

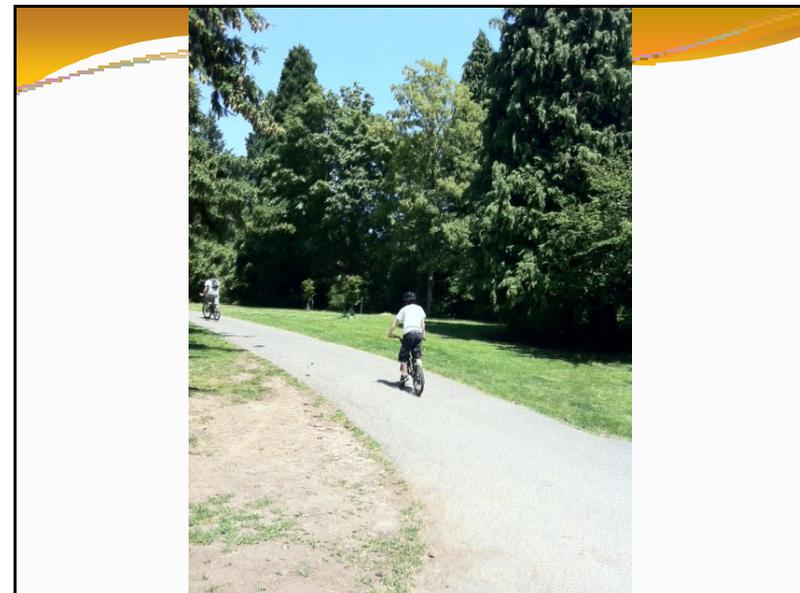


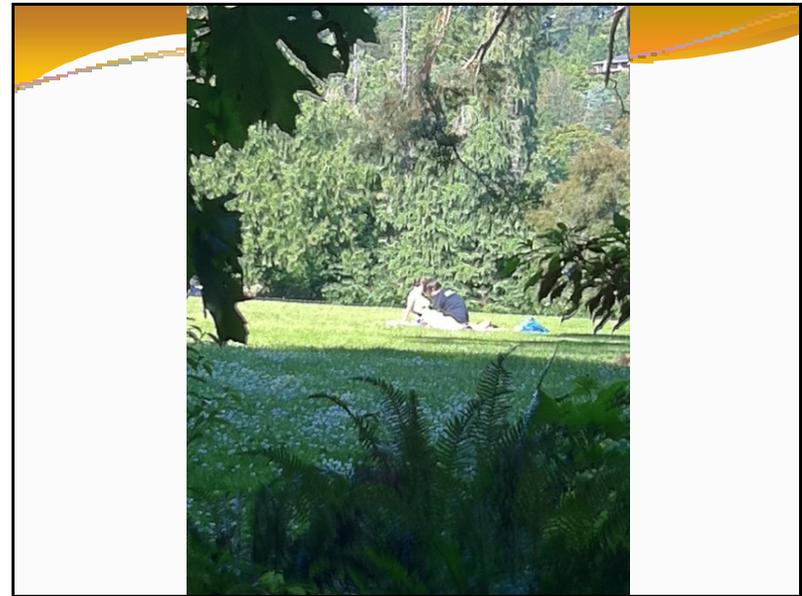
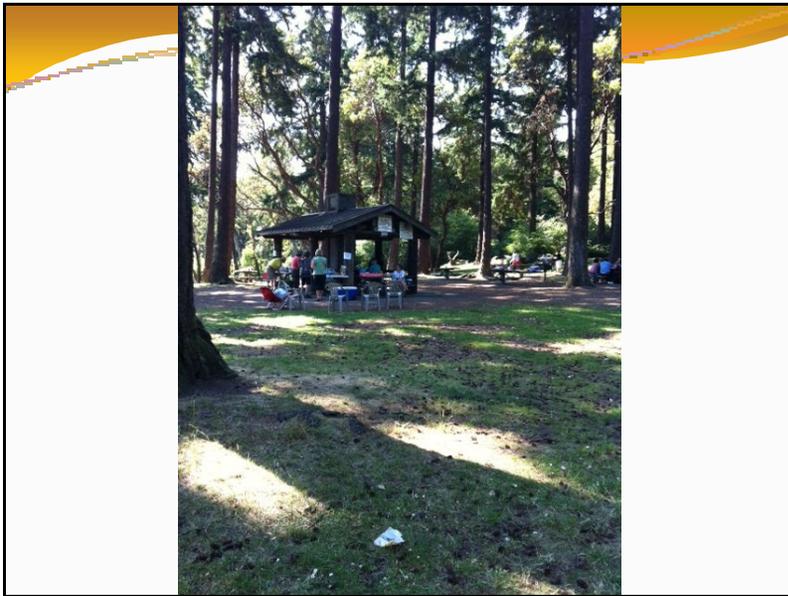
FCA Board Meeting: Agenda

