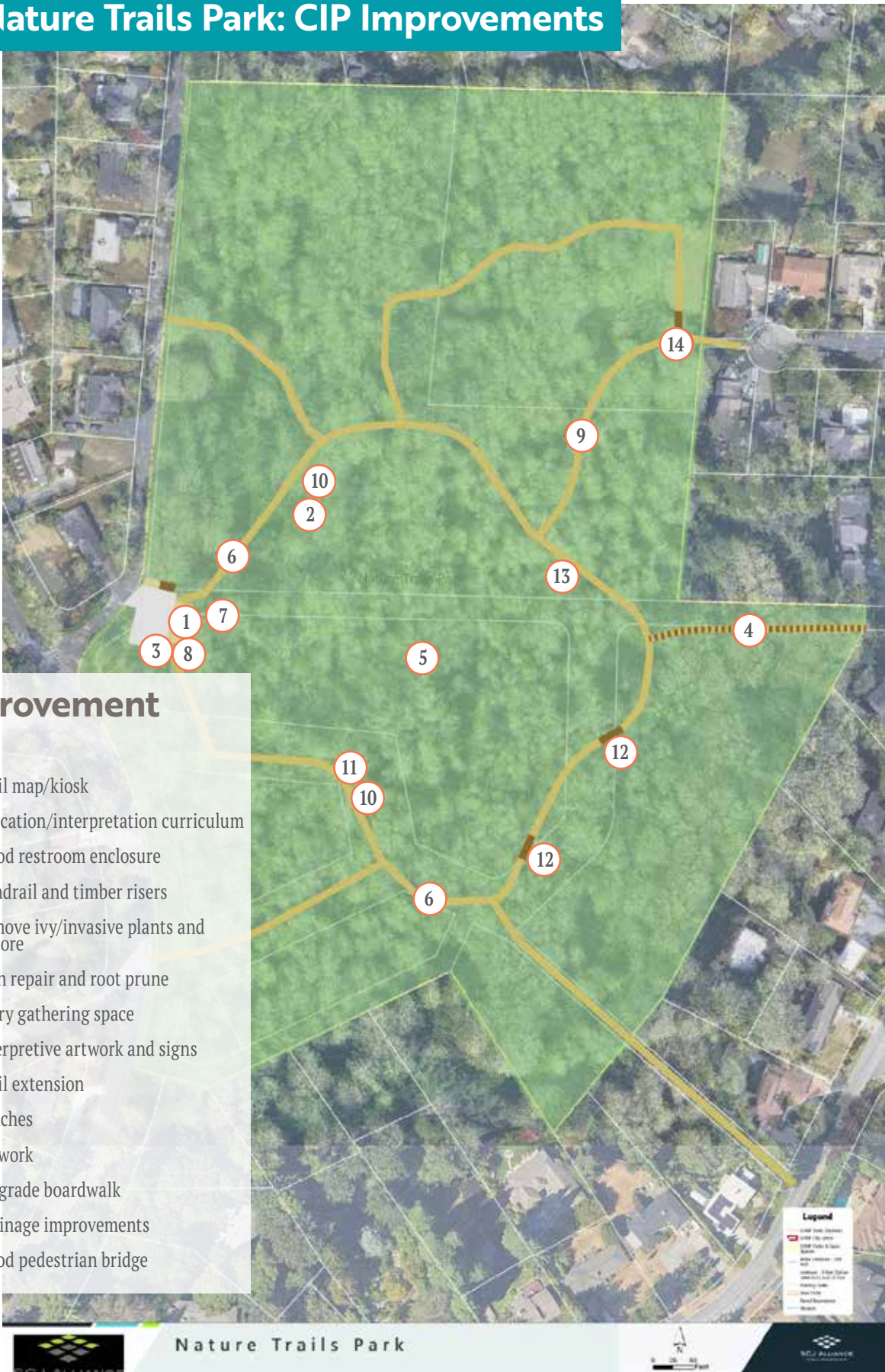
Table H-3: Nature Trails Park - CIP Efforts

Description	Implementation Strategy	Actions
Improve the entry area with new amenities, picnic shelter, benches, trail map kiosks, interpretive boards, and trail improvements.	Continue to monitor grant funding opportunities that merge habitat improvements with trail, interpretive, and drainage projects.	Maintenance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Topdress trail low spots and habitat improvements with additional gravel or volunteer labor.
		Passive Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ N/A
		Active Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Organize work parties to remove invasive species and improve tree health along trails.

Table H-4: Nature Trails Park - Project Costs

Element	Qty	Unit Cost	Cost/Notes
Elements			
1 - Trail Map / Kiosk	1.00 LS	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
2 - Education/interpretation curriculum (Nature Play)	1.00 LS	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
3 - Wood restroom enclosure	1.00 LS	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00
4 - Handrail and timber risers	1.00 LS	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
5 - Remove ivy/invasive plants & restore	18.00 AC	\$10,000.00	\$180,000.00
6 - Path repair and root prune	2500.00 LF	\$3.00	\$7,500.00
7 - Entry gathering space	2000.00 SF	\$17.00	\$34,000.00
8 - Interpretive artwork and signs	15.00 EA	\$1,450.00	\$21,750.00
9 - Trail extension	2000.00 LF	\$12.00	\$24,000.00
10 - Benches	15.00 EA	\$1,250.00	\$18,750.00
11 - Artwork	1.00 LS	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
12 - On-grade boardwalk	150.00 LF	\$155.00	\$23,250.00
13 - Drainage improvements	1.00 LS	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
14 - Wood pedestrian bridge	1.00 LS	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00
OPINION OF PROBABLE CONSTRUCTION COSTS			\$443,250.00
General			
Escalators/Inflation	--	5% / YR	\$22,162.00
Soft Costs (A+E, Permitting)	--	20%	\$88,650.00
Contingencies	--	25%	\$110,812.00
TOTAL			\$664,875.00

H - Nature Trails Park: CIP Improvements



I - Marvista Park

Table I-3: Marvista Park - CIP Efforts

Description	Implementation Strategy	Actions
Finish the construction documents and implement the original master plan improvements envisioned.	Secure grant funding and use MPD funding to improve the remaining master plan improvements.	Maintenance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Replace the safety surfacing tiles at the play area.
		Passive Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ N/A
		Active Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Fix cracked concrete and asphalt to resolve immediate low spots along pathways.

Table I-4: Marvista Park - Project Costs

Element	Qty	Unit Cost	Cost
Elements			
1 - Edge/habitat improvements at 200th	1.00 LS	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
2 - Irrigation replacement	1.00 LS	\$175,000.00	\$175,000.00
3 - Path pavement replacement & root prune	750.00 LF	\$95.00	\$71,250.00
4 - Sidewalk along street	400.00 LF	\$125.00	\$50,000.00
5 - Artistic entry feature updates	1.00 LS	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
6 - Accessible play area & play expansion	7,000.00 SF	\$90.00	\$630,000.00
7 - Trees along path & parkwide	65.00 EA	\$400.00	\$26,000.00
8 - Spiral path and gathering area	1.00 LS	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
9 - Picnic lawn / garden	1.00 LS	--	\$35,000.00
10 - Design / construction documents	1 LS	--	\$15,000.00
OPINION OF PROBABLE CONSTRUCTION COSTS			\$1,172,250.00
General			
Escalators/Inflation	--	5%/yr	\$58,612.50
Soft Costs (A+E, Permitting)	----	20%	\$234,450.00
Contingencies		25%	\$293,062.00
TOTAL			\$1,758,375

J - Marine View Park

Table J-2: Marine View Park - CIP Efforts

Description	Implementation Strategy	Actions
Improve the parking area and access into Marine View Park, including formalizing new amenities and connections to the adjacent properties, e.g., Heath Property	Reapply for the WWRP grant that was won, then given back to RCO, to improve the parking area and other accessibility improvements into the park.	Maintenance:
		♦ Ongoing invasive species removal and drainage improvements at the entry and along the trails.
		Passive Actions:
		♦ N/A
		Active Actions:
		♦ Repaving the access road down to the beach stairs.
		♦ Reapply for RCO grant.

Table J-3: Marine View Park - Project Costs

Element	Qty	Unit Cost	Cost
Elements			
1 - Parking paving, traffic calming & striping	25,000.00 SF	\$10.00	\$250,000.00
2 - Wood restroom enclosure	1.00 LS	--	\$10,000.00
3 - Repave existing asphalt road to stairs	1,400.00 LF	\$95.00	\$133,000.00
4 - Remove ivy/invasive plants & restore	23.00 AC	\$10,000.00	\$230,000.00
5 - Explore accessibility routes to the shoreline	1.00 LS	--	\$500,000.00
6 - Moderate trail grade	3,000.00 LF	\$24.00	\$72,000.00
7 - Paved trail access	500.00 LF	\$85.00	\$42,500.00
8 - Overlook at top of stairs	1.00 LS	---	\$20,000.00
9 - Stair maintenance	700.00 LF	\$75.00	\$52,500.00
10 - Benches	6.00 EA	\$2,500.00	\$15,000.00
11 - Picnic Tables	6.00 EA	\$1,250.00	\$7,500.00
12 - Covered shelter	2.00 EA	\$32,500.00	\$65,000.00
13 - Artwork or interpretive signs along trail	1.00 LS	--	\$15,000.00
14 - New picnic / shade shelters	1.00 LS	--	\$125,000.00
OPINION OF PROBABLE CONSTRUCTION COSTS			\$1,537,000.00
General			
Escalators/Inflation	--	5% / YR	\$89,375.00
Soft Costs (A+E, Permitting)	--	20%	\$357,500.00
Contingencies	--	25%	\$446,875.00
TOTAL			\$2,431,250.00

J - Marine View Park: CIP Improvements



Improvement Key

- 1 Parking paving, traffic calming & striping
- 2 Wood restroom enclosure
- 3 Repave Existing Asphalt Road to Stairs
- 4 Remove ivy/invasive plants & restore
- 5 Explore accessibility routes to shoreline
- 6 Moderate trail grade
- 7 Paved trail access
- 8 Overlook at top of stairs
- 9 Stair maintenance
- 10 Benches
- 11 Picnic tables
- 12 Covered shelter
- 13 Artwork or interpretive signs along trail
- 14 New picnic / shade shelters

