

VII. HOUSING

A. INTRODUCTION

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Kirkland is a largely residential community, as housing remains the city’s predominant land use. About ~~64~~54 percent of the city’s land area is devoted exclusively to residential uses. ~~In; and with the early 1990s, about half~~2011 annexations of the housing in Kirkland was the Finn Hill, North Juanita, and Kingsgate neighborhoods, single-family homes. ~~That has dropped to just 45~~ now comprise 56 percent of the city’s housing ~~over. Since 2005, the past 10 years.~~[‡] ~~We have also~~city has seen an increase in mixed-use developments that combine housing with other uses, such as office and retail. The city has a wide variety of other housing styles including zero lot line, townhomes, ~~multifamily~~multi-family flats, and accessory dwelling units (or ADUs; also known as mother-in-law apartments). Neighborhoods are well established and are one of the city’s most desirable assets. Numerous neighborhood associations and homeowners’ associations contribute to the livability of the community.

Just as there are a variety of housing types in Kirkland, there ~~are~~is a range of housing densities – from large residential estates of close to one acre in size near Bridle Trails State Park to over 100 units per acre in some Downtown condominiums and apartments, where the number of units is limited only by the building envelope allowed on the site. The city’s most dense neighborhoods are Totem Lake and Moss Bay, which includes Downtown, where a high proportion of the housing is ~~multifamily~~multi-family units.

Through A Regional Coalition for Housing (ARCH), the city has and can continue to address a variety of housing needs. ARCH is an inter-local program formed by the cities of the Eastside, from Kenmore, Bothell, and Woodinville south to Newcastle. ARCH staff advises the city on addressing existing and projected housing needs, and administers Kirkland’s affordable housing programs. The ARCH trust fund helps create affordable housing for a low- and very low-income households and people who have special needs or are homeless. Also through ARCH, the city participates in region-wide planning efforts, including developing regional strategies to address homelessness.

FUTURE NEEDS

For a thorough study of Kirkland’s existing and projected housing needs, including comparisons across the Eastside and King County, please refer to Appendix _____, the East King County Housing Analysis. The following contains a few highlights and conclusions based on that report.

Critical housing needs facing Kirkland from ~~2004~~2015 to ~~2022~~2035 include the preservation of neighborhood quality, the addition of housing that meets need of a growing employment base

[‡] ~~Housing data does not include the 2011 annexation of Finn Hill, North Juanita, and Kingsgate.~~

(including the creation and retention of housing that is affordable,²) and the provision of housing for residents with special needs.

Kirkland's future will also include the need to accommodate additional growth. The challenge will be to find ways to develop additional housing that is compatible with existing neighborhoods and the environment. While much of the new housing will be located in existing areas of higher densities, other housing will occur in predominantly low-density residential neighborhoods as infill. The Housing Element contains goals and policies designed to promote and protect neighborhood quality as growth occurs.

The city's role in ensuring neighborhood quality will be to provide a compatible mix of land uses in and around residential areas, and to ensure that the physical elements inherent in a well-designed neighborhood are maintained and established. The Land Use and Housing Elements work together to achieve these goals.

In addition to preserving the character of neighborhoods while providing for growth, Kirkland faces the weighty challenge of supplying housing affordable to all economic segments of the population. The issue of affordable housing reaches most people in a community, since the quality of life in a city is tied, to a large extent, to the ability of its residents and local employees to find the kind of housing they desire at a price they can afford.²

~~Affordable housing is generally discussed in two contexts: that of "affordability" in general, or how well the general population can afford a home, and that of "affordable housing," which is defined as housing affordable to all economic segments of the community. Housing is affordable if a household spends no more than 30 percent of monthly income for total housing cost (including costs such as taxes, insurance, and utilities).~~

~~In 2000, about one third of~~In 2011, about 30 percent of the city's residents earned less than 80 percent of area (i.e., King County) median income (\$56,500 for a family of four) and faced considerable difficulty in affording housing. According to the ~~2003 Kirkland~~2013 East King County Housing Needs Analysis, prepared by A Regional Coalition for Housing (ARCH), Kirkland's current housing market is most lacking in providing rental housing units priced appropriately for low- and very low-income households (those earning zero to 50 percent of median income) and ownership housing priced appropriately for ~~median~~middle-income households (earning 80 ~~to~~ 120 percent of median income). Therefore, the Housing Element ~~promotes~~includes policies designed to:

- Increase the supply of rental units affordable to low- and very low-income households; and
- Increase first-time homeowner opportunities for moderate-income households.

² Housing is affordable if a household spends no more than 30 percent of monthly income for total housing cost (including costs such as taxes, insurance, and utilities).

~~In comparison to county-wide averages, Kirkland in 2003 is home to relatively few persons with special needs. While this may be true for a number of reasons, one reason is likely to be the lack of appropriate housing. A range of strategies to address this problem is contained in the Housing Element.~~

~~In the spring of~~in 2000, the City Council appointed a Housing Task Force to examine and make strategy recommendations in five issue areas: market provision of affordable housing, innovative housing styles to increase housing supply and affordability, transit-oriented development, preservation of existing affordable housing, and subsidization of affordable housing. The Task Force’s recommendations on these issues ~~are incorporated in the goals and policies contained in the Housing Element. The goals and policies are interrelated to, and must be balanced with, those included in the other Comprehensive Plan Elements. The location, density, and design of housing is intended to serve community objectives such as affordable housing, housing affordability, environmental quality, support for transit, and the effective use of existing public facilities and utilities. Overarching all of these objectives is a need to increase awareness of housing issues in our community.~~were incorporated into the Housing Element soon thereafter, and led to accomplishments in every area.

B. THE HOUSING CONCEPT

The central goal of the Housing Element is to preserve neighborhood quality while improving housing opportunities for all residents. To accomplish this, the Element:

- Promotes neighborhood quality through the continuation of the existing residential land use pattern, and through the application of standards where infill development occurs to ensure compatibility;
- ~~Provides for diversity in~~Promotes an adequate supply and variety of residential densities and housing types ~~and options to serve all economic segments and those with~~
- Addresses the needs for special needs housing ~~needs;~~ and housing affordable at every income level.
- ~~The city should track its progress toward meeting these goals and consider additional tools or strategies if appropriate progress is not being made.~~Supports the creative use of land where greater residential capacity can be achieved, while protecting environmentally sensitive areas.

C. HOUSING GOALS

Goal H-1: Maintain and enhance the unique residential character of each city neighborhood.

Goal H-2: Ensure that Kirkland has a sufficient quantity and variety of housing to meet projected growth and needs of the community.

~~Goal H-3: Promote the creation of affordable housing and provide for a range of and special needs housing types and opportunities to meet throughout the needs of city for all economic segments of the population.~~

~~Goal H-3: Provide for greater housing capacity and home ownership opportunities.~~

NEIGHBORHOOD QUALITY

As the Vision Statement and Framework Goals describe, Kirkland’s citizens consider the preservation and enhancement of neighborhoods to be strong community values.

Kirkland encompasses many distinct neighborhoods that can be differentiated on the basis of density, age of structures, size of detached homes or ~~multifamily~~multi-family structures, and a variety of visible features. The city’s neighborhoods, with their own unique residential characters, offer a choice of living environments. This diversity adds to the community’s ability to meet a wide variety of residential needs.

The following goals and policies are designed to ensure that new development meets the high standards for livability of Kirkland neighborhoods, and that the preferred community character is preserved.

Goal H-1: Maintain and enhance the unique residential character of each city neighborhood.

Policy H-1.1: ~~Retain the character of existing neighborhoods by incorporating~~Incorporate neighborhood character and design principles into standards for new development.

Because change will take place in all neighborhoods between ~~2004~~2015 and ~~2022~~2035, design standards for new development ~~to be incorporated into existing neighborhoods~~ will be important to the preservation of neighborhood quality. Standards should address how new development, particularly when sited on smaller lots or at greater densities than surrounding development, can occur in a manner compatible with existing neighborhood character.

These standards can encourage structures to integrate sensitively with the surrounding area by addressing issues such as scale and bulk, setbacks which reinforce those of surrounding residences, as well as landscape buffers where appropriate.

HOUSING DIVERSITY

This Element contains policies designed to ~~address the housing needs of all Kirkland residents, who vary greatly in terms of income and personal needs~~support opportunities to respond to the market and provide an adequate supply and variety of housing.

Housing Variety

A variety of housing types is essential if Kirkland is to meet the needs of the diverse households that want to live in the community. For example, nearly two-thirds of households in Kirkland in 2014 have just one or two people. Kirkland has a relatively large percentage of younger adults (ages 20 to 44) and a relatively small percentage of families with school-age children. In 2014, senior citizens comprise almost one-quarter of the population, and could double in number within 20 years. And in addition, 20 percent of Kirkland’s residents were born outside the United States, a population which is also growing rapidly. These are examples of demographics whose housing needs may require a different mix of housing types over timethan the city presently has.

Housing Supply

At an average density of 6.0 dwelling units per residential acre citywide, Kirkland’s residential densities are relatively high for a higher compared to other suburban communitiescommunity. Nevertheless, the city contains many neighborhoods developed at lower densities (three to five dwelling units per acre). In 2013, Kirkland had 37,221 housing units, capacity for an additional 9,993 units, and a 2035 Growth Target of 8,570 units.

As noted in the Housing Diversity section of this Element, greater opportunities for home ownership may be created through smaller lots and more varied housing types. In addition, cost savings are generally associated with smaller lots and revised development standards. The savings obtained through reducing the amount of street, sidewalk, water, sewer, and other utilities needed for each home may be reflected in the initial purchase price as well as ongoing maintenance and services costs to both the home owner and the public.

Goal H-2: Ensure that Kirkland has a sufficient quantity and variety of housing to meet projected growth and needs of the community.

Policy H-2.1: Maintain an adequate supply of land zoned appropriately for a variety of housing types and densities.

As Kirkland has become more fully developed in recent years, residential development trends have included a shift away from large subdivisions to “infilling” of vacant and underdeveloped lots within existing neighborhoods.

About two-thirds of the city’s remaining residential capacity exists in mixed-use areas, with the expectation of moderate-to-high housing densities mixed with commercial uses. In the Totem Lake and Lakeview areas, future development would be largely separated from single-family areas, while in Rose Hill, some of the new housing will transition between businesses on NE 85th Street and surrounding single-family homes.

The city already allows slight reductions from the required single-family lot sizes as one method to accommodate more housing on existing residential land while helping to avoid suburban sprawl. Further lot size reductions would increase capacity in areas already served by transit and other public utilities and services. This should only be considered where compatibility with surrounding neighborhoods can be ensured through site and building design and house sizes will be reduced to be in scale with smaller lot sizes.

Policy H-2.2: Promote the development of accessory dwelling units on single-family lots.

Accessory units are promoted as a means to achieve a different form of housing that is also relatively affordable in existing neighborhoods by more efficiently using the existing housing stock. Regulatory guidelines should minimize procedural requirements, but should address neighborhood compatibility.

Income from these units can help residents in a variety of situations, as well as help to preserve the city's existing housing through supplementing upkeep costs, thereby extending the livability of a dwelling. Since adoption of regulations in 1995 to allow accessory dwelling units, as of 2014 over 190 units have been created within existing houses, over detached garages and in separate structures.

Policy H-2.3: Create flexible site and development standards, and maintain efficient development and review systems, that balance the goals of reduced housing development costs with other community goals.

Site and development standards affect many direct development costs, such as infrastructure, land, and building costs. Street widths, setbacks, curb and sidewalk requirements, and parking standards are some of the residential standards that may affect costs. Standards that allow alternative approaches to site and building design may provide cost savings as well as respond to emerging needs of the market. Some combination of a prescriptive standard that is permitted outright and an optional performance standard may be desirable to balance the desire to minimize costs and maintain quality.

Since time is a critical factor in financing development projects, a reduction in the time needed to receive city approval can result in savings to housing providers. Adding certainty to the development review process will also facilitate residential development.

Policy H-2.4: Allow a broad range of housing and site planning approaches in single-family areas to increase housing supply and choice, to reduce cost, and to ensure design quality and neighborhood compatibility.

Clustering and innovative housing types may include cottages, compact single-family, zero lot line, clustered and common wall housing. These development styles can allow for more environmentally sensitive site planning by concentrating development on the most buildable portion of a site while preserving natural drainage, vegetation, and other natural features. Similarly, allowing zero lot line or other design innovations in these areas can further help to lower land and development costs.

Innovative housing types also may be appropriate on sites in single-family neighborhoods that do not have environmental constraints. The demographics of our population are changing, with the average number of people living in each housing unit decreasing and the average age increasing. Cottage, compact single-family and common-wall housing can provide more housing on the same land area, in smaller structures that better match the needs of our population. In addition, housing affordability can be improved through reduced construction costs resulting from smaller or common-wall development.

In all cases, design standards are important to ensure that new development is integrated sensitively with its neighbors. Greater attention to building and site design, such as building bulk, roofline variation, garage and parking location, and landscaped buffers can enhance aesthetic appeal and neighborhood compatibility.

Policy H-2.5: Allow for the maintenance and redevelopment of existing developments that do not conform to current density standards in planned multi-family areas.

A number of multi-family structures in the city were built at densities above those now planned for their sites. These structures provide a valuable source of close-in and often relatively affordable housing to Kirkland residents. In order to retain the housing capacity provided by these units, property owners should be allowed to maintain, remodel, or rebuild these structures, while retaining their existing densities.

AFFORDABLE AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING

Housing Affordability

~~The~~These policies strive to improve housing affordability at all income levels, and emphasize a combination of appropriately zoned land, regulatory incentives, financial subsidies, and innovative planning techniques, in order to ensure that ~~the needs of moderate-, low-, and very low-income and low-income persons are adequately served.~~households have adequate housing opportunities. Housing for these ~~groups~~households is least likely to be provided by the private housing market.

~~Kirkland's population~~Household and affordable housing counts within each of the defined income groups (based on King ~~County~~County's median income for a family of four) in ~~was~~2011 were as follows:

~~Low-Income Households: Households making up to 50~~Table 1. Comparing Kirkland's Incomes and Housing Affordability

<u>Income or Affordability Level for a Family of Four⁴ (\$ in 2011)</u>	<u>Percent of Kirkland's Households by Income</u>	<u>Percent of Kirkland's Housing Units by Affordability</u>
<u>Very Low-Income (<30% of median income; or \$21,200)</u>	<u>8%</u>	<u>2%</u>
<u>Low-Income</u>	<u>8%</u>	<u>4%</u>

<u>(30%–50% of median; \$21,200 to \$35,300)</u>		
<u>Moderate-Income</u> <u>(50%–80% of median; \$35,300 to \$56,500)</u>	<u>14%</u>	<u>16%</u>
<u>Middle-Income</u> <u>(80%–100% median; \$56,650 to \$84,700)</u>	<u>9%</u>	<u>19%</u>
<u>Above Middle-Income</u> <u>(greater than \$84,700)</u>	<u>61%</u>	<u>59%</u>

- ~~About 30 percent of median income (\$26,500 annually).~~
 - ~~Percent of Kirkland’s population in 2000: 15 percent.~~
- ~~Moderate Income Households: Households with incomes between 50 percent and 80 percent of median income (\$26,501 to \$42,500 annually).~~
 - ~~Percent of Kirkland’s population in 2000: 16 percent.~~
- ~~Median Income Households: Households with incomes between 80 percent and 120 percent of median income (\$42,501 to \$63,800 annually).~~
 - ~~Percent of Kirkland’s population in 2000: 21 percent.~~
- ~~Above Median Income Households: Households with incomes above 120 percent of median income (above \$63,800 annually).~~
 - ~~Percent of Kirkland’s population in 2000: 48 percent.~~

As these figures show, ~~nearly one third of the city’s residents~~households fall within the very low-, low-, and moderate-income categories. This is about the same proportion as in ~~1990~~2000, although ~~there has been a shift in the percentages in~~ upper-income categories. In 2000, about seven percent more households earned more than have been growing since 1990. Including the median income and about five percent fewer annexation of some 8,000 households were in Finn Hill, North Juanita, and Kingsgate, the median income category.

~~In 2000, 71 percent~~percentage of Kirkland’s ~~lowest~~middle-income households, ~~those earning \$20,000 per year or less, paid more than 35 percent of their income toward housing costs. It is known that as~~ dropped four three points (from 212 percent) and the percentage of above-middle-income households increased five four points (from 457 percent).

The vast majority of housing affordable to low- and moderate-income families in Kirkland, as in most communities, is rental housing, typically multi-family. As shown in Table 2, below, most of the city’s rental housing is affordable to moderate-income families, including about 16 percent that is also affordable to low-income families; and yet 76 percent of moderate- or lower-income renters are housing cost burdened; that is, pay more than 30 percent of their incomes toward housing costs. As households overpay to this extent, they may be forced to forgo other necessities, or be unable to save to buy a home~~homes~~ because their housing expenses consume such a large portion~~portions~~ of their income~~incomes~~.

Typically, the lower the household income, the greater percentage of income is paid to housing costs.Table 2. Comparing Kirkland’s Rental Housing Affordability and Cost-Burdened Households

<u>Income or Affordability Level for a Family of Four</u>	<u>Percent of Kirkland’s Renters by Income</u>	<u>Percent of Kirkland’s Rental Housing Units by Affordability</u>	<u>Kirkland’s Renters, by Income, Who Are Cost-Burdened</u>
<u>Very Low-Income</u>	<u>14%</u>	<u>7%</u>	<u>72%</u>
<u>Low-Income</u>	<u>12%</u>	<u>9%</u>	<u>80%</u>
<u>Moderate-Income</u>	<u>14%</u>	<u>43%</u>	<u>68%</u>
<u>Middle-Income or Above</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>41%</u>	<u>22%</u>

Roughly 60 percent of Kirkland’s very low-income households are severely cost burdened; i.e., pay more than 50 percent of their incomes for housing. The higher percentage of income paid toward housing, the more vulnerable a household is to actually losing their housing if someone in the household loses a job, suffers a medical emergency, or incurs some other major expense. As a result, these households may become homeless, displaced, or reside in overcrowded or substandard housing.