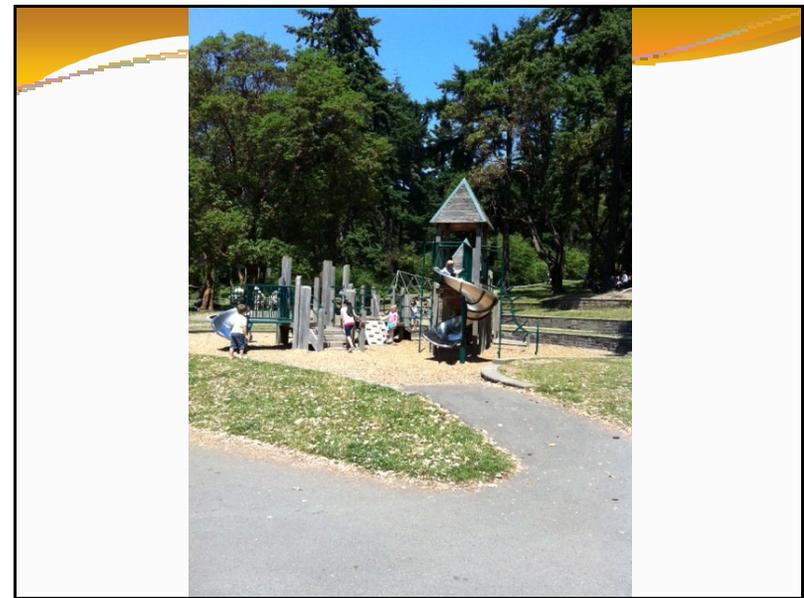
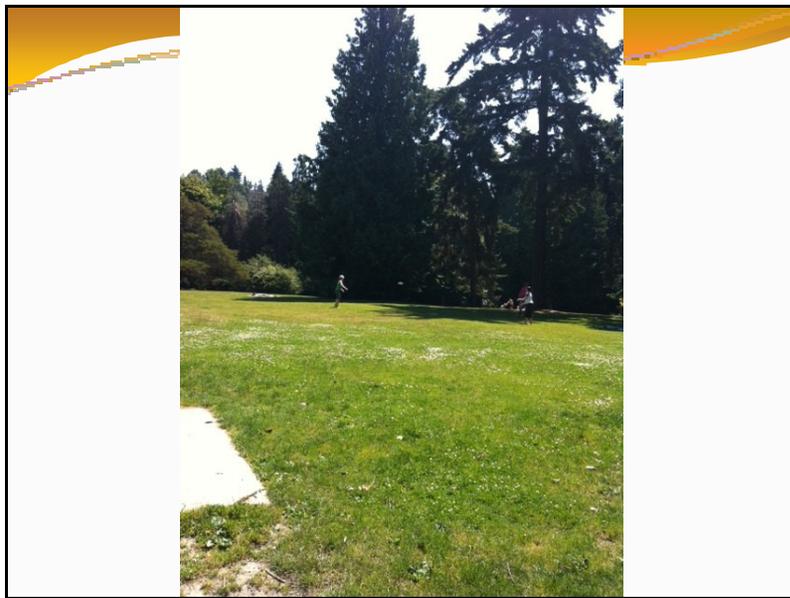
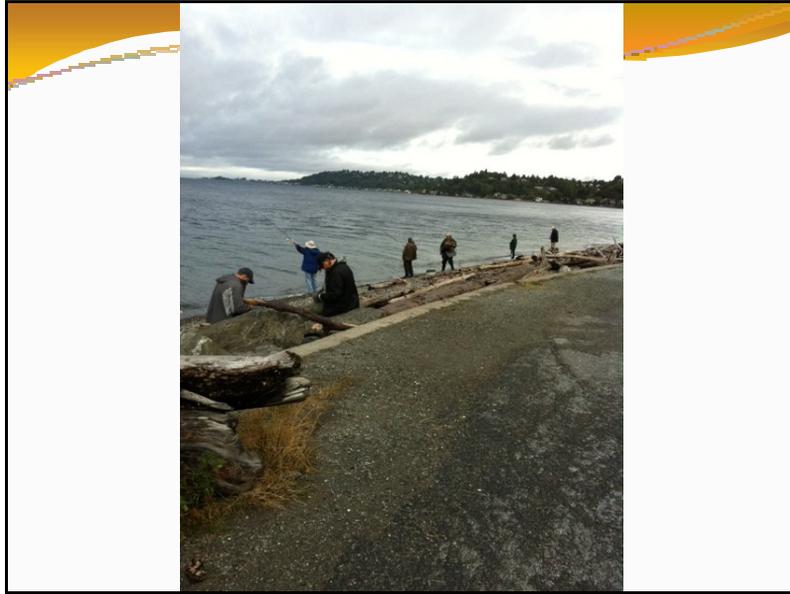
- Welcoming Statements
- Seattle Public Parks and Recreation Department
- FCA Presentation
 - History of Lincoln Park
 - Habitat Protection
 - Justice and the Community Impacts
- Open Commentary
- Summary and Closing Statements