Trail Plan



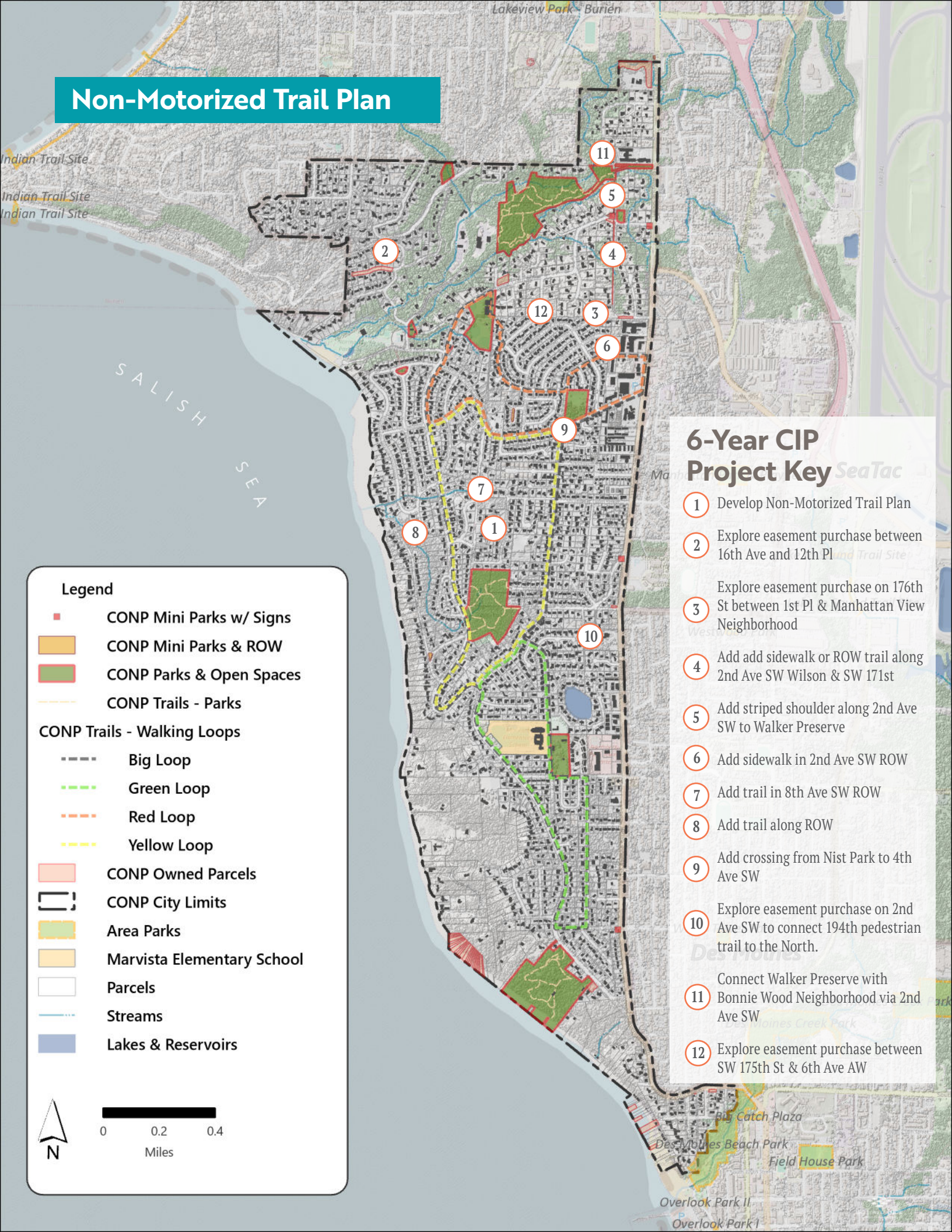
Table K-1: Trail Plan - CIP Efforts

Description	Implementation Strategy	Actions	Trail System By Name
Update and augment the city's existing non-motorized trail system.	First develop a non-motorized city-wide trail plan, then strategically work to fill in the priority gaps.	Maintenance: ♦ --	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Trail in ROW of 16th Ave SW ♦ Trail in ROW of 176th Street ♦ Walk along 2nd Ave SW Wilson/Walker M (See Walker Preserve above)” ♦ Walk along 2nd Ave SW in ROW ♦ Walk in ROW connecting 2nd Ave SW ♦ Trail in 8th Ave SW ROW ♦ Trail Brittany DR to Edgecliff Dr (Steep - Water District ROW) ♦ Trail in 4th Ave SW ROW (needs Signage) ♦ Trail in 2nd Ave SW ROW (Normandy Park Province easement fence)
		Passive Actions: ♦ --	
		Active Actions: ♦ --	

Table K-2: Trail Plan - Project Costs

Element	Qty	Unit Cost	Cost
1 - Develop a City-wide Non-Motorized Trail Plan	1		\$75,000.00
2 - Add Trail in ROW of 16th Ave SW	670'	\$80/lf	\$53,600.00
3 - Add Trail in ROW of 176th Street (explore easement purchase)	200'	\$100/lf	\$20,000.00
4 - Add Walk along 2nd Ave SW Wilson and SW 171 St.	1720'	\$70/lf	\$120,400.00
5 - Add Walk along 2nd Ave SW in ROW to Wilson from Walker Preserve	580'	\$25/lf	\$14,500.00
6 - Add Walk in ROW connecting 2nd Ave SW (explore easement purchase)	240lf	\$100/lf	\$24,000.00
7 - Add Trail in 8th Ave SW ROW at Beverly Lane and another at SW 180th	550'	\$100/lf	\$55,000.00
8 - Add Trail from Brittany Dr to Edgecliff Dr (Steep - Water District ROW)	500'	\$180/lf	\$90,000.00
9 - Add Trail in 4th Ave SW ROW (needs Signage)	610'	\$100/lf	\$61,200.00
10 - Add Trail in 2nd Ave SW ROW (Normandy Park Province easement fence)	200	\$120/lf	\$24,000.00
11 - Connect Walker Preserve with Bonnie Wood neighborhood via 2nd Ave SW	230'	\$120/lf	\$27,600.00
12 - Connect SW 175th St and 6th Ave SW (explore easement purchase)	1056	\$50/lf	\$52,800.00
OPINION OF PROBABLE CONSTRUCTION COSTS			
General			
Escalators/Inflation	--	5% / YR	
Soft Costs (A+E, Permitting)	--	20%	
Contingencies	--	25%	
TOTAL			

Non-Motorized Trail Plan



6-Year CIP Project Key

- 1 Develop Non-Motorized Trail Plan
- 2 Explore easement purchase between 16th Ave and 12th Pl
- 3 Explore easement purchase on 176th St between 1st Pl & Manhattan View Neighborhood
- 4 Add sidewalk or ROW trail along 2nd Ave SW Wilson & SW 171st
- 5 Add striped shoulder along 2nd Ave SW to Walker Preserve
- 6 Add sidewalk in 2nd Ave SW ROW
- 7 Add trail in 8th Ave SW ROW
- 8 Add trail along ROW
- 9 Add crossing from Nist Park to 4th Ave SW
- 10 Explore easement purchase on 2nd Ave SW to connect 194th pedestrian trail to the North.
- 11 Connect Walker Preserve with Bonnie Wood Neighborhood via 2nd Ave SW
- 12 Explore easement purchase between SW 175th St & 6th Ave AW

Legend

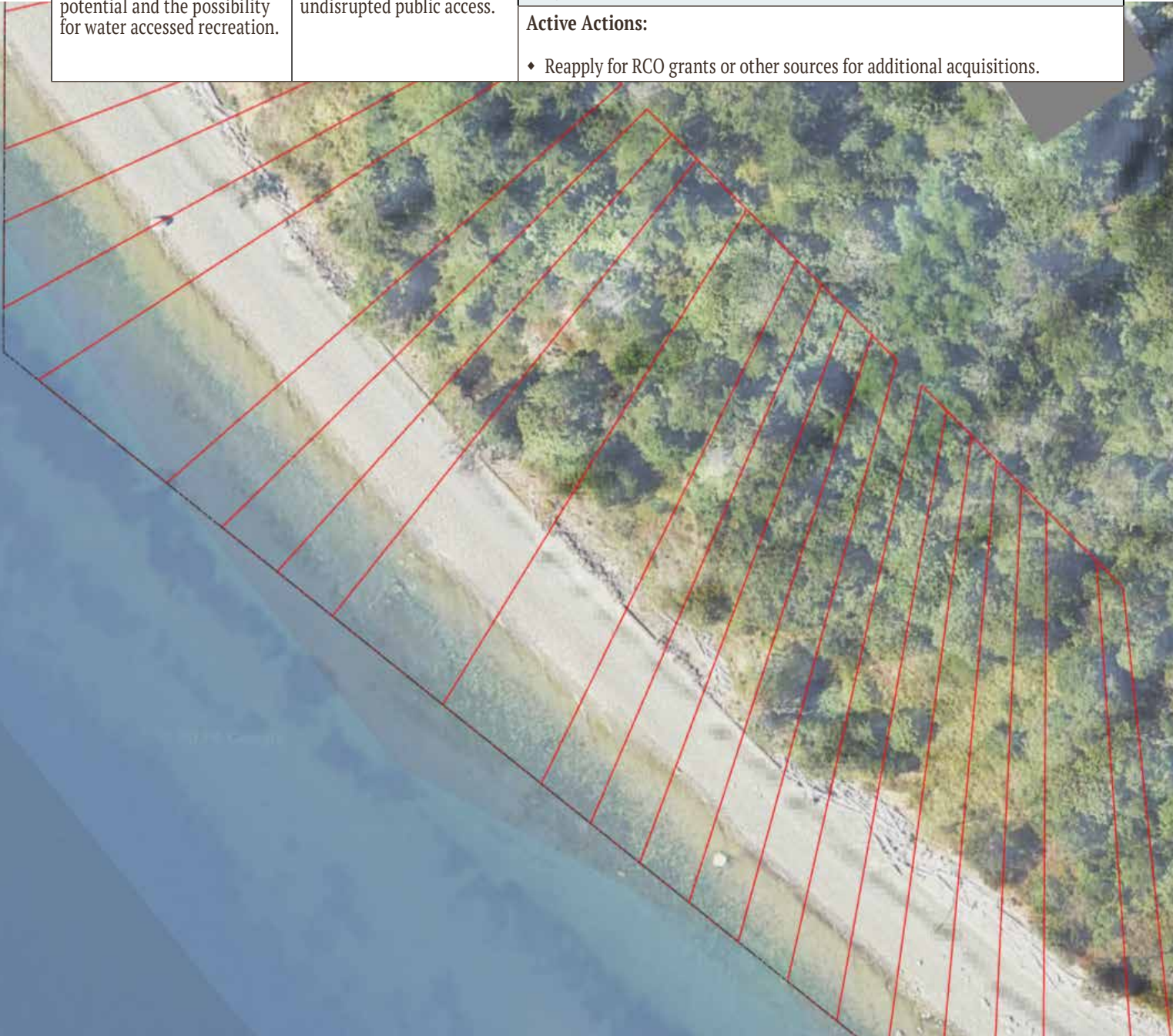
- CONP Mini Parks w/ Signs
- CONP Mini Parks & ROW
- CONP Parks & Open Spaces
- CONP Trails - Parks
- CONP Trails - Walking Loops
 - Big Loop
 - Green Loop
 - Red Loop
 - Yellow Loop
- CONP Owned Parcels
- ⌈ CONP City Limits
- Area Parks
- Marvista Elementary School
- Parcels
- Streams
- Lakes & Reservoirs