The vast majority of housing affordable to low- and moderate-income families in Kirkland, as in most communities, is rental housing. This housing is typically multifamily. In 2000, just over 60 percent of the city’s rental housing was affordable to moderate-income families, including about 16 percent that was also affordable to low-income families.

While housing affordability does not appear to be as great a problem among Kirkland’s higher-income residents, meeting the needs of the higher economic segments of the population with housing they can afford serves those at the lower levels as well.

For example, potential first-time home buyers earning incomes over 80 percent of median income but less than 100 percent of median find it difficult to purchase a home in Kirkland without some form of assistance. These groups may be forced to remain in rental housing and to delay home purchases. Increasing rents, in turn, make it even more difficult for them to save down payments, thus further delaying plans for home purchases.

These individuals or families may then displace the lower-income groups in the rental market, by paying higher rents than would otherwise be charged, if appropriate lower-cost housing were available for them in the ownership market. Consequently, the supply of rental housing is restricted and rents are inflated to a point out of reach for the lowest-income families.

The housing needs analysis identified moderate-income first-time home buyers as one of the groups least served by Kirkland’s housing market. Greater housing choices and opportunities can be provided for this group.

Special Needs Housing

Policies aimed at meeting the demand for specialSpecial needs housing of residents are also included. These approaches generally include providing funding, research, and coordination assistance to social service agencies providing housing to these populations, as well as adding flexibility to the city’s land use

~~policies and regulations to provide a greater range of housing options that may meet the demands for special needs housing.~~

~~provides shelter for people with emergencies or self-help limitations.~~ Short-term special needs housing is needed to provide shelters for victims of domestic violence, ~~or transitional housing for or~~ homeless families, for example. Long-term housing with appropriate supportive services, such as single-family homes shared by adults with developmental disabilities, apartments adapted to serve the frail elderly, or efficiency units for the mentally ill, are also needed to prevent ~~the cycle of~~ homelessness.

~~The city should consider will employ funding, technical assistance, and additional flexibility to land use regulations as needed to provide a greater range of special needs housing. In particular, state law provides that homes occupied by people with disabilities and group care for children that meets the definition of “familial status” are regulated the same as similar homes occupied by a family or other unrelated individuals. Other policies show Kirkland’s commitment to collaborate with other jurisdictions to plan and support a balance of special needs housing and programs throughout the region, particularly to relieve and prevent homelessness.~~

Goal H-23: ~~Promote the creation of affordable and special needs housing and provide for a range of housing types and opportunities to meet throughout the needs of city for all economic segments of the population.~~

Policy H-23.1: ~~Strive to meet the targets established and defined in city’s proportionate share of the county-wide policies for housing needs of very low-, low-, and moderate-income housing as a percentage of projected net household growth households.~~

The ~~targets~~goals established by the Countywide Planning Policies maintain that ~~housing plans for cities, including Kirkland must be designed to provide for:~~

- ~~Seventeen percent of growth in new households affordable to moderate-, address the countywide housing need, in proportion to the city’s own size, at the following income households; and levels:~~
- ~~Twenty-four percent of growth in new households affordable to low-income households.~~

~~These targets~~Table 3. Comparing Countywide Housing Needs and Kirkland’s Housing Affordability

<u>Income or Affordability Level for a Family of Four</u>	<u>Percent of King County’s Households by Income</u>	<u>Percent of Kirkland’s Housing Units by Affordability</u>
<u>Very Low-Income</u>	<u>12%</u>	<u>2%</u>
<u>Low-Income</u>	<u>12%</u>	<u>4%</u>
<u>Moderate-Income</u>	<u>16%</u>	<u>16%</u>
<u>Middle-Income</u>	<u>18%</u>	<u>19%</u>
<u>Above Middle-Income</u>	<u>42%</u>	<u>59%</u>

As the table demonstrates, these goals have proven ~~to be a challenge~~ challenging to meet for low- and very low-income households. While market conditions and existing plans have been fairly successful in providing rental housing for moderate-income households, low-income households have not been well served by either the rental or home ownership markets. ~~Policies contained in this Element are designed to provide more and a broader range of housing opportunities for these groups.~~ ~~[[The city should track its progress toward meeting these goals and consider additional tools or strategies if appropriate progress is not being made.]]~~

Moved.

Moved.

~~**Policy H-2.2: Allow the development of accessory dwelling units on single family lots.**~~ ~~[[Regulatory guidelines should minimize procedural requirements, but should address neighborhood compatibility.]]~~

~~Accessory units are promoted as a means to achieve affordable housing and increased density in existing neighborhoods by more efficiently using the existing housing stock. Accessory units can help to meet the need for low and moderate income housing by opening up surplus space on single family lots.~~

~~[[Income from these units can help residents in a variety of situations, as well as help to preserve the city's existing housing through supplementing upkeep costs, thereby extending the livability of a dwelling.]]~~

Moved.

~~In 1995, Kirkland adopted regulations to allow accessory dwelling units on all single family properties. Since that time, over 80 accessory units have been approved. These have included units built within existing houses, units built over detached garages, and separate structures.~~

~~**Policy H-2.3: Promote the provision of affordable housing by private sector residential developments.**~~

Special incentives for the development of low- and moderate-income housing should be used as a means to promote the provision of these units by private or nonprofit developers. Kirkland's existing programs ~~which~~ that provide density bonuses for affordable housing could be expanded, and other types of incentives also should be explored. As a member of ARCH, as mentioned in the Introduction, the city has assistance to carry out many of the policies of the Housing Element. ~~Approaches such as expedited permit processing, permit and impact fee waivers, flexible site and development standards, tax exemptions, the allocation of Community Development Block Grant and general funds to write down project costs, inclusionary zoning, and other techniques should be evaluated.~~

~~**Policy H-2.4: Provide**~~ Because every city has its own circumstances, limitations, and opportunities, Kirkland can and should support affordable housing units across the Eastside as well as within the community. As a member of ARCH—as mentioned in the Introduction, the city has assistance to carry out many of the policies of the Housing Element.

~~**Policy H-3.2: Require affordable housing**~~ when increases to development capacity are considered.

~~Many rezones and~~ Rezones, height ~~increases result in increased~~ and bulk modifications, and similar actions often yield greater development capacity. This can ~~result in additional~~ add significant value ~~to~~ for property owners and an opportunity to create affordable housing ~~at little or no~~ with minimal (if any

additional) cost to the owner. ~~The~~ When the city considers amendments/modifications to the Comprehensive Plan, Zoning Code, or other regulations, the city should compare the economic value of the increased capacity ~~should be compared~~ to the economic cost of providing affordable units ~~when evaluating if and decide whether to require~~ affordable housing ~~should be required~~ in return.

Policy H-2.5.3: Ensure that affordable housing opportunities are not concentrated, but ~~rather are dispersed~~ available throughout the city and especially in areas with good access to transit, employment, and shopping.

The bulk of housing affordable to low- and moderate-income households is ~~multifamily~~ multi-family. Nevertheless, opportunities for affordable housing, and special-needs housing, may occur in single-family neighborhoods through infill, accessory units, or group homes. These housing options should be ~~dispersed~~ available throughout the community and integrated into neighborhoods. This distribution will ensure a wider range of housing options for Kirkland residents.

~~***Policy H-2.6: Streamline the city’s development review and approval processes, while ensuring that the integrity of the planning process is not compromised.***~~

Moved.

~~***Policy H-3.4***~~ [[Since time is a critical factor in financing development projects, a reduction in the time needed to receive city approval can result in savings to housing providers. Adding certainty to the development review process will also]] ~~help to promote residential development.~~

~~***Policy H-2.7: Create flexible site and development standards which balance the goals of reduced housing development costs with other community goals.***~~

~~[[Site and development standards affect many direct development costs, such as infrastructure, land, and building costs. Street widths, setbacks, curb and sidewalk requirements, and parking standards are some of the residential standards that may affect costs. Standards that allow alternative approaches to site and building design may provide cost savings. Some combination of a prescriptive standard that is permitted outright and an optional performance standard may be desirable to balance the desire to minimize costs and maintain quality.]]~~

Moved.

Policy H-2.8: Preserve, maintain, and improve existing affordable housing through assistance to residents and housing providers.

Due to the high relative land values throughout/prevailing in the city, and the resulting difficulty that developers face in producing new housing that meets the needs of low- and moderate-income residents, assistance to enable rehabilitation of existing housing may be one of the most effective strategies to maintain and produce affordable housing in Kirkland. Another benefit of rehabilitation is that it is less likely to change the appearance of neighborhoods.

The city’s Housing Repair program supports the preservation of both the owner-occupied and rental housing stock through grants and loans for housing repair and rehabilitation. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds and city funds are also allocated to housing providers to acquire and

rehabilitate emergency and transitional housing facilities, as well as permanent low- and moderate-income housing development and homeownership programs.

~~Due to the high land values prevailing in the city, and the resulting difficulty~~ ~~[[developers face in producing new housing that meets the needs of low- and moderate-income residents, assistance to enable rehabilitation of existing housing may be one of the most effective strategies to maintain and produce affordable housing in Kirkland. Another benefit of rehabilitation is that it is less likely to change the appearance of neighborhoods.]]~~

Moved.

Policy H-2.9: Continue to support the 3.5: Support housing acquisition and creation of housing by private or nonprofit organizations, housing authorities, or other social and health service agencies for very low-, low-, and moderate-income tenants/residents.

Local resources can be a critical part of developing or preserving affordable housing. ~~Efforts to identify potential opportunities and resources, such as inventorying and possibly donating surplus~~ Surplus public property, ~~acquiring land, contributing~~ Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) ~~and city general funds invested through the ARCH trust fund, and payments or city funds, and paying or waiving impact and permit waivers of~~ fees and ~~utility and~~ infrastructure costs, ~~can all have potential to~~ improve the feasibility of affordable housing projects.

This is especially true of housing for individuals and families who cannot afford housing created through the private market. Local resources are often required as a match for other public ~~(County, State, federal)~~ and private funding sources, and ~~therefore work to~~ leverage a significant amount of funding into Kirkland and the region that would otherwise not be available.

The city can also support affordable housing acquisition and development in indirect ways ~~by working with local lenders to coordinate financing for projects, encouraging private and other public donation of resources, inventorying multifamily residential properties and encouraging preservation of those that are affordable, and working with the State Legislature to provide additional tax relief.:~~

- Working with local lenders to coordinate financing for projects.
- Encouraging private and other public donation of resources.
- Inventorying multi-family residential properties and encouraging preservation of those that are affordable.
- Working with the legislature to fund the state’s housing trust fund, to provide additional tax relief, and to authorize additional tools for local governments.

Policy H-2.103.6: Ensure that ~~zoning does~~ regulations do not unduly restrict group homes or other housing options for persons with special needs.

Special-needs housing can be provided in ~~a variety of structures, such as~~ single-family homes, group homes, multifamily ~~multi-family~~ dwellings, congregate care facilities, ~~or~~ and other ~~institutional~~ settings. ~~Flexibility in land use regulations to allow~~ Regulating group homes and home-based care as other

housing represents a significant opportunity available to the city to meet the demand for special needs housing. Barriers to creating these housing options, including extensive special review processes, should be avoided.

~~Policy H-2.11: Encourage and support the development~~ 3.7: Support a range of emergency, transitional, and permanent housing with appropriate on-site housing options and services for to move homeless persons with special needs and families to long-term financial independence. Support regional efforts to prevent homelessness.

~~Sources~~ A variety of emergency and transitional housing include types—shelters, single-room occupancy hotels (SROs), group homes, congregate care facilities, and many of the other housing options discussed in the Housing Element—are needed to combat homelessness. The city should continue to make funding available to social service agencies serving these special_-needs populations, to facilitate their development and operation.

The city should also work cooperatively with nonprofit agencies or the private sector to site special_-needs housing while helping neighbors to understand the role of special_-needs housing in the community and the requirements of the ~~Federal Fair Housing Law~~ federal and state fair housing laws. The (King County) Committee to End Homelessness and other regional efforts are creating a more integrated system for addressing homelessness. This work guides local efforts in supporting work with specific programs and agencies.

~~Policy H-2.123.8: Cooperate at a regional level to increase the base of both public and private support necessary to address local housing needs.~~

Communities within King County should work together to address shared housing needs, since housing needs and solutions cross jurisdictional boundaries. They should ~~work cooperatively~~ cooperate on a regional housing finance strategy that complements local funding efforts and allows sharing resources to support affordable and special needs housing throughout east King County.

~~Similarly, efforts to reduce housing costs through streamlining and flexibility in regulation should be coordinated with neighboring jurisdictions. Kirkland lies within a regional housing market, and cost reductions in Kirkland alone will not affect affordability significantly elsewhere in the region. Proactive leadership by Kirkland can encourage participation and action by other cities, thus promoting greater affordability throughout the Eastside. Reducing the percentage of income devoted to housing costs will improve the quality of life for low and moderate income families, and enable residents to contribute to other regional goals, such as schools and transit.~~

~~Policy H-2.13~~ Policy H-3.9: Support housing options, programs, and services that allow seniors to stay in their homes or neighborhood. Encourage Universal Design improvements that increase housing accessibility.

Universal Design refers to a broad spectrum of ideas meant to produce products, buildings, or other built environments that are useable to the greatest extent possible by everyone, regardless of their age, ability, or status in life. Wheelchair ramps, essential for people in wheelchairs but also used by all, are a common example. There are also cabinets with pull-out shelves, kitchen counters at several heights to accommodate different tasks and postures, and many other features.

Policy H-3.10: Support efforts to achieve a geographic balance in siting special-needs housing throughout the city and region, including support of housing in jurisdictions that serve residents from elsewhere on the Eastside.

Generally, special-needs housing should be ~~dispersed~~available throughout the region. Some clustering of special-needs housing may be appropriate when proximity to public transportation, medical facilities, or other basic services is necessary.

Funds ~~set aside~~invested by Kirkland to provide this type of housing should be considered for projects both in Kirkland and elsewhere on the Eastside. Similarly, projects serving special-needs populations ~~from~~and funded by Bellevue, Redmond, and other Eastside communities should be sited in Kirkland when appropriate.

Policy H-3.110: ~~Promote~~Protect fair and equal access to housing for all persons and prohibit any activity that results in discrimination in housing.

Fair housing is the ability for all people to choose where they live without discrimination based on race, color, national origin, sex, family status, or disability. These are the “protected classes” under state and federal law. Kirkland also protects people from rental housing discrimination on the basis of using a Section 8 voucher to help pay their rent. Cities may not make zoning or land use decisions or implement policies that exclude or otherwise discriminate against protected persons. Periodically, King County conducts an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (a county-wide report to the federal government), which can be a resource to Kirkland’s fair housing practices.

~~[[Some clustering of special-needs housing may be appropriate when proximity to public transportation, medical facilities, or other basic services is necessary.]]~~

Moved.

HOUSING CAPACITY

Moved.

~~At an average density of 6.5 dwelling units per residential acre citywide, Kirkland’s residential densities are relatively high for a suburban community. Nevertheless, the city contains many neighborhoods developed at lower densities (three to five dwelling units per acre).]]~~ ***In 2003, Kirkland had 22,100 housing units, capacity for a total of 28,000 units, and a 2022 Growth Target of 26,800 units.***

~~[[As noted in the Housing Diversity section of this Element, greater opportunities for home ownership may be created through smaller lots and more varied housing types. In addition, cost savings are generally associated with smaller lots and revised development standards. The savings obtained through reducing the amount of street, sidewalk, water, sewer, and other utilities needed for each home may be~~

15
Moved.

~~reflected in the initial purchase price as well as ongoing maintenance and services costs to both the home owner and the public.]]~~

~~Goal H-3: Provide for greater housing capacity and home ownership opportunities.~~

~~Policy H-3.1: Provide additional capacity for single-family development through allowing reductions in lot sizes where surplus land exists on underdeveloped parcels.~~

~~[[As Kirkland has become more fully developed in recent years, residential development trends have included a shift away from large subdivisions to “infilling” of vacant and underdeveloped lots within existing neighborhoods.]]~~

Moved.

~~The city already allows slight reductions in the required lot size. [[as one method to accommodate more housing on existing residential land while helping to avoid suburban sprawl. Further lot size reductions would increase capacity in areas already served by transit and other public utilities and services. This should only be considered where compatibility with surrounding neighborhoods can be ensured through site and building design.]]~~

Moved.

~~Policy H-3.2: Allow a broad range of housing and site planning concepts. [[in single-family areas to increase housing supply and choice, to reduce cost, and to ensure design quality and neighborhood compatibility.~~

~~Clustering and innovative housing types may include cottages, compact single family, zero lot line, clustered and common wall housing. These development styles can allow for more environmentally sensitive site planning by concentrating development on the most buildable portion of a site, preserving natural drainage, vegetation, and other natural features. Similarly, allowing zero lot line or other design innovations in these areas can further help to lower land and development costs.]]~~

Moved.

~~In addition to environmentally sensitive areas, innovative housing types may be appropriate on sites throughout the city’s single-family neighborhoods. [[The demographics of our population are changing, with the average number of people living in each housing unit decreasing and the average age increasing. Cottage, compact single family and common wall housing can provide more housing on the same land area, in smaller structures that better match the needs of our population. In addition, housing affordability can be improved through reduced construction costs resulting from smaller or common-wall development.~~

~~In all cases, design standards are important to ensure that new development is integrated sensitively with its neighbors. Greater attention to building and site design, such as building bulk, roofline variation, garage and parking location, and landscaped buffers can enhance aesthetic appeal and neighborhood compatibility.]]~~

Moved.

