

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

A. INTRODUCTION

The Public Services Element addresses fire and emergency medical services, emergency management, police protection, solid waste collection and transfer, schools and libraries.

Problem Statement

~~As an urban area, Kirkland has an established infrastructure for the efficient provision of public services. Kirkland's level of public services has generally been adequate, as new growth and development have occurred. Deficiencies may still exist in some services but these can be addressed through appropriate planning, adequate funding and coordination with the appropriate service providers. Deficiencies that have occurred in the past have been due to growth, both in population and business activity and as the result of annexations. These deficiencies can be avoided by incorporating planning for specific services more completely into the general planning process.~~

~~Historically, individual service providers have prepared master plans based on assumptions of growth from a variety of sources. The intent of the Public Services Element is to serve as an umbrella for these individual master plans and help establish a consistent set of growth assumptions based on the Land Use and Housing Elements of the Comprehensive Plan.~~

Each provider ~~will still~~ faces unique challenges in meeting the expected demands. For fire, emergency management and police services, the primary challenge is in maintaining an appropriate level of service as growth occurs and the demand for services increases. For solid waste ~~garbage and recycling~~, the challenges are to ~~encourage recycling and reduce solid waste disposal to lessen the capacity problems of at the regional transfer stations and landfills and to increase recycling diversion~~. The County must find demand management solutions to ~~address tonnage and transaction capacity problems within its transfer station system existing and new transfer stations~~. For the Lake Washington School District, a major challenge is in finding ways to be flexible and responsive to fluctuating demand for services. Libraries face the challenge of remaining relevant in the face of growth of the internet and other technological changes that make information available much more widely, and to continually re-invent themselves to fill the gaps in access for underserved communities.

~~As an urban area, Kirkland has an established infrastructure for the efficient provision of public services. The policies of the Public Services Element anticipate no changes in appropriate service providers and no new districts.~~

EXISTING CONDITIONS

~~The City currently provides the following public services:~~

Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services – The City provides emergency response to fire and medical emergencies, fire prevention, and public education and participates in regional specialized response for hazardous materials, technical rescue and paramedic services. The City has County, other cities and State mutual aid

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

agreements for emergency response. Fire station locations and emergency fire response times are shown in Figure PS-1. Response times for emergency medical services are shown in Figure PS-2.

Some areas of the City do not meet the level of service standards for fire and emergency medical services. Specific capital projects to address these deficiencies are addressed in the City of Kirkland Fire and Building Department’s Strategic Plan and Fire Department Standards of Coverage and Deployment Plan. These include a new planned single or dual fire station to serve the northern areas of the City to be completed by 2017.

Emergency Management – The City provides readiness, response, and recovery services based on an all-hazards approach to disasters. Kirkland participates in regional and statewide response operations. It has mutual aid agreements with other Cities, Counties, and the State, as well as private-sector partners and voluntary agencies for management and response support in disasters.

Police Protection – The City provides traffic investigation, enforcement, and education; parking enforcement; patrol response to citizen calls for service; criminal enforcement; K9; special response teams; crisis negotiation team; investigations; crime analysis; explorers; crime prevention; school resource officers; record keeping; jail services; internal and external training; interlocal agreements for SWAT teams; explosives removal and other specialized services; ~~and contacts~~ The Police Department also maintains contracts for 911 communication services that serve as the public safety answering point for police, fire, and medical emergencies. The department also has mutual aid agreements with every law enforcement agency in the State. A new Justice Center centrally located in the Totem Lake area efficiently combines police, jail and municipal court services in one complex.

Solid Waste and Recycling Collection – The City contracts with Waste Management, Inc., to provide curbside solid waste and recycling collection to all single-family and multifamily residents and commercial customers. The Draft King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan sets specific goals for the City to achieve. The County and the City have committed to achieve a combined residential and commercial recycling diversion rate goals of a-55 percent curbside recycling diversion rate by 2015, and 70 percent by 2020 and a waste prevention goal of 20.4 pounds per household per week by 2020. In 2013, the City achieved a combined recycling diversion rate of 44.6 percent. The City started one of the first single family residential food waste recycling programs followed by commercial and multifamily organics recycling and business programs to encourage environmentally sound practices. The City will continue to work with its collection contractor to provide a-comprehensive curbside recycling program for Kirkland residents and businesses.

The following non-Non-City-managed public services are also addressed in the element:-

Moved this section: Schools – In Kirkland, the Lake Washington School District has elementary schools, junior and senior high schools, and a combination junior and senior high school under the international school program. The school district serves 76 square miles and includes all of Kirkland, Redmond and unincorporated portions of King County. In addition, Kirkland has the Lake Washington Technical College. School locations are shown in Figure PS-3.