Beaconsfield on the Sound

Table L-1: Beaconsfield on the Sound - CIP Efforts

Description	Implementation Strategy	Actions
<p>Improve the Encompassing an existing seawall and natural Puget Sound shoreline, the narrow Beaconsfield properties are inaccessible by land, but hold ecological potential and the possibility for water accessed recreation.</p>	<p>The City of Normandy Park owns several thin piano key shaped parcels, and is working towards acquiring the missing parcels for undisrupted public access.</p>	<p>Maintenance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ongoing invasive species removal and maintain natural conditions ◆ Look for passive ways to improve pedestrian access by land
		<p>Passive Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ N/A
		<p>Active Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Reapply for RCO grants or other sources for additional acquisitions.



Mini-Parks

Table M-1: Mini Parks - CIP Efforts

Description	Implementation Strategy	Actions	Mini Park Locations	
<p>The City of Normandy Park owns several mini-parks, housing signs, plants, and benches contributing to the aesthetic character and identity of the city.</p>	<p>The size of these mini parks limit their use but they are valuable contributors to the proposed Normandy Park Trail System and new sign program providing opportunities for city identification and wayfinding.</p>	<p>Maintenance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ As existing signs age and require replacement, install new city identification signs and directional trails signs ◆ Add benches to mini-parks along trails and walks 	<p>Mini-Parks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Wilson Kiosk: SW 171st Street and 2nd Avenue SW - kiosk and map of city ◆ Happiness Grove: 6th Place SW and SW 181st Place - median strip with trees and lawn ◆ Edgecliff: SW Channon Drive and Edgecliff Drive SW- trees, shrub beds and lawn ◆ Riviera: Marine View Drive SW and Riviera Place - bench, trees and lawn ◆ S-Curve: Marine View Dr SW & Normandy Park Dr SW ◆ Mini-Heath: Marine View Dr SW & SW 210th St. 	
		<p>Passive Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ N/A Where there is interest, allow residents and neighborhoods to adopt a mini-park, installing or maintaining plants. 		<p>City Signage Historic - Mini Parks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ SE Corner - SW 170th St & 21st Ave SW ◆ SW Corner - 19th Ave SW & SW 168th St ◆ SW Corner - 16th Ave SW & SW 168th St ◆ NW Corner - Sylvester Rd SW & SW Hillcrest Rd ◆ NW Corner - Sylvester Rd SW & 10th Ave SW ◆ SW Corner - SW 171st ST & 1st Ave S ◆ SW Corner - SW Normandy Rd & 1st Ave S ◆ NW Corner - SW 186th St & 1st Ave S ◆ SW Corner - Normandy Park Dr SW & 1st Ave S ◆ SW Corner - SW 200th St & 1st Ave S ◆ SW Corner - SW 202nd St & 1st Ave S ◆ NW Corner - SW 208th St & 1st Ave S ◆ SW Corner - SW 211th St & 1st Ave S ◆ SW Corner - S 216th St & 5th Ave S
		<p>Active Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ N/A 		

Long Term Maintenance Planning & Aspirational Goals

Various categories of intended improvements have been identified to assist the City of Normandy Park in planning for, and addressing, the life cycle costs associated with specific elements within the park system. One proposed solution involves the establishment of a **revolving fund or account dedicated to specific park elements** that require a substantial investment to replace. These funds could be utilized for emergency fixes, repairs, enable the city to seize unforeseen opportunities, and prepare for larger O&M specific costs, e.g., synthetic play surfacing replacements, Tree City USA funds, Recreation & Programming funds, and Wayfinding & Signage funds.

Aspirational Projects

- ◆ **Continue to secure the missing Beaconsfield on the Sound** (aka “Piano Keys”) properties to provide alternative access to the shoreline.
 - ◆ **Explore ways to augment the Critical Areas Ordinance to allow for a specialized funicular system at Marine View Park** with make access to the shoreline much easier.
 - ◆ With most of the parcels on City of Des Moines land, **re-engage the City of Des Moines regarding a new trailhead and connection** to Des Moines Marine Beach Park.
 - ◆ **Develop a plan to add back the recreation programming that was lost after the recreation center was razed.**
 - ◆ Continue to search for ways to best **utilize the Heath Property at Marine View Park** for more active or programmed uses, while balancing space issues related to public works equipment.
- ◆ **Look for a donor, property owner, or market-driven sale to acquire a waterfront parcel** for a future waterfront park that is more conducive to easier public access to the Salish Sea shoreline.



A photograph of a dirt path in a lush green forest. The path is muddy and leads through dense vegetation, including tall grasses and yellow wildflowers. In the background, there are wooden steps leading up a hillside. The image is partially obscured by a large white graphic element consisting of several overlapping, curved shapes that create a sense of movement and depth.

Plan Adoption



In order for the PROST Plan to be formally adopted, the plan must be reviewed by several bodies, including the public, ultimately culminating with a resolution, ordinance, or other adoption instrument showing formal approval of the plan and planning process by the governing entity. Only after RCO approves the plan, may the organization may apply for grants for up to six calendar years from the date when the governing body adopted the plan.

With the depth of public and staff involvement made over the execution of this planning process, including several council readings and public review sessions, the following review and approvals have been included:

1. City Council Ordinance
2. RCO Self-Certification Checklist
3. Non-Project SEPA Review (See Appendix D)

**CITY OF NORMANDY PARK
ORDINANCE NO. 1062**

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF NORMANDY PARK, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING THE 2024 CITY OF NORMANDY PARK PROST PLAN; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY AND ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, a complete and adopted Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails (PROST) Plan that is less than six years old is a requirement for obtaining grant funds from the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO); and

WHEREAS, the City of Normandy Park's current PROST Plan was last updated in 2018 and is therefore in need of updating to meet RCO requirements; and

WHEREAS, the PROST Plan has been evaluated as appropriate under SEPA pursuant to RCW 43.21; and

WHEREAS, the City began its update process in 2023 with three resident surveys to understand the priorities and preferences of the community; and

WHEREAS, in addition to the surveys, the City conducted two community workshops on the PROST Plan update in 2023, held tabling information sessions at city events, and held a series of Normandy Park Parks Commission meetings to develop the PROST Plan update and to solicit public input on a draft PROST Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City Staff, and the Parks Commission have both recommended that the Normandy Park City Council adopt the 2024 PROST Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Normandy Park City Council has considered the recommendations of the Parks Commission and the desires of the community and has determined to adopt the 2024 PROST Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Normandy Park Comprehensive Plan, which was updated in 2016, refers to the PROST Plan but does not specifically adopt the PROST Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Normandy Park City Council has decided to consider adopting the PROST Plan into the Normandy Park Comprehensive Plan and desires to have the same placed on the 2024 Comprehensive Plan docket for review concurrently with all other proposed comprehensive plan amendments.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NORMANDY PARK, WASHINGTON, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. 2024 PROST Plan Adopted. The 2024 City of Normandy PROST Plan, in the form on file with the Normandy Park City Clerk as of the date of this ordinance, is

hereby adopted as the City's official PROST Plan for all public purposes, including but not limited to, eligibility for grant funding from the Washington Recreation and Conservation Office. The 2024 City of Normandy Park PROST Plan supersedes and completely replaces the 2018 City of Normandy Park PROST Plan and all previous PROST plans and updates thereto adopted by the City.

Section 2. Comprehensive Plan Amendment. The City Manager is authorized and directed to submit a proposal to incorporate the 2024 City of Normandy Park PROST Plan into the Normandy Park Comprehensive Plan for inclusion on the 2024 City of Normandy Park Comprehensive Plan Amendments Docket. The proposal to incorporate the PROST Plan into the Comprehensive Plan shall be considered concurrently with all other proposed comprehensive plan amendments to be processed in 2024.

Section 3. Severability. If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance or the 2024 City of Normandy Park PROST Plan adopted by this Ordinance should be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance or of the 2024 PROST Plan.

Section 4. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall become effective five days following its passage and publication of this ordinance or a summary thereof.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NORMANDY PARK THIS 11th DAY OF JUNE, 2024 AND SIGNED IN AUTHENTICATION OF ITS PASSAGE THIS 11th DAY OF JUNE, 2024.