~~Policy H-3.3: Allow for the maintenance and redevelopment of existing developments that do not conform to current density standards in planned multifamily areas.~~

~~A number of multifamily structures exist within the city that are built at densities above those planned for their sites. These structures provide a valuable source of close-in and often affordable housing to Kirkland residents. In order to retain the housing capacity and affordability provided by these units, property owners should be allowed to maintain, remodel, or rebuild these structures, while retaining their existing densities. Restrictions on unit size should be considered as a means to maintain affordability.~~

Economic Development

Draft Element for June 25, 2015 public hearing with strikethrough and underlined text

A. INTRODUCTION

A healthy economy plays an important role in ensuring ~~that~~ Kirkland remains a vibrant, sustainable, and connected community for living and working. The purpose of the Economic Development Element is to establish the goals and policies for economic growth and vitality that will enhance the City's character and quality of life.

This element describes Kirkland's economic role locally and within the context of ~~the East King County~~ Countywide and the Central Puget Sound regional economy. This element ~~also~~ discusses the importance of business retention and recruitment, the types of businesses and jobs to be encouraged, ~~and a summary of the strengths, weaknesses and strategies~~ to address future economic needs of the community and priorities while accommodating ~~while accommodating~~ employment growth targets for the year 2035.

B. ECONOMIC CONCEPT

Economic development ~~mayean~~ be defined as public and private initiatives that promote job creation and business retention and recruitment, increase goods and services to residents and businesses, and provide job training programs, all of which contribute to a strong, sustainable, and resilient economy, ~~tax base~~.

The following goals and policies provide the framework for ~~a three pronged strategy for the future of~~ the Kirkland economy for businesses, people, and for creating vibrant places. The mission is challenge will be to provide ~~an a~~ economic business climate that maintains a healthy economy for jobs and businesses without sacrificing the qualities that make Kirkland a desirable place to live.

The overarching economic strategy for Kirkland strives to provide:

- A sustainable and resilient economy
- A diverse tax base
- Access to job opportunities
- Goods and services ~~for~~ the community

To accomplish this, the Economic Development Element:

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- Encourages economic growth while maintaining attractive residential neighborhoods and a healthy sustainable natural and built environment.
- Promotes a growing and diverse economy that has a variety of business sectors, living wage jobs, exports goods and services and encourages small, start up, locally owned companies.
- Promotes a positive business climate so businesses will grow and enhance Kirkland's role in the Eastside and Puget Sound regional-Seattle Metropolitan economy.
- Supports economic growth focused in the Totem Lake Urban Center, ~~and Downtown, Kirkland and strengthening our other commercial retail shopping~~ areas, including specialty retail in the Downtown, destination retail in Totem Lake, local goods and services in our neighborhoods, commercial areas and encourages attractive commercial and mixed-use development.

~~What is economic development?~~

~~Economic development can be defined as public and private initiatives that promote job creation and business retention and recruitment, increase goods and services to residents and businesses, and provide job training programs, all of which contribute to a strong tax base.~~

~~Key issues for the Economic Development Element are:~~

~~— How can Kirkland create a strategy that promotes and guides economic vitality, including local jobs and revenue for public services?~~

~~How can the Kirkland economy become more diversified and what types of businesses should be encouraged to achieve this?~~

~~How can all stakeholders in the community, including businesses, neighborhoods and government, find common ground to develop specific strategies and actions that achieve Kirkland's desired economic future?~~

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Kirkland was founded by Peter Kirk, an entrepreneur who envisioned Kirkland as the "Pittsburgh of the West." Instead, Kirkland commerce evolved from a ship building center in the 1940s to a suburb of Seattle starting throughout in the 1960s and 1970's. Kirkland continues to transform into a self-contained community with a broad range of jobs and diverse businesses integrated in mixed use commercial centers. A major annexation of the Finn Hill, Juanita and Kingsgate neighborhoods occurred in 2011 making Kirkland the thirteenth largest city

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in Washington. Today, Kirkland contains a balance of jobs and housing and is interrelated to other Eastside cities and the Puget Sound region.

~~In 2000,~~ As of 2012 Kirkland contained ~~22,100~~ over 37,000 housing units and ~~32,384~~ 38,000 jobs. The median household income in ~~2000- 2013~~ 2000- 2013 was ~~\$60,332~~ \$87,005, compared to ~~\$53,157~~ \$70,567 throughout King County. ~~It is estimated that Kirkland's average wage rate is \$58,055 (2009) is on par with slightly higher than King County's figure which, in 2002, was \$25,300 per worker per year (PSRC)¹.~~ In 2013 approximately 18% of Kirkland residents lived and worked in the City.

In 2014 there were 4,889 licensed Kirkland businesses with. ~~The~~ with the majority of Kirkland businesses are in the small to medium size range (50 or fewer employees). Figure ED-1 below shows the number of businesses in each category.

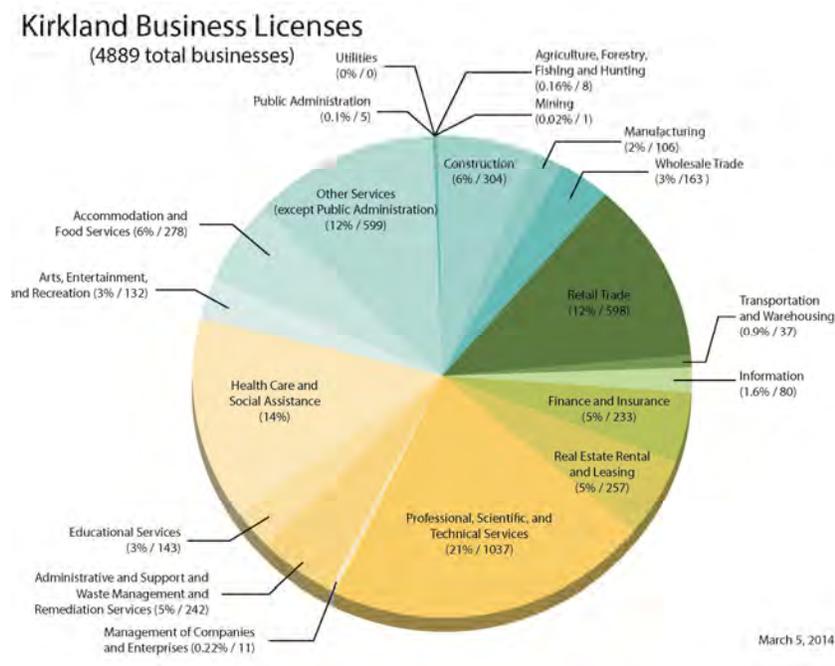


Figure ED-1 Types of businesses in Kirkland

Kirkland's largest employers represent a broad range of business types including health care, government, groceries, housewares, high technology and emerging aerospace related sectors. (Source: City of Kirkland

¹Economic data does not include the 2011 annexation of Finn Hill, North Juanita, and Kingsgate.

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business Licenses Division.) ~~Figure ED-2 shows a list of the largest employers in Kirkland based on self-reporting self-reporting number of employees. Of the 3,4604,889 licensed Kirkland businesses in 20032014, the largest number were in the following categories (1) the service sector (i.e., personal services, contracting services), (2) professional offices, (3) retail, (4) medical/dental, (5) other, (6) wholesale trade, and (7) manufacturing.~~

Employer	Employees	* 100
Evergreen Healthcare	2,603	
Google, Inc.	658	
City of Kirkland	575	
Kenworth Truck Company	439	
Costco Wholesale	302	
Evergreen Pharmaceutical LLC	269	
iSoftStone, Inc.	265	
IBM Corporation	256	
Waste Management of Washington, Inc.	250	
WB Games, Inc.	236	
Wave Broadband	233	
ATG Stores	233	
Fairfax Hospital	231	
Fred Meyer #391	208	
Lake Washington Institute of Technology	200	

Figure ED-2 Kirkland's Largest Employers as of 2013 (Source: Business License Division)

Kirkland is a desirable place to do business and has the infrastructure is well situated to support businesses. Kirkland is accessible from freeways, water and ~~rail~~, the Cross Kirkland Corridor and is close to major markets, high technology and health care medical industry clusters. The cost of doing business is competitive ~~in Kirkland~~ with other Seattle area cities. A range of housing types and established neighborhoods exist in addition to quality schools, parks and health care facilities. Our beautiful waterfront setting and strong community support for recreation, cultural, ~~and~~ arts and entertainment activities ~~also~~ contribute to a positive business and tourism environment.



Google offices in Kirkland

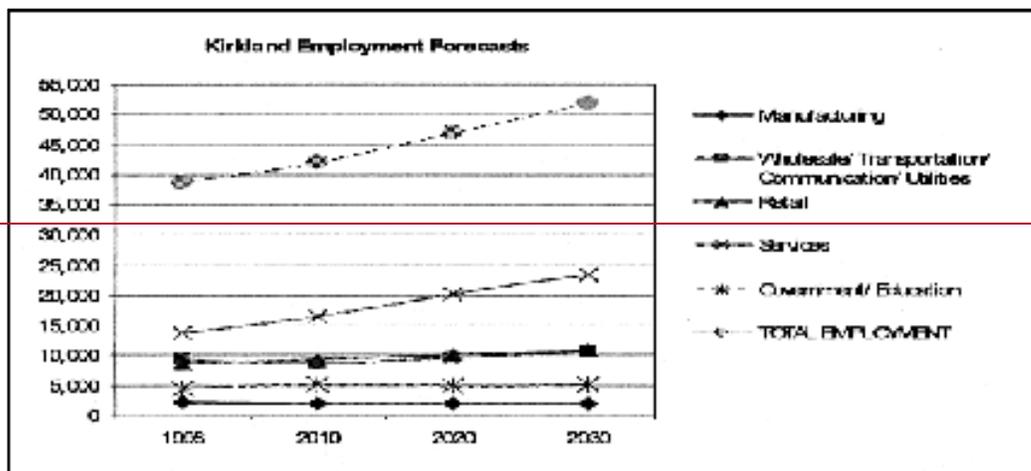
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~~Kirkland is part of a regional, national and international economy.~~ While the City of Kirkland can work to attract and retain residents and businesses through policies that promote economic development and a high quality of life, many economic trends are beyond the City's control. Regional and national trends show an increase in service, high-technology, communication, and information technology industries, with continued decline in traditional light industrial companies. Kirkland is consistent with this trend by experiencing growth in the information technology, aerospace and healthcare sectors. In light industrial areas buildings are being renovated for professional offices, high technology, manufacturing, recreation and sports related businesses.

FUTURE TARGETS, TRENDS AND CAPACITY

The King County Countywide Planning Policies ~~have assigned Kirkland and other~~ jurisdictions housing and growth targets for the year 2031. Adjusting for the year 2035, Kirkland is targeted for an additional 22,435 jobs for a total employment of 61,147. Kirkland has the future land capacity to meet housing and employment targets.



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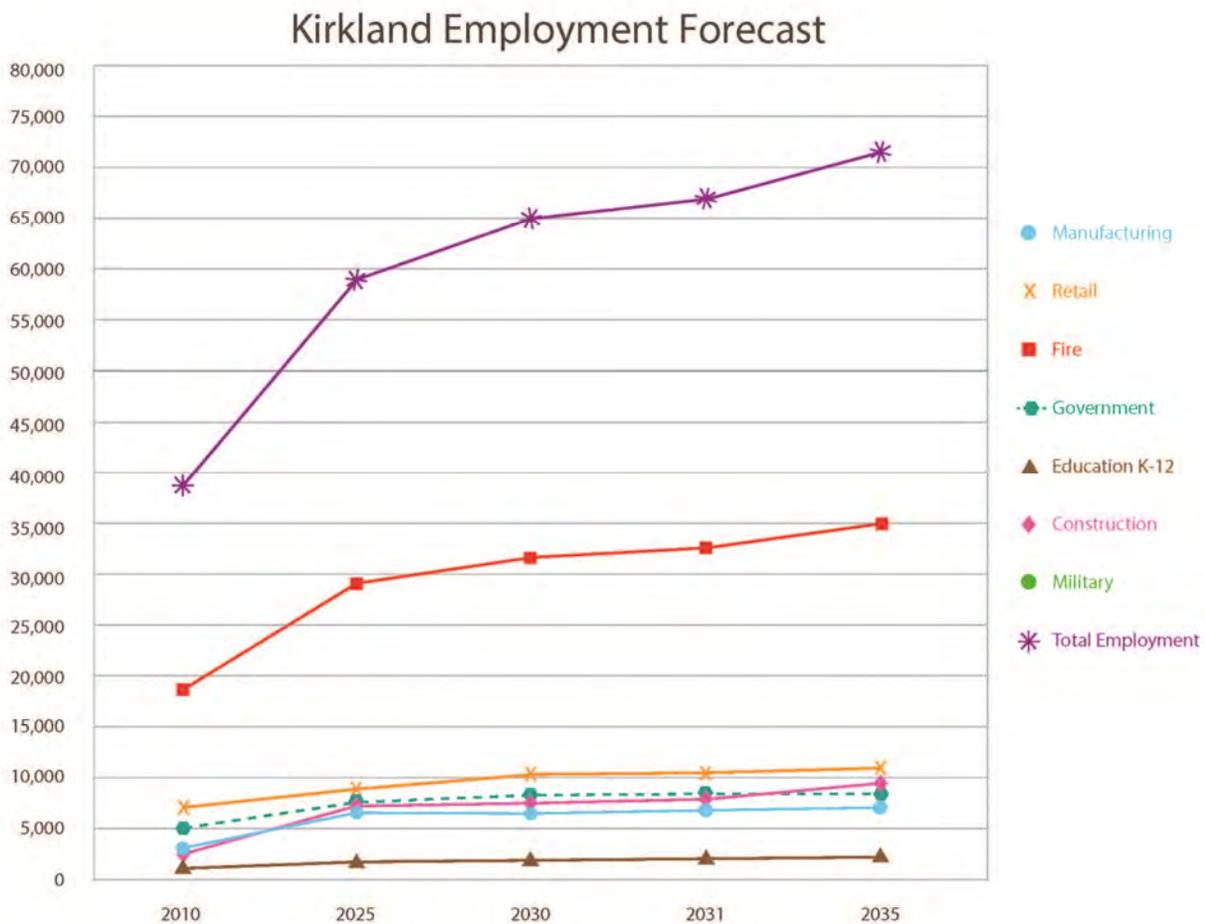


Figure ED-13: Kirkland Employment Forecasts

Source: ~~2003 Kirkland Community Profile~~ Puget Sound Regional Council

~~Key trends that may have an impact on Kirkland and the regional economy are “globalization” of businesses, changes in demographics, and increased immigration. Businesses can now reach international customers and with the “freeing up” of trade agreements and advances in telecommunications, they can locate virtually anywhere. Consistent with our region, Kirkland’s workforce will continually change as the population ages and becomes more ethnically diverse.~~

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ELEMENTS

Other elements of the Comprehensive Plan contribute related goals and policies necessary for a vital local economy. The Land Use Element sets forth the development pattern for the City’s commercial areas and where growth should occur, targets new employment growth primarily in the Totem Lake Urban Center, and Downtown Activity Area, commercial and mixed use areas. The Housing Element policies promote a sufficient range of

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housing options, including increasing the amount of “affordable housing” to support a diverse employment base. The Transportation Element supports an efficient multimodal ~~circulation-transportation~~ system that enables the mobility of people, goods, services, customers and employees to access Kirkland businesses. The Capital Facilities and Utilities Elements ensure that adequate public infrastructure and facilities such as public utilities, telecommunications, and roads are available to support the economic viability of businesses and private development.

~~B. ECONOMIC CONCEPT~~

This section was moved up to Section B.

The following goals and policies provide the framework for a three-pronged strategy for the future of the Kirkland economy: the importance of diversifying our tax base, providing job opportunities, and providing goods and services to the community. The challenge will be to provide an economic climate that maintains a healthy economy for jobs and businesses without sacrificing the qualities that make Kirkland a desirable place to live.

To accomplish this, the Economic Development Element:

~~Encourages economic growth while maintaining attractive residential neighborhoods and a healthy natural environment.~~

~~Promotes a growing and diverse economy that has a variety of business sectors.~~

~~Promotes a positive business climate so businesses will grow and enhance Kirkland’s role in the Eastside and Seattle Metropolitan economy.~~

~~Supports strengthening our retail shopping areas, including specialty retail in the Downtown, destination retail in Totem Lake, providing local goods and services in our neighborhood commercial areas and encourages attractive commercial and mixed-use development.~~

C. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND POLICIES

A healthy economy is an integral part of Kirkland’s high quality of life and an important community value. Kirkland’s economy allows residents access to job opportunities, goods and services, and provides revenue sources that help to ensure needed public services. This section describes the goals and policies that will implement Kirkland’s economic strategy. ~~Economic development should not compromise residential neighborhoods or the natural environment.~~ Balancing economic development with other community values is an overarching philosophy that should be taken into consideration as the following goals and policies are implemented.

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Economic Development Goals:

Goal ED-1: ~~Promote~~Foster a strong and diverse economy ~~consistent with community values, goals and policies~~that provides a sustainable tax base and jobs.

Goal ED-2: Promote a positive business climate.

Goal ED-3: ~~Strengthen the unique role and economic success of Kirkland's commercial areas.~~Strengthen commercial areas to provide local goods, services, and vibrant community gathering places to live, work, shop and play.

~~Goal ED-4:— Develop and implement economic development strategies that reflect the role of Kirkland businesses in the regional economy.~~

Goal ED-~~4~~5: Provide ~~the~~ infrastructure and public facilities to support economic activity and growth.

Goal ED-5: Foster socially and environmentally responsible businesses.

Goal ED-6: Foster collaborative partnerships among community ~~interest groups and regional organizations~~to achieve Kirkland's desired economic goals.

~~Goal ED-7:— Recognize Kirkland's artistic, cultural, historic and recreational resources as important contributors to economic vitality.~~

Goal ED-1: ~~Foster~~Promote a strong and diverse economy ~~consistent with community values, goals and policies~~ that provides a sustainable tax base and jobs.