The school district’s 2003—2008 LOS standards are as follows: 19 students for grades K-2, 24 students for grade 3, 25 students for grade 4, 27 students for grades 5—6, 30 students for grades 7—9 and 32 students for grades 10—12. Based on these LOS standards, enrollment forecasts and planned facilities, the district has sufficient capacity to house students through 2008. In fact, the district forecasts enrollment to decrease. No new schools are planned for Kirkland. A vacant school site is held in reserve in Redmond on Kirkland’s border. The district uses portable classrooms to provide the flexibility to accommodate immediate needs of school sites without building

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

~~costly new facilities. By 2008, several of the Kirkland schools will be modernized and additional permanent school capacity will replace the portables.~~

Solid Waste Transfer – The King County Solid Waste Division (KCSWD) owns and operates the Houghton Transfer Station (HTS) in Kirkland where 98 percent of Kirkland’s solid waste is collected and transferred to the Cedar Hills landfill. The station currently processes ~~an inordinate amount of more~~ waste relative to most other King County transfer stations and accepts waste from surrounding communities such as Redmond and Bellevue. In ~~2007~~13, the HTS processed 18 percent ~~(182,000 tons)~~ of the waste or the second most in the entire King County transfer system.

Kirkland, along with 37 other King County cities, participates in a Solid Waste Interlocal Agreement for King County to manage the collection and transfer of solid waste to the Cedar Hills landfill. King County’s Draft Solid Waste Transfer and Export System Plan Review Part 2 (Transfer Plan) recommends the permanent closure of the Houghton Transfer Station as late as 2023 pending the siting and construction of the new Bow Lake, Northeast County and South County stations. KCSWD is also studying the viability of demand management strategy alternatives to manage daily customer transactions and tonnage capacity with and without a new Northeast Recycling and Transfer Station.

The City of Kirkland continues to express its desire for KCSWD to honor the 2005 Memo of Understanding between the City and KCSWD to reduce waste tonnage processed at the HTS and abide by mitigation measures to reduce impacts to the neighborhood, and to close the HTS by 2021 as recommended in the Transfer Plan Part 1.

~~In October 2005, the City of Kirkland and the KCSWD negotiated a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) intended to mitigate some of the negative effects the station was having upon the surrounding residential community. The MOU agreement included mitigation measures to be implemented or constructed by King County and included commitments to prohibit the overnight parking of full or partially full trailers; to construct a pedestrian pathway and sound barrier; to install landscaping; and to provide other mitigation amenities. The City also worked closely with the KCSWD and local haulers to route trucks exiting the station exclusively to the west so as to protect the adjacent school zone and to restrict them from entering residential neighborhoods to the east. The MOU also included a proviso recommending that the KCSWD reduce the amount of waste processed at the HTS to a maximum annual tonnage of 135,000 tons/year over a 10 year period. The proviso was supported by the City of Kirkland and the surrounding neighborhood. The KCSWD agreed only to abide by the Waste Export System Plan (2006) as adopted by the King County Council. The reduction in tonnage recommended in the proviso has not been implemented.~~

~~In developing the King County Solid Waste Transfer and Export Plan (September 2006), King County consulted with commercial haulers and other industry experts to develop a set of criteria to be used to evaluate the current urban transfer facility system’s ability to meet the service needs of its users over the next few decades. The criteria applied to each station included level of service criteria, station capacity, and the effects upon the surrounding community. Based upon the evaluation, the Transfer and Export Plan recommended the permanent closure of the Houghton and Algona Transfer Stations pending the siting and construction of the new Northeast Washington and South County stations which are expected to be completed in or about 2016. In accordance with the Transfer and Export Plan, the 2009 draft update to the King County Solid Waste Management Plan also recommends the closure of the Houghton Transfer Station.~~

Schools – In Kirkland, the Lake Washington School District has elementary schools, junior and senior high schools, and a combination junior and senior high school under the international school program. The school

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

district serves 76 square miles and includes all of Kirkland, ~~and~~ Redmond, ~~and portions of~~ Sammamish and unincorporated portions of King County. In addition, Kirkland has the Lake Washington Institute of Technology~~Technical College~~. School locations are shown in Figure PS-3.

The school district's ~~2003–2008~~ 2015 - 2020 Six Year Capital Facilities Plan LOS standards are as follows: ~~49~~ 20 students for grades K ~~–1, 2, 24~~ 25 students for grade ~~2-3, 25-27~~ 27 ~~30~~ students for grades ~~5– 6-8, 30 students for grades 7–9~~ and 32 students for grades ~~10– 12~~. Based on these LOS standards, enrollment forecasts and planned facilities, the district has insufficient capacity to house students through ~~2008~~2020. In fact, the district forecasts enrollment to ~~decrease~~ increase by over 12.5% during this period. ~~No new schools are planned for Kirkland. A vacant school site is held in reserve in Redmond on Kirkland's border. The district uses portable classrooms to provide the flexibility to accommodate immediate needs of school sites without building costly new facilities. By 2008, several of the Kirkland schools will be modernized and additional permanent school capacity will replace the portables. Subject to bond approval, the district plans several facilities/expansions in Kirkland to meet this demand including a new elementary school and expansion of Lake Washington High School and the rebuilding and expansion of Juanita High School. Construction of a new elementary school in Kirkland will require the District to locate and acquire an adequate site for the school.~~

Lake Washington Institute of Technology is a public two year Washington State technical community college, primarily serving the eastside. LWTech is located in the North Rose Hill neighborhood.