Eric Zimmerman (Jun 13, 2024 12:20 PDT)

Eric Zimmerman, Mayor

Attest:  _____

Erin Smith, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


Kari Sand (Jun 13, 2024 09:30 PDT)

Kari Sand, City Attorney

<u>Vote</u>	Hohimer	Bishoff	Healey	McEvoy	Zimmerman	West	Lamanna
Ayes:	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Nays:							
Abstentions:							
Absent:							X

PUBLISHED:

EFFECTIVE:

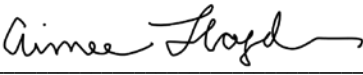
RCO Self-Certification Form

Planning Eligibility Self-Certification Form		
Use this form to certify that the need for any grant projects have been developed through an appropriate planning process. Provide the completed form with the subject plans and adoption documentation to RCO via e-mail or other means of electronic access (i.e. Web link, Box.com, etc.).		
Organization Name: City of Normandy Park		
Contact Name: Aimee Lloyd		
Adoption Date of Submitted Documents:		
Seeking Eligibility for: <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation Grants <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Grants <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both		
Initial Each to Certify Completion	Plan Element Certification	Document and Page Number Location of Information
AJL	1. Goals, objectives: The attached plan supports our project with broad statements of intent (goals) <i>and</i> measures that describe when these intents will be attained (objectives). Goals may include a higher level of service.	65
AJL	2. Inventory: The plan includes a description of the service area's facilities, lands, programs, and their condition. <i>(This may be done in a quantitative format or in a qualitative/narrative format.)</i>	9
AJL	3. Public involvement: The planning process gave the public ample opportunity to be involved in plan development and adoption.	47
AJL	4a. Demand and need analysis: In the plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An analysis defines priorities, as appropriate, for acquisition, development, preservation, enhancement, management, etc., and explains why these actions are needed. The process used in developing the analysis assessed community desires for parks, recreation, open space, and/or habitat, as appropriate, in a manner appropriate for the service area (personal observation, informal talks, formal survey(s), workshops, etc.). 	58
AJL	4b. Level of Service assessment (optional): An assessment of the criterion appropriate to your community. Possibly establish a higher level of service as a plan goal (above).	59
AJL	5. Capital Improvement Program: The plan includes a capital improvement/facility program that lists land acquisition, development, and renovation projects by year of anticipated implementation; include funding source. The program includes any capital project submitted to the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board for funding.	70
AJL	6. Adoption: The plan and process has received formal governing body approval (<i>that is, city/county department head, district ranger, regional manager/supervisor, etc., as appropriate</i>). Attach signed resolution, letter, or other adoption instrument.	101

Certification Signature

I certify that this information is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Print/Type Name: Aimee Lloyd

Signature (Hand Written or Digital): 

Title: Parks & Recreation Manager

Date: 04/10/2024



Appendices & Attachments

City of Normandy Park PROST Plan

March 2024

A - Terms & Definitions

Washington State Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO) has found that many terms commonly used in recreation planning do not have consistent definitions from one plan to another. RCO suggests, but does not require, the following definitions compiled from various sources, including Washington Administrative Code, Department of Natural Resources, and Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission used in this master parks plan include:

Table 1-A: Terms & Definitions	
Term	Definition#
Access	The public's ability to physically use land or water.
Active Recreation	Predominately human muscle powered recreational activities.
Camping	An overnight stay in a tent or other non-permanent structure.
Capital Improvement Program (CIP)	A list or description of proposal capital projects.
Capital Project	A project that results in redevelopment of an existing property, acquisition of new property, or a new built facility with a budget that excess \$10,000.00
Consumptive	Recreation that physically consumes resources; examples include berry picking, shellfish harvest, hunting, fishing.
Development	A development project is construction or work resulting in new elements, including but not limited to structures, facilities, and/or materials to enhance outdoor recreation resources.
Dispersed	Recreation that is scattered or spread across the landscape and not concentrated at a specific site. Examples include trail uses, camping, walking, cycling, and jogging.
Impact (Low, Medium, High)	The effect that recreational uses have on resources including but not limited to soils, water, species, habitat, sites, and facilities.
Improve	Expanding an existing site or facility to serve more uses or more types of use.



Table 1-A: Terms & Definitions

Term	Definition#
Level of Service	Measure of the current status of a park and recreation system as a whole based on either quantitative or qualitative characteristics.
Maintain	To maintain existing areas and facilities through repairs and upkeep for the benefit of outdoor recreationists.
Multiple-use	Use by more than one type of recreation on the same facility.
Non-consumptive	Resource recreation that depends on, but does not consume, resources; for example, photographing wildlife.
Park	<p>Land or an area set aside for a special purpose, but particularly for leisure or recreation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Totlot/Mini-Park/Pocket Park – a small local park or civic space accessible to the general public without the capacity for large outdoor recreation activities like field sports and often associated with playground equipment for toddlers and young children. • Neighborhood Park – a local-scale park with a service area of a reasonable walking distance, typically ½ mile, but up to 1 mile. • Community Park – a community-scale park facility has a service area typically of 1-5 miles that includes the city limits of a town or city. • Regional Park – a larger park facility intended to serve populations and uses from multiple jurisdictions. • State Park – a park facility owned and managed by the State of Washington. • Marine Park – a state or regional park facility intended to serve populations spanning multiple jurisdictions with primary access via watercraft . • Day-use Park – any kind of park facility that does not allow overnight uses such as camping. • Seasonal Parks – any kind of parks intended for use in specific seasons.
Passive	Activities usually conducted in place and requiring minimal physical exertion such as picnicking, watching a sports event, sun bathing, or relaxing.
Qualitative	An adjective relating to the quality of something interpreted by its intrinsic non-numerical characteristics other than some quantity or measured value.
Quantitative	Relating to, measuring, or measured by the quantity of something obtained using a numerical measurement process.
Recreation	Activities of a voluntary and leisure time Nature that aid in promoting entertainment, pleasure, play, relaxation, or instruction.
Renovate (Renovation)	The activities intended to improve an existing site or structure in order to increase its useful service life beyond original expectations or functions. This does not include maintenance activities to maintain the facility for its originally expected useful life.
Restoration	Bringing a site back to its historic function as part of a natural ecosystem or improving the ecological functionality of a site.
Shared Use	Use by more than one type of recreation on the same facility.
Trail	<p>According to the Washington State Trails Plan (RCO, 2013):</p> <p><i>“...a path, route, way, right-of-way, or corridor posted, signed, or designated as open for travel or passage by the general public but not normally designated as open for the transportation of commercial goods or services by motorized vehicles.”</i></p> <p>A trail is a recreational facility that also can serve as a non-motorized route for transportation.</p>

B - Standards & Guidelines

There are six basic park and greenspace facility types typically utilized by municipalities:

- ◆ Pocket Parks / Mini-Parks / Tot Lots
- ◆ Neighborhood Parks
- ◆ Community Parks
- ◆ Natural Areas & Greenspaces
- ◆ Trails, Bikeways & Paths
- ◆ Special Facilities

POCKET PARKS / MINI-PARKS / TOT LOTS

Pocket parks are very small and serve a limited radius (up to ¼-mile) from the site; they provide passive and play-oriented recreational opportunities. Examples of pocket parks can include a tot lot with play equipment such as a climber, slide or swings; a viewpoint; or waterfront access areas such as at street ends.

A small urban plaza or civic recognition project may also be considered a pocket park. Parking is not often provided at pocket parks, although lighting may be used for security and safety.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Neighborhood parks are generally considered the basic unit of traditional park systems. They are small park areas designed for unstructured play and limited active and passive recreation. They are generally 3-5 acres in size, depending on a variety of factors including neighborhood need, physical location and opportunity, and should meet a minimum size of 2 acre in size when possible.

Neighborhood parks are intended to serve residential areas within short walking distance (up to ½-mile radius) of the park and should be geographically distributed throughout the community. Access is mostly pedestrian, and park sites should be located so that persons living within the service area will not have to cross a major arterial street or other significant natural or man-made barrier, such as ravines and railroad tracks, to get to the site.

Additionally, these parks should be located along road frontages to improve visual access and community awareness of the sites.

Generally, developed neighborhood parks typically include amenities such as pedestrian paths, picnic tables, benches, play equipment, a multi-use open field for youth soccer and baseball, sport courts or multi-purpose paved areas, landscaping and irrigation. Restrooms are not provided due to high construction and maintenance costs. Parking is also not usually provided; however, on-street, ADA accessible parking stall(s) may be included.

Neighborhood park development may proceed in phases.

COMMUNITY PARKS

Community parks are larger sites developed for organized play, contain a wider array of facilities and, as a result, appeal to a more diverse group of users. Community parks are generally 20 to 50 acres in size, meet a minimum size of 20 acres when possible and serve residents within a 1-mile radius of the site.

In areas without neighborhood parks, community parks can also serve as local neighborhood parks. In general, community park facilities are designed for organized or intensive recreational activities and sports, although passive components such as pathways, picnic areas and natural areas are highly encouraged and complementary to active use facilities.

Since community parks serve a larger area and offer more facilities than neighborhood parks, parking and restroom facilities are provided. Community parks may also incorporate community facilities, such as community centers, senior centers or aquatic facilities.



NATURAL AREAS & GREENSPACES

NATURAL AREAS

Natural areas are those which are preserved to maintain the natural character of the site and are managed to protect valuable ecological systems, such as riparian corridors and wetlands, and to preserve native habitat and biodiversity. In managing for their ecological value, these natural areas may contain a diversity of native vegetation that provides fish and wildlife habitat and embodies the beauty and character of the local landscape. Low-impact activities, such as walking, nature observation, and fishing are allowed, where appropriate, and horseback riding is also permitted on certain sites.

GREENSPACES

Greenspaces are passive-use open spaces and turf areas without developed amenities or structured functions.

TRAILS & BIKEWAYS

Trails are non-motorized transportation networks separated from roads. Trails can be developed to accommodate multiple uses or shared uses, such as pedestrians, in line skaters, bicyclists, and equestrians. Trail alignments aim to emphasize a strong relationship with the natural environment and may not provide the most direct route from a practical transportation viewpoint.

Bikeways are different than trails in that their principal focus is on safe and efficient non-motorized transportation. Bikeways serve distinctly different user groups than trail users. Typical bikeway user groups would include bicycle commuters, fitness enthusiasts and competitive athletes. Their emphasis is on speed, which can create conflicts with recreation-type trails and their respective user groups.

For shared-use trails, it is important that the alignment and cross sections be designed with flexibility to accommodate higher speeds, passing zones and greater widths. Surfaces will vary with intended use and environmental considerations. Additionally, parking, consistent signage (wayfinding, access, use hierarchy) and interpretive markers or panels should be provided as appropriate.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Special facilities include single-purpose recreational areas such as skateparks and display gardens, along with community centers, aquatic centers and public plazas in or near the downtown core. Additionally, publicly-accessible sport fields and play areas of public schools are classified as special facilities; while they often serve as proxies to public parks, school sites have restricted daytime access and offer limited recreational use during non-school hours. No standards are proposed concerning special facilities, since facility size is a function of the specific use.

C - Parks & Recreation Funding Options

Introduction

There are a range of local funding tools that could be accessed for the benefit of growing, developing and maintaining a city's parks and recreation programs. The sources listed below represent likely potential sources, but some also may be dedicated for numerous other local purposes which limit applicability and usage. Therefore, discussions with city leadership are critical to assess the political landscape to modify or expand the use of existing city revenue sources in favor of park and recreation programs.