Policy ED-1.1: ~~Work to retain existing businesses and attract new businesses~~Support activities that retain and expand existing businesses. Target recruitment activities toward new businesses that provide living wage jobs.

~~Business retention is a number one priority for Kirkland's economic development efforts.~~ Existing businesses are the foundation of the Kirkland economy and are encouraged to thrive and expand. Businesses contribute to a stable tax base and are integral to the community as many business owners and employees are Kirkland residents.

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~~Existing businesses are the best source for business expansion and job growth, as 60 to 80 percent of all new jobs typically are created by existing businesses.~~

Attracting new businesses can help diversify the local economy and strengthen existing businesses. ~~Business recruitment strategies differ for different commercial areas based upon market demand and the desired character of each district. Opportunities exist in several of our commercial areas for redevelopment to strengthen or intensify commercial development. Ideally, in addition to strengthening retail areas,~~ Recruitment efforts should focus on businesses that provide higher paying jobs and draw customers from outside the community to purchase goods and services in Kirkland.



Juanita Village

~~**Policy ED-1.2: Maintain a strong job and wage base.**~~

~~Businesses that provide new employment opportunities and high wage rates are important to strengthening the economy. Higher than average wages are preferred to maximize the economic benefits to the community. Employment growth and wage rates are a measure of economic success and therefore should be monitored.~~

Policy ED-1.23: Encourage a broad range of businesses that provide goods and services to the community.

A healthy mix of businesses that provide goods and services for the everyday needs of Kirkland residents and businesses is important for a diverse economy. Businesses that bring customers from outside the City to purchase goods and services provide a net importation of sales tax and reduce sales leakage to other jurisdictions ~~bring dollars into the local economy~~. In Kirkland, businesses that serve this purpose are in retail sales, service, automobile sales and service, health care, tourism, entertainment, recreation, and wholesale distribution and manufacturing ~~serve this purpose~~.

Policy ED-1.34: Strengthen Kirkland's tax base to maintain long term fiscal sustainability.

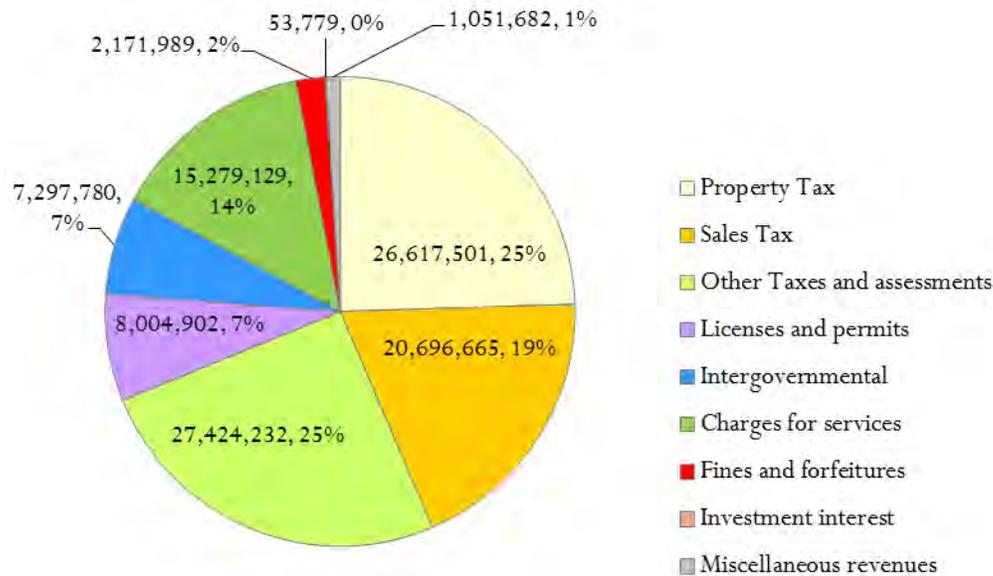
Business plays an important role in the City's tax base by generating sales, property tax and fees. Taxes are a general purpose revenue source that are used to support basic government services such as public safety, transportation improvements and parks maintenance. Figure ED-5 shows the distribution of revenue sources to city government. Sales tax is the largest contributor (-) to the City's revenue. Retail businesses are the largest generator of sales tax followed by contracting, wholesale, and service businesses. A large amount of sales tax is generated from automobile sales and service. The amount of revenue generated by sales tax fluctuates from year

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to year due to changes in the economy, buying habits of consumers, ~~and~~ the level of construction activity taking place in the City and regional growth outside of the City.

Figure ED-5 distribution of City Government revenue sources as of 2013.



Source: City of Kirkland Finance and Administration 2013

It is in the community's interest to encourage businesses that contribute to the City's revenue base in order to help provide the needed public services to the community. Fluctuations in the retail sector can have significant impact to the City's primary revenue source and thus City services. Steps should be taken to provide economic balance by maintaining a diversity of retail and other businesses that generate sales tax.

Figure ED-6 below shows how in 2013, the ~~key~~ commercial and mixed use areas/districts and other districts (Houghton, Juanita, and Bridle Trails) contributed to sales tax revenue. Totem Lake provided the largest percentage of retail sales tax to the City's total sales tax receipts followed by the Rose Hill Business District, Downtown and other commercial areas.

~~Note that the Unassigned Other and Contracting categories comprise the contracting sector, businesses with no physical location in Kirkland and unassigned small businesses in Kirkland. (Source: City of Kirkland Finance Department.)~~

~~In addition to the \$11.9 million (2003) in the General Fund, sales tax is a funding source for transportation-related capital projects (\$670,000 in 2003) and neighborhood capital projects (\$100,000 in 2003).~~

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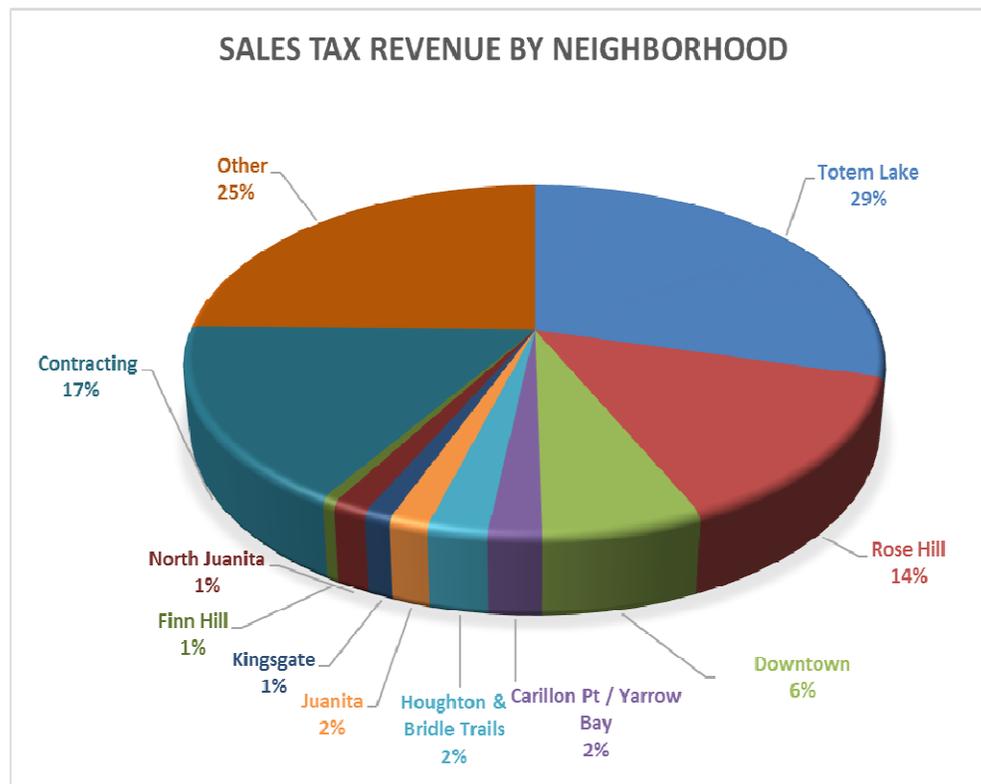
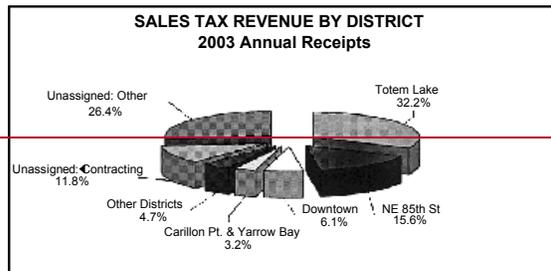


Figure ED-62: Sales Tax Revenue by Commercial District
Source: City of Kirkland Finance Department

~~This section was moved up to the Concept Section B: Businesses also make a significant contribution to the City's property tax base.~~

~~With the above in mind, economic strategies in Kirkland should strive to achieve:~~

~~A net importation of sales tax (reduce sales leakage to other jurisdictions);~~

~~A diversity of business sectors that contribute both jobs and revenue, such as high technology; start-up companies; wholesale; manufacturing; contracting; and businesses involved in the emerging arts, tourism and recreation.~~

~~The mix of businesses in the community should be monitored so that business recruitment efforts can adjust to maintaining a diverse tax base.~~

Policy ED-1.45: Encourage clusters of complementary businesses that bring revenue and jobs into the community and export goods and services.

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Industry clusters are geographic concentrations of mutually supportive businesses. ~~They can export goods and services, drive job creation, and import revenue into a city or region. In 2003, the prominent business clusters were in the areas of automobile sales and services, art galleries, health care, restaurants, high technology, and furniture sales. Encouraging clustering of complementary businesses helps diversify our local economy.~~ Businesses can foster a competitive economic advantage by locating near each other to draw consumers, to be near the wholesale distributor or to attract employees with specialized skills or experience. ~~For example, many businesses and professional services involved in the medical field locate near Evergreen Medical Center. Higher than average wages are preferred to maximize the economic benefits to the community. Employment growth and wage rates are a measure of economic success and therefore should be monitored.~~

In Downtown Kirkland, restaurants, galleries, shops, hotels and performing arts organizations work together to promote the area as a destination. Kirkland is benefiting from the region's industry clusters with growth in aerospace, business services to high technology and information technology companies, healthcare companies and automobiles sales. These businesses provide new employment opportunities and high wage rates important to strengthening the economy. Economic development efforts should strive to develop new business clusters and identify ways to strengthen existing clusters, both locally and within the region.

Policy ED-1.65: *Strive to maintain a balance of jobs and housing to enable residents to live near work.*

Job growth should be accompanied by growth in housing opportunities for workers filling those new jobs. When a significant percentage of the population can both work and live in Kirkland, economic vitality, quality of life and civic involvement are enhanced and transportation problems are mitigated. ~~In 2000, Kirkland's ratio of jobs to housing is was fairly balanced. 1.5 (similar to the region as a whole).~~ As growth occurs, Kirkland should strive to maintain this balance. As discussed in the Housing Element and the Affordable Housing Strategy, Kirkland should also seek to encourage a variety of housing types including housing that is affordable to a range of income levels.

Policy ED-1.76: *Promote Kirkland as a visitor, cultural, and entertainment ~~Tourism~~ destination.*

Tourism is another economic development tool to help diversify the economy. Visitors from outside the community spend money in local shops ~~and~~ restaurants, stay in hotels, and attend performing arts events. Tourism also creates jobs. Tourism promotion ~~also~~ benefits residents by providing increased amenities, community events and shopping opportunities.

Kirkland's tourism marketing focus is on promoting Kirkland as a waterfront community with cultural arts, culinary, shopping, ~~eco-tourism~~ and recreation opportunities destination. The targeted audiences for tourism promotion are regional, national, international ~~visiting friends and relatives of residents,~~ and business travelers. Kirkland is a unique destination on the Eastside and region because of its beautiful lakeside location setting, pedestrian-oriented Downtown, art galleries, restaurants, performing arts facilities, locally owned retail shops, farmers markets, and historical buildings and parks. Our parks, recreation facilities, and open space also offer tourism opportunities.

~~The Totem Lake and Juanita areas offer visitors nature and recreational experiences, lodging in close proximity to I-405, and the nearby attractions of Woodinville wineries, breweries, and other East King County destinations.~~

Policy ED-1.87: *Support-Encourage home-based businesses that are compatible with neighborhood character.*

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Home-based businesses continue to be a key component of the local economy—growing trend as telecommunication infrastructure and the internet computers have increased opportunities to allow for integration of home and work. Many of Kirkland's small businesses began as home-based businesses and now are a source for new jobs. Forty percent of the business licenses in Kirkland are home based businesses with the largest portion (33%) in professional, scientific and technical services. Home-based businesses also can ~~also~~ reduce commuter traffic and increase security for neighborhoods while other residents are away at work.

Development standards should be maintained to minimize impacts of home-based businesses on residential neighborhoods by limiting them to the types of activities that are ~~not~~ complementary to residential areas, such as the number of signs; number of employees; parking; truck deliveries and noiselight, outdoor storage, odors and construction activity. Some businesses by their nature are not compatible with residential neighborhoods and, therefore, should be located in commercial or industrial areas.

Policy ED-1.8: Support locally developed enterprises by encouraging small startup businesses.

Small, startup businesses should be nurtured to promote locally owned businesses and job growth. In addition to providing job growth, local businesses employ a variety of supporting services or products in doing business within the community. Individuals in a local economy are able to sell their goods and services to a local business which benefits everyone in that area. More money spent at a local business stays in the local economy.

Goal ED-2: Promote a positive business climate.

~~*Policy ED-2.1: Recognize that businesses are a valued part of the community.*~~

~~Businesses play important roles in our community. They contribute a high percentage of public revenue to enable government to provide public services, facilities and community amenities. Our commercial areas contribute to the distinctive character of our City and neighborhoods and provide valuable goods and services to our residents. Kirkland strives to provide a positive business climate by nurturing business success through business retention programs, and values business interests in both community discussions and in making policy decisions.~~

~~Moved to new ED 2.4 Below: Kirkland is committed to providing excellent customer service to all sectors of the community. Business customer service needs are distinct from those of other customers and can be a factor in whether or not a business chooses to stay or locate in Kirkland. The City should continue to assess customer service and provide open communication to ensure business needs are being met.~~

Policy ED-2.21: Create and maintain a competitive tax ~~and regulatory~~ environment ~~that is reasonable, responsive and timely.~~

A business climate that combines a fair and competitive tax environment ~~with a positive regulatory environment~~ contributes to business success. Kirkland has favorable tax rates and user fees compared with other cities in the region. The City should proactively work with businesses and neighborhoods to improve the business climate in our community for everyone's benefit. ~~Businesses are encouraged to work with the City and neighborhood organizations to identify and make recommendations for changes to regulations and improvements to permit processes. Having clear and reasonably fast permit processes in government also contributes to a positive business climate. The City should remove unnecessary barriers to economic development and provide a regulatory~~

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~~environment that allows for flexibility without sacrificing community standards. Improvements to permit processes should be continually made so that permits are handled in a reasonable, responsive and timely manner.~~

Policy ED-2.23: *Foster a culture of creativity, entrepreneurship and innovation.*

A business climate that supports ~~the~~ entrepreneurial, creative and innovative ~~spirit of~~ business ~~practices~~ owners generates new businesses and ensures helps promote a healthy economic future ~~job creation for Kirkland. Kirkland is unique as a center for such creativity and innovation. Kirkland~~ It is strong in arts, culture, and amenities for both residents and visitors to enjoy. Kirkland attracts businesses that provide living wages ~~employers,~~ strives to provide the highest quality technology infrastructure, ~~and supports emerging trends in industry sectors such as start-up technology and aerospace companies-~~ innovative businesses that provide staggered work times and ~~use of~~ shared business facilities.

Policy ED-2.34: *~~Consider the economic~~ Make land use decisions that take into consideration the effects on businesses and the economic benefit to the community ~~when making land use decisions.~~*

~~Land use regulations, and the decisions made in the implementation of these regulations, can impact the business community. The City should periodically review its regulations and, where appropriate, modify those which unreasonably restrict opportunities for economic development. At the same time, economic development should conform to the goals, policies and development standards established by the Comprehensive Plan and City codes. It will be necessary to work closely with the Chamber of Commerce and other business organizations to ensure potential economic impacts of regulations are identified and considered to meet the intent of this policy.~~

~~Moved from above deleted ED 2.1:~~ Kirkland is committed to providing excellent customer service to all sectors of the community. Business customer service needs are distinct from those of other customers and can be a factor in whether or not a business chooses to stay or locate in Kirkland. The City should continue to assess customer service and provide open communication to ensure business needs are being met.

When considering commercial land use decisions, City decision makers should carefully evaluate the short- and long-term economic benefits to the community in addition to social, environmental and aesthetic concerns. Economic factors to consider may include such things as the number and type of new jobs created, the types of goods or services provided, and fiscal benefits that businesses will contribute to the community.

Policy ED-2.4: *Provide a regulatory environment that is predictable, fair, responsive and timely.*

~~Text moved from existing ED-2.2 and 2.4 Land use regulations, and the decisions made in the implementation of these regulations, can impact businesses.~~ The City should remove unnecessary barriers to economic development and provide a regulatory environment that allows for flexibility without sacrificing community standards. Businesses are encouraged to work with the City and neighborhood organizations to identify and make recommendations for changes to regulations and improvements to permit processes. The City should periodically review its regulations and, where appropriate, modify those which unreasonably restrict opportunities for economic development. ~~At the same time, economic development should conform to the goals, policies and development standards established by the Comprehensive Plan and City codes. Businesses are encouraged to work with the City and neighborhood organizations to identify and make recommendations for changes to regulations and improvements to permit processes.~~ Having clear and ~~reasonably~~ fast permit processes in government also contributes to a positive business climate. Improvements to permit processes should be continually made so that permits are handled in a reasonable, responsive, and timely manner.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Final Draft For June 25, 2015 Public Hearing with ~~strikeout and underlined text~~

~~*Policy ED-2.5: Support the provision of educational and training opportunities to maintain a skilled work force.*~~

~~A vital economy relies on maintaining educational and job training programs that keep up with business trends. In the future, a factor for business success will be workers' ability to keep up with accelerating changes in the work place, especially in the areas of technology. Kirkland is fortunate to have a high quality K—12 public school system, a university, a community college and other community education programs. Local, State and federal educational and job training programs are available. Partnerships between educational institutions and the business community, with the City's support, should continue.~~

~~*Policy ED-2.65: Establish or ~~support incentives tools that to~~ encourage economic development.*~~

Providing economic development incentives or tools are a way to attract and retain quality businesses or create new jobs may be necessary to create a positive business environment. Washington State statutes ~~strictly~~ limit the types of incentives that cities may use to attract or retain private business.