Library – The King County Library System provides library services to Kirkland ~~with a resource library. As a resource library, this library serves as a secondary resource to smaller libraries in the region by providing~~ The Kirkland library, located downtown, and the Kingsgate Library provide extensive reference and user services, and special collections. The mission of the King County Library System is to provide free, open, and equal access to ideas and information to all members of the community. Library locations are shown in Figure PS-3.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ELEMENTS

The Public Services Element supports the Land Use Element by establishing policies to ensure that public services are adequate to support anticipated growth. In addition, this element establishes policies for the coordination of funding, concurrency, and level of service requirements set forth in the Capital Facilities Element. The Capital Facilities Element contains further explanation regarding the analysis of need for capital projects to meet the level of service standards for public services.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

In preparing this Element, the City has reviewed and considered the following documents that are adopted by reference:

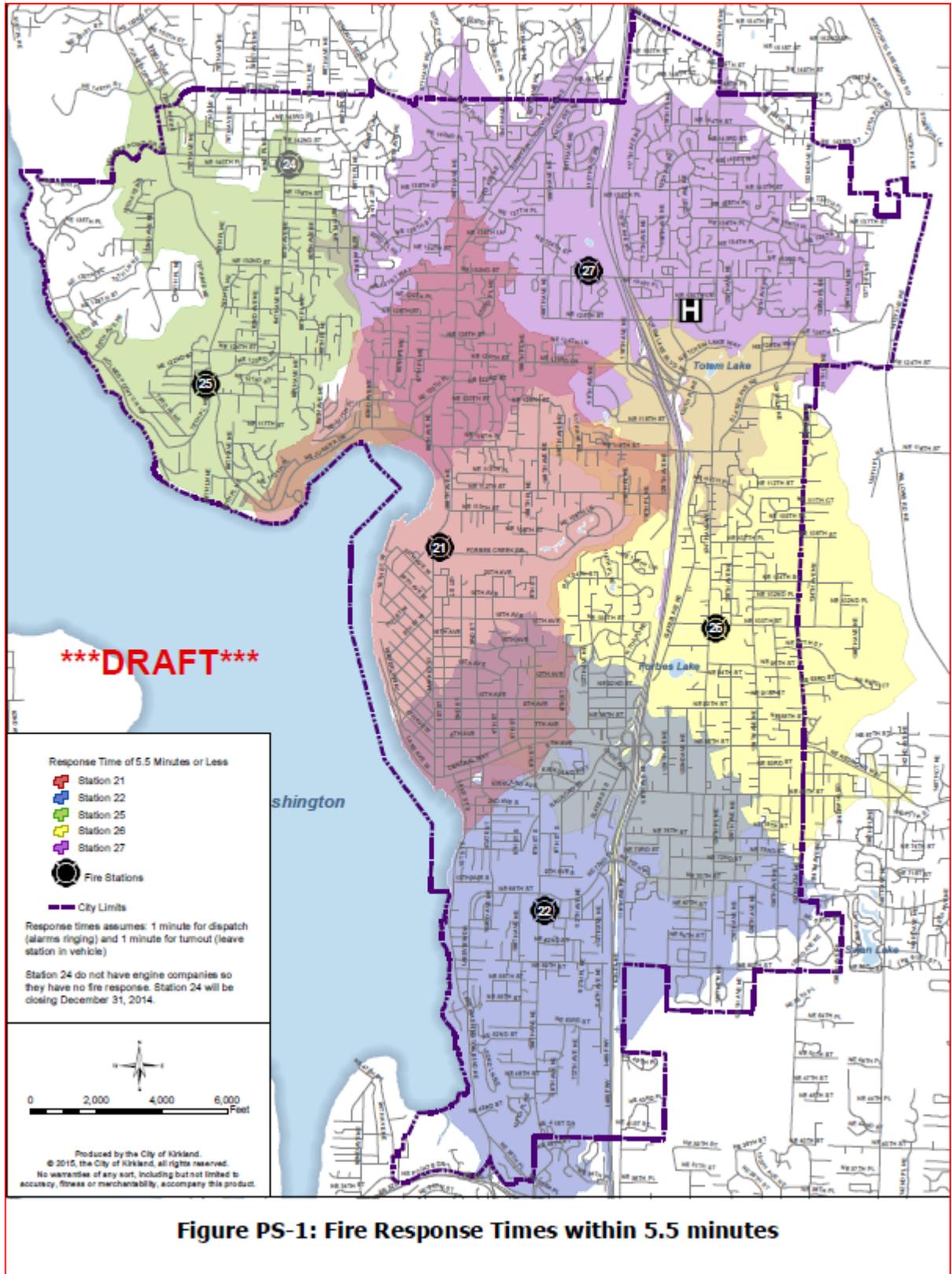
- ◆ City of Kirkland Fire and Building Department's Strategic Plan;
- Fire Department Standards of Coverage and Deployment Plan;
- Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan;
- Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Emergency Management Plan;
- King County Hazard Mitigation Plan;