LOCAL FUNDING OPTIONS

Councilmanic Bonds

Councilmanic bonds may be sold by cities without public vote. The bonds, both principal and interest, are retired with payments from existing city revenue or new general tax revenue, such as additional sales tax or real estate excise tax. The state constitution has set a maximum debt limit for councilmanic bonds of 1-½% of the value of taxable property in the city.

General Obligation Bond

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=84.52.056>
For the purposes of funding capital projects, such as land acquisitions or facility construction, cities and counties have the authority to borrow money by selling bonds. Voter-approved general obligation bonds may be sold only after receiving a 60 percent majority vote at a general or special election. If approved, an excess property tax is levied each year for the life of the bond to pay both principal and interest. The state constitution (Article VIII, Section 6) limits total debt to 5% of the total assessed value of property in the jurisdiction.

Excess Levy

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=84.52.052>
Washington law allows cities and counties, along with other specified junior taxing districts, to levy property taxes in excess of limitations imposed by statute when authorized by the voters. Levy approval requires 60 percent majority vote at a general or special election.

Regular Property Tax - Lid Lift

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=84.55.050>
Cities are authorized to impose ad valorem taxes upon real and personal property. A city's maximum levy rate for general purposes is \$3.375 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. Limitations on annual increases in tax collections, coupled with changes in property value, causes levy rates to rise or fall; however, in no case may they rise above statutory limits. Once the rate is established each year, it may not be raised without the approval of a majority of the voters. Receiving voter approval is known as a lid lift. A lid lift may be permanent, or may be for a specific purpose and time period.

Sales Tax

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=82.14>
Washington law authorizes the governing bodies of cities and counties to impose sales and use taxes at a rate set by the statute to help "carry out essential county and municipal purposes." The authority is divided into two parts. Cities may impose by resolution or ordinance a sales and use tax at a rate of ½% on any taxable event within their jurisdictions. Cities may also impose an additional sales tax at a rate up to ½% on any taxable event within the city. In this case, the statute provides an electoral process for repealing the tax or altering the rate.

Impact Fees

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=82.02.050>
Impact fees are charges placed on new development as a condition of development approval to help pay for various public facilities the need for which is directly created by that new growth and development. Counties, cities, and towns may impose impact fees on residential and commercial "development activity" to help pay for certain public facility improvements, including parks, open space and recreation facilities. Funds received must be spent on approved capital projects within 10 years of collection.

Real Estate Excise Tax

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=82.46.010>
Washington law authorizes the governing bodies of counties and cities to impose excise taxes on the sale of real property within limits set by the statute. This authority may be divided into three parts relevant to park systems.

A city or county may impose a real estate excise tax (REET 1) on the sale of all real property in the city or unincorporated parts of the county, respectively, at a rate not to exceed ¼% of the selling price, to fund “local capital improvements,” including parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, water systems, bridges, sewers, etc. Also, the funds must be used “primarily for financing capital projects specified in a capital facilities plan element of a comprehensive plan .

A city or county may impose a real estate excise tax on the sale of all real property in the city or unincorporated parts of the county, respectively, at a rate not to exceed ½%, in lieu of a ½% sales tax option authorized under state law. These funds are not restricted to capital projects. The statute provides for a repeal mechanism.

A city or county – in counties that are required to prepare comprehensive plans under the new Growth Management Act – are authorized to impose an additional real estate excise tax (REET 2) on all real property sales in the city or unincorporated parts of the county, respectively, at a rate not to exceed ¼%. These funds must be used “solely for financing capital projects specified in a capital facilities plan element of a comprehensive plan.”

The City share of the real estate excise tax is two one-quarter percent amounts (0.5%) that are restricted for capital projects per RCW 82.46. Revenues collected by this tax are deposited in a special capital improvement fund according to KMC 5.18.040. Since REET collections are directly tied to the frequency and valuation of real estate transactions, this funding source is widely variable with local real estate conditions. REET 1 funds capital projects for parks.

Real Estate Excise Tax - Local Conservation Areas

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=82.46.070>
Boards of County Commissioners may impose, with majority voter approval, an excise tax on each sale of real property in the county at a rate not to exceed 1% of the selling price for the purpose of acquiring and maintaining conservation areas. The authorizing legislation defines conservation areas as “land and water that has environmental, agricultural, aesthetic, cultural, scientific, historic, scenic, or low-intensity recreational value for existing and future generations...” These areas include “open spaces, wetlands, marshes, aquifer recharge areas, shoreline areas, natural areas, and other lands and waters that are important to preserve flora and fauna.”

Conservation Futures Tax (King County)

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=84.34>
The King County, Washington Conservation Futures program is designed to support the acquisition and preservation of open spaces, natural areas, forests, agricultural lands, and other valuable landscapes. The program aims to enhance the quality of life for residents by ensuring the long-term protection of these critical environments. The primary purpose of the program is to fund the purchase of lands or conservation easements to protect natural resources and wildlife habitats, with a strong focus on maintaining and preserving the county’s green spaces for ecological, recreational, and aesthetic benefits. By doing so, it offers spaces for public recreation, enhances community character, and contributes to the overall environmental health of the region.

The Conservation Futures program is funded through a property tax levy specifically dedicated to conservation purposes and managed by the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks. This department collaborates with local governments, nonprofit organizations, and community groups to identify and prioritize conservation projects. As of the latest update, the Conservation Futures tax rate is set at approximately \$0.0625 per \$1,000 of assessed property value. For example, for a property valued at \$500,000, the annual tax contribution to the Conservation Futures program would be about \$31.25.

Since its inception, the program has successfully protected thousands of acres of valuable open space and natural lands, supporting a wide range of projects from urban green spaces to large rural landscapes, ensuring a diverse array of natural environments are preserved for future generations. Eligible entities such as municipalities, park districts, and qualified nonprofit organizations can apply for funding through a detailed project proposal process. These proposals are reviewed based on criteria such as ecological value, public access, and alignment with regional conservation goals. Overall, the Conservation Futures program exemplifies a proactive approach to land conservation, leveraging local tax revenues to safeguard natural assets and promote sustainable land management in King County.

(continued on next page)

FEDERAL & STATE GRANTS AND CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

EPA Environmental Education Grants (EPA)

<http://www.epa.gov/educaton/environmental-educaton-ee-grants>

In past years, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has sought grant proposals from eligible applicants to support environmental education projects that promote environmental awareness and stewardship and help provide people with the skills to take responsible actions to protect the environment. Although currently not appropriated, this program may become available in future years.

RAISE Discretionary Grants (USDOT)

(Used to be TIGER grants)

<https://www.transportation.gov/tiger>

Eligible projects for RAISE Discretionary Grants are capital projects that include, but are not limited to: (1) Highway, bridge, or other road projects eligible under Title 23, United States Code; (2) public transportation projects eligible under chapter 53 of Title 49, United States Code; (3) passenger and freight rail transportation projects; (4) port infrastructure investments (including inland port infrastructure and land ports of entry); and (5) intermodal projects.

Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program (NPS)

<http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca/>

The Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program, also known as the Rivers & Trails Program or RTCA, is a technical assistance resource for communities administered by the National Park Service and federal government agencies so they can conserve rivers, preserve open space and develop trails and greenways. The RTCA program implements the natural resource conservation and outdoor recreation mission of NPS in communities across America.

Community Block Development Grants (US HUD & Commerce)

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs

These funds are intended to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low and moderate income persons.

King County administers CDBG funds on behalf of the

King County CDBG Consortium. The Consortium is established under interlocal cooperation agreements between the County and 34 cities and towns and has a Joint Recommendations Committee to advise King County on CDBG funding and program guidelines decisions.

North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grants Program (USFW)

<https://www.fws.gov/birds/grants/north-american-wetland-conservation-act/how-to-apply-for-a-nawca-grant.php>

The North American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989 provides matching grants to organizations and individuals who have developed partnerships to carry out wetland conservation projects in the United States, Canada, and Mexico for the benefit of wetlands-associated migratory birds and other wildlife. Two competitive grants programs exist (Standard and a Small Grants Program) and require that grant requests be matched by partner contributions at no less than a 1-to-1 ratio. Funds from U.S. Federal sources may contribute toward a project, but are not eligible as match.

The Standard Grants Program supports projects in Canada, the United States, and Mexico that involve long-term protection, restoration, and/or enhancement of wetlands and associated uplands habitats.

The Small Grants Program operates only in the United States; it supports the same type of projects and adheres to the same selection criteria and administrative guidelines as the U.S. Standard Grants Program. However, project activities are usually smaller in scope and involve fewer project dollars. Grant requests may not exceed \$75,000, and funding priority is given to grantees or partners new to the Act's Grants Program.

Wetlands Reserve Program (NRCS)

www.nrcs.usda.gov/PROGRAMS/wrp/

The WRP provides landowners the opportunity to preserve, enhance and restore wetlands and associated uplands. The program is voluntary and provides three enrollment options: permanent easements, 30-year easements, and 10-year restoration cost-share agreements. In all cases, landowners retain the underlying ownership in the property and management responsibility. Land uses may be allowed that are compatible with the program goal of protecting and restoring the wetlands and associated uplands. The NRCS manages the program and may provide technical assistance.

Washington Recreation & Conservation Grant Programs (RCO)

<https://rco.wa.gov/grants/>

The Recreation and Conservation Office was created in 1964 as part of the Marine Recreation Land Act. The RCO grants money to state and local agencies, generally on a matching basis, to acquire, develop, and enhance wildlife habitat and outdoor recreation properties. Some money is also distributed for planning grants. RCO grant programs utilize funds from various sources. Historically, these have included the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, state bonds, Initiative 215 monies (derived from unreclaimed marine fuel taxes), off-road vehicle funds, Youth Athletic Facilities Account and the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program.

Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA)

<https://rco.wa.gov/grant/aquatic-lands-enhancement-account/>

This program, managed through the RCO, provides matching grants to state and local agencies to protect and enhance salmon habitat and to provide public access and recreation opportunities on aquatic lands. In 1998, DNR refocused the ALEA program to emphasize salmon habitat preservation and enhancement. However, the program is still open to traditional water access proposals. Any project must be located on navigable portions of waterways. ALEA funds are derived from the leasing of state-owned aquatic lands and from the sale of harvest rights for shellfish and other aquatic resources.

Brian Abbott Fish Barrier Removal Board (BAFBRB)

<https://rco.wa.gov/grant/brian-abbott-fish-barrier-removal-board/>

The Legislature established the Brian Abbott Fish Barrier Removal Board grant program in 2014 to identify and remove impediments to salmon and steelhead migration. The grant program is administered jointly by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. More information about the board and meetings may be found on the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's web page.