Types of ~~incentives~~ economic development tools that could be explored are:

- Public/private development agreements ~~for construction projects~~
- Recruitment strategies that will result in new jobs
- Tax or fee deferrals, ~~or~~ credits, or waivers to certain industries
- County-sponsored industrial revenue bonds
- Participating in County, State or federally sponsored low interest loans or grants
- Installing infrastructure improvements
- Use of special taxing districts
- Expediting permitting and regulatory incentives
- Participation in regional Transfer of Development Rights or Landscape Conservation and Local-Infrastructure programs
- Legislative support for a form of tax increment and other economic development tools

~~*Goal ED-3: Strengthen the unique role and economic success of Kirkland's commercial areas.*~~
Strengthen commercial areas to provide local goods, services, and vibrant community gathering places to places to live, work, shop, and play.

~~*Policy ED-3.1: Encourage businesses to develop and operate in a manner that enhances the character of the community, minimizes impacts on surrounding development, and respects the natural environment.*~~

As members of the community, businesses should be ~~corporate~~ stewards of the environment as well as good neighbors to adjacent less intensive uses. In some instances, economic activities may create impacts on surrounding development because of the way the business functions or building location and site design. ~~Impacts may include open storage, large structures, poorly maintained grounds, parking lots, signs, exterior lighting, noise, air or water pollution, and pedestrian or vehicular traffic and may be especially noticeable along transition areas of commercial areas.~~

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Final Draft For June 25, 2015 Public Hearing with ~~strikeout and underlined text~~

These adverse visual or other impacts created by economic activities should be minimized through development standards that maintain the character of adjacent development. Development standards should ensure that outdoor storage areas, parking lots, and structures are adequately buffered with landscaping or some other appropriate means, and that on-site debris and waste are removed. Landscaping, both within and around the edges of development, can serve to provide visual screening and separation, as well as help to decrease surface runoff. Additional standards may include noise limitations, appropriate setbacks, open space requirements and building design guidelines. Even with efforts taken by businesses to reduce impacts, residential uses located along commercial area boundary edges may continue to experience some level of unavoidable impact.

~~Policy ED 3.1: Promote economic success within Kirkland's commercial areas.~~

~~The Land Use Element sets forth the general land use development pattern for Kirkland's commercial areas. Consistent with each Neighborhood Plan there will be opportunities to strengthen commercial areas in the types of businesses provided and redevelopment opportunities. Following is a summary of the role of each commercial area.~~

~~———— Totem Lake's role is an Urban Center that serves as a community and regional center for destination Retailing, health care, automobile sales, high technology, light industrial, professional offices and housing.~~

~~Downtown's role is an Activity Area that serves as a community and regional center for professional and government services, specialty retail, tourism, arts and entertainment, neighborhood services and housing.~~

~~———— The Yarrow Bay and Carillon Point Business Districts provide corporate headquarters, professional offices, professional services, restaurants and housing.~~

~~———— The Rose Hill Business District along NE 85th Street provides regional and neighborhood services in general retail, automobile sales, high technology, small office parks and housing.~~

~~———— The North Rose Hill Business District provides both regional and neighborhood services, retail stores and housing.~~

~~Market, Juanita, Houghton and Bridle Trails Neighborhood Centers provide neighborhood retail stores, professional services, recreation and housing.~~

~~The Everest and Norkirk Industrial Areas provide opportunities for small businesses in light industrial, manufacturing, wholesale, office and high technology. Within the Norkirk Industrial Area, environmentally sustainable technology and clean energy commerce is encouraged.~~

~~The Residential Markets along Lake Washington Boulevard provide convenience commercial goods and services.~~

~~Moved up to 3. Policy ED 3.2: Encourage businesses to develop and operate in a manner that enhances the character of the community, minimizes impacts on surrounding development, and respects the natural environment.~~

Policy ED-3.23: Encourage infill and redevelopment of *existing* commercial and industrial areas *consistent with the role of each commercial area.*

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Final Draft For June 25, 2015 Public Hearing with ~~strikeout~~ and underlined text

Kirkland's commercial and industrial areas have the potential for increasing economic activity by infilling underutilized land or redeveloping without expanding district boundaries. ~~Consistent with the Land Use Element and Neighborhood Plans, e~~Commercial areas are encouraged to be intensified where it will result in superior redevelopment. ~~Expansion of commercial area boundaries should be discouraged and considered only when adequate transitional uses or buffer issues can be resolved to reduce potential adverse impacts.~~ To maintain the land use capacity to support the local economy, it will be necessary to encourage full utilization of planned development potential within employment centers while, monitoring commercial development activity, and maintaining efficient infrastructure systems.

~~***Policy ED-3.4: Establish development standards that promote attractive commercial areas and reflect the distinctive role of each area.***~~

Businesses with attractive site and building design, landscaping, and signs that blend in with the context of the neighborhood or commercial area ~~show pride in ownership and help~~ contribute to the economic success of the commercial area. ~~Commercial area revitalization programs are encouraged.~~ Gateway or unique signage, attractive public spaces, decorative pedestrian lighting, and other urban design improvements help promote economic development by creating an inviting environment. ~~Depending on the commercial area, s~~Specific design standards tailored to the ~~unique~~ characteristics and natural features of ~~each~~ the neighborhood ~~are encouraged, may be appropriate.~~ Public and private sector investment and commercial development that adheres to development standards will ensure that Kirkland's positive civic image and character will be maintained.



Downtown Kirkland

~~***Policy ED-3.5: Encourage mixed-use development within commercial areas.***~~

~~A mix of uses improves the vitality of commercial areas. Mixed-use residential and commercial development provides the opportunity for residents to live, shop and work in commercial areas. Mixed-use development encourages one-stop shopping when a variety of businesses are located in close proximity to each other and shared parking is provided. Mixed-use development, when combined with multi-story structures, promotes a more compact and sustainable land use pattern and encourages walking and transit use to reduce dependence on automobiles.~~

Policy ED-3.3 Support businesses and organizations involved in the arts, cultural programs, historic preservation, and civic activities.

Businesses and organizations involved in the fine arts, cultural and performing arts, and historic preservation play an important role in diversifying Kirkland's economy, attracting visitors and businesses, and enhancing our distinctive character. Kirkland's hotels, restaurants, shops, galleries, entertainment, and performing arts

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Final Draft For June 25, 2015 Public Hearing with ~~strikeout and underlined text~~

complement each other to create a vibrant destination for both visitors and residents, producing economic returns to the community. Kirkland is one of the older communities on the Eastside and contains buildings and places of historical significance. ~~An assessment of the economic benefits of Kirkland's art, cultural, historic and recreational resources should be undertaken.~~

Policy ED-3.4: Support businesses that encourage the health and well-being of all people by providing convenient access to healthy and locally grown food.

Providing access to fresh, locally grown food encourages healthy living and self-sufficiency. Businesses that produce, process or wholesale locally grown food or products, farmers markets and community food gardens are encouraged.

~~*Goal ED-4: Develop and implement economic development strategies that reflect the role of Kirkland businesses in the regional economy.*~~

~~*Policy ED-4.1: Enhance the competitive advantage of Kirkland businesses.*~~

~~The City and business organizations should take a proactive role in the region to promote Kirkland as a place to do business. To stay competitive, Kirkland should be aware of and respond to international, national and regional trends, continue to provide excellent government customer service and a positive business climate, and provide sufficient public infrastructure to support economic development opportunities.~~

~~*Policy ED-4.2: Collaborate with other cities and agencies to enhance economic growth on the Eastside and region.*~~

~~Economic activities are not defined by political boundaries. Kirkland's economy is interrelated with other cities on the Eastside and King County and, therefore, it is important to cooperate with other cities and the region toward a common regional economic strategy.~~

Goal ED-54: Provide the infrastructure and public facilities to support economic activity and growth.

~~*Policy ED-54.1: Build and maintain infrastructure systems for utilities, transportation and telecommunications to optimize service delivery to the business community*~~ *Encourage construction and maintenance of infrastructure systems for utilities, transportation, and telecommunication that optimize service delivery to the business community.*

Providing superior utilities, transportation, and telecommunications networks to the community supports business growth and ~~maintains~~ helps give Kirkland's a competitive advantage to attract and maintain jobs. Emphasis should be on providing ~~telecommunication and transportation~~ infrastructure in higher density mixed-use employment and housing centers such as in the Totem Lake, Downtown, and other commercial areas.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Final Draft For June 25, 2015 Public Hearing with ~~strikeout and underlined text~~

~~Funding for infrastructure improvements comes from a combination of private and public sources. The City allocates public funds through capital improvement programs for transportation, sewer and water service and surface water management facilities. The private sector installs needed improvements with new development. The City should explore and encourage innovative and entrepreneurial efforts to provide technology infrastructure and communication services by forming public/private partnerships to facilitate or leverage funds for infrastructure improvements that will increase economic opportunities. The City, through the Capital Facilities and Utilities Elements, should continually assess our capacity and infrastructure needs as they relate to the needs of the business community, especially in the area of advanced technology infrastructure.~~

Policy ED-54.2: *Create strong multimodal circulation linkages to and within commercial areas.*

Improving circulation within commercial areas and connecting neighborhoods to commercial areas, with both motorized and non-motorized options, make it easier for customers to access businesses. In some cases, this may require new street or sidewalk connections to break up large blocks or improve circulation. ~~As the City becomes more developed,~~ pedestrian and bicycle improvements should be encouraged to provide alternatives to driving ~~reduce vehicle congestion~~. Standards should be in place to minimize the impacts generated by economic activities on pedestrian, bike, and vehicular traffic. For example, the location and number of access points should be controlled, and, where necessary, on- or off-site improvements should be made to ensure the safe passage of pedestrians, bikes and vehicles.

Policy ED-54.3: *Support regional infrastructure initiatives that ~~will~~ enhance economic development opportunities.*

Kirkland participates in regional partnerships to install transportation, utility and telecommunications infrastructure. Partnering ~~regionally~~ keeps Kirkland competitive with other cities ~~from an economic development standpoint~~, and preserves financial resources for other infrastructure improvements. Partnerships should continue between the City and other public/private organizations ~~or agencies~~ to support regional infrastructure.

New Policy ED-4.4: *Develop the Cross Kirkland Corridor to attract businesses and housing and provide a multimodal transportation facility connecting businesses and employees with local and regional employment centers.*

~~Portions of the abandoned Burlington Northern Railroad Right of Way within the City of Kirkland have been converted to the Cross Kirkland Corridor, a multimodal transportation conduit for bicycles, pedestrians, with future possibilities and in the future for- transit. With more than 60 businesses and over 10,000 employees bordering the corridor, full development of the Cross Kirkland Corridor will be a catalyst for new businesses, jobs and housing.~~

Goal ED-54: *Foster socially and environmentally responsible businesses.*

Policy ED-5.1: *Encourage businesses that provide products and services that support resource conservation and environmental stewardship.*

~~Local, green businesses involved in providing renewable energy, remediation, clean technology, green building, products or services and of healthy lifestyles should be nurtured. These businesses generate jobs while expanding~~

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Final Draft For June 25, 2015 Public Hearing with ~~strikeout~~ and underlined text

clean energy production, increasing energy efficiency, generating less waste and pollution, conserving water and natural resources. These businesses produce goods and services with an environmental benefit or use innovative skills and technologies to produce them.

Policy ED-5.2: Promote environmental responsible practices in business development and operations.

Businesses that integrate environmental practices into their business model show consumers and employees they care about the type of jobs created, products made, use of resources and impact of their actions. Encouraging construction and business operations to use sustainable development practices such as low impact development, green building, energy conservation, and waste reduction, results in reducing the City's ecological footprint, increases green space, and promotes healthy living and a more attractive Kirkland. Businesses that use green practices can reduce operational expenses, be more competitive or may utilize tax credits. The City should continue its green business, green building, and recycling programs to support a network of local green businesses, green jobs and best green business practices.

Policy ED-5.3: Promote socially responsible practices in the private, public, and non-profit sectors.

All sectors of the community are encouraged to give back to the community by conducting and supporting community service projects or organizations in helping to help the disadvantaged or those in need. Such practices may include promoting human rights, fair labor standards, environmental protection and participating in civic initiatives. Businesses can partner with non-profit and human service organizations, philanthropic foundations or other organizations to implement this policy.

Policy ED-5.4: Help facilitate the environmental remediation of contaminated sites.

Kirkland has a few sites remaining classified as contaminated from past business practices such as gas stations, drycleaners or chemical production. Cost and time to clean up a site can deter redevelopment. The City can work with the property owner and overseeing government agencies to ensure that the sites are cleaned up before redevelopment.

Goal ED-6: Foster collaborative partnerships among community ~~interest~~ groups and regional organizations to create a prosperous Kirkland economy to ~~achieve~~ desired economic goals.

Policy ED-6.1: ~~Actively work~~ Partner with businesses ~~organizations~~ and community ~~stakeholders organizations~~ to ~~ensure~~ create a prosperous Kirkland economy.

The City should actively work together with business and community organizations such as Kirkland Downtown on the Lake, the Greater Kirkland Chamber of Commerce, Seattle King County Economic Development Council of Seattle and King County and others, etc and other organizations to implement business retention, recruitment, tourism promotion and other strategies. Each of these groups plays a role in promoting Kirkland as a place to do business. As representatives on various task forces, they can provide a business perspective and assist in policy development. Formation of business associations or community working groups within each commercial area is

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Final Draft For June 25, 2015 Public Hearing with ~~strikeout and underlined text~~

encouraged to help develop and implement neighborhood plans, urban design projects, economic development strategies, and promotional programs.

~~*Policy ED-6.2: Support a partnership of diverse community representatives to develop and implement economic development strategies.*~~

~~To achieve Kirkland's desired economic future and implement the goals and policies of this element, the City should support a partnership of representatives from residential, neighborhood, business, government, education and faith-based organizations. The partnership's role should be one of advocate on behalf of economic development activities. The partnership should focus on community education around the linkage between a strong economy and needed City services, and improving communication between residential and business organizations to resolve potential conflicts between business and other community interests.~~

~~*Policy ED-6.23 Work with businesses, schools and other institutions to sustain a highly educated and skilled workforce through job training and education resources that lead to job opportunities especially the disadvantaged populations.*~~

A vital economy relies on maintaining educational and job-training programs that keep up with business trends. In the future, a factor for business success will be workers' ability to keep up with accelerating changes in the work place, especially in the areas of technology. Kirkland is fortunate to have a high-quality K to 12 public school system, a university, a community college and other community education programs. Local, State and federal educational and job training programs are available. The City can help facilitate pPartnerships between human service ~~programs-providers~~, educational institutions, and the business community to provide affordable housing and job training, with the City's support, ~~should continue~~ especially for ~~the~~ economically disadvantaged populations.

~~*Goal ED-7: Recognize Kirkland's artistic, cultural, historic and recreational resources as important contributors to economic vitality.*~~

~~*Policy ED-7.1: Support businesses and organizations involved in the arts, historic preservation and civic activities.*~~

~~Businesses and organizations involved in the fine arts, cultural and performing arts, and historic preservation play an important role in diversifying Kirkland's economy, attracting visitors and businesses, and enhancing our distinctive character. Kirkland's hotels, restaurants, shops, galleries, entertainment and performing arts complement each other to create a vibrant destination for both visitors and residents, producing economic returns to the community. Kirkland is one of the older communities on the Eastside and contains buildings and places of historical significance. An assessment of the economic benefits of Kirkland's art, cultural, historic and recreational resources should be undertaken.~~

PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

Parks and other open spaces make an important distinct contribution to the landscape and quality of life in Kirkland. Imagine Kirkland without its distinctive waterfront parks and other parks and open spaces dotted throughout the City. Over the past several decades, Kirkland has had the vision to aggressively pursue land acquisition and park development for the public's enjoyment. An outstanding mosaic of parks and facilities has evolved.

The Kirkland Parks & Community Services Department manages the city's recreation programs; park planning, acquisition, development and maintenance; community services; and the Green Kirkland Partnership. The Department's mission is to support a healthy and sustainable community by providing high quality parks and recreation services, ensuring a collaborative community response to basic human needs, and protecting our natural areas.

Specifically, the City aims to:

- Preserve and maintain parklands and open spaces to create safe places for people to visit.
- Conserve and sustain natural areas for the benefit and enjoyment of current and future generations.
- Provide comprehensive year-round recreation opportunities to enhance physical, mental and social well-being.
- Establish partnerships to ensure a comprehensive system of programs, facilities and services are available to meet the recreation and human service needs of the Kirkland community.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Kirkland's diverse park system includes over 588 acres of parkland and open spaces, including community and neighborhood parks and natural areas. In addition, other public parks and open spaces, such as Big Finn Hill Park and school partnership sites, add another 366 acres of diverse parkland. The City's 12.8 miles of trails and park paths connect people to parks, neighborhoods and other community destinations. The City also offers a diverse array of recreation, sports, fitness, arts, music and self-improvement classes and programs for all ages.

Kirkland is fortunate to have a number of large parks owned by other public agencies that are within, or adjacent to, the city limits. These parks help meet local recreation needs and contribute significantly to the overall quality and diversity of parks and recreation in Kirkland. These sites include Saint Edward State Park, Bridle Trails State Park, Totem Lake Park, Big Finn Hill Park, OO Denny Park and a number of school facilities with sport fields and indoor gymnasiums.