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

- Police Department Crime Analysis, Crime Prevention, Resource Deployment and Community Outreach Plans;
- ◆ ~~Lake Washington School District's Capital Facilities Plan;~~
- ◆ Draft King County Solid Waste Division Solid Waste Management Comprehensive Plan;
- Solid Waste Transfer and Waste Export System Plan;
- Solid Waste Transfer and Waste Export System Plan Review [Part 1](#);
- Lake Washington School District's Capital Facilities Plan,
- ◆ King County's Library System ~~Plan~~ Strategic Guidelines for Library Improvement Modifications

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XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES



XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

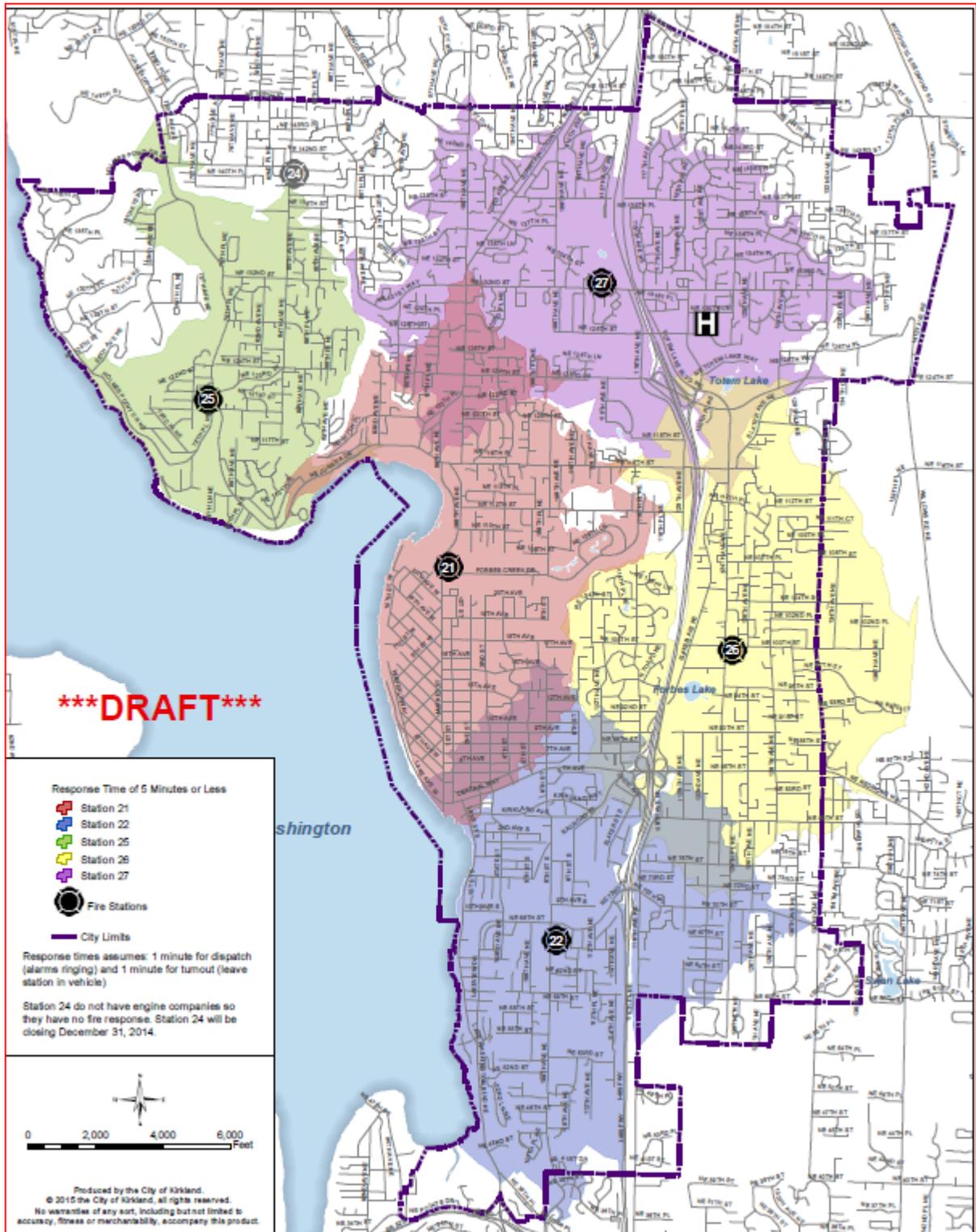
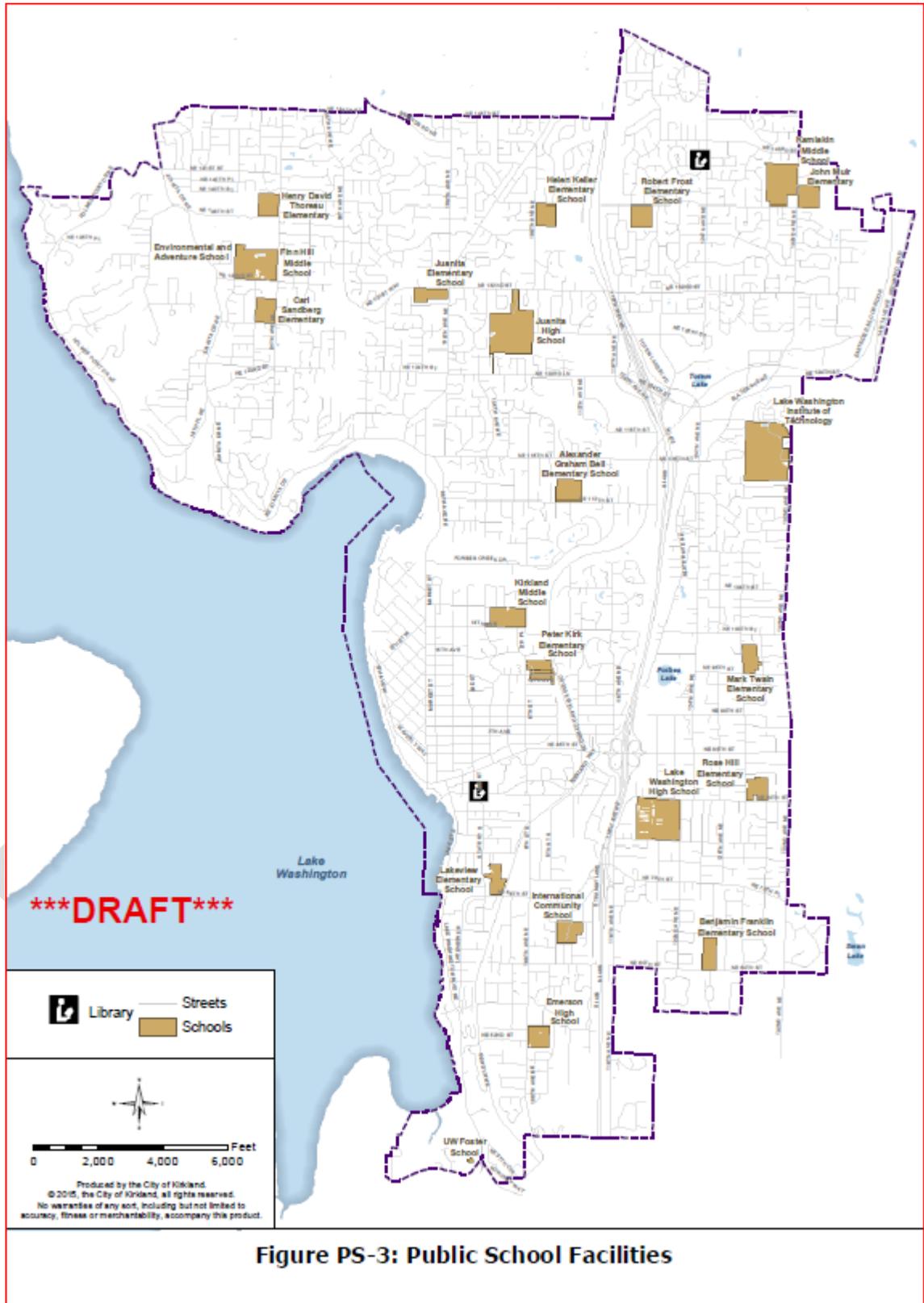


Figure PS-2: Emergency Medical Services Response Times within 5 minutes

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES



XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

B. PUBLIC SERVICES CONCEPT

The Public Services Element supports ~~the continued~~ provision of adequate public services to support existing and future development and the correction and prevention of any existing deficiencies ~~in public services to ensure a sense of community and high quality of life.~~

~~Schools and libraries will be held to design standards to uphold the community character while shared use of such facilities will ensure efficiency of services.~~

C. PUBLIC SERVICES GOALS AND POLICIES

Goal PS-1: Provide fire protection, emergency medical services, **emergency management**, and police service to the community through a cost-effective and efficient delivery system to maintain a safe environment for the public.

Goal PS-2: Provide efficient and convenient solid waste and recycling services to the community through coordination with service providers and the local solid waste management agency.