Boating Facilities Program (BFP)

<https://rco.wa.gov/grant/boating-facilities-program/>

Funding to buy, develop, and renovate facilities for motorized boats

Boating Infrastructure Grant Program (BIG)

<https://rco.wa.gov/grant/boating-infrastructure-grant-program/>

This federal grant program provides funding to develop and renovate boating facilities targeting guest recreational boats twenty-six feet and larger. Grants also may be used for boater education.

Community Forests Program

<https://rco.wa.gov/grant/community-forests-program/>

The Community Forests Program gives communities a way to preserve their working forest heritage. The grant program balances the many benefits forests provide – from providing money from use of the land, to safeguarding against climate and other environmental changes, to providing opportunities for recreation, education, and cultural enrichment. As Washington's population continues to grow and forestlands are increasingly threatened by development, the Community Forests Program is a valuable tool for preserving working lands for the benefit of Washingtonians now and into the future.

Estuary & Salmon Restoration Program (ESRP)

<https://rco.wa.gov/grant/estuary-and-salmon-restoration-program/>

This program provides grants and technical assistance for projects that restore and conserve near-shore areas in Puget Sound. The goal is to ensure Washington's estuaries, bays, and shorelines are intact, functioning, and resilient to climate change.

This grant program is managed by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife with RCO administering the grants.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

<https://rco.wa.gov/grant/land-and-water-conservation-fund/>

The Land and Water Conservation Fund provides funding to preserve and develop outdoor recreation resources, including parks, trails, and wildlife lands.

Congress created the fund in 1965 with the passage of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide financial assistance to states for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas. All communities may compete for funding in this program.

No Child Left Inside (NCLI)

<https://rco.wa.gov/grant/no-child-left-inside/>

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's No Child Left Inside (NCLI) grant program provides quality opportunities for underserved, underrepresented, and historically excluded youth to learn, play, and experience the outdoors. The Washington State Legislature established the program in 2007 with two primary goals: to improve the overall academic performance, self-esteem, health, community involvement, and connection to nature for youth; and to empower local communities to engage youth in outdoor education and recreation experiences.

NCLI provides grants for a wide range of outdoor education and recreation activities including environmental education, leadership development, outdoor recreation and adventure, stewardship activities, and camp programs. RCO administers NCLI for the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.

Outdoor Learning Grants

<https://rco.wa.gov/grant/outdoor-learning-grants/>

The Washington State Legislature funded the Outdoor Learning Grants program, administered by the Washington Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the goal to develop and support outdoor educational experiences for students in Washington public schools.

All children deserve access to outdoor spaces where they can learn, play, and grow, but access to outdoor educational opportunities is inequitable.

From reducing stress, to improving mental and physical health, outdoor-based learning helps kids thrive. Research shows that kids who participate in outdoor educational activities are more likely to graduate, are better behaved in school, and have more relationships with peers, higher academic achievement, more critical thinking skills, and more direct experience of scientific concepts in the field. They also have better leadership and collaboration skills and a deeper engagement with learning, place, and community.

Salmon Recovery and Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (Salmon - PSAR)

<https://rco.wa.gov/grant/salmon-recovery/>

Salmon recovery grants are used to restore degraded salmon habitat and protect existing, high-quality habitat. These twin activities are aimed at increasing the amount and overall health of the places salmon live, which will increase the number of salmon.

Projects may include the actual habitat used by salmon and the land and water that support processes important to salmon.

Some of the money for salmon recovery is targeted at helping salmon in Puget Sound. Restoring the health of Puget Sound—our nation's second largest estuary—is a priority for the State and nation. In 2007, the Legislature created the Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) program to help implement the most important habitat protection and restoration priorities. PSAR is co-managed with the Puget Sound Partnership.

The grant program for both salmon recovery and PSAR grants are run together and generally have the same requirements. Applicants must demonstrate how their projects address the goals and actions defined in the regional recovery plans or lead entity strategies. The grant cycles consist of steps required both by the local lead entity and RCO. Lead entities are watershed-based groups that develop and implement strategies to restore salmon habitat. Lead entities establish their own schedules not on this Web site for required grant cycle steps including site visits, rating, and ranking.

Habitat Conservation Projects- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program

<https://rco.wa.gov/grant/washington-wildlife-and-recreation-program-habitat/>

The Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program provides funding for a broad range of land conservation efforts, from conserving natural areas near big cities to protecting the most pristine and unique collections of plants in the state, including some of last remaining plant species in the world.

The Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program was envisioned as a way for the state to accomplish two goals: acquire valuable recreation and habitat lands before they were lost to other uses and develop recreation areas for a growing population.

This landmark legislation passed in 1990 and the grant program's continued funding have come about through the support of governors, the Legislature, and groups such as the many organizations comprising the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition.

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP - Recreation)

<https://rco.wa.gov/grant/washington-wildlife-and-recreation-program-recreation/>

The Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program provides funding for a broad range of land protection

and outdoor recreation, including local and state parks, trails, water access, and the conservation and restoration of state land.

The Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program was envisioned as a way for the state to accomplish two goals: acquire valuable recreation and habitat lands before they were lost to other uses and develop recreation areas for a growing population.

This landmark legislation passed in 1990 and the grant program's continued funding have come about through the support of governors, the Legislature, and groups such as the many organizations comprising the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition.

Youth Athletic Facilities Program (YAF)

<https://rco.wa.gov/grant/youth-athletic-facilities/>

The YAF provides grants to develop, equip, maintain, and improve youth and community athletic facilities. Cities, counties, and qualified non-profit organizations may apply for funding, and grant recipients must provide at least 50% matching funds in either cash or in-kind contributions.

STP/CMAQ Regional Competition – Puget Sound Regional Council

<http://psrc.org/transportation/tip/selection/>

Surface Transportation Program (STP) funds are considered the most “flexible” funding source provided through the federal Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient, Transportation Equity Act (SAFETEA-LU). Many types of projects are eligible, including transit, carpool/vanpool, bicycle/pedestrian, safety, traffic monitoring/ management, and planning projects, along with the more traditional road and bridge projects. The purpose of the Congestion Mitigation Air Quality (CMAQ) program is to fund transportation projects or programs that will contribute to attainment or maintenance of the national ambient air quality standards for ozone, carbon monoxide and particulate matter. The two goals of improving air quality and relieving congestion were strengthened under SAFETEA-LU by a new provision establishing priority consideration for cost-effective emission reduction and congestion mitigation activities when using CMAQ funding. The PSRC serves as the countywide board in the allocation of some federal transportation grant funds to projects within King County, through the Puget Sound Regional Council.

OTHER METHODS & FUNDING SOURCES

MetropolitanPark District

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=35.61>

Metropolitan park districts may be formed for the purposes of management, control, improvement, maintenance and acquisition of parks, parkways and boulevards. In addition to acquiring and managing their own lands, metropolitan districts may accept and manage park and recreation lands and equipment turned over by any city within the district or by the county. Formation of a metropolitan park district may be initiated in cities of five thousand population or more by city council ordinance, or by petition, and requires majority approval by voters for creation.

Park & Recreation District

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=36.69>

Park and recreation districts may be formed for the purposes of providing leisure-time activities and recreation facilities and must be initiated by petition of at least 15% percent of the registered voters within the proposed district. Upon completion of the petition process and review by county commissioners, a proposition for district formation and election of five district commissioners is submitted to the voters of the proposed district at the next general election. Once formed, park and recreation districts retain the authority to propose a regular property tax levy, annual excess property tax levies and general obligation bonds. All three require 60% percent voter approval and 40% percent voter turnout. With voter approval, the district may levy a regular property tax not to exceed sixty cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for up to six consecutive years.

Business Sponsorships / Donations

Business sponsorships for programs may be available throughout the year. In-kind contributions are often received, including food, door prizes and equipment/material.

Interagency or Inter-Local (ILA) Agreements

State law provides for interagency cooperative efforts between units of government. Joint acquisition, development and/or use of park and open space facilities may be provided between Parks, Public Works and utility providers.

Private Grants, Donations & Gifts

Many trusts and private foundations provide funding for park, recreation and open space projects. Grants

from these sources are typically allocated through a competitive application process and vary dramatically in size based on the financial resources and funding criteria of the organization. Philanthropic giving is another source of project funding. Efforts in this area may involve cash gifts and include donations through other mechanisms such as wills or insurance policies. Community fundraising efforts can also support park, recreation or open space facilities and projects.

ACQUISITION TOOLS & METHODS - DIRECT PURCHASE

Market Value Purchase

Through a written purchase and sale agreement, the city purchases land at the present market value based on an independent appraisal. Timing, payment of real estate taxes and other contingencies are negotiable.

Partial Value Purchase (or Bargain Sale)

In a bargain sale, the landowner agrees to sell for less than the property's fair market value. A landowner's decision to proceed with a bargain sale is unique and personal; landowners with a strong sense of civic pride, long community history or concerns about capital gains are possible candidates for this approach. In addition to cash proceeds upon closing, the landowner may be entitled to a charitable income tax deduction based on the difference between the land's fair market value and its sale price.

Life Estates & Bequest

In the event a landowner wishes to remain on the property for a long period of time or until death, several variations on a sale agreement exist. In a life estate agreement, the landowner may continue to live on the land by donating a remainder interest and retaining a "reserved life estate." Specifically, the landowner donates or sells the property to the city, but reserves the right for the seller or any other named person to continue to live on and use the property. When the owner or other specified person dies or releases his/her life interest, full title and control over the property will be transferred to the city. By donating a remainder interest, the landowner may be eligible for a tax deduction when the gift is made. In a bequest, the landowner designates in a will or trust document that the property is to be transferred to the city upon death. While a life estate offers the city some degree of title control during the life of the landowner, a bequest does not. Unless the intent to bequest is disclosed to and known by the city in advance, no guarantees exist with regard to the condition of the property upon transfer or to any liabilities that may exist.

Gift Deed

When a landowner wishes to bequeath their property to a public or private entity upon their death, they can record a gift deed with the county assessors office to insure their stated desire to transfer their property to the targeted beneficiary as part of their estate. The recording of the gift deed usually involves the tacit agreement of the receiving party.

Option to Purchase Agreement

This is a binding contract between a landowner and the city that would only apply according to the conditions of the option and limits the seller's power to revoke an offer. Once in place and signed, the Option Agreement may be triggered at a future, specified date or upon the completion of designated conditions. Option Agreements can be made for any time duration and can include all of the language pertinent to closing a property sale.

