



**Councilmembers**

Mayor Amy Walen  
Deputy Mayor Penny Sweet  
Jay Arnold  
Dave Asher  
Shelley Kloba  
Doreen Marchione  
Toby Nixon



**Mayor**

John Marchione

**Councilmembers**

Hank Margeson, President  
Kim Allen, Vice-President  
David Carson  
Tom Flynn  
Hank Myers  
Byron Shutz  
John Stilin

**AGENDA**  
**KIRKLAND and REDMOND CITY COUNCILS SPECIAL JOINT MEETING**  
**Tuesday, March 31, 2015**  
**7:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.**  
**Peter Kirk Room**  
**Kirkland City Hall - 123 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue**

**PLEASE CALL 48 HOURS  
IN ADVANCE** (425-587-  
3190) if you require this  
content in an alternate  
format or if you need a sign  
language interpreter in  
attendance at this meeting.

1. Call to Order
2. Welcome and Introductions, Mayors Walen and Marchione
3. Cross Kirkland Corridor/Redmond Connection
4. N.E. 85<sup>th</sup> Street Project
5. Joint Use of Decant Facilities
6. Joint Aquatic, Recreation and Community Center
7. Adjournment

Kirkland City Council / Redmond City Council  
 Joint Meeting  
 March 31, 2015

**Topic: Indoor Recreation Facilities**

	<b>Kirkland</b>	<b>Redmond</b>
<b>Planning Status:</b>	Indoor Recreation Facility Plan completed in 2007. Study to secure replacement of Aquatic Center at Juanita High School began in 2013. Planning for future aquatic, recreation, and community (ARC) Center is ongoing.	Recreation Facility Study completed in 2011. Recreation Building Master Plan process began in 2013. Assessment of existing recreation facilities and plans for future growth needs is ongoing.
<b>Facility Type:</b>	Multi-purpose community recreation center with 32-meter pool (option to 50-meter)	Multi-purpose community recreation center with 25-yard pool. Option to also expand existing facilities (senior center).
<b>Facility Size:</b>	87,000 – 105,000 sq ft	86,000 – 115,000 sq ft
<b>Estimated Cost:</b>	\$48 - \$67 million	\$69 - \$71 million
<b>Land Acquisition Included:</b>	No	No
<b>Siting Status:</b>	Preference for Totem Lake area. City seeking private property.	Preference for downtown/civic campus. Siting analysis in progress.
<b>Funding:</b>	Considering Metropolitan Park District (see attached)	No decisions at this time.
<b>Timing</b>	Considering November 2015 ballot measure	No decisions at this time.
<b>Partners:</b>	Desired. Outreach to potential partners. No commitments at this time.	Desired. Outreach to potential partners. No commitments at this time.

*For more information:*

Kirkland ARC Center: [www.kirklandwa.gov](http://www.kirklandwa.gov) – Search: ARC

Redmond Recreation Building Master Plan: <http://www.redmond.gov/PlansProjects/Parks/RBMP/>

**Discussion Questions**

1. If Kirkland voters approve a MPD in 2015 or 2016 as the funding mechanism to build the proposed ARC, would Redmond consider partnering with Kirkland on a similar timeline?
2. An MPD has authority to invest inside or outside the MPD borders (see attached). If Redmond can partner on a similar timeline, should the concept of a Redmond MPD or an expanded Metropolitan Park District encompassing both communities be further explored?
3. Are there other opportunities for Redmond and Kirkland to cooperate or partner on meeting the health, wellness, and indoor recreation needs of their respective communities?

## **Metropolitan Park District**

**Metropolitan Parks District (MPD)** (RCW 35.61), a metropolitan park district may be created for the management, control, improvement, maintenance, and acquisition of parks, parkways, boulevards, and recreational facilities. MPDs have the authority to levy up to \$0.50 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for operations and maintenance and another \$0.25 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for capital projects, for a total of \$0.75 per \$1,000.

The purpose of an MPD is "to manage, control, improve, maintain and acquire parks, parkways, boulevards and recreational facilities within a defined area." MPDs are also permitted access to property taxes available to Junior Taxing Districts, thus granting an MPD an increment of taxing authority that is not otherwise available to cities. In effect, an MPD provides new resources that are outside the competition with other City departments for General Fund resources.

Tacoma voters approved an MPD one month after the original law was enacted in 1907. In 2001 the State amended the legislation in order to make the creation of MPDs more accessible for all cities, counties and unincorporated areas. The new legislation made it possible for an MPD to be created within a single jurisdiction and allowed existing city councils or county commissioners to act as the governing board of the MPD. As of 2015 there are 17 metropolitan park districts in Washington. The City of Seattle is the most recent city jurisdiction to form an MPD, with Seattle voters approving the Seattle Park District in November 2014.

At the Kirkland City Council retreat in February 2015, the Council received a presentation from Foster Pepper attorney Alice Ostdiek on the mechanics and merits of an MPD, as a potential funding mechanism for the Aquatic Recreation and Community Center (ARC).

Kirkland asked Ms. Ostdiek whether a Kirkland-only MPD could invest funds outside the boundary of the MPD if a partnership opportunity with Redmond or Bellevue emerged but on different timelines than the City of Kirkland is contemplating. Ms. Ostdiek provided the following analysis: "Such an arrangement outside the boundaries would be fine (so long as the Metro Park District is not exercising eminent domain outside of its boundaries). Some specific statutory references:

- RCW 35.61.130(2) references the power to "regulate, manage and control the parks...[etc.]...under its control...." (i.e., no reference to being located within its boundaries).
- RCW 35.61.130(3) specifically grants "...the power to improve, acquire, extend and maintain, open and lay out, parks, parkways, boulevards, avenues, aviation landings and playgrounds, within or without the park district...and may pay out moneys for the maintenance and improvement of any such parks, parkways, boulevards, avenues, aviation landings and playgrounds as now exist, or may hereafter be acquired, within or without the limits of said city and for the purchase of lands within or without the limits of said city, whenever it deems the purchase to be for the benefit of the public and for the interest of the park district, and for the maintenance and improvement thereof and for all expenses incidental to its duties..."
- RCW 67.20.010 provides that: "Any...separately organized park district acting through its board of park commissioners or other governing officers...shall have power, acting independently or in conjunction with the United States, the state of Washington, any county, city, park district, school district or town or any number of such public organizations to acquire any land within this state for park, playground, gymnasiums, swimming pools, field houses and other recreational facilities, bathing beach or public camp purposes and roads leading from said parks, playgrounds, gymnasiums, swimming pools, field houses and other recreational facilities, bathing beaches, or public camps to nearby highways by donation, purchase or condemnation, and to build, construct, care for, control, supervise, improve, operate and maintain parks, playgrounds, gymnasiums, swimming pools, field houses and other recreational facilities, bathing beaches, roads and public camps upon any such land, including the power to enact and enforce such police regulations not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the state of Washington, as are deemed necessary for the government and control of the same. The power of eminent domain herein granted shall not extend to any land outside the territorial limits of the governmental unit or units exercising said power."