



# Seattle Parks & Recreation

healthy people healthy environment strong communities

Planning & Development Division

## 20017 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (modified from 2007 Program)

Design Program for

# Bitter Lake PF Lighting Replacement WC2310

November 30, 2017

## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. PROJECT SUMMARY

<u>TITLE:</u>	BITTER LAKE PF LIGHTING REPLACEMENT
<u>LOCATION:</u>	13035 Linden Ave N, Seattle 98133 NW District
<u>PROJECT SCOPE:</u>	BITTER LAKE PF LIGHTING REPLACEMENT Replace old field lighting with a new efficient system on ballfields #1, #2, and the soccer field that meets desired illumination levels but also minimizes glare per City Code. The system shall meet Department maintenance standards within the authorized budget, to be constructed in July 2019
<u>SCHEDULE:</u>	Consultant Selection and Contracts.....December 2017 Design and Permitting.....Jan 2018 - Feb 2019 Bid, Award and order materials.....March 2019 Construction..... July 2019
<u>CONSTRUCTION BUDGET:</u>	\$500,000
<u>SOURCE:</u>	Cumulative Reserve Fund (CRF) funded within Program K732310 – Ballfields/Athletic Courts/Play Areas

### B. BACKGROUND

**1. Bitter Lake History** – Bitter Lake covers 19 acres and has a maximum depth of 31 feet. It is fed by springs as well as from surface storm drainage from the northwest. Bitter Lake was formed from part of the melt-off from the Vashon Glacial Ice Sheet which left several depressions including Bitter Lake, Haller Lake and Green Lake, part of a large north-south drainage basin whose water flows southeast, emptying into Lake Washington. Bitter Lake settlement started with a logging mill. As a log holding pond, the lake water became astringent

with tannic acid, enough to make the water so unpleasant that horses refused to drink; hence the name “Bitter Lake”.

Development of the area took hold in earnest in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century as a trolley line pushed further out and within four decades the land passed from logging, to farming, to residences. In part this was thanks to the Seattle-Everett Interurban which passed along the southeast side of the lake. But the development of autos and modern roads, like nearby SR 99 (Aurora Ave), also spurred change. When the mill finally closed, the south end of the lake emerged as a recreational spot, first as a dog track in the 1920’s, then, beginning in 1931, as a 12-acre Playland Amusement Park with a large roller coaster, *Tunnel of Love* boat ride, miniature train and a roller-skating rink. Closure of that facility in 1961 allowed the City to purchase the property for development of a playfield.<sup>1</sup> This park development included adding soil to raise the level of the playfield above the normal “flood” stages. A few years later, in 1965, the Seattle Schools also purchased property for a nearby school, R.H. Thomson Jr. High School, now Broadview Elementary. As part of this school development and in partnership with Parks, a small community center and gym was constructed for joint Park/School use.<sup>2</sup>

The turf playfield is favored for use by the school, now Broadview Elementary, which has only a small asphalt play yard. Ingraham High School, one third of a mile to the east and separated by SR 99 (Aurora Ave), also frequents the playfield for practices and ball games.

Although the play surface extends nearly to the southwest lake shore, a gravel path and natural area of passive park extends west approximately 600 feet along the lake edge. The rest of the lakeshore is inaccessible to the public as single-family housing parcels and condominiums.

**2. Bitter Lake Playfield** – Covering seven acres, this is a recreational playfield is bounded by Bitter Lake is on the north, and NE 130<sup>th</sup> on the south. Site features include the lake shoreline, walking paths, a small wooded hillside, a play area, wading pool, shelterhouse/comfort station, tennis courts and the playfield. Adjacent to the site on the east is the modern Bitter Lake Community Center (1997) at 13055 Linden Ave N, and a parking lot. This lighting extends along

the community center access to the main entry. This pathway lighting system is separate from the adjacent playfield lighting. The playfield shares a common address with the community center.<sup>3</sup> West of the Playfield are condominiums and a pathway connection to Broadview Elementary and the Park Teen Center located at 13052 Greenwood Ave N.

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<sup>1</sup> In 1954, the City of Seattle annexed the north neighborhoods to N 145<sup>th</sup> Street.