Right of First Refusal

In this agreement, the landowner grants the city the first chance to purchase the property once the landowner wishes to sell. The agreement does not establish the sale price for the property, and the landowner is free to refuse to sell it for the price offered by the city. This is the weakest form of agreement between an owner and a prospective buyer.

Conservation and/or Access Easements

Through a conservation easement, a landowner voluntarily agrees to sell or donate certain rights associated with his or her property (often the right to subdivide or develop), and a private organization or public agency agrees to hold the right to enforce the landowner's promise not to exercise those rights. In essence, the rights are forfeited and no longer exist. This is a legal agreement between the landowner and the city that permanently limits uses of the land in order to conserve a portion of the property for public use or protection. The landowner still owns the property, but the use of the land is restricted. Conservation easements may result in an income tax deduction and reduced property taxes and estate taxes. Typically, this approach is used to provide trail corridors where only a small portion of the land is needed or for the strategic protection of natural resources and habitat. Through a written purchase and sale agreement, the city purchases land at the present market value based on an independent appraisal. Timing, payment of real estate taxes and other contingencies are negotiable.

Park or Open Space Dedication Requirements

Local governments have the option to require developers to dedicate land for parks under the State Subdivision Law (Ch. 58.17 RCW) and the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) (Ch. 43.21C RCW). Under the subdivision law developers can be required to provide the parks/recreation improvements or pay a fee in lieu of the dedicated land and its improvements. Under the SEPA requirements, land dedication may occur as part of mitigation for a proposed development's impact.

LANDOWNER INCENTIVE MEASURES

Density Bonuses

Density bonuses are a planning tool used to encourage a variety of public land use objectives, usually in urban areas. They offer the incentive of being able to develop at densities beyond current regulations in one area, in return for concessions in another. Density bonuses are applied to a single parcel or development. An example is allowing developers of multi-family units to build at higher densities if they provide a certain number of low-income units or public open space. For density bonuses to work, market forces must support densities at a higher level than current regulations.

Transfer of Development Rights

The transfer of development rights (TDR) is an incentive-based planning tool that allows land owners to trade the right to develop property to its fullest extent in one area for the right to develop beyond existing regulations in another area. Local governments may establish the specific areas in which development may be limited or restricted and the areas in which development beyond regulation may be allowed. Usually, but not always, the “sending” and “receiving” property are under common ownership. Some programs allow for different ownership, which, in effect, establishes a market for development rights to be bought and sold.

IRC 1031 Exchange

If the landowner owns business or investment property, an IRC Section 1031 Exchange can facilitate the exchange of like-kind property solely for business or investment purposes. No capital gain or loss is recognized under Internal Revenue Code Section 1031 (see www.irc.gov for more details). This option may be a useful tool in negotiations with an owner of investment property, especially if the tax savings offset to the owner can translate to a sale price discount for the City.

Current (Open Space) Use Taxation Programs

Property owners whose current lands are in open space, agricultural, and/or timber uses may have that land valued at their current use rather than their “highest and best” use assessment. This differential assessed value, allowed under the Washington Open Space Taxation Act (Ch.84.34 RCW) helps to preserve private properties as open space, farm or timber lands. If land is converted to other non-open space uses, the land owner is required to pay the difference between the current use annual taxes and highest/best taxes for the previous seven years. When properties are sold to a local government or conservation organization for land conservation/ preservation purposes, the required payment of seven years worth of differential tax rates is waived. The amount of this tax liability can be part of the negotiated land acquisition from private to public or quasi-public conservation purposes.

OTHER LAND PROTECTION OPTIONS

Land Trusts & Conservancies

Land trusts are private non-profit organizations that acquire and protect special open spaces and are traditionally not associated with any government agency. Forterra (formerly called the Cascade Land Conservancy) is the regional land trust serving the region, and their efforts have led to the conservation of more than 234,000 acres of forests, farms, shorelines, parks and natural areas in the region (www.forterra.org). Other national organizations with local representation include the Nature Conservancy, Trust for Public Land and the Wetlands Conservancy.

Regulatory Measures

A variety of regulatory measures are available to local agencies and jurisdictions. Available programs and regulations include: Critical Areas Ordinance, University Place; State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA); Shorelines Management Program; and Hydraulic Code, Washington State Department of Fisheries and Department of Wildlife.

Public/Private Utility Corridors

Utility corridors can be managed to maximize protection or enhancement of open space lands. Utilities maintain corridors for provision of services such as electricity, gas, oil, and rail travel. Some utility companies have cooperated with local governments for development of public programs such as parks and trails within utility corridors.

D - Non-Project SEPA Checklist

SEPA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Purpose of checklist:

Governmental agencies use this checklist to help determine whether the environmental impacts of your proposal are significant. This information is also helpful to determine if available avoidance, minimization or compensatory mitigation measures will address the probable significant impacts or if an environmental impact statement will be prepared to further analyze the proposal.

Instructions for applicants:

This environmental checklist asks you to describe some basic information about your proposal. Please answer each question accurately and carefully, to the best of your knowledge. You may need to consult with an agency specialist or private consultant for some questions. You may use "not applicable" or "does not apply" only when you can explain why it does not apply and not when the answer is unknown. You may also attach or incorporate by reference additional studies reports. Complete and accurate answers to these questions often avoid delays with the SEPA process as well as later in the decision-making process.

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

Instructions for Lead Agencies:

Please adjust the format of this template as needed. Additional information may be necessary to evaluate the existing environment, all interrelated aspects of the proposal and an analysis of adverse impacts. The checklist is considered the first but not necessarily the only source of information needed to make an adequate threshold determination. Once a threshold determination is made, the lead agency is responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the checklist and other supporting documents.

Use of checklist for nonproject proposals:

For nonproject proposals (such as ordinances, regulations, plans and programs), complete the applicable parts of sections A and B plus the [SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR NONPROJECT ACTIONS \(part D\)](#). Please completely answer all questions that apply and note that the words "project," "applicant," and "property or site" should be read as "proposal," "proponent," and "affected geographic area," respectively. The lead agency may exclude (for non-projects) questions in Part B - Environmental Elements –that do not contribute meaningfully to the analysis of the proposal.

A. Background [\[HELP\]](#)

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable: Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan
2. Name of applicant: City of Normandy Park

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

Aimee Lloyd
801 SW 174th Street
Normandy Park, WA 98166
206) 248-8258
alloyd@normandyparkwa.gov

4. Date checklist prepared: December 2023

5. Agency requesting checklist: City of Normandy Park

6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable): The Plan proposes a schedule varies per project proposed in the Plan. Project in the plan could begin as early as March 2024 and would continue through the next update in six years, and propose projects for 20 years.

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

The Plan proposes a number of capital improvement projects to be completed over the next 20 years, with specific timing recommended for five projects over the next 6 years. The Plan itself is a non-project action with no additions or expansions anticipated.

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

City of Normandy Park Comprehensive Plan

The Comp Plan is not environmental information

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

Not applicable, the Plan does not have an associated property. Any approvals for specific projects will be determined on a project-specific basis.

The PROS Plan is approved by RCO; the periodic update *Normandy Park 2044* will incorporate it into the Comp Plan

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

City of Normandy Park council approval. Permitting required for specific projects will be determined on a project-specific basis.

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

The PROS Plan is a planning document, which was developed for the City by SCJ Alliance. The Plan documents the City's existing parks, recreation, and open space and makes suggestions on short term and long term parks improvements across the city. The Plan proposes improvements to the City's park system and guides operational procedures to improve the level of service and improve deficiencies.

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

The City's park system extends throughout the City limits. Project-specific locations vary and are indicated on the maps and figures in the Plan.

B. Environmental Elements [\[HELP\]](#)

1. Earth [\[help\]](#)

a. General description of the site:

(circle one): Flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other _____

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

Slopes vary based on project location. Slopes along the Puget Sound bluffs are very steep, over 50% in places.

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

Soil classifications per the USDA Soil Survey include Alderwood, Everett, Norma, Pilchuck, and Coastal Beaches.

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

The bluffs along the Puget Sound shoreline experience some sloughing or sliding. Soil conditions will be evaluated on a project-specific basis for all capital projects in the Plan.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis for all capital projects in the Plan.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. All projects will comply with City and State requirements and guidelines for erosion control measures.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. All projects will comply with the City and State requirements and guidelines for erosion control measures.

2. Air [\[help\]](#)

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

None anticipated. This will be determined on a project-specific basis.

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

None anticipated. This will be determined on a project-specific basis.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. All projects will comply with the City and State requirements and guidelines for erosion control measures.

3. Water [\[help\]](#)

a. **Surface Water: [\[help\]](#)**

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

Walker, Sequoia, Normandy, and Des Moines Creeks flow generally from east to west within the City toward Puget Sound. Puget Sound borders the City to the west. Arrow Lake, which has no natural inlet or outlet, is also located within the southeastern part of the City. There are various wetlands throughout the City. Any impacts to these water bodies will be evaluated on a project-specific basis.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis..

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis.

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

None anticipated.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. Parts of the City lie within 100-year flood zones, particularly near the outlets of Walker and Sequoia Creeks.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. All projects will minimize impacts to surface waters, and no discharge of waste is anticipated.

b. Ground Water: [\[help\]](#)

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

None anticipated. This will be determined on a project-specific basis.

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

None anticipated, no septic tanks are associated with the proposed projects.

c. Water runoff (including stormwater):

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. The proposed projects include improvements to the City's park system, and therefore may be associated with runoff collection or conveyance of some kind. Most runoff addressed by the City's system is generated within the City right-of-way, as the City requires on-site runoff management for developments. Runoff within the City generally flows to the surface water bodies located within the City limits, which flow toward Puget Sound. Some runoff within the City is infiltrated, though the City's soils are generally limited in their infiltration capacity.

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

Not anticipated. Erosion, pollution, and spill control measures will be required for all construction activities to prevent discharge of waste materials into surface water or groundwater.

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

Not anticipated. To be determined on a project-specific basis. The projects do not aim to alter drainage patterns.

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

None anticipated. To be determined on a project-specific basis. Natural drainage patterns will be maintained to the extent possible per the City and State stormwater regulations.