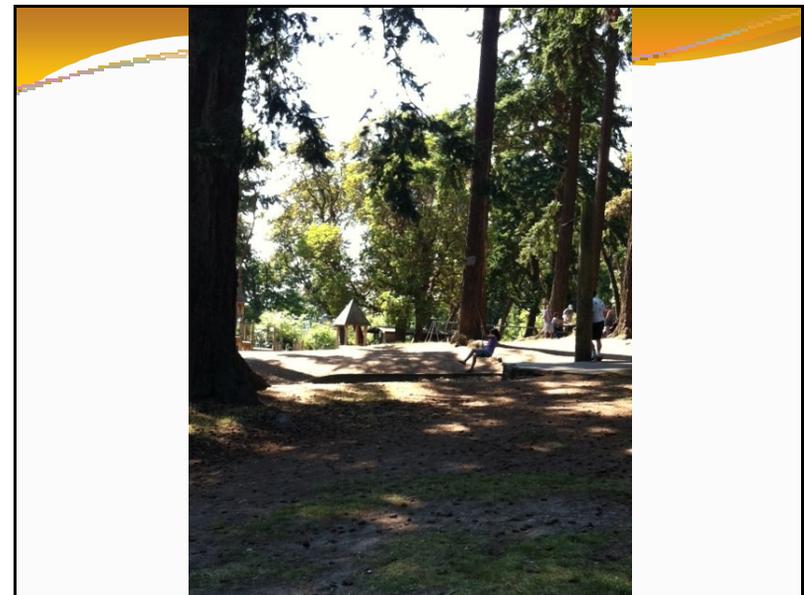
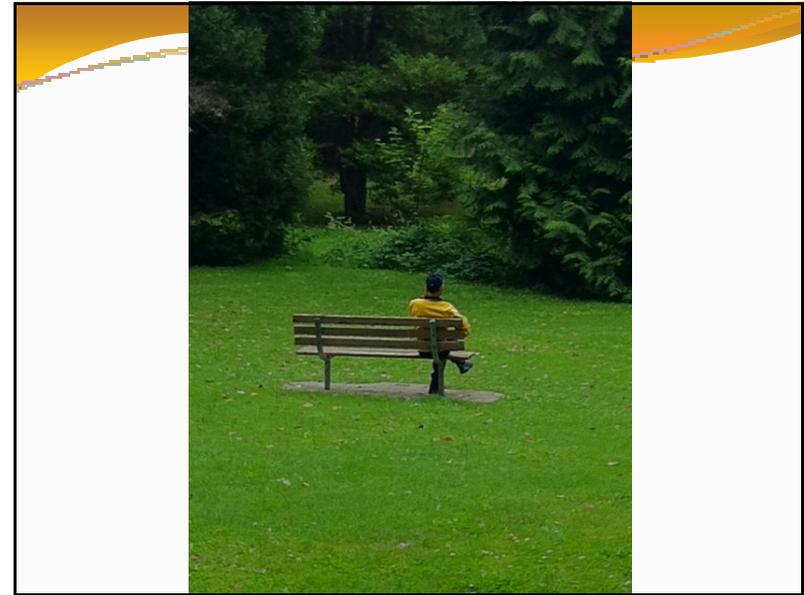
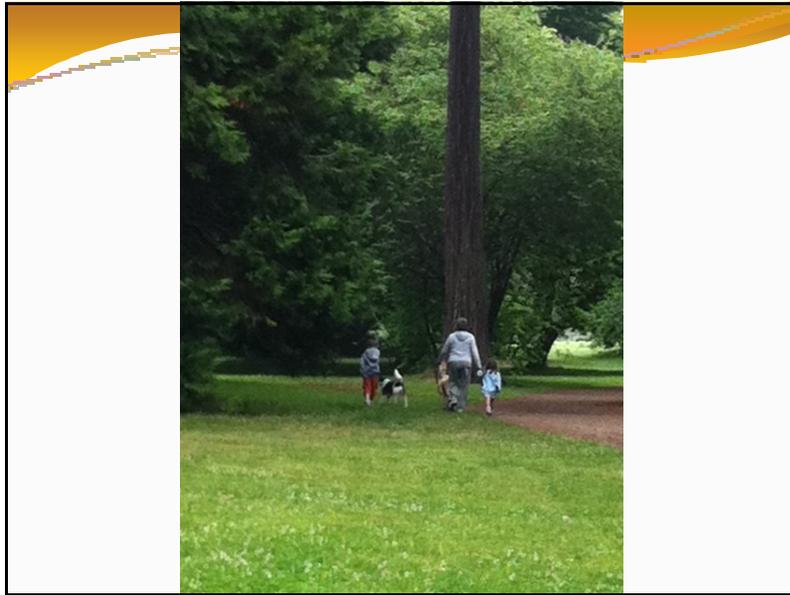
History of Lincoln Park