<sup>2</sup> Interpretive sign at the southeast end of Bitter Lake (King County Waterworks/Seattle Lakes Alliance/Seattle Parks)  
Also see Sherwood File, Bitter Lake Playfield (Don Sherwood)

Also see U.S. Geological Survey, Open File Report 2005-1252, U.S. Department of the Interior

<sup>3</sup> The playfield used to be listed under the address: 13030 N Park Ave N. However, Bitter Lake Playfield is currently listed in the *Seattle Park Guide*, and Parks web site under the same community center address, 13035 Linden Ave N.

### 3. Field Lighting

**a. Lighted Area** - The existing Bitter Lake PF lights, built in 1966, illuminate four and one third acres of irrigated turf playing surfaces with drainage. This includes a softball field in the northeast corner, a baseball/softball field in the southwest corner, and a football/soccer field between and overlapping the ballfields. Just past the south limit of the playfield are four



lighted tennis courts, a shelterhouse/comfort station, wading pool and play area. Although the tennis court lighting is of equal age and condition as the field lights, no provision was made in

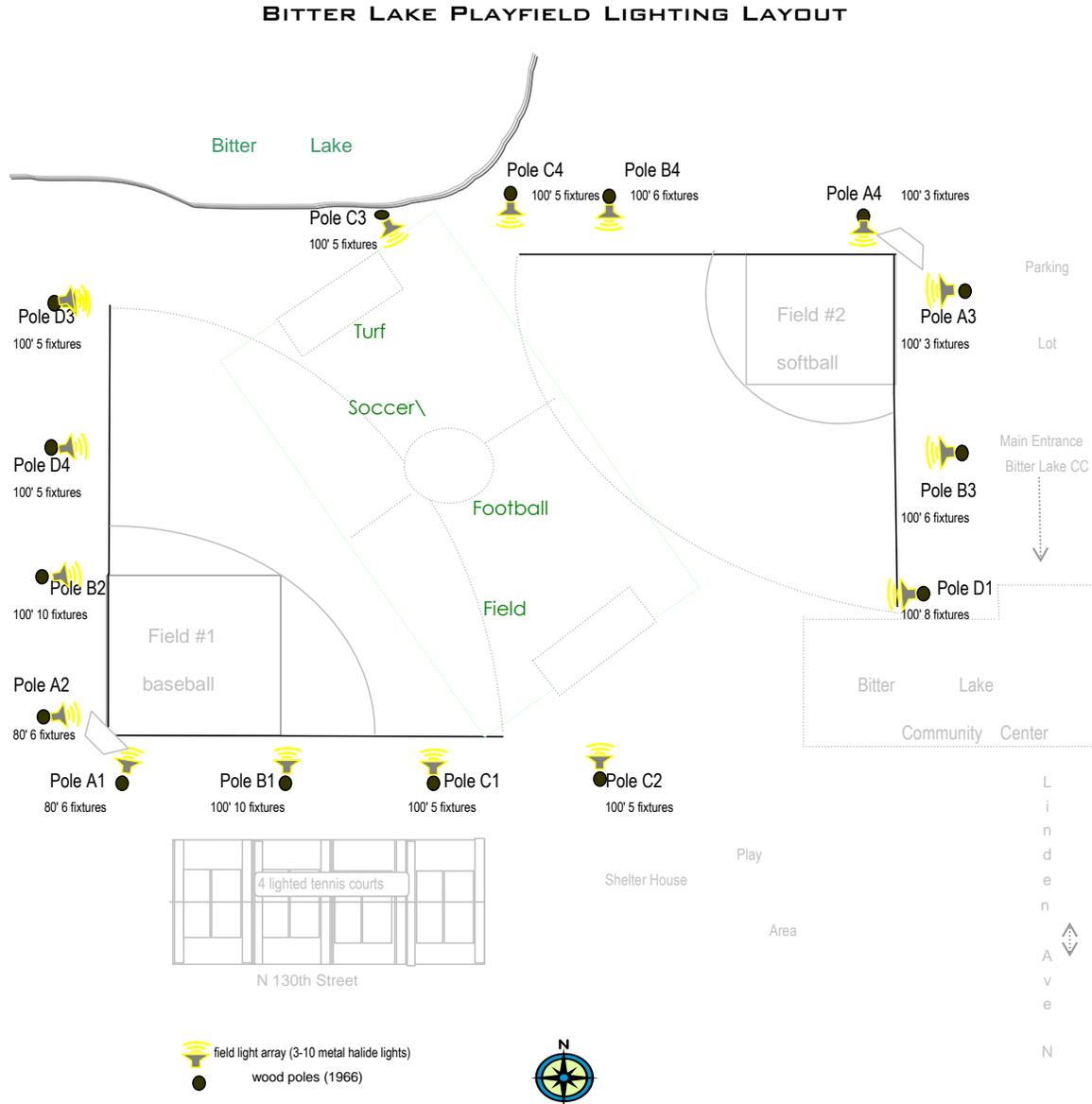
this program for their replacement, only replacement of the existing field lights. See above playfield aerial photo.