Goal PS-3: Maintain the quality of life in Kirkland through the planned provision of regional services in coordination with other public service providers.

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

CITY-MANAGED PUBLIC SERVICES

~~FIRE, POLICE, AND SOLID WASTE COLLECTION~~

One of the advantages of living in an urban setting such as Kirkland is a level of emergency service and solid waste collection that exceeds the level of service commonly found in rural areas. To maintain the emergency services, Kirkland must be prepared for new expenditures while finding additional system efficiencies. To maintain the solid waste and recycling collection services levels, Kirkland must coordinate with collection service pickup providers and the King County Solid Waste Management Division.

FIRE, POLICE, EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

Goal PS-1: Provide fire protection, emergency medical services, emergency management, and police service to the community through a cost-effective and efficient delivery system to maintain a safe environment for the public.



~~Fire Station in North Rose Hill Neighborhood~~
Criminal Justice Center in Totem Lake Neighborhood

Policy PS-1.1: Provide fire, ~~and~~ emergency medical services and police services to the public which maintain accepted standards as new development ~~and annexations~~ occurs.

Basic public safety service should keep pace with growth. Kirkland should anticipate new growth to avoid deficiencies in accepted levels of service.

Policy PS-1.2: The adopted levels of service for fire and emergency medical services are as follows:

- ◆ **Emergency medical: response time of five minutes to 90 percent of emergency incidents.**
- ◆ ~~Nonemergency medical: response time of 10 minutes to 90 percent of nonemergency incidents.~~
- ◆ **Fire suppression: response time of 5.5 minutes to 90 percent of all fire incidents.**

The emergency medical and fire suppression response times are ~~nationally~~ accepted standards for two principal reasons. For fire response times, it sets a threshold to minimize property loss and reduce the level of risk to response teams. For emergency medical service, the response time has a direct link to human physiology and resuscitation.

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

Response times are influenced by various factors such as locations of resources, accessibility, and available personnel. Kirkland must balance all of these factors in prioritizing the commitment of resources. The eEstablishing levels of service for response times in underserved portions of the City will lead to require funding a variety of street improvements, either an increase of the number of or relocation of fire stations facilities needed to attain acceptable response times and consideration of increased response personnel. Figures PS-1 and PS-2 indicate where there are deficiencies. The City is currently studying improvement opportunities that can be implemented as funding becomes available.



Policy PS-1.3: Provide a system of streets that facilitates improved emergency response times.

This policy suggests a philosophy of through-street connections allowing for multiple emergency access routes. Where feasible, dead-end streets and cul-de-sacs should be avoided. For the most part, Kirkland is served by interconnected streets but there are exceptions. Interstate 405 presents a significant barrier to east-west travel. New access routes should be explored to areas of the City that have poor emergency access and inferior emergency response times. Traffic calming programs and devices should be managed effectively so there are no negative impacts designed to balance the needs of the neighborhood and the need to maintain an emergency response time levels of service.

Policy PS-1.4: Develop and maintain a water system that provides adequate fire flow for anticipated development based on land use designations of the Comprehensive Plan.

This policy is intended to ensure that an adequate water supply and pressure is available for new and existing development. Kirkland should periodically review the system to identify existing and potential fire flow deficiencies and continue to employ a variety of methods to correct those deficiencies.

Policy PS-1.5: Provide a robust training and exercise program in emergency management response operations for city employees.

City employees are responsible for moving from their everyday positions into similar emergency management response operations positions at the onset of an incident. As such, this policy ensures Kirkland will provide updated training that is exercised at least twice a year; maintaining a high quality skill base for response operations during a disaster.

Policy PS-1.6: Maintain accessible disaster plans that incorporate a whole community approach to emergency management for all-hazards.

This approach to emergency management identifies that planning must incorporate the whole community to be effective including: individuals, families, businesses, City of Kirkland, community-based organizations, faith-

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

based organizations, voluntary organizations, neighborhood associations, people with access and functional needs, children, school systems, elders, and private-sector partnerships.

Policy PS-1.7: Sustain a disaster response system that incorporates local, state, tribal, and federal partners to facilitate enhanced disaster readiness, response, recovery, and resilience.

This policy acknowledges that emergency management and disaster response is regionally based because incidents do not respect artificially imposed borders. Maintaining strong relationships through planning, training, exercise partnerships with all disaster related government agencies will help the Kirkland community respond and recover from a disaster.

Policy PS-1.58: Ensure that safety and security considerations are factored into the review of development proposals.

Kirkland has a history of thorough review of new development proposals at an early stage to ensure that fire, emergency management, police and building safety concerns are factored in.

Policy PS-1.69: Ensure compatibility in scale and design with surrounding uses by reviewing new public facilities for compliance with adopted urban design principles.