- Fauntleroy Park
 - Purchased by the City of Seattle in 1922 and renamed Lincoln Park as city commissioners were formalizing a Seattle parks system
 - The Olmsted Plan
 - WPA Depression era – back to work projects: seawalls, shelters, trails
- Uses
 - Habitat Protection
 - Serenity from city life
 - Picnic Shelters – 1925
 - Playground – 1930
 - Swimming Hole – 1929, Colman Pool – 1941







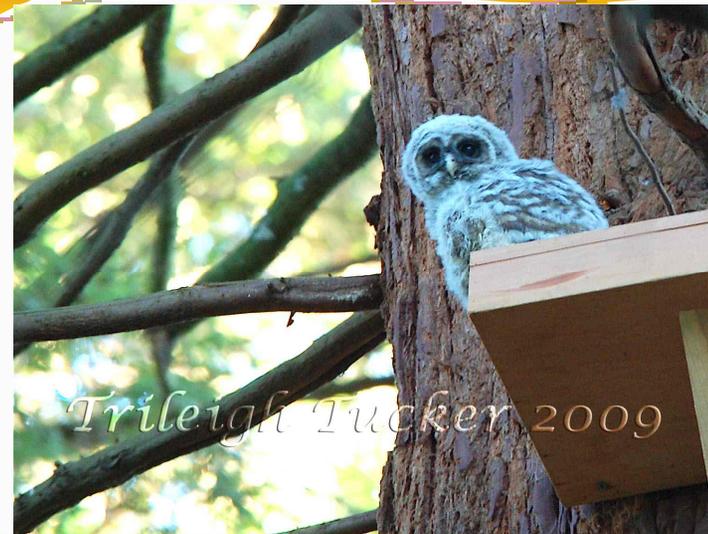


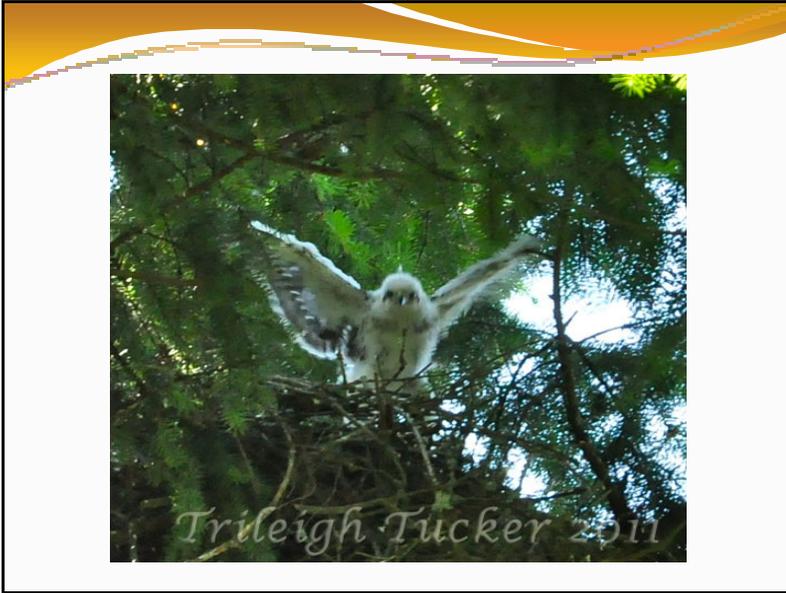


The Justice: Habitat

- Push disturbances can alter the balance of the ecology
- Loss of natural sound envelope
- Sensitive, priority and vulnerable species:
 - Plants
 - Irreversibility of tree removal
 - Habitat destruction
 - Non-native encroachments
 - Devaluation of forest floor/underbrush: plant life, leaf/plant litter, root safety, food sources
 - Animals
 - Loss of habitat
 - Canopy protection, canopy nests, noise
 - Bird/Bat strike injuries from zip line wires
 - Bird/Bat loss from tree hollow roosting habitat, deadwood habitat
 - Small rodent, insect, loss of deadwood/brush habitat