**b. Light System** – Eighty-eight metal halide 1000-watt field light fixtures are supported by 15 wooden poles ranging from 50’ to 100’ in height.<sup>4</sup> See initial light layout below. **In 2014 parks**

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<sup>4</sup> Record Drawings *Bitter Lake Playfield Floodlighting* -1966, Sheets 06111-06115 (Seattle Parks Engineering & Design Plan File)

**removed three wood poles and replaced with 1 metal pole which may or may not be utilized in new design. See page 6.**



A recent ballfield lighting study noted that the poles lean, are twisted and the metal fasteners, brackets and conduit are rusted, signs that the 41-year old system needs replacing.<sup>5</sup> Approximately one-third of the fixtures were not working, while those in operation included several that were damaged. Electrical fuse/relay boxes and conduits on the poles are badly

<sup>5</sup> *Ballfield Lighting Study*, pp. I71-I-75, McGowen-Broz, 2001



**3. Field Lighting Control** - This remote, programmed control activates the lighting only for the duration of scheduled games or practices. Although this Energy Management Control System (EMCS) has seven zones, none of the three lighted fields has an individual light control. This means that if only Field #1 is scheduled for night-time play, Field #2 and soccer (the entire playfield) is also lighted. This condition exists at all Parks multi-field lighted sites and it was noted in the consultant study as a matter to be corrected upon lighting replacement. Some marginal energy savings could of course be realized, as well as reducing the appearance of lighting unused fields.<sup>8</sup>

#### **4. Field Lighting Control Measures**

**a. Scheduled Control** - The Department inaugurated an Energy Management Control System EMCS system to provide remote, programmed controls. This relieved most of the problems of lights burning during evening periods when no activity is occurring on the fields. And while this somewhat eased complaints over vacant but lighted fields, glare problems persisted. Coincidentally, scheduled controls moderate cycling of the HID lights which require at least a

20-minute warm-up, and whose electrical switch gear are subject to premature erosion of metal contactors, as well as added lamp and ballast wear with excessive “on” and “off” cycling.

**b. Illumination Control** - The 1970’s-era parabolic-shaped light fixtures do not control light as well as modern shielded lights. The lamp’s beam spread and the coned-shaped hood of the luminaire, together with the light aiming angle, were the three conventional constraints on lighting control. Unfortunately, these sometimes failed to control light spillover onto adjacent property or to check the brilliant glare of lamp arc tubes from streaming into homes or drivers’ eyes on nearby streets. Adding to this was the close proximity to residences nearby the field. Quantitative measures of the problem are approximate since each person’s eyes react at different rates to differences in light levels. However, some general objectives are widely accepted as means to resolve the problem of subjective objectionable light trespass, commonly known as *glare*. Increasing the distance of the light source from those affected is an obvious but often impractical means to resolving citizen complains of objectionable field lighting. More realistic methods include:

- Reducing the intensity of the field lighting to the minimum recommended level
- Increasing the pole heights to minimize horizontal light beam spread.
- Providing light fixtures with hoods to keep light on the field with little spillover
- Providing light fixtures fitted with louvers that shield or reduce the area of the bright glare emanating from each lamp
- Specifying lamps whose beam spread, when photometrically modeled, remains on the field
- Aiming light fixtures at angles that keeps light on the field. And finally, following installation,
- Measuring initial light levels on and off the field to verify that lighting level and control goals have been met for lighting level and control; and, as necessary, making aiming adjustments to

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<sup>8</sup> Ibid, p.1

avoid residual light spillover levels that exceed ambient street light level at adjacent residences.