Kirkland City Hall

The design of City facilities should accurately reflect the City’s philosophy. For example, City Hall has been designed to reflect the scale of the residential neighborhood to the north, while providing territorial views from within. The Justice Center, completed in 2014, reused an existing building, and incorporated many green building techniques and public art in its remodel. Other facilities, like fire stations, should be responsive to the scale and other qualities of the residential neighborhoods in which they are located. Public art should be incorporated to improve the aesthetics, whether as an integral part of the architecture, through landscaping or by applying other techniques.

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

Policy PS-1. 710: Update Fire, Emergency Management, and Police functional plans at appropriate intervals to incorporate and remain consistent with the goals, policies, and land use projections of the Comprehensive Plan.

All of the City’s planning documents should be based on consistent and accurate assumptions. The Comprehensive Plan should be updated as necessary to reflect any changes in those assumptions.

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

Goal PS-2: Provide efficient and convenient solid waste and recycling services to the community through coordination with service providers and the local solid waste management agency.

Policy PS-2.1: Coordinate with the City’s solid waste and recycling collection contractors and King County Solid Waste Division to ensure that the existing level of service standards are maintained or improved and waste reduction and recycling goals and targets are in compliance with the 2010-Draft 2013 King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) update.

The SWMP establishes countywide waste reduction and recycling goals for single family residential, multifamily residential and commercial sectors to be achieved by 2015 to 2020 over the course of the next decade. Cities adopting the Comprehensive Plan commit to implementing and/or maintaining waste reduction and recycling programs and collection standards to support the overall goals and targets identified in the SWMP.

The SWMP waste reduction and recycling goals are aligned with adopted King County-Cities Climate Collaboration (K4C) 2014 Joint County-City Climate Commitments. The K4C is a partnership between County and cities to coordinate and enhance local government climate and sustainability efforts.

The SWMP level of service goals for solid waste collection and recycling are summarized below.

Waste Prevention Goal— This goal addresses all types of waste: yard waste, recycling and garbage. By looking at overall waste generation of all kinds (tons of material disposed plus tons recycled), trends in waste prevention activity can be identified. A decline means that the overall amount of materials alone or combined has been reduced. Waste generation rates to be achieved by 2020 are: 20.4 pounds/week per person from single-family and multifamily homes; and 58 pounds/week per employee from the non-residential sector.

Waste Disposal Goal— This goal addresses only garbage disposed in landfills. Reductions in disposal over time indicate an increase in waste prevention and/or recycling. Waste disposal rates to be achieved by 2020 are 14.2 pounds/week per person from single and multifamily homes and 22.9 pounds/week per employee from the nonresidential sector.

Recycling Goal— Recycling will continue to be an important strategy to reduce the disposal of solid waste. The recycling goal combines single-family, multifamily, non-residential and self-haul recycling activity. The overall recycling rate goal by 2015 is 55 percent. The overall recycling goal by 2020 is 70 percent. The K4C 2014 Climate

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

Commitments target the achievement of zero waste of resources that have value for reuse, resale and recycling by 2030.

Reducing waste and achieving a high recycling diversion rate reduces the amount of garbage going to the Cedar Hills Landfill, which in turn extends the time before the landfill reaches capacity and other solutions must be found for disposing of King County’s solid waste. Waste reduction and recycling programs throughout King County have extended the life of the Cedar Hills Landfill through at least 2026. In addition, recycling reduces the need to produce more raw materials for certain plastics, paper and aluminum.

Moved from below: Policy PS-2.2: Encourage reduction, reuse and recycling of building construction materials in order to reduce waste, increase diversion, and save energy.

Encouraging the construction industry to salvage, reuse and/or recycle construction, demolition, and land clearing debris supports the City’s role as an environmental steward. Various City incentives to meet this objective are geared toward the development community by encouraging the practice of salvaging and reusing building materials, separating recyclable from non-recyclable materials on the jobsite and construction techniques that use fewer materials than conventional methods. The City’s Green Building Program uses several certification programs that ensure that the building construction material waste stream is reduced.

City projects and private development should provide a plan with their permit applications that describe how the building materials will be salvaged, reused or recycled. The City’s participation in regional collaborations to help create the local infrastructure for salvaging, reuse and recycling of these valuable resources will be essential to making this transition a success. Over time these techniques or programs may become mandatory.

NON-CITY-MANAGED PUBLIC SERVICES

SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES AND SOLID WASTE TRANSFER

The provision of quality public facilities and services has traditionally been a tangible measure of a community’s quality of life. ~~Good-Excellent~~ schools and libraries, ~~and solid waste disposal facilities with convenient access,~~ are indicative of a community that cares about its future.

Although the City does not operate these services, the City does have an influence on facility planning and development by its authority to regulate land uses and the requirement to adopt a comprehensive plan. In addition, the Growth Management Act requires Kirkland to demonstrate that all capital facilities serving the City have been considered and that planning is done in a coordinated and comprehensive fashion.