Habitat Impact





The Justice: Due Diligence

- Ideally and by written park protocols, design policies are determined and then infrastructure is facilitated: Seattle Parks and Recreation:
 - Violations of current Seattle Parks Public Involvement Policy
 - Violations of Urban Management and Wildlife Plan
 - Violations of Supplemental Use Management Guidelines
- The purpose of parks in urban settings
 - Who is the voice for the voiceless: animals, forestry, future generations
- Financial gains of current proposal
 - Offensive
 - Violations of official policies
- Process for impact on wildlife and community
 - Lack of public information
 - Inability to seek data from scientists, experts, ecologists, biologists

The Justice: Environment

- The State of Washington adds this characterization of environmental justice:
 - “Environmental justice is the right to a safe, healthy, productive, and sustainable environment, where environment is considered in its totality to include the ecological, physical, social, political, aesthetic, and economic environment,” noting that “evidence suggests that the risks and benefits associated with economic progress and changes in land use are not equitably distributed among the total population.”

The Justice: Community Impacts

- Noise
 - Loss of tranquility, noise pollution
 - Minimization re concerns of the loss of natural QUIET
 - Mitigation for neighbors
- Litter
 - Physical impact based on volume projections
- Safety and Security
 - Fencing
 - Hired security agents
 - Insurance

The Justice: Community Impacts

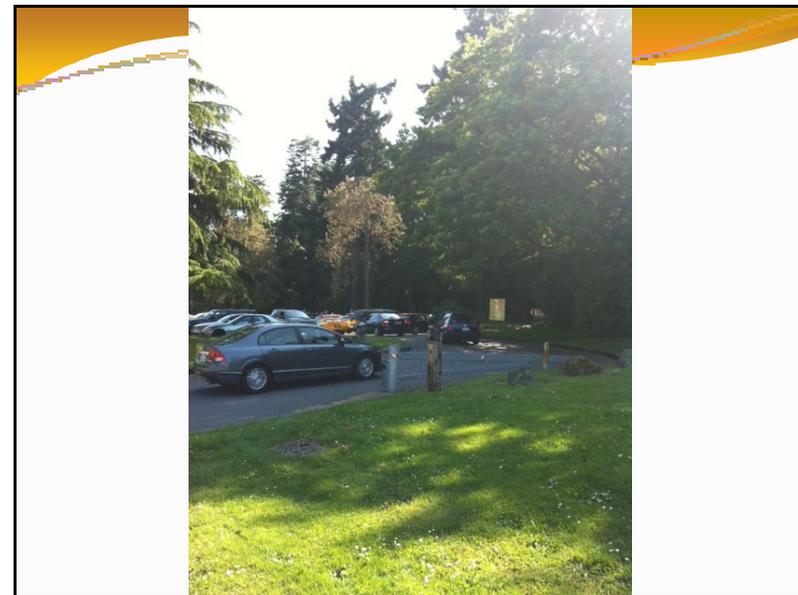
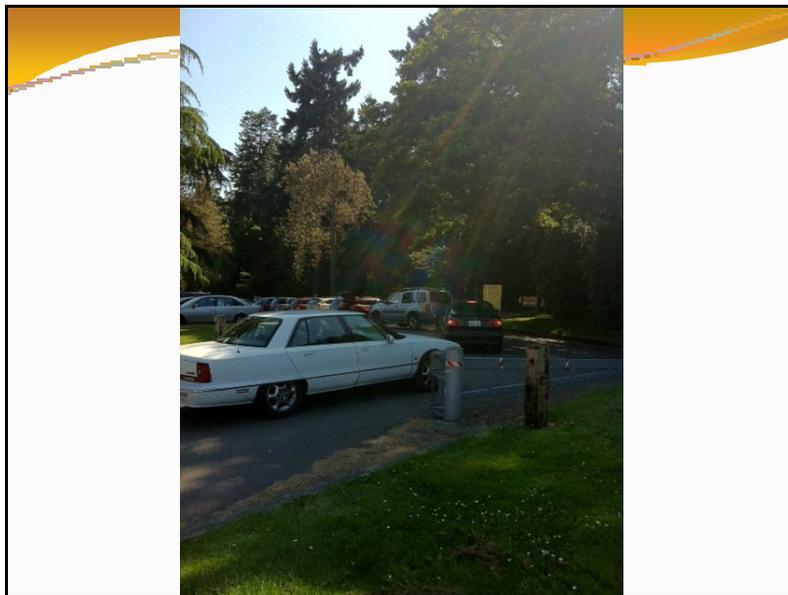
- Noise
 - *Sound* is perceived by humans as an auditory sensation created by pressure variations that move in waves through a medium such as air or water. It is measured in terms of *frequency* and *amplitude*. *Noise* is sometimes used as a synonym for sound, but there is a subtle difference. *Noise* is a sound that is unwanted or inappropriate in an environment.
 - Studies suggest that the acoustical environment is important in a number of ways for wildlife including:
 - Intra-species communication
 - Territory establishment, finding and maintaining desirable habitat
 - Courtship and mating
 - Nurturing and protecting young
 - Predation and predator avoidance
 - Effective use of habitat
 - (National Park Service)