## **II. DESIGN**

### **A. INTENTS**

**1. Objective** – Replace old field lighting with a new efficient system on ballfields #1, #2, and the soccer field that meets desired illumination levels but also minimizes glare per City Code. The system shall meet Department maintenance standards within the authorized budget, to be constructed in July 2019

#### **2. Goals**

- a.* Replace old decaying poles and lighting equipment.
- b.* Improve on-field lighting performance.
- c.* Limit off-field glare and spillover to acceptable amounts and standards.
- d.* Provide a durable system with design and components that can be easily maintained and that provide 20-30 years of continuous service.
- e.* Provide energy-efficiencies through: light beam control for each luminaire, modern switch gear, and remote multi-zone programming for independent lighting control of each field.
- f.* Minimize “down time” for field re-lighting and avoid damage during lighting installation to the field turf, drainage, irrigation and the nearby lake shoreline.

### **B. Project Elements** *(requirements for this project)*

**1. Lighting Design** - Provide a site-specific photometric model that best combines the appropriate lighting level for each field with the off-site control to minimize spillover and glare, as well as to provide energy reduction when compared to the existing lights. The Electrical Engineer/Sportsfield Illumination Consultant will be asked to attend at least one public meeting to explain his or her design approach, analysis and recommendation for lighting at this location.

**2. Service Capacity** – Prior to design, the Consultant shall verify that the existing power is sufficient for the new system, and if not, he or she will provide cost estimates for necessary labor, materials, permits and City Light service.

**3. Field Drainage and Irrigation Verification and Modification** – Identify turf, drainage, irrigation and any other utilities and shoreline edge conditions that may be affected by pole excavation or from large vehicles on the field, and make appropriate modifications in materials or practices to prevent construction damage.

**4. Soil Sampling** – Parks will work with SPU on geotechnical data. The history of a high water table below the playfield suggests investigation of the site to determine whether or not added

lateral support is needed for the new poles. SPU will sample and analyze soil data to determine lateral bearing values.

**5. Demolition** - De-energize lighting, remove and dispose of the existing wooden poles brackets, light fixtures, switch gear, old in-ground components, and any other related materials of no use. It is anticipated that the poles, brackets, luminaries and other lighting components will be replaced and not re-used in the lighting replacement. Wood pole re-use for landscape barriers may be considered by Parks. Metals and glass should be recycled and contaminated materials disposed of properly.

**6. Electrical Service** – Replace electrical panels in the shelterhouse nearby the playfield, with appropriate control wire termination and fuses, contactors and switches, diagnostic equipment and a ground bar.

**7. EMCS Controls** - Provide a new programmed field lighting control system, e.g. *Skylogix*, as part of Park’s Energy Management Control System (EMCS).<sup>9</sup> At a minimum this controller should have zones for the field and security lights. Each field should be capable of independent lighting as a means to limit lighting only those fields programmed for use. Any security lights should be controlled independently via light sensors or clock-timers programmed to illuminate during hours of darkness.

**8. Light Poles** - Install new monuments, poles and lighting components including, panels, wire, conduit, brackets and shielded field and security light fixtures. Locate pole panels within 15 feet of the ground for easy maintenance access, but at a height out of easy reach by vandals. Steel poles may be the most cost-effective option given the higher cost for concrete poles and the diminished quality and treatment of wood timber poles. As necessary, shift light pole locations away from the lake shoreline and closer to the field.

