These average noise contours are intended to identify those residences with the greatest ongoing noise exposure for FAA sound insulation funding. Currently the funding threshold applies to residences exposed to airport noise exceeding 65 DNL and is only available to residences constructed prior to 1998. As of 2008, approximately 550 of the nearly 700 residential units lying within the TSAIA 65 DNL contour benefited from the Part 150 sound insulation program. The latest TSAIA Noise Exposure Map, approved by FAA in 1999, is reflected in Exhibit 2-12 and illustrates noise contours at 60 DNL and above.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six criteria air pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO), ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, lead, and particulate matter. The airport produces less than 100 tons per year of each criteria pollutant for stationary sources, allowed under the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Owner Request Limited (Alaska Statute 46.14 and 18 AAC50.225). Although Anchorage is in "attainment" for all NAAQS pollutants, the airport is a significant contributor of CO, which is discussed further in Section 2.7.2 and Table 2.7-1. Efforts to reduce airport CO are described in the *Airport Master Plan*. The presence of air toxics is also discussed in Section 2.7.2. Many older cargo planes that use TSAIA are at least partially exempted from current air quality regulations, which may present a further source of local pollutants.

## 2.5 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space

Exhibit 2-13 shows the 767 acres of parks and open space located in West Anchorage, excluding airport lands currently used for recreational purposes. One of Anchorage's largest parks, Kincaid Park, is located in West Anchorage and consists of large tracts of natural open space, summer/winter recreational trails, a race stadium, and a soccer field complex.

The Northwest Parks District contains a high concentration of parks, but most are characterized as being mini (one to five acres). The Spenard Recreation Center, which is a valuable athletic and community meeting space, is in this area.

The Southwest Parks District is characterized by well-developed recreation trail systems. It has a large concentration of Natural Resource Use areas (areas designated for preservation rather than public use), but a low amount of developed parks available for active recreational use.

Several park and trail facilities occur within the airport boundaries on state-owned land reserved for future airport development, including: Spenard Lake Beach, Point Woronzof parking and overlook, Connors Bog, DeLong Lake, and Little Campbell Lake as well as portions of the Tony Knowles Coastal Trail and Sisson Loop Trail system. These recreational facilities are available for public use through short-term monthly maintenance agreements granted to the Municipality by the State, many of which are expired in holdover status. Other sections of undeveloped land within the airport provide natural buffers. These include areas not under formal lease agreement for such uses, including parts of Turnagain Bog and wooded areas along Point Woronzof Drive, Raspberry Road and near Kulis.

There is a known archeological site in the planning area located along the bluff south of the AWWU facility in Pt. Woronzof Park. The site is deliberately not highlighted or shown in publications for its long term protection. Some preliminary excavation work has occurred at this Dena'ina site, which includes three structures as part of what was a seasonal fishing camp. State and federal regulations would apply to the protection and consideration of this site during any future potential development in the vicinity. The site's location may impact a future runway's alignment or Coastal Trail relocates.