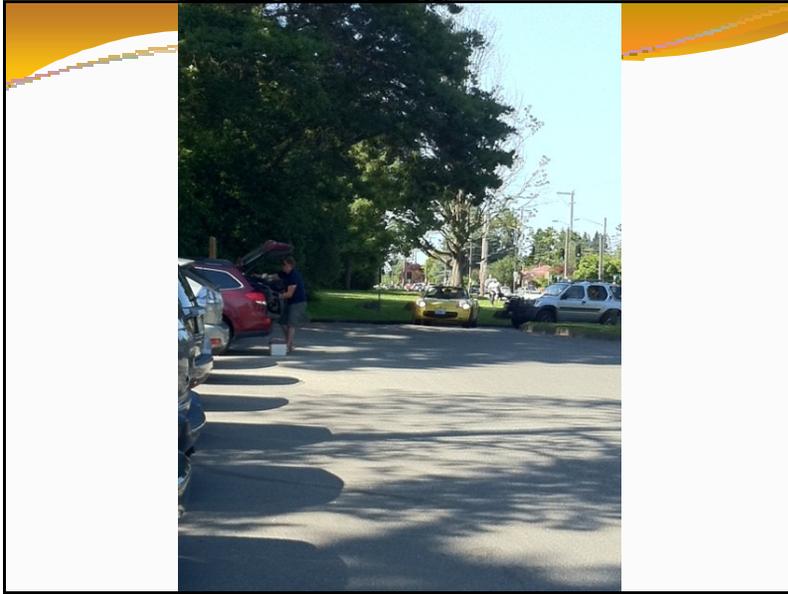
The Justice: Community Impacts

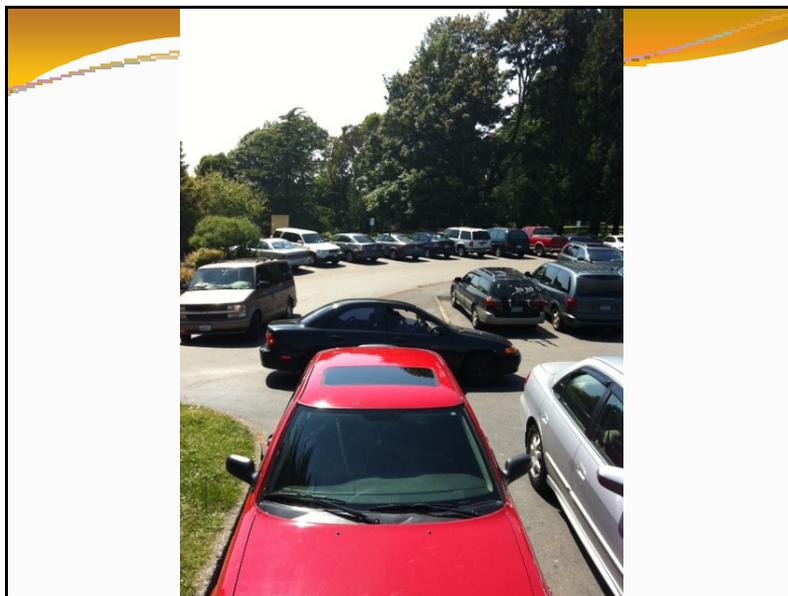
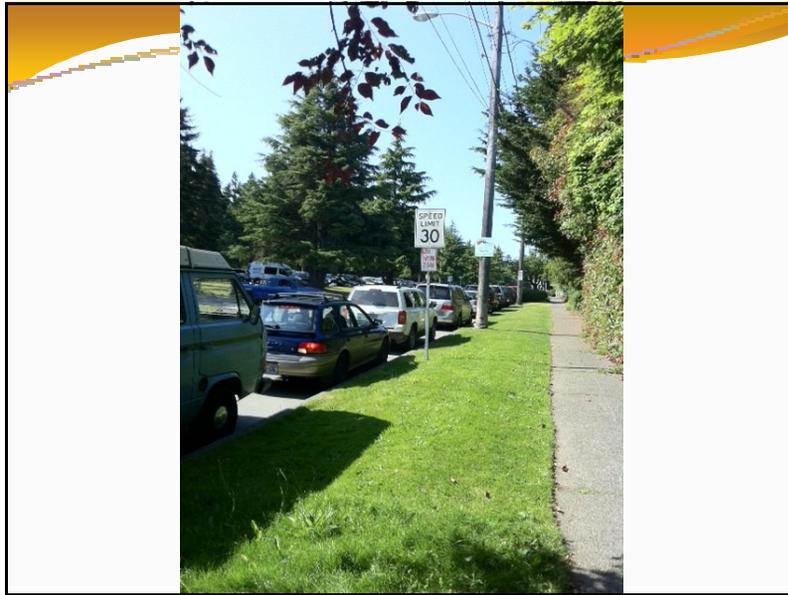
- Parking
 - Lot options
 - Alternative options – neighborhood side streets
- Pedestrian and Cyclist Safety
- Suggested statistics:
 - 4-5 car arrivals per appointment time
 - Requesting 25 slots
 - Projections call for 84 people at a time using the lines
 - Up to 750 people per each weekend day