**9. Electrical Lines** - Install new trenching, receptacles, junction boxes, conduit and wire.

**10. Lights** – Install new luminaries for the field, incorporating the latest technologies for lighting control and efficiency. This site is considered a Class IV recreational facility for soccer, baseball and softball. As such the maximum sustained lighting level will be 30 foot-candles (fc) for baseball and softball infields and 20 fc for the outfield areas as well as the soccer/football field. Lighting uniformity should have no more than a 2:1 variation and light level and a horizontal coefficient of variance no more than .25 (25%). A Class III level of lighting (50 fc infield and 30 fc outfield) is not considered for the baseball field, Field #1 (SW corner) because the Department does not intend to accommodate competitive interscholastic school baseball games with permanent bleacher seating. In addition the higher lighting level of Class III may significantly compromise the lighting control, maintainability and operating costs. Due to these

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<sup>9</sup> Seattle Parks and Recreation Design Standard No. 138880.01 *Energy Management Control Systems (EMCS)* [Dec 8, 2003]

factors, the Park design standard level will be maintained at 30/20 fc for Class IV recreational play.<sup>10</sup>

### **C. DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS** (*recommendations for this project*)

#### **1. Construction**

**a. Security & Safety** – The Design Consultant, Contractor and Parks should consider a Safety & Security Plan for construction. This would provide the Contractor safe and secure access and egress from the site, security, staging and storage of materials, job site security during non-working hours, coordination of safe pedestrian avenues during construction, and finally, construction practices that consider the unique site conditions for work and access/egress by construction vehicles at this busy location. The nearby community center, tennis courts and play area will remain in operation throughout construction, although a portion of the community center's north parking lot may be used for a short period, e.g. 1-2 months, for staging construction materials related to the playfield lighting project.

**b. Access** - Some large vehicles such as cement trucks (for pouring concrete bases or pole anchors), cranes or large boom trucks must enter the field to build bases and erect poles. Ensure

that steel roadway plates are placed for a protective surface to avoid damage to the field irrigation and drainage system. Complete irrigation and drainage "before" and "after" operational inspections to ensure that any damage is accounted for and repaired.

**c. Material Orders** – The Department must ensure that sufficient lead time is available for fabrication and delivery of items such as poles and luminaries.

**d. Construction Scheduling** – Turf field conditions must be sufficiently dry to withstand on-field work. Ideally the project will be constructed in July due to wet season conditions and event scheduling.

Means to execute construction tasks without closing the field, at least for day-time play, or minimizing closure, should be evaluated and carried out if feasible. This might be accomplished via phased construction. Such a scenario might include installing new electrical service and switch gear and placing concrete bases on which to mount new poles – all without affecting field use. Once on-field work is underway, a maximum of five-week field closure will occur, during which the old lighting can be demolished, new poles installed and hung with brackets and luminaries, and power connections completed. It is anticipated that construction work for demolition and new installation will be concurrent.

**2. Poles** – Metal poles are recommended. However, the Design Team must have ultimate decision authority to meet the budget and design intents. Generally, wood poles are no longer recommended. Their quality and the allowable wood preservation process have seriously

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<sup>10</sup> Design Standard No. 16500.02 Design Standards for Athletic Field Lighting, Section V, *Standards for Illumination Levels* (Sept 22, 2003). Also see IESNA RP-6-88 Table 7 (rev)

diminished longevity. Concrete poles can be considered but their cost may be too steep for this budget. Engineered wooden poles (e.g. *glu lam*) may also be too costly.

Added Land Use permitting delay may be incurred if pole locations are shifted significantly.

**3. Luminare Light Distribution (Reduction of Glare)** – Provide LED lighting fixtures that minimize glare, particularly those noticed by the residences above the playfield. Low cut-off fixture boxes or light hoods and deflectors may be needed, but this intensive down-lighting may also generate objectionable levels of reflected light off the play surface. Ultimately the lighting Design Consultant, a qualified electrical engineer with experience in sportsfield illumination, should verify the best product for the site via lighting calculations to satisfy SDCI Land Use Code requirements for glare.<sup>11</sup>

**4. Lighting Levels of Illumination** - The suggested average maintained lighting level (horizontal foot-candles in service) is 30 foot-candles.<sup>12</sup> To achieve this average maintained

lighting level, the Consultant should consider de-rating manufacturer optimal theoretical ratings by at least 15% to account for variations with actual field lighting levels.