Moved to Solid Waste Collection Section above: ~~Policy PS-2.2: Encourage reduction, reuse and recycling of building construction materials in order to reduce waste, increase diversion, and save energy.~~

~~Encouraging the construction industry to salvage, reuse and/or recycle construction, demolition, and land clearing debris supports the City’s role as an environmental steward. Various City incentives to meet this objective are geared toward the development community by encouraging the practice of salvaging and reusing building materials, separating recyclable from non-recyclable materials on the jobsite and construction techniques that use fewer materials than conventional methods. The City’s Green Building Program uses several certification~~

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

~~programs that ensure that the building construction material waste stream is reduced. Over time these techniques or programs may become mandatory.~~

Goal PS-3: Maintain the quality of life in Kirkland through the planned provision of regional services in coordination with other public service providers.

Policy PS-3.1: Coordinate with King County Solid Waste Division to ensure that the Houghton Transfer Station is closed by 2021 and in the interim that established levels of service for solid waste disposal and transfer are ~~established and followed along with mitigation of the Houghton Transfer Station's and~~ impacts are mitigated.

The City should work with King County to ensure the ~~station is closed on or before 2021 and that the County implementation and/or maintenance of~~ mitigation measures to improve pedestrian and hauler safety and to reduce impacts of noise, odor and number of large trucks coming to the site until the transfer station is eventually closed. Per the ~~2010 King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan update Draft Solid Waste Transfer and Waste Export System Plan Review Part 2~~ the Houghton Transfer Station ~~will~~may be closed ~~in 2017 as late as 2023 if demand management strategies can be successfully implemented or if a new Northeast Transfer Station is constructed.~~

Until such time that a change of closure date is formally considered by the Kirkland City Council, Resolution R-5001 and Position Statement adopted on September 17, 2013 and Resolution R-5031 and Letter adopted on February 4, 2014, reflecting the City's policy position to endorse a 2021 closure, will remain.

Policy PS-3.2: Coordinate with regional service providers to maintain appropriate levels of service, review funding alternatives, and coordinate construction of shared public facilities.

This policy contemplates a channel of communication between the City and the service providers to ensure shared responsibility for meeting the needs of Kirkland residents. As required by Growth Management the City shares its growth forecasts, targets and capacity information with regional service providers.

Policy PS-3.3: Ensure compatibility in scale and design of the new facilities with surrounding uses by reviewing for compliance with adopted urban design principles.

Facilities are spread throughout the community in residential and commercial areas. The Kirkland resource library is located ~~in the Central Business District downtown~~ and the design and scale is appropriate for that environment. The Kingsgate Library remodel also reflects the community character of that neighborhood. Most school facilities are located in residential areas and the design and scale should likewise reflect a residential environment.

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

Policy PS-3.4: Coordinate with neighboring cities, King County, the Lake Washington School District, special districts and other agencies in the planning, provision, and use of joint activities and facilities.

The City should look for these types of opportunities in order to make efficient use of existing facilities and save on the costs of building new facilities or funding new programs. ~~Additionally, the City should continue to work with the school district in reviewing public property, such as the area south of the Lake Washington School District Administration Building, for future park potential and joint use of facilities. Joint use and maintenance of school athletic fields and facilities for community programs is one such~~ are examples.

Policy PS-3.5: Assess appropriate school impact fees to help offset the cost of financing new school public services infrastructure serving new development.

State law permits cities to assess impact fees on new residential development for facilities provided by the Lake Washington School District. Impact fees may be collected and spent only on specific publicly owned capital facilities. These capital improvements are identified in the Lake Washington School District’s Capital Facilities Plan and are designed to provide facility capacity and service to areas within the community at large.

Policy PS-3.6: Coordinate with the Lake Washington School District on the planning, siting and development on new, replaced or expanded school facilities.

The City and Lake Washington School District should work together on planning for school facilities consistent with the City’s Comprehensive Plan. This could mean using consistent data on population and demographics based on the City’s growth and development projections. The City and School District should confer on the siting and development of school facilities needed to serve existing and projected residential development, as well as the City’s development regulations and impacts to other public services and facilities. The City and School District should explore opportunities for jointly developing and maintaining school sites to maximize community use. The School District should provide safe pedestrian and bicycle access to connect schools to the surrounding neighborhood when new or expanded schools are proposed. The City should establish a system of school walk routes. With the development of new or expanded schools, the District should ensure appropriate public involvement.

Policy PS-3.7: Commit resources to public services and infrastructure for underserved populations.

Strategically target areas where there are identified deficiencies. Good schools and library, police, fire, emergency management and garbage service access, should be available to economically disadvantaged populations, including minorities and women, throughout the City.

Policy PS-3.8: Ensure all public services and facilities are accessible to people with disabilities.

The City is drafting an American’s with Disability Act (ADA) Transition Plan which will address the status of the City’s facilities and programs for ADA compliance. Once completed, the City will consider funding necessary for ADA improvements in a manner consistent with the timely implementation of this policy.