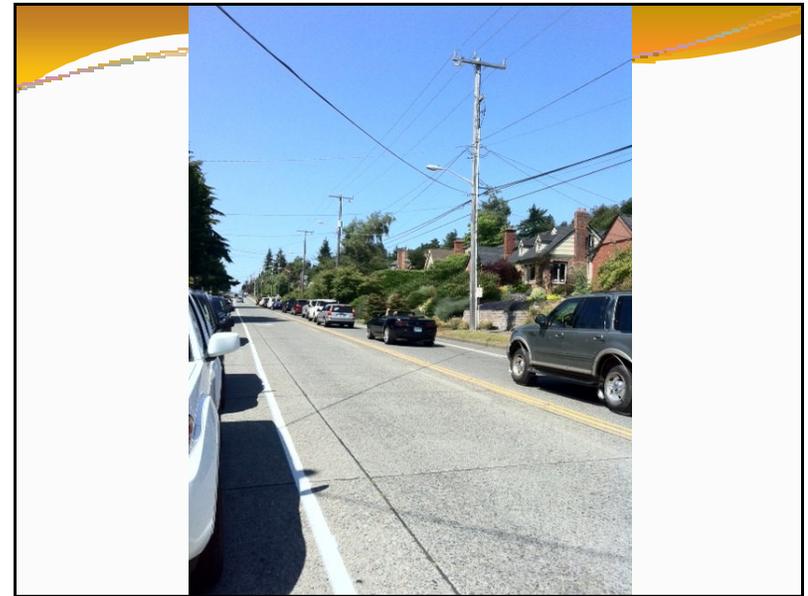
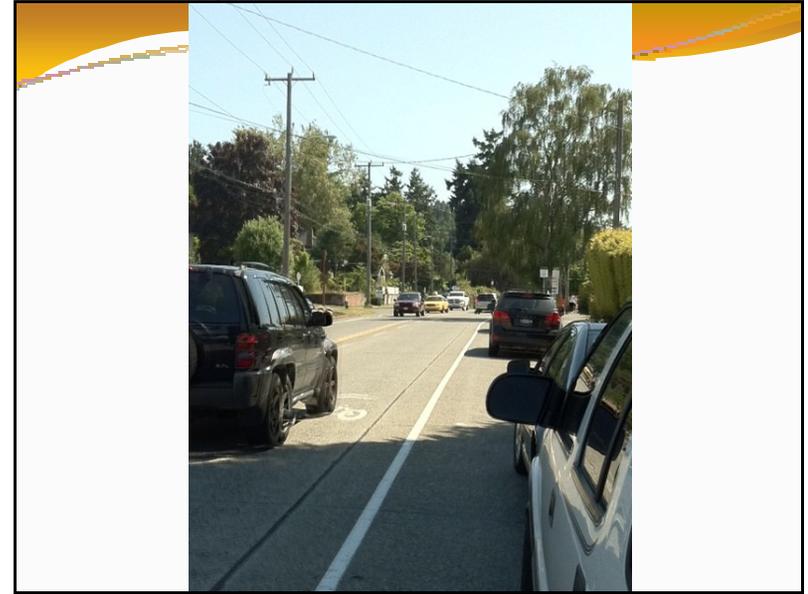
Parking - continued