## **5. Lighting**

**a. Lamps** - The Park standard for many years has been 1,000 watt High Intensity Discharge (HID) fixtures, metal halide, high pressure sodium or a hybrid of these two. New lighting shall be energy efficient LED lighting.

**b. Fixtures (luminaries)** - Fixture type, shielding such as hoods and louvers, or full-cut off “shoebox”-style lights shall all be considered in the design process. Selection of partially-shielded or “full cut-off” style luminaries is not a decision ruled only by a desire to eliminate sky-glow or glare across the field. Sometimes, nearby residences are more affected by close-in “backlight” spillover from the intense downward light produced from “full cut-off” fixtures.<sup>13</sup> In the recent projects, the Department has selected the “shoebox”-style for some fields and partially shielded parabolic lights for other locations.

The design process should examine the latest products from top-rated vendors such as Qualite™, Musco™, Softlite™, Ephesus™, and with the aide of photometric modeling, and with community input, via on-site night-time lighting comparisons, select the “best fit” for this site. This decision will also be affected by the Seattle Land Use Code and the authority given the

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<sup>11</sup> See SMC Administrative Conditional Uses, Sec 23.44.022.J (Light and Glare). Exterior light shall be shielded or directed away from adjacent residentially zoned lots. The Director may also require that the area and intensity of illumination, the location or angle of illumination be limited.

<sup>12</sup> Table 7, Summary of Outdoor Illuminance Levels,(Soccer and baseball), *Recommended Practices for Sports and Recreational Area Lighting*, (RP-6-01), Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA)

<sup>13</sup> The recent High Point soccer field lighting replacement used partially shielded Musco luminaries to avoid severe back lighting that full cut off style lights would have produced, on residences across the street from the lights on the field’s west side.

SDCI Director to demand rigorous lighting control compliance with the recently-amended Land Use Code for sports field lighting.<sup>14</sup>

**6. Energy Management Control System** - The lighting should be controlled through the Department's EMCS system for remote, programmed lighting control. See Department Design Standard # 13880.01.

### **7. Quality Assurance**

**a. Guarantee** - The Designer, Contractor and Lighting System vendor, should guarantee performance levels for illumination level, field coverage, uniformity, variance, glare and spillover. If, after construction, the lighting measures are not satisfactory to the Department, or they do not meet specifications, the Designer will direct the vendor and Contractor to modify the lighting accordingly. Also consider purchasing extended warranties for any new-type lamps, especially if supplied from sole-source vendors or with special performance features.

**b. Post Construction Adjustments** - If the lighting performance does not equal the photometric model or the recommended IESNA guidelines or the performance expected by the City SDCI or the citizens, the Design Engineer and Contractor must respond with adjustments or modifications that meet within reason, both the objective criteria and any unresolved community needs regarding control or elimination of objectionable light.

**c. Record of Compliance** -

*i.* Initial and maintained levels of field lighting over a grid superimposed over the field layout with light readings for each 30 foot by 30 foot field square.<sup>15</sup>

*ii.* Light level readings at peripheral neighborhood at identical locations measured in the 2001 Ballfield Lighting Study, and a

*iii.* Measure of on-field lighting uniformity.

**9. Power Service** – A service was provided in 1965 to the shelterhouse for playfield and tennis court lighting. The panels and contactors are severely eroded and should be replaced as part of any upgrade. A new panel should be provided to separate the playfield lights from those of the tennis court, each with EMCS control for each of the three fields within the playfield as well as for each of the four tennis courts.

**10. Job-Site Security** – Work with Seattle Police Crime Prevention Taskforce (CPT) to formulate and carry out security measure that prevent theft of valuable construction materials, e.g. copper wire, at the site.

## **III. SCHEDULE**

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<sup>14</sup> Exterior light shall be shielded or directed away from adjacent residentially zones lots. The Director may also require that the area and intensity of illumination, the location or angle of illumination be limited. [SMC 23.44.022] (*Light & Glare*)

<sup>15</sup> Follow standard procedures outlined in *Guide for Photometric Measurements of Area and Sports Lighting Installations*, (LM-5) 1995, IESNA

Also see Appendix B-Field Measurements and Performance Evaluations, p. 85, (RP-6-01) IESNA

## A. SCHEDULE CONSTRAINTS

**1. Field Condition** – The schedule below reflects summer construction on Bittler Lake PF as wet field conditions typically encountered on turf playfields during the fall, winter, and spring months.