Kirkland is a stable and maturing community with many families and children. As the City responds to the needs of its new residents and the operating demands of its existing facilities, new investments in parks and recreation will be necessary to meet the needs of the community, support youth development, provide options for residents to lead healthy active lives and foster greater social and community connections.

Waterfront Parks

Kirkland's waterfront parks (both city and non-city owned) are a distinctive part of the City's park system. They bring identity and character to the park system and contribute significantly to Kirkland's charm and quality of life.

PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

The city's waterfront parks stretch from the Yarrow Bay Wetlands on the south, to O.O. Denny Park on the north, providing Kirkland residents year-round waterfront access. Kirkland's waterfront parks provide citizens a diversity of waterfront experiences for different tastes and preferences. Citizens can enjoy the passive and natural surroundings of Juanita Bay and Kiwanis Park as well as the more active swimming and sunbathing areas of Houghton and Marsh Parks. These parks truly identify Kirkland as a waterfront community.

The high visibility and use of Kirkland's waterfront parks require high levels of maintenance, periodic renovation, and security. Swimming beaches, docks, recreational moorage facilities, boat ramps, and shoreline walkways, where issues of liability are very important, must be kept safe and in good condition for the public's enjoyment and use.

Natural Park Areas

The natural park areas, such as Juanita Bay Park, Yarrow Bay Wetlands, Heronfield Wetlands, Totem Lake Parks, and Watershed Park provide residents with important natural open space and critical urban wildlife habitat. They are part of providing a balanced park system for citizens. Passive recreation uses such as walking, bird watching, interpretive educational programs and signage, and non-motorized trail systems are appropriate for these sites.

Community Parks

Community parks are usually 15 to 30 acres in size and are generally defined as larger, diverse recreation areas serving both formalized active recreation needs as well as recreation use benefiting the neighborhood surrounding the site. Community parks are where the majority of active recreation occurs. Community parks often include recreation facilities such as sport fields and/or community centers.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks serve both limited active and passive recreation needs of a residential neighborhood and are usually no more than 15 acres and no less than 0.5 acres in size.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ELEMENTS

The Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element supports the Community Character Element by establishing policies to ensure continued provision of the parks and open space amenities that help establish Kirkland's character. The Element functions in concert with the Natural Environment Element by establishing policies for the acquisition, development, and preservation of City-owned natural areas. The Land Use Element is supported through policies to ensure continued provision of facilities and services to support anticipated growth. In addition, this Element establishes policies for the coordination of funding and level of service requirements set forth in the Capital Facilities Element. Finally, this Element works in tandem with the Shoreline Area Chapter by establishing policies for the acquisition, development, and preservation of City-owned shoreline recreation, open space, and natural areas.

RELATIONSHIP TO PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The Park, Recreation, and Open Space Comprehensive (PROS) Plan is the City's long-range functional plan for Kirkland's parks, open spaces, and recreational uses. The Plan is prepared by the Department of Parks and Community Services and the Kirkland Park Board for City Council review and adoption. To remain eligible for certain State and County grant funding, the City is required to update the Plan every six years. The Plan was updated

PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

in 2015. That Plan is closely related to the Parks Element of the City Comprehensive Plan. The Park Board has relied heavily on the City Comprehensive Plan and, in turn, this Element relies heavily on the work of the Park Board in establishing goals and policies.

The Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element supports the continued provision of accessible and well-maintained facilities and services for current and future residents. Levels of service are established for facilities. Policies are established for coordination with other service providers to ensure efficiencies in utilization of park and recreational facilities and services. The City will promote environmental conservation and education for publicly owned natural open space areas.

LEVEL OF SERVICE FOR KIRKLAND’S PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

In 2015, the City adopted a new standard for determining the level of service for its park system. Known as “Investment per Person”, this standard ensures that each person receives access to a constant amount of parks and recreational facilities as the community grows. The City provides this value by capital investment in parks and recreational facilities that are most appropriate for each site and which respond to changing needs and priorities as the City grows and the demographics and needs of the population changes. This standard allows the City flexibility in determining the precise mix of facilities that the City builds to meet the needs of its current and future residents.

In determining Kirkland’s park “Investment per Person”, the following formula is used:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Replacement Value} \\ \text{Of Parks \& Recreation} \\ \text{Inventory} \end{array} \quad / \quad \text{Population} \quad = \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Capital} \\ \text{Investment} \\ \text{per Person} \end{array}$$

Table PR-1 Kirkland’s Capital Investment per Person Standard.

Replacement Value of Inventory	Population	Investment per Person
\$ _____		\$ _____

[Note: Table PR-1 will be completed following completion of a park impact fee rate study in 2015]

- Goal PR-1: Acquire, develop, and renovate a system of parks, recreation facilities, and open spaces that is attractive, safe, functional, and accessible to all segments of the population.**

- Goal PR-2: Enhance the quality of life in the community by providing services and programs that offer positive opportunities for building healthy productive lives.**

- Goal PR-3: Protect, preserve, and restore publicly-owned natural resource areas.**

PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

1. Community Engagement

Policy 1.1 - Community Involvement

Encourage and support active and ongoing participation by diverse community members in the planning and decision-making for parks and recreation.

The City should involve residents and stakeholders in park and recreation facility planning, design and recreation program development to solicit community input, facilitate project understanding and build public support. Park planning should be integrated with the neighborhood planning process and should pursue opportunities to partner with residents and neighborhood groups to improve, maintain and monitor local parks, natural areas and trails. The City should identify underrepresented segments of the community and work to improve their capacity to participate in park planning and decision making.

2. Neighborhood & Community Parks

Policy 2.1 – Park Acquisition

Acquire additional parklands necessary to adequately serve the City’s current and future population based on level of service goals.

The City should provide 1.5 acres per 1,000 persons of developed neighborhood parks and 2.25 per 1,000 residents of developed community parks.

The City should proactively seek parkland identified within the PROS Plan, in both developed and undeveloped areas, to secure suitable locations for new parks to serve future residents. Acquisition opportunities should be evaluated based on criteria such as improvement to existing level of service, connectivity, preservation and scenic or recreational opportunities for residents. To provide equitable park distribution, the City should prioritize park acquisition in underserved areas where households are more than one-quarter mile from a developed park and in areas of the City facing population growth and residential and commercial development.

Policy 2.2 – Park Improvement

Improve park sites to meet the active and passive recreational needs of Kirkland residents.

Park sites should be developed based on master plans, management plans, or other adopted strategies to ensure parks reflect local needs, community input, recreational and conservation goals, and available financial resources. The City should prioritize park development in underserved areas where households are more than one-half mile from a developed park and in areas of the City facing population growth and residential and commercial development.

3. Waterfront Parks

Policy 3.1 – Waterfront Parks

Maintain and enhance Kirkland’s waterfront parks to connect residents with the water, provide unique recreational experiences, and support tourism.

PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

The City should pursue opportunities to acquire additional privately held waterfront parcels as available; particularly sites that might create needed connections for a more continuous lakefront corridor or will provide lake access in underserved areas. The City consider opportunities to retain and repurpose street ends to create water access points and explore opportunities for cooperative or joint use ventures.

Non-motorized small craft water-oriented activities/programs along the shoreline should be encouraged where appropriate and consistent with public interest and needs.

4. Trail Network

Policy 4.1 – Trail System

Develop a network of shared-use pedestrian and bicycle trails to enable connections within parks and between parks, nearby neighborhoods, public amenities, and major pedestrian and bicycle routes identified in the Active Transportation Plan.

Trail system planning and development should be coordinated with the City’s Active Transportation Plan to provide a comprehensive pedestrian and bicyclist network. The City should facilitate and provide for a high degree of trail connectivity from core signature trails, such as the Cross Kirkland Corridor, to neighborhood, park and waterfront destinations.

The City should partner with local utilities, public agencies and private landowners to secure trail easements and access to open space for trail connections. The City should integrate the siting of proposed trail segments into the development review process; require development projects along designated trail routes to be designed to incorporate trail segments as part of the project.

Policy 4.2 – Signature Trails & Connections

Develop, enhance and maintain signature greenways and trails that stretch across the community and that connect residents to the City’s many parks, natural areas, recreation facilities and other amenities.

Kirkland Waterfront: The City should strive to create a continuous pedestrian and bicyclist greenway along the lakeshore through parks, neighborhood greenway improvements, and trail easements.

Cross Kirkland Corridor: Develop or improve parks adjacent to the Cross Kirkland Corridor to provide additional amenities and create pleasant destinations or stopping points along the trail.

Bay to Valley Connection: Build on the City’s existing parks and natural areas along Forbes Creek and NE 100th Street to create an east-west trail that connects users from Juanita Bay through central Kirkland and into the Sammamish Valley.

Finn Hill Connection: Consider protection and development of a greenway and trail corridor to connect existing trail systems and provide additional recreational amenities.

Eastside Powerline Corridor: Explore opportunities to develop a north-south trail under the Seattle City Light (SCL) power lines to link Kirkland’s eastern neighborhoods to Bridle Trails State Park and other existing parks, the Cross Kirkland Corridor, major retail and employment destinations, and to other neighborhoods.

PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

Lakes-to-Locks Water Trail: Support the continued implementation of the Lakes-to-Locks Water Trail to provide water trails along Lake Washington and adjoining water bodies.

5. Recreation Facilities & Programming

Policy 5.1 – Recreation Services

Provide a variety of recreational services and programs that promote the health and well-being of residents of all ages and abilities.

The City should design programming and services to meet the needs of diverse users, including at-risk communities or those with special needs. The City should ensure accessibility of programs by holding classes and activities at locations throughout the community and at affordable rates. The City should promote and coordinate recreational opportunities provided by partners to help connect residents with options to learn and recreate.

Policy 5.2 – Community Centers

Maintain and enhance Kirkland’s community centers to provide recreational opportunities, community services and opportunities for residents to connect, learn and play.

Kirkland’s existing community centers should be managed to provide a diverse array of recreational programs, services and experiences for all City residents.

The City should provide additional community recreation facility space to meet indoor recreation needs for athletics, recreation classes, and meeting space, and pursue development of an additional multiuse indoor facility that provides space to provide a comprehensive recreation program to Kirkland residents.

Policy 5.3 – Aquatic Facilities & Programs

Provide opportunities for aquatic recreation through the City’s pools and lakefront facilities.

The City should maintain and enhance aquatics facilities and programs at existing outdoor and lake sites. The City should pursue opportunities to develop indoor aquatic components as part of a multiuse facility, potentially in partnership with other organizations or agencies.

Policy 5.4 – Recreation Programs For All Ages

Provide programming and services that support recreation and learning for target populations, including youth, teens, adults and older adults.

The City should continue to expand and diversify its popular youth programs to meet the growing need for engaging, affordable, safe options for children. The City should partner with the Lake Washington School District, community partners, recreation providers, and sports organizations to offer both drop-in and structured programs in sports; art, music and dance; and educational and environmental activities for youth. The City should build on existing partnerships to expand teen programming to include additional individual athletics, fitness, and alternative sports programs.

The City should also explore options to expand the quantity and breadth of adult programs offered, in partnership with other recreation providers and organizations. Finally, the City should continue to provide and expand opportunities for seniors to engage in social, recreational, educational, nutritional, and health programs designed to encourage independence, in partnership with community agencies.

PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

Policy 5.5 – Universal Access & Inclusion

Strive to reduce barriers to participation and provide universal access to facilities and programs.

Future improvements to parks, recreation facilities and trails should be designed to be in compliance with the guidelines of the Americans with Disabilities Act and with universal accessibility in mind. The City should continue to develop and offer recreational programs for youth and adults with special needs and support inclusion opportunities in all programs.

Policy 5.6 – Specialized Recreation Facilities

Establish and operate specialized recreational facilities (e.g. action sports facilities, off leash areas, skateparks, community gardens) to respond to identified public needs, as appropriate.

The City should consider local needs, recreational trends, and availability of similar facilities within the region when planning for specialized recreational facilities. The City should consider providing facilities for alternative or emerging sports, such as skateboarding, BMX, mountain biking, ultimate Frisbee, disc golf, climbing and parkour, to offer residents a more diverse range of recreational experiences.

The City should consider siting additional off leash areas in suitable parks, where off-leash use is safe and would have limited environmental impacts.

The City should provide community gardens at suitable sites to provide opportunities for gardening, healthy eating and social connections and to encourage productive landscapes. The City should consider developing and managing community and experiential gardens in partnership with community organizations or educational programs.

6. Athletics

Policy 6.1 – Field Sports

Provide a citywide system of sports fields and programs to serve field sport needs of the community, in partnership with the Lake Washington School District, local sports organizations, and other regional providers.

The City should enhance maintenance, investments and safety of sports fields to better serve recreation users and extend playing seasons. The City should assess overall sports fields needs on a regular basis, based on existing inventories and local participation trends. The City should explore options to use existing sites more efficiently and/or acquire additional field space to meet capacity needs. Consideration should be given to resurfacing existing or new fields to artificial turf to allow more intensive use of field space, extend field seasons, and limit play cancellations due to rain and muddy conditions.

The City should continue its active partnerships with the Lake Washington School District and other recreation providers and actively explore opportunities for greater joint use of facilities.

Policy 6.2 – Indoor & Outdoor Court Sports

Provide and enable access to a citywide system of indoor and outdoor sports courts, gymnasiums and programs for Kirkland residents.

PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

The City should maintain and enhance the City's partnership with the Lake Washington School District for use of their gymnasiums and athletic fields for organized recreation and sports activities. The City should consider installing basketball, volleyball, and/or tennis courts in future community parks or community centers and explore options to develop half-court basketball courts in neighborhood parks, as appropriate, particularly in underserved areas or where there is expressed neighborhood interest.

7. Conservation & Stewardship

Policy 7.1 – Natural Area Preservation

Preserve significant natural areas to meet outdoor recreation needs, provide opportunities for residents to connect with nature, and meet habitat protection needs.

The City should preserve high resource value, significant, or connected natural resource areas through acquisition or other protection (e.g. conservation easements) as they become available. The City should prioritize particularly high value resources, or those that create important wildlife and recreation connections within the existing system for preservation. This should include greenways and other corridors that provide wildlife habitat connectivity.

Policy 7.2 – Natural Area Restoration & Management

Restore and manage City-owned or managed natural areas to protect and enhance their ecological health, sensitive habitats and native species.

The City should actively work to improve the conditions of City-owned natural areas through invasive species removal; planting of native species; restoration of urban forests, creeks, wetlands and other habitat; and improvement of hydrological conditions. Management of natural areas should integrate with the City's urban forestry management planning.

The City should pursue opportunities to provide appropriate public access (e.g. trails, viewpoints wildlife viewing areas, and boat landings) within natural areas to support passive recreation and environmental education.

Policy 7.3 – Shoreline Restoration

Restore Kirkland's public shorelines on Lake Washington in accordance with the Shoreline Restoration Plan to improve habitat, hydrology and recreational opportunities.

The City should pursue opportunities to remove bulkheads and other impervious surfaces in parks along the Lake Washington shoreline that impede natural habitat functions and increase stormwater flows into the lake. When developing or improving waterfront parks, the City should consider opportunities to restore degraded shorelines, increase riparian vegetation and other habitat features, and provide for additional pervious surfaces and green infrastructure.

Policy 7.4 – Ecosystem Services

Protect and improve the City's natural systems or features for their value in providing ecosystem and infrastructure services.

The City should manage forested areas to remove invasive species and encourage the establishment and succession of conifers and other native plants. Parks should be designed and restored to naturally capture and filter stormwater to improve watershed health.

PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

The Parks and Community Services Department should partner with the City's Public Works Department to identify opportunities to coordinate park, greenway, green infrastructure, stormwater and active transportation planning and projects.

Policy 7.5 – Environmental Education

Promote environmental stewardship and education through informational signage, materials, programs and partnerships.

The City should enhance partnerships to create opportunities for educational programs and recreational opportunities in the City's natural area parks and other local resources. The City should integrate interpretive signage that reflects Kirkland's history, culture, natural assets, and wildlife populations into parks and natural areas to support learning.

Policy 7.6 – Conservation Partnerships

Work cooperatively with resource management agencies and citizens to care for streams, enhance and protect urban forests and wetlands, improve wildlife habitat, and provide limited public access.

The City should strengthen the Green Kirkland Partnership to extend its reach and ensure continued care of the City's natural areas. The City should work to enhance partnerships with agencies such as Eastside Audubon, King Conservation District, and local educational institutions to pursue additional restoration activities, wildlife monitoring, and environmental education.

8. Economic Development

Policy 8.1 – Support Economic Development

Utilize strategic capital investments in parks, trails, open spaces, recreation and art to encourage and support economic development and revitalization.

Parks, trails, open spaces and recreational amenities contribute positively to the city's economy by improving the community's capacity to attract and retain sought-after companies and people. Kirkland's rich park amenities help promote a higher quality of life which in turn attracts desirable jobs, residents and tourism.

The City should take advantage of opportunities to make strategic capital investments in its parks and recreation system to encourage and support economic development and revitalization.

XI. UTILITIES

A. INTRODUCTION

The Utilities Element addresses water, sewer, surface water, electric power, natural gas, ~~and~~ telecommunications, ~~and~~ hazardous liquid pipelines.