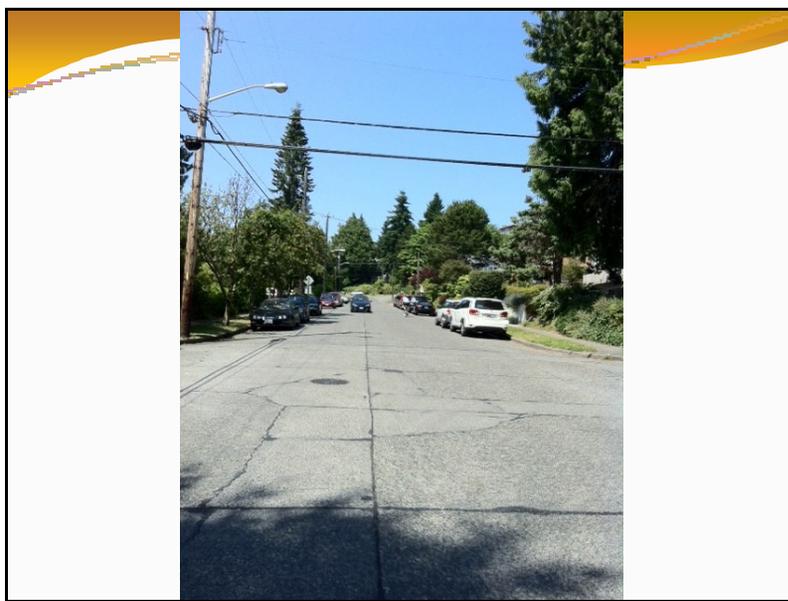
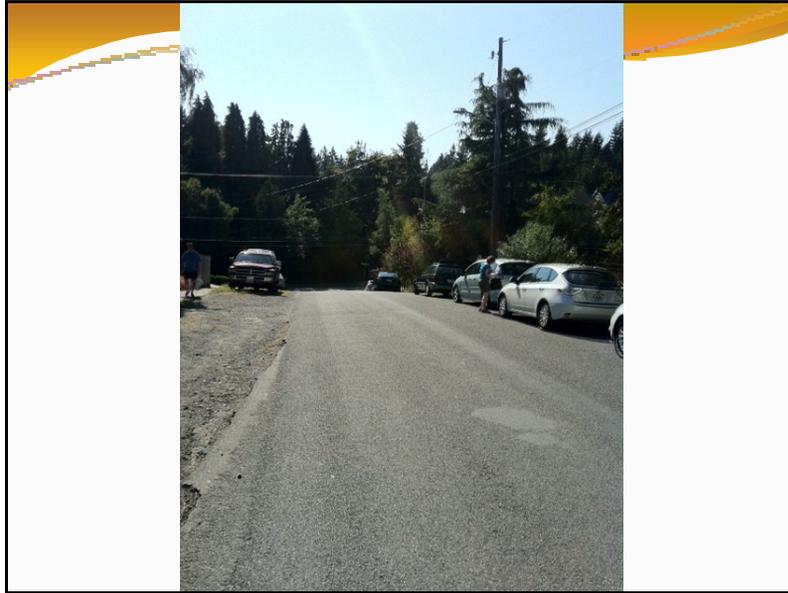
- According to Go Ape’s promotional materials, they would allow
 - 28 people per hour to be added into the canopy each weekend day (14 per hour on weekdays),
 - which represents an approximate maximum of 800 people on a single weekend day
 - Over a week, usage could be as high as 3700 people,
 - translating to 44,400 people in a 12-week summer season











Proposal versus Community Notification: why Go Ape?

- Aggressively look for woodland near large towns and cities
 - International footprint
 - Founder Tristram Mayhew: his company can now “roll out Go Ape courses in our sleep.”
- Planning processes underway before community notified
- Felled trees higher than proposed quotes
- Communications focus on benefit to under-privileged but target upper middle class customer
- Ability to work the system, knowledge of shortcuts to local planning procedures
- Ability to be persuasive and court local councils
- Will claim small usage site but not count “air space”
- Noise impact statement: purposefully goes to loudest area for testing to ensure permitting
- Residents in most affected areas are ignored and sidelined
- Inadequate and erroneous parking plans
- Multiple websites that are devoted to impacts of Go Ape in their community



Outcomes

- In order for the FCA to take a position we need to go through due process. This particular action has made it very difficult for the FCA to take a position as we are operating with limited information, limited rebuttal opportunities and lack of collaboration with the city.
 - Not NIMBYISM: we will be taking a position on adding or altering features to the park, but proposed actions need to be consistent with city policies and procedures already in place and community input must be valued.
 - Expect commercial avenues to follow same high rigor for permitting, safety, parking structures, market value reimbursements and quality assurances as any other entities.

Community Input

- Requests
 - Time conscious:
 - 2 minute time frame per commenter
 - Respectful
 - Golden Rule

Summary

- The FCA has a history of working cooperatively with the City of Seattle with strong relationships with the:
 - Council Members
 - Parks Department
 - Mayors Office
 - County agencies
 - Transportation agencies
- We anticipate proposing:
 - A SPD commitment that any commercial zip line/ropes course will not be placed in Lincoln Park
 - The FCA is open to collaboratively working with SPD and brainstorm ideas for revenue, if in fact, revenue generation is the impetus for this project versus "responding to emerging forms of recreation".
 - Fiscal integrity – why waste more tax money on this issue at Lincoln Park?

contacts

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Some things don't belong in an urban forest