## B. PROPOSED PROJECT SCHEDULE

Select Designer.....	December 2017- January 2018
Design Schematic/Development/ MUP.....	January 2018-March 2018
Construction Documents/ Permitting (65%) .....	July 2018- October 2018
Construction Documents (95%).....	October-December 2018
Construction Documents (100%).....	January 2018
Bid.....	March 2019
(lag time follows for material delivery)	
Construction.....	June 2019
Construction End.....	July 2019
Construction Closeout.....	August 2019

## IV. BUDGET

**A. CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AMOUNT-** The total cost estimate for this project has been set at \$500,000. This doesn't include soft costs such as administrative time, permitting fees, and tax.

## V. REVIEW PROCESS

### A. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

**1. Project Impacts of future anticipated construction** - This project will be carried out on the Bitter Lake Playfield. Lighting work usually requires five to eight weeks of actual field closure during a three-month construction period.

**2. Affected Community Organizations** - Affected organizations include baseball and soccer leagues and teams that schedule practices and games on the fields.

**3. Affected Community Members** – Sportsfield lighting expansion and upgrades have traditionally raised concern among nearby neighbors over the potential of new or higher levels of glare spilling into homes above the playfield.

## **B. PROPOSED PUBLIC REVIEW PROCESS**

### **1. Public Meeting**

**a. Meeting Determination** - According to the Department's Public Involvement Policy, a public meeting should be conducted to review this design concept. Out of consideration for the potential field use schedule disruption and lighting impacts, one public meeting is recommended.

**b. Meeting Summary** - Within two weeks after the public meeting, the project manager will post meeting notes on the web site. The Parks Board of Park Commissioners may also be involved in hosting public input and recommending direction to the Superintendent. Any such meetings will be summarized including public input, Board discussions, conclusions and recommendations as well as a subsequent final decision by the Superintendent. To address community concerns raised in public meetings or Park Board Hearings, the project manager may recommend scope or schedule modifications to the Project Steering Committee.

**2. Project sign** - One large (4'x4') Public Notification Sign recommended for this work will be posted at the site entry within 30 days of the first meeting and updated thereafter with notification of project milestones.

### **3. Public Notification Method**

**a. Informational Flyer** - Send flyers to affected and interested organizations as well as the nearest public library (Broadview Library) and community center, and DON Service Center (Greenwood NSC).

**b. Internet** – Concurrent with sign installation, post a project description and meeting notice on the Department's web site for this project as well as on the Events and Meetings Calendar.

**c. News Release** – To local newspapers, as well as the *Seattle Times* and the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

### **4. Public Contacts**

**a. Residents within a 300' radius of park boundaries** – Notify by flier. Also insure that all condominiums and multi-family housing surrounding the lake are notified, including but not limited to the *Bitter Lake Manor*, *Bitter Lake Village*, *The Club at Bitter Lake* and the Senior housing project currently under construction across from the Bitter Lake Community Center on Linden Ave N. For reference, use all lakeside addresses along Linden Ave N from the community center to N 137<sup>th</sup> St and from the playfield west along N 130<sup>th</sup> St to Greenwood Ave

N. Also include lakefront addresses along N 130<sup>th</sup> St between Greenwood Ave N and Linden Ave N, as well as any homes along Greenwood Ave N, between 134<sup>th</sup> and 137<sup>th</sup> with lakefront property. This extended notification will insure those residences who may be affected by playfield lighting glare, however distant, will have an opportunity to voice their concerns and desires and to hear proposed plans for this lighting project.