4. Plants [\[help\]](#)

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

- deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, other**
- evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other**
- shrubs**
- grass**
- pasture**
- crop or grain**
- Orchards, vineyards or other permanent crops.**
- wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other**
- water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other**
- other types of vegetation**

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. The extent of impacts from most projects will include removal of noxious weeds, brush, grass, or small shrubs, and all projects will include site restoration to revegetate disturbed areas. Experts will be consulted to recommend mitigation measures for these impacts.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. The City generally has little high-value habitat land available, aside from natural areas surrounding the surface water bodies.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. Experts would be consulted on restoration techniques which would include using native trees, shrubs and plants.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. Known species of noxious weeds include Himalayan blackberry and English ivy.

5. Animals [\[help\]](#)

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

Examples include:

birds: hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other: _____

mammals: deer, bear, elk, beaver, other: _____

fish: bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other _____

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. The City is mostly developed and generally has little high-value habitat land available, aside from natural areas surrounding the surface water bodies. According to the WDFW online database, possible species of concern within the City include the Pileated Woodpecker, Surf Smelt, several salmonid species (Coho, Chinook, Chum, Cutthroat Trout), Pacific Sand Lance, Hardshell Clam, Pacific Geoduck, and Great Blue Heron.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. The City lies within the Pacific Flyway, a migration corridor for many types of birds between Patagonia and Alaska.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. Several projects may include impacts to habitat areas within the stream corridors, and experts will be consulted to recommend mitigation measures for these impacts.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis.

6. Energy and Natural Resources [\[help\]](#)

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

No power is needed for the majority of projects. If power is needed, this will be determined on a project-specific basis.

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

No, projects are generally at or below ground level. This will be determined on a project-specific basis.

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

None anticipated. This will be determined on a project-specific basis.

7. Environmental Health [\[help\]](#)

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

None anticipated – none of the proposed projects include the storage, handling, or management of toxic chemicals or hazardous wastes. During construction, typical construction-related materials will be present that may present risk, but will be controlled with suitable pollution and spill control measures. This will be determined on a project-specific basis.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. Existing gas utilities will be located during project design to prevent impacts.

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

during the operating life of the project.

None anticipated – none of the proposed projects include the storage, handling, or management of toxic chemicals or hazardous wastes. During construction, typical construction-related materials will be present that may present risk, but will be controlled with suitable pollution and spill control measures. This will be determined on a project-specific basis.

4) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

None anticipated.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. Suitable pollution and spill control measures will be employed during construction.

b. Noise

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

Ambient noise within the City is primarily from traffic and will not impact the proposed projects.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. Short-term noise impacts will be due to construction vehicles and work. Construction activities will be limited to hours approved by the City in order to limit temporary noise impacts, with exceptions only for emergency work.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. Construction activities will be limited to hours approved by the City in order to limit temporary noise impacts, with exceptions only for emergency work.

8. Land and Shoreline Use [\[help\]](#)

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

Land use throughout the City is primarily residential with some commercial areas along 1st Avenue S. Specific land use will be determined on a project-specific basis. Most parks and open space properties neighbor residential properties or shoreline.

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

No – there is no agricultural or forest land within the City limits

1) Will the proposal affect or be affected by surrounding working farm or forest

land normal business operations, such as oversize equipment access, the application of pesticides, tilling, and harvesting? If so, how:

Not applicable – there is no agricultural or forest land within the City limits

c. Describe any structures on the site.

To be determined on a project-specific basis. Most proposed project sites have no existing structures. Sites that do have structures include City Hall Park with play equipment, ball fields and city offices. Marvista Park has play equipment, outdoor bathrooms, and a shade structure. Nist Park has play equipment and a temporary bathroom.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. Most proposed projects will not require demolition of structures.

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

Varies. To be determined on a project-specific basis.

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

Varies. To be determined on a project-specific basis.

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

Varies. To be determined on a project-specific basis.

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

Varies. To be determined on a project-specific basis.

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

None anticipated. None of the projects propose housing.

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

None anticipated. None of the projects propose removal of existing housing.

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

None anticipated.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. The proposed projects will not change or otherwise impact land use, and work will be completed within City-owned property or within easements on other properties.

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

Not applicable – there is no agricultural or forest land within the City limits.

9. *Housing* [\[help\]](#)

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

None. None of the projects propose housing.

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

None anticipated. None of the projects propose housing.

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

None anticipated. None of the projects propose housing impacts.

10. *Aesthetics* [\[help\]](#)

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

Most projects will be completed at ground level, and most projects do not include any above-ground structures or buildings. This will be evaluated on a project-specific basis.

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

None anticipated. Most projects will be completed at ground level. This will be evaluated on a project-specific basis.

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

None anticipated. Most projects will be completed at or below ground level. This will be evaluated on a project-specific basis.

11. *Light and Glare* [\[help\]](#)

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

None anticipated. The proposed projects do not include any lighting. To be determined on a project-specific basis.

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

Not anticipated. The proposed projects do not include any lighting. To be determined on a project-specific basis.

- c. **What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?**

None anticipated. The proposed projects do not include any lighting and would not be impacted by off-site lighting. To be determined on a project-specific basis.

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

None anticipated. The proposed projects do not include any lighting. To be determined on a project-specific basis.

12. Recreation [\[help\]](#)

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. This plan impacts public parks, open space, beaches, ball fields and water access areas within the City.

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

None anticipated. Any impact to recreational spaces will be temporary during construction only and would be determined on a project-specific basis.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. Any impact to recreational spaces will be temporary during construction only. Access to these spaces will only be restricted as necessary to provide a safe and secure work zone, and access will be restored as soon as is practical.

13. Historic and cultural preservation [\[help\]](#)

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. Site-specific cultural assessments will be conducted as needed to identify any materials or areas of cultural importance.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. The Department of Archaeology and Historical Preservation database will be consulted, and Tribes will be contacted for their input.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. The Department of Archaeology and Historical Preservation database will be consulted, and Tribes will be contacted for their input.

14. Transportation [\[help\]](#)

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. Most projects will occur on City owned property. Specific locations are indicated on the maps in the Plan.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. Public transit is only available along the eastern edge of the City limits along 1st Avenue S.

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

None are anticipated to be eliminated. To be determined on a project-specific basis.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. Most projects will occur within City right-of-way alongside City streets inside the City owned parks.

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

Not anticipated. Projects will occur within City owned parks.

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

None anticipated. The projects include improvements to existing park systems and are not anticipated to change traffic volumes.

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

Not anticipated – there is no agricultural or forest land within the City.

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. Temporary impacts will occur during construction, and all projects will require approved traffic control plans to be implemented. Road detours or closures will be limited to those necessary in order to provide a safe work zone.

15. Public Services [\[help\]](#)

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

Not anticipated. The projects include improvements to existing parks systems and are not anticipated to impact demand for public services.

- b. **Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.**
None anticipated.

16. Utilities [\[help\]](#)

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

To be determined on a project-specific basis. During design, utilities will be located on each project site in order to minimize impacts to existing utility service.

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

Most projects will not require any utility service. This will be determined on a project-specific basis.

C. Signature [\[HELP\]](#)

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

Signature: _____

Name of signee Aimee Lloyd

Position and Agency/Organization: Parks & Recreation Manager, City of Normandy Park

Date Submitted: 12/14/23

D. Supplemental sheet for nonproject actions
[\[HELP\]](#)

The PROS Plan is a non-project action; future project-specific actions implementing it will be subject to the SEPA threshold determination process as appropriate.

(IT IS NOT NECESSARY to use this sheet for project actions)

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

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

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

~~To be determined on a project-specific basis.~~ The proposed projects in the Plan will include improvements to the City's parks systems including planting trees, maintaining and improving parks. Runoff volumes discharged to surface water or groundwater will generally not be increased, as the projects will be improving existing systems and not increasing hard surface coverage. Runoff treatment will be provided where required by City regulations. Impacts to air quality or noise will occur temporarily during construction, but no long-term impacts are anticipated.

~~To be determined on a project-specific basis.~~

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases are:

Discharges to surface water will be maintained at pre-project levels with no increase in runoff rates, and the projects will comply with the City's stormwater requirements, which are adapted from the Department of Ecology's requirements. Air emissions will be limited to temporary impacts from construction vehicles. No toxic substances will be stored or released from any sites, and sites will be assessed prior to construction to identify any existing contaminated soils or groundwater. Noise impacts will be limited to temporary impacts during construction. Construction will occur during City-mandated hours to limit impacts.

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

~~To be determined on a project-specific basis.~~ Several proposed projects in the Plan will include work in or around existing water bodies. Improvements would likely include reforestation work aimed at improving vegetation in parks and open space which help plants, animals and fish.

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

~~Environmental impacts will be assessed for each project individually.~~ Most projects will occur within City owned park areas, with a range of animal habitat. Some parks have less habitat and geared towards baseball or have large grass play fields. Others are heavily-wooded natural environments. Projects in the vicinity of surface water bodies or with heavily wooded trees and shrubs will include evaluation by habitat and ecology professionals to determine best practices for minimizing impacts to habitat areas.

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

The proposed projects in the Plan will include improvements to the City's parks systems including reforestation work and forest health improvements. As such, no impacts to natural resources are anticipated.

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

None anticipated. The projects are not anticipated to require energy use.

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

~~To be determined on a project-specific basis.~~ Several proposed projects in the Plan will include work in or around existing water bodies, which may include floodplains, recreation areas, habitat, and wetlands.

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

~~Environmental impacts will be assessed for each project individually.~~ Most projects will occur within City parks in developed areas, with little to no habitat or sensitive areas. Projects in the vicinity of surface water bodies or heavily wooded areas and open space will include evaluation by habitat and ecology professionals to determine best practices for minimizing impacts to wetland or other critical areas. Temporary impacts to parks may occur if construction is required inside City parks.

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

~~To be determined on a project-specific basis.~~ Several proposed projects in the Plan will include work in the vicinity of the shoreline, though no change in land use or shoreline designation is anticipated.

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

No change in land use or shoreline designation is anticipated to result from the projects.

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

The proposed projects in the Plan will include improvements to the City's park systems. The proposed projects will not induce any demands on transportation services or other utilities.

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

No impact to transportation or utilities is anticipated beyond temporary impacts during construction. Construction will require suitable traffic control measures and plans to be approved by the City, and construction will be limited to City-defined hours.

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

All projects will be required to obtain the necessary local, state, and federal permits that are relevant to the project actions. This will include review by all interested agencies and Tribes, as needed. All required regulations and laws will be determined on a project-specific basis, and necessary approvals and permits will be secured prior to project initiation.



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