Utility planning has contributed to a high quality of life for Kirkland residents and businesses by ensuring efficient utility delivery. Kirkland's existing utility infrastructure is generally adequate to meet the growth needs of the City for many years. The City's objective is to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The primary focus of the City in the coming years will be to continue to: ~~update~~

- upgrade existing systems to increase efficiency and to avoid maintenance problems associated with older facilities,
- reduce demand through conservation, and
- transition to renewable and alternative technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Each utility function presents a unique problem. For water, Kirkland faces regional supply issues that require regional solutions. For sewer, the City must consider how to service areas on septic systems as those areas become more urbanized and prevent non-degradable materials and contaminated effluents from entering the sewer system. For surface water, the City is challenged to manage a growing system to handle increased urbanization without flooding, while maintaining and enhancing water quality and aquatic habitat. For hazardous liquids, Kirkland land development regulations near the pipeline corridor will continue to be enforced to help reduce the risk of a pipeline accident. For telecommunications, the City ~~must find economical ways to install~~ will continue to develop its fiber optic telecommunications network to meet the City's needs and respond to changes in technology, and. ~~Where possible,~~ the City will utilize its telecommunications investments and partnerships to benefit citizens, businesses and public institutions. The City recognizes that excellent Internet connectivity is a key resource for business success. To that end, the city will work with telecommunications providers to help them succeed.

For both City and non-City-managed utilities, ~~the City Kirkland~~ faces the challenge of facilitating system improvements, efficiencies and new technologies while ~~minimizing~~ appropriately managing the impacts associated with above-ground utility installations.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The City of Kirkland currently provides the following utility services:

- **Water** – All areas of the City except those north of NE ~~776~~124th Street that are outside the City's service area. Figure U-1 shows the City's water system.

XI. UTILITIES

- **Sewer** – All areas of the City except those north of NE 116th Street that are outside the City's service area. Figure U-2 shows the City's sewer system.
- **Surface Water** – All areas of the City. Figure U3 shows the City's surface water system.

The following non-City-managed utilities provide additional services:

- **Northshore Utility District and Woodinville Water District** – Both are special purpose districts that operate independently from the City. They provide water and sewer services to the northern portions of the City. Both have franchise agreements that include provisions for future City assumption of service at such time as it is desirable to do so. The Washington State Departments of Health and Ecology review and approve the Utility Districts' Comprehensive Plans, and they are bound by the same service regulations as the City. Figures U-4 and U-5 show the water and sewer systems.
- **Puget Sound Energy** – Is a public service company - a corporation or other non-governmental business entity which delivers certain services considered essential to the public interest. It transmits and distributes electric power and natural gas in a nine-county area, including Kirkland and much of King County. Figures U-6 and U-7 show Puget Sound Energy's showing the location of electrical and gas facilities are not available from PSE. (NEW MAPS TO BE ADDED)
- **Telecommunications** – are provided by a variety of non-City managed companies. Kirkland has both wired and wireless telephone services, cable TV service, and high speed cable and fiber-optic internet services, all provided by a variety of non-managed providers. Those that use City rights-of-way to provide services have franchise agreements with the City.

CITY MANAGED FACILITIES

Water

The City of Kirkland Water Utility provides water service to all of its residents, except those generally north of NE ~~116~~ 124th Street who are served by the Northshore Utility District or the Woodinville Water District (see Figure U-1). A very small portion of the southeastern city is served by the City of Bellevue.

The City's water system is primarily a gravity system consisting of ~~181~~ 171 miles of water lines and ~~49.5~~ 12.62 million gallons of storage capacity that includes 1.5 million gallons of fire protection storage. An average of 5.3 million gallons of water per day is distributed to Kirkland's water service area customers. Projected costs associated with the water system are primarily maintenance and replacement costs for aging pipe and fire flow needs. The system generally has sufficient capacity to serve growth anticipated through the land use plan and future water customers into the year 2035. The City anticipates approval of its Comprehensive Water System Plan in the spring of 2015 by the Washington State Department of Health. It outlines water projects to upgrade any deficiencies in the system for the next 20 years no capacity costs are anticipated through 2022.

Seattle Public Utilities supplies the City's drinking water and is contracted to do so into the near future. The City, as a member of the Cascade Water Alliance, is also planning to secure and develop water supplies from other areas in the long-term. Cascade collects regional capital facilities charges to fund planning and development of future water sources. The City is part of a regional solution to address water needs. Kirkland purchases its water supply from Seattle Public Utilities. The water is then distributed to Kirkland customers through the City's distribution system. The City currently receives all of its water supply from Seattle from the Tolt River Watershed, with occasional supply from the Cedar River Watershed when routine maintenance is required at the Tolt Treatment Facility. Cascade Water Alliance currently has an agreement with Seattle Public

XI. UTILITIES

Utility to provide 33.3 million gallons of water per day to its member through the year 2039 with the opportunity for an extension of the contract until 2063.

In addition to the supply from Seattle Public Utility, Cascade Water Alliance also has an agreement with the City of Tacoma for additional supply into the year 2042, and has the capability of developing Lake Tapps in East Pierce County if the need arises beyond 2063. According to the Cascade Water Alliance, based on current trends of water use, responsible plumbing codes, and water efficient appliances, it is likely that Lake Tapps will not need be developed for decades.

Cascade Water Alliance Water Efficiency Program has a single regional water efficiency savings goal for all its members of a cumulative savings of 0.6 million gallon per day on an annual basis and 1.0 mg per day on a peak season basis through 2020. By utilizing existing water supplies more efficiently, millions of dollars will be saved for its members and ratepayers, leave more water in streams for fish, and reduce the region's carbon footprint through decreased energy usage involved in the treatment, transmission and heating of drinking water.

Sewer

The City of Kirkland Sewer Utility provides sanitary sewer service to all of its residents south of NE 116th Street (see Figure U-2). The Northshore Utility District provides sewer service to most residents north of NE 116th Street.

The collection system consists of ~~35~~ 40 wastewater collection basins, ~~88-122~~ miles of sewer pipe, ~~nine-six~~ lift stations and force mains, and approximately ~~2200~~ 3184 manholes. Approximately five to ~~10~~ ten percent of Kirkland residents use septic systems. Sewer extensions have typically been funded by developers ~~and or~~ local homeowners ~~through the City-managed Emergency Sewer Program in compliance with the Kirkland Municipal Code.~~

The system's most serious deficiency is the age of some of the pipelines. Twenty percent of the conveyance system consists of The 45-year-old concrete pipes that were installed prior to the 1950's. Many allow inflow/infiltration and root intrusions which reduce capacity of the system and increase operation and maintenance costs. In addition, downtown businesses that produce fats, oils, and grease (FOG), release damaging amounts into conveyance pipes, contributing to odors downtown and increasing the risk of overflows. As a founding member of the Northwest FOG alliance, the City continues to lead the region in its efforts to educate businesses about proper kitchen practices and regular cleaning of FOG controls to prevent these impacts. The primary costs anticipated to maintain existing levels of service are related to replacement and rehabilitation of older pipelines, improvement of pumping capacity, and system expansions in the Lake Plaza Basin, Central Way Basin, and Juanita Basin. These improvements will provide adequate capacity to serve growth anticipated through the land use plan through 2022.

The 2008 Sewer Comprehensive Plan establishes the policy basis for recommended capital improvements to correct deficiencies and meet future service needs. Updated every ten years, this Plan provides the City with a guide to evaluate the impacts of future proposed development and land use on the sewer system.

The King County ~~Department of Metropolitan Services (METRO)~~ Wastewater Treatment Division (WTD) provides the City's service area with sanitary sewer treatment services ~~at a capacity of 100 gallons per day per capita~~ under the terms of an intergovernmental agreement. ~~Northshore Utility District and City sewage~~ and a majority of Northshore Utility District's sewage are treated at ~~Metro's~~ King County's Renton treatment plant. The Brightwater Treatment plant in Woodinville supplies reclaimed water to the region and is currently located at Willows and NE 12th Street. Very small portions of Northshore's sewage flows to the Brightwater Treatment Plant in Woodinville and the West Point Treatment Plant in Seattle.

XI. UTILITIES

King County WTD's review of regional conveyance and treatment plants capacity indicates that the existing capacity is adequate to treat the region's wastewater until the 2030's. Planned upgrades to the treatment facilities will occur in order to maintain adequate capacity to serve anticipated growth beyond the 2030s.

Surface Water

The City maintains conveyance, ~~flow control detention~~ and water quality treatment systems in public rights-of-way, and flow control and water quality treatment facilities that serve single-family developments. These ~~facilities are managed to reduce flooding and to protect water quality systems accept stormwater runoff and surface water from private property within the City and from neighboring jurisdictions.~~ As of 20014, the City owns and manages 257 miles of conveyance pipe and 539 retention and detention facilities (i.e. tanks, vaults and ponds). ~~system contains 364 public and private detention systems which include vaults and ponds, 9,867 public and private catch basins and 170.4 miles of public and private pipes.~~

Kirkland is subject to the Phase II Western Washington Municipal Stormwater Permit (the Permit). The Permit is issued by the State of Washington under authority from the Environmental Protection Agency, and is part of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), a program which seeks to reduce pollution in the Nation's waterways by controlling sources of pollution. The current Permit became effective on August 1, 2013, and will expire on July 31, 2018. The Permit allows Kirkland to discharge stormwater into water of the State if the City takes specific steps in each of the following areas to minimize discharge of pollutants to stormwater: public education and outreach, public involvement, illicit discharge detection and elimination, controlling runoff from new development, redevelopment, and construction sites, municipal operations and maintenance, and monitoring and effectiveness studies.

Privately owned stormwater facilities consist of conveyance, flow control and water quality treatment facilities that serve multi-family and commercial developments, and certain private roads and single-family developments. City staff inspect 631 private flow control and water quality treatment systems to insure that they are cleaned and functioning as designed. In addition, staff provide technical assistance for drainage and water quality problems that impact these systems. Figure U-3 shows the City surface management water system.

The Kirkland Surface Water Master Plan is a functional plan that Kirkland uses to identify capital projects to address deficiencies in the system. This provides the policy basis for capital projects.

A watershed approach has been used for managing the surface water utility by dividing the City into 1~~35~~ drainage basins. The largest and most important streams are Juanita and Forbes Creek. The size of their drainage basins makes them especially important for receipt of stormwaters and discharge into Lake Washington. Yarrow Creek, Denny Creek, Juanita Creek, Forbes Creek, and Champagne Creek also have large basin areas within the City and are significant because they provide salmonid fish habitat and productive associated wetlands. Smaller critical drainages include Carillon Creek, Cochran Springs Creek, Everest Creek, Holmes Point, and Kingsgate Slope. More information on the watershed and drainage basins, and a map illustrating their location, can be found in the Natural Environment Element.

City Telecommunications

~~Over time, the City is installing a~~ expanding its fiber-optic network to service ~~its~~ governmental facilities and traffic control systems by addition, the City is partnering with other cities and schools to lay the foundation for a regional fiber optic telecommunication system. ~~Figure U-6 shows the~~ publicly owned fiber optic network in Kirkland, which includes ~~partnerships with the City. Community Connectivity Consortium has 22 members including Kirkland, Lake Washington School District, the University of Washington and the City of Bellevue to install publicly owned fiber optic in major rights-of way.~~

XI. UTILITIES

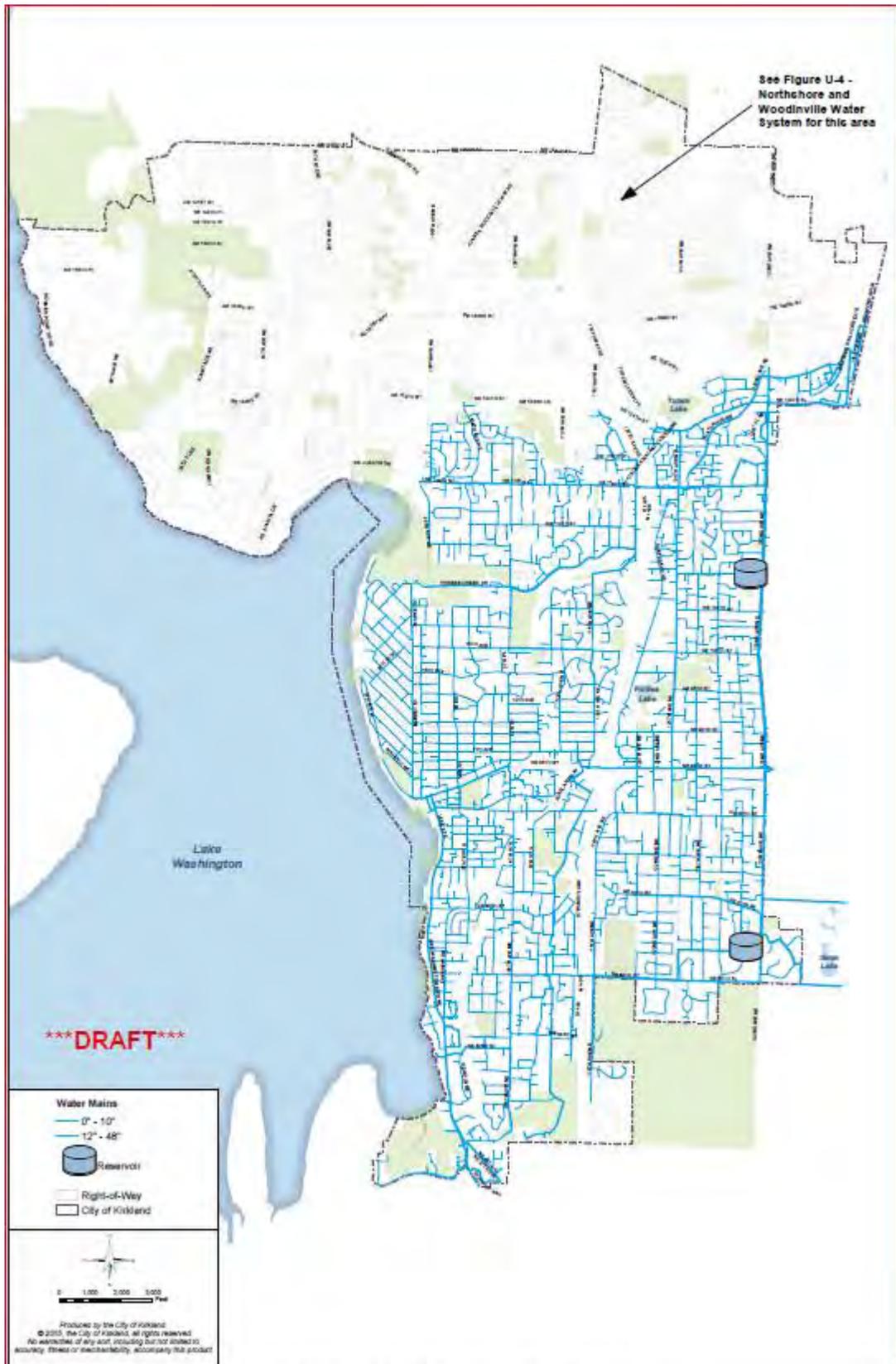


Figure U-1: Water System

XI. UTILITIES

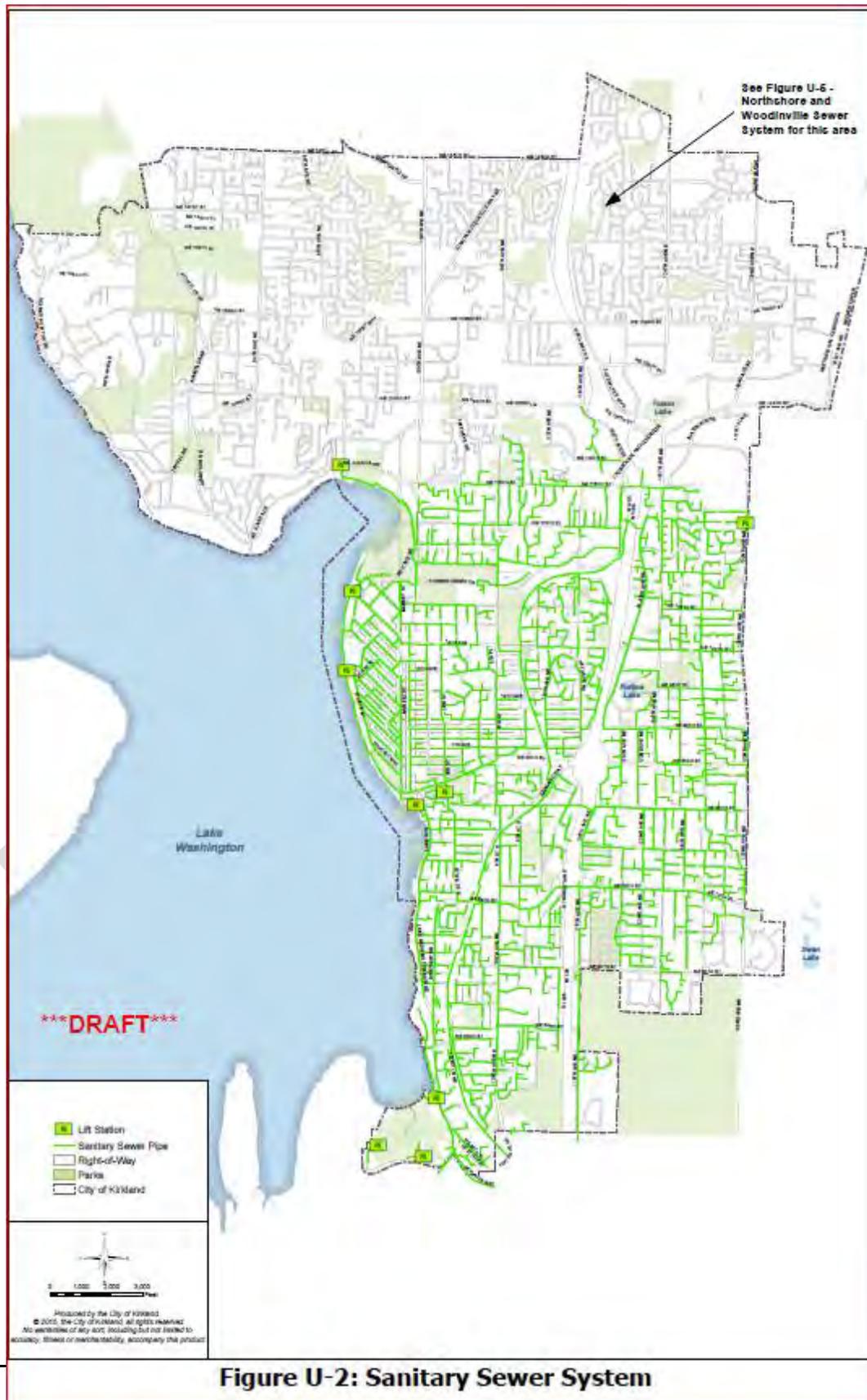


Figure U-2: Sanitary Sewer System

XI. UTILITIES

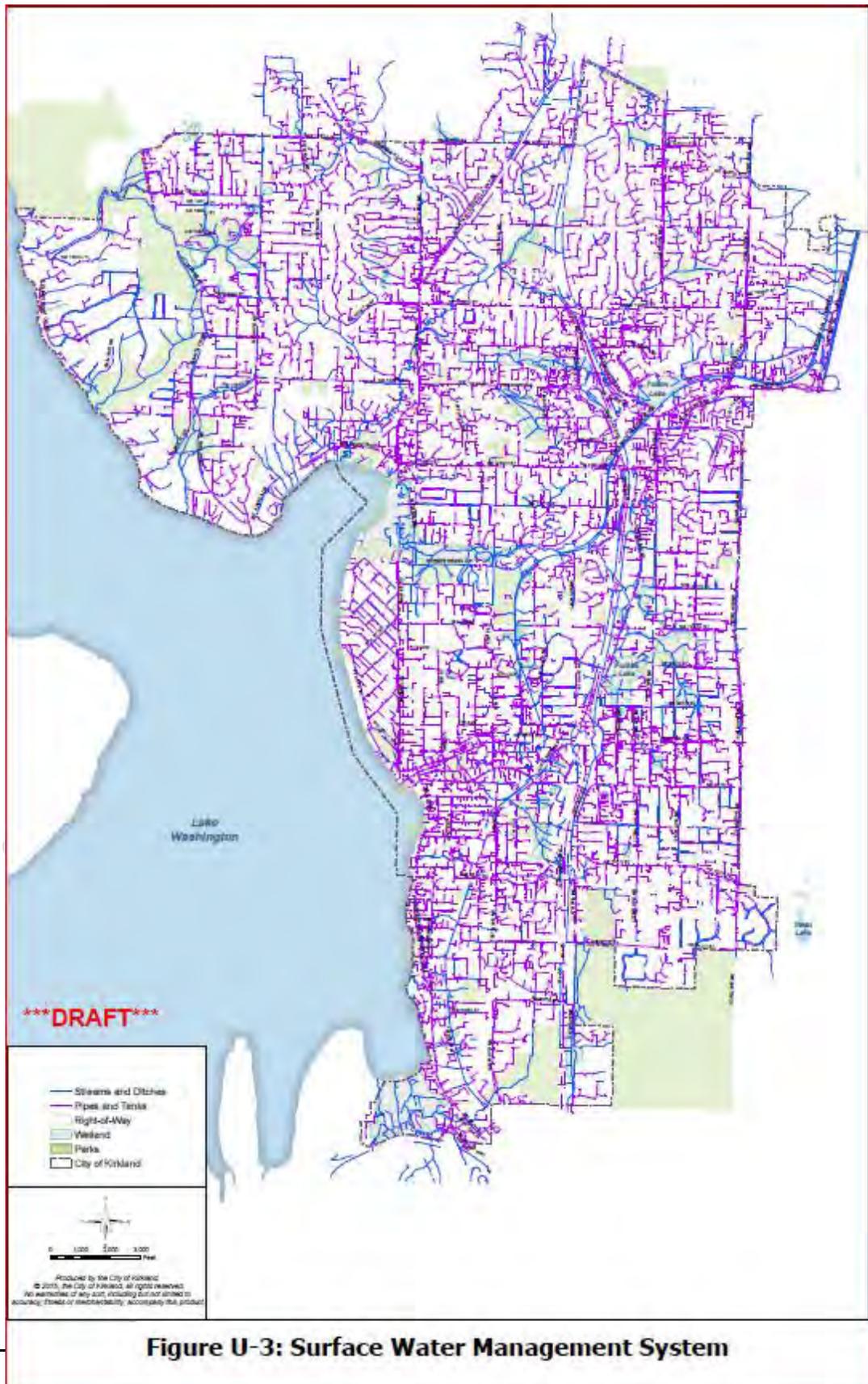


Figure U-3: Surface Water Management System

XI. UTILITIES

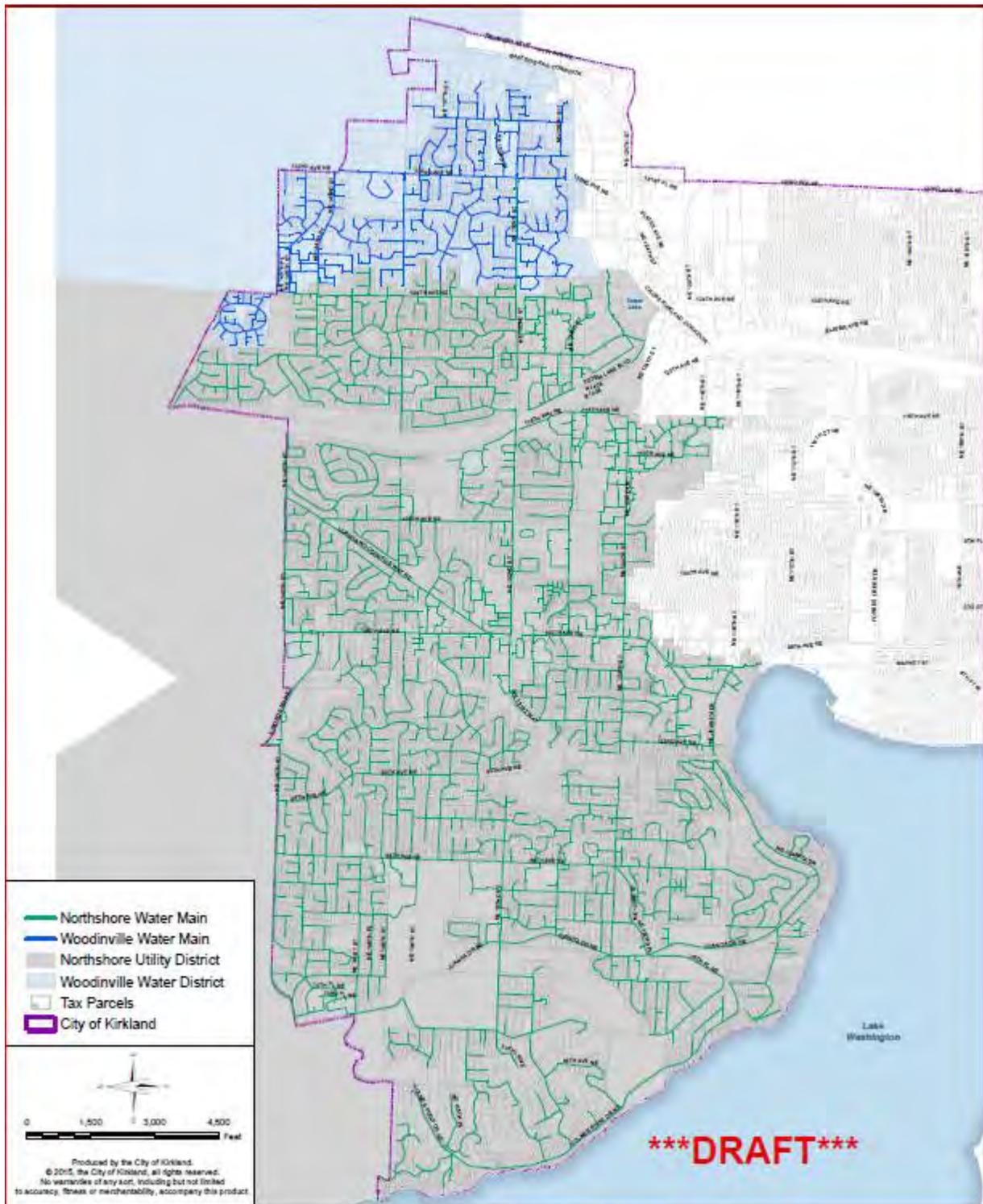


Figure U-4: Northshore and Woodinville Water Systems

XI. UTILITIES

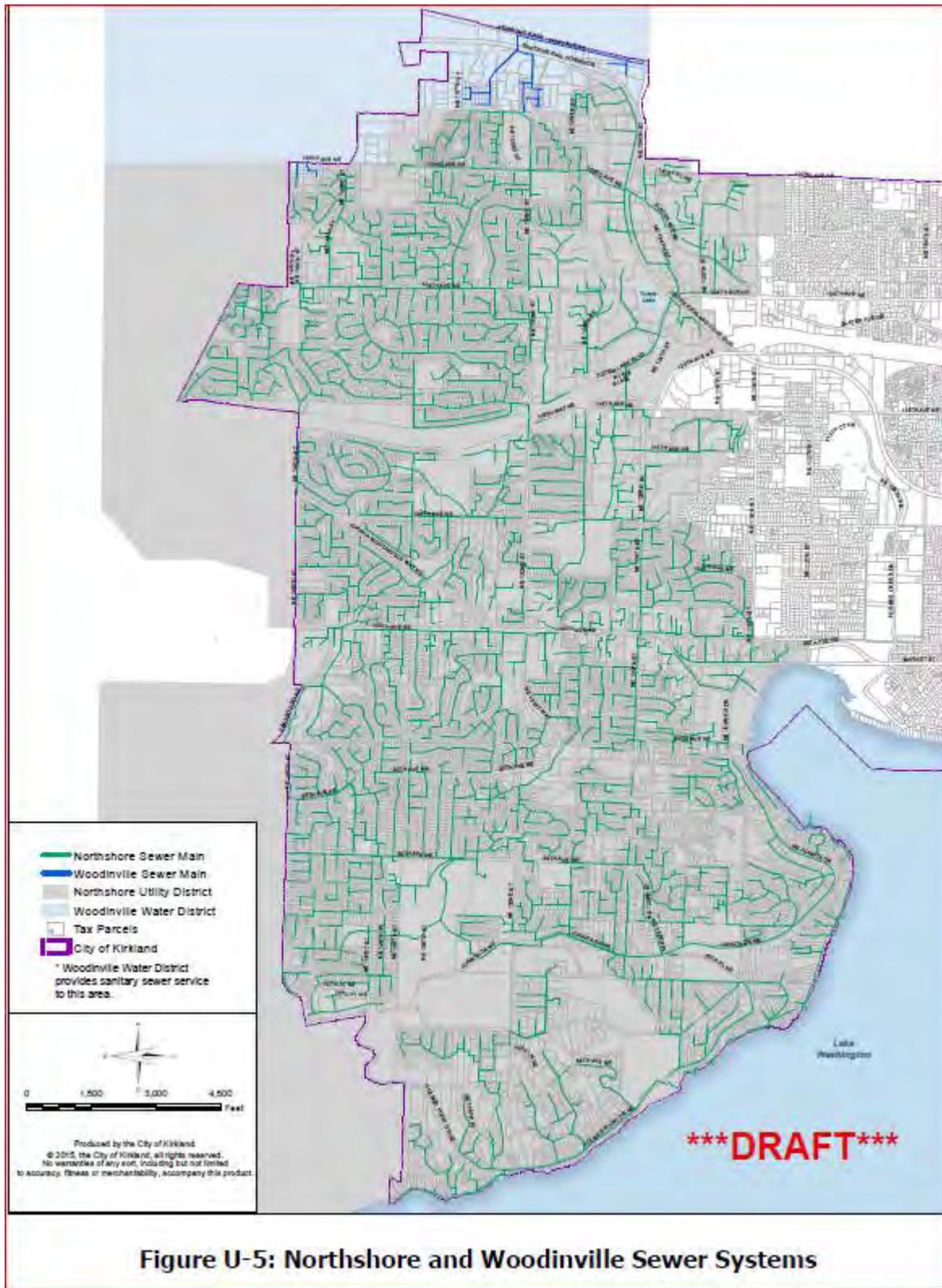


Figure U-5: Northshore and Woodinville Sewer Systems

XI. UTILITIES

NON-CITY-MANAGED UTILITIES

Northshore Utility District: Water and Sewer

The Northshore Utility District provides water and sewer services to northern portions of the City. Figure U-4 illustrates the existing Northshore water system and proposed improvements. Figure U-5 illustrates the existing Northshore sewer system and proposed improvements.

~~Northshore's sewer system is primarily a gravity system. Wastewaters is are treated at King County's Department of Natural Resources West Point and Renton treatment plants. Sewer Level of Service is 71 gallons per capita flow rate. Potable water from the Tolt River Watershed is purchased from Seattle Public Utility (SPU). The water system has five reservoir sites with a 29-million-gallon capacity. Water Level of Service is 174 gallons per day (GPD) per Equivalent Residential Units (ERU).~~

~~The District's is in the process of developing a sewer system capital improvement plan sewer and water plans include identification of capital improvements for replacement and repair of the older, damaged sections of the system. Repair and maintenance of the system occur when needed and extensions necessitated by future development will be provided by the developer.~~

~~The District, as one of a group of 18 utilities who also purchase water from SPU, are part of the Saving Water Partnership (SWP) administered by SPU. All have adopted the Saving Water Partnership Regional Conservation Program Water Use Efficiency Goal. The conservation goal is to reduce per capita water use from current levels so that the total average annual retail water use of members of the SWP is less than 105 million gallons per Day (MGD) from 2013 through 2018 despite forecasted population growth. Due to the high cost of connecting to the Brightwater Wastewater Treatment Facility reclaimed water distribution system, the District does not currently have sufficient need or cost-justification to develop and manage a reclaimed water distribution system. They will continue to evaluate the feasibility of doing so in the future.~~

~~Northshore can provide service to accommodate Kirkland's future growth.~~

Woodinville Water District: Water and Sewer

The Woodinville Water District provides water services to the northeast portion of the City and sewer service to only a few single family homes ~~in the City~~. Figure U-4 illustrates the existing Woodinville water system and proposed improvements. Figure U-5 illustrates the existing and proposed Woodinville sewer system.

~~Woodinville's sewer system is primarily a gravity system. Due to the topographical difficulty of providing gravity sewer service to the Kingsgate area, Northshore Utility District provides sewer service there, even though it is within Woodinville's service area. Figure U-4 illustrates the existing Woodinville water system and proposed improvements. Figure U-5 illustrates the existing Woodinville sewer system. Woodinville Water wastewaters are treated at King County's Department of Natural Resources West Point and Renton treatment plants. Sewer Level of Service is 75 gallons per day per capita. Woodinville's Sewer General Plan indicates that Woodinville Water district can provide sewer service to accommodate Kirkland's future growth.~~

~~Potable water from the Tolt River Watershed is purchased from Seattle Public Utility. The water system has six eight reservoir sites with a 14.9-million-gallon capacity. Water Level of Service is 193 gallons per day /Equivalent Residential Units. Woodinville's Comprehensive Water System Plan indicates that by the year 2027, the District's water needs in the west service area, which includes Kirkland, will be deficient of source availability for projected demands and fire suppression storage. The District has a capital improvement plan for the system. Depending on future demand, a new water reservoir will be built to~~

XI. UTILITIES

provide new capacity where the existing Kingsgate reservoir is located. In the meantime, a new booster pump station at this site has delayed the need for the new reservoir. Repair and maintenance of the system occur when needed and extensions necessitated by future development will be provided by the developer.

The district's conservation goal is to reduce per capita water use from current levels so that the total average annual retail water use of the members of Seattle Public Utility Saving Water Partnership is less than 105 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) from 2013 – 2018 despite forecasted population growth.

~~Woodinville Water can provide service to accommodate Kirkland's future growth. However, water needs in the west service area, which includes Kirkland, indicates that there will be a deficit~~

Puget Sound Energy: Electricity and Natural Gas

Puget Sound Energy (PSE) is regulated by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC), which provides the Kirkland area with electricity and natural gas. Figures U- 6 and U-7 illustrate the existing and proposed electrical system. Figures U-8 and U-9 illustrate the existing and proposed natural gas system. (NEW MAPS TO BE ADDED)

Electricity

~~Puget Sound Energy (PSE) is a public service company regulated by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC), which provides the Kirkland area with electricity and natural gas. PSE distributes power transmitted by Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), and generates, transmits, and distributes power as part of the interconnected Northwest power grid. As of 2014, PSE generates approximately 46% of its electricity from their own power plants and acquires the rest from generation sources on the Columbia River and across the western United States and Canada. The electricity that PSE delivers to customers is generated from hydroelectric dams, coal, natural gas, wind, and to a much smaller degree from nuclear, and other (solar, biomass landfill gas, petroleum, and waste). Although there has historically been a net surplus in electricity supply in the Northwest, in recent years there has been a balance between supply and demand. Future forecasts indicate some scenarios where deficits may emerge, requiring additional power purchases, new generation, and further conservation.~~

~~Kirkland is a part of the PSE's Eastside and Northshore Electrical Subareas. Power is delivered on 230,000 volt (230 kV) transmission lines to substations in Redmond and Renton, where the voltage is transformed to 115 kV. Several distribution stations in Kirkland further transform the voltage to 12.5 kV which is then distributed to customers. A new 115KV transmission line connecting PSE's Sammamish Substation in Redmond to Kirkland's Juanita Substation is planned for construction in 2017 along a route that enters Kirkland near NE 124th Street and generally follows the Cross Kirkland Corridor until heading north along 120th Avenue NE, and then west along NE 124th Street.~~

~~A double-circuit 230 kV Seattle City Light transmission line runs through Kirkland north to south near 124th Avenue NE, but does not directly serve the Eastside subarea.~~

~~PSE's long-range electrical energy plans through the year 20235 indicate the need for three include a new 230 kV transmission distribution substations in Kirkland and a new 115 kV line along the eastern and northern City boundaries to connect to the Sammamish substation in Redmond to Renton. Known as the Energize Eastside