**b. Local Community Organizations** - Broadview Community Council

**c. Community Center and Activity-based Advisory Councils** – Bitter Lake Community Center Advisory Council

**d. Neighborhood Planning Groups** – Magnolia/Queen Anne District Council

**e. Local Community Newspapers** – Seattle Neighborhood e-news:

[www.cityofseattle.net/lists.htm](http://www.cityofseattle.net/lists.htm)

**f. Groups with a natural interest in the site or project relating to their missions, e.g. environmental groups**

- Seattle School District (Athletics Department)
- King County Waterworks
- Ingraham High School (Athletic Department)
- Seattle Lakes Alliance

**g. User Groups**

- Bitter Lake Community Center
- Broadview Elementary School
- Lakeside School
- Northwest Little League
- Citywide Adult Athletics
- CYO Soccer
- North Seattle Pony League
- Seattle Select Purple 13U
- CPA Softball
- Lawyers Coed Softball League
- Seattle Christian School
- Ingraham High School
- MFJ Tournaments
- Seattle Youth Soccer Assn.
- Ballard Little League

**h. “Friends of” groups** - Friends of Athletic Fields

**i. Adopt-a-park groups** - None for this project.

**j. Friends of Seattle’s Olmsted Parks** - None for this project.

**k. Appropriate Neighborhood District Council** – Northwest District Council

**l. Other City Departments as appropriate** - Seattle Police Department North Precinct (CPT)

**m. Local Block Watch Captain** – notify via DON Neighborhood Service Center

**n. Appropriate Sector Manager in DON** – Greenwood Neighborhood Service Center, Beth Pflug, NWD Coordinator (684-4096)

## **C. TECHNICAL PROJECT REVIEWS**

### **1. Department Review**

**a. Core Project Review** - The Project Manager shall coordinate design reviews by P&D, Recreation, SRC, Ballfield Coordinator, NW Park Resources and FMS Electrical Shop and the Department's Sportsfield Review Committee (SRC) for one pro-view meeting at Schematic Design and 2 pro-view tech meetings at 65% and 95% Construction documents.

**b. Environmental Project Information Form (PIF)** - This is an internal checklist to be completed for all capital projects. The intent is to avoid incurring City liability and comply with environmental regulations related to construction projects. This review is a first step in consideration of environmental issues for this project. As any emerge in this planning stage, it is expected that environmental management will continue to be addressed in the design and

ultimately during construction. The Project Manager is responsible for completing this checklist and submitting it for review before the start of design.

The PIF will be used to determine any potential or probable liability related to the construction site. The review will include determination of hazardous materials found in structures, like lead and asbestos, potential site contamination such as soils or landfill gas and the testing, treatment or/and removal of contaminants according to the DOE Model Toxic Control Act. A review for overall environmental impact, by David Graves at 684-7048, will be made to determine whether or not a SEPA Threshold Determination is needed for the project.

**2. Environmental Review** – This work is in-kind maintenance of an existing lighted facility, and as such the project is categorically exempt from a SEPA review.

**3. Construction Permits** – A demolition, electrical and structural building permit (pole foundation) are required for this work.

**4. Land Use Permit** – If the poles are heightened or located differently, a Land Use Permit may be required. Otherwise, Parks should apply for and receive an exemption for field lighting as this site is an existing permitted use for Single-Family residential areas. However, as part of the discretionary authority given to DPD in SMC 23.44.022J, that department may require assurances that Parks will meet all the “Light & Glare” regulations.

**c. COMPLIANCE & STANDARDS** – The Department written Park Standards and Specifications. Copies are available in the P&D Engineering/Design Services Section, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, RDA Building, 800 Maynard Ave S, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Seattle WA 98134-1336.

**d. PROPERTY ISSUES** - None

**e. MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONAL COSTS** –NW District and FMS Electrical Shop will produce a projected operating budget for maintenance. This will allow Parks to request accurate levels of Maintenance & Operating funds from future Capital Improvement Program (CIP) budgets to pay for field operation and maintenance.

### **Project Team**

Katie Bang, PDD Project Mgmt.	684-9286	Kevin Pates, FMS Electrical Shop	684-7182
Patrick Merriam, NW Park District	423-1455	Courtney Brown, Athletics	684-7094
Karen O’Connor, P&D Public Info	233-7929	Cynthia Etelamaki, Bitter Lake CC	684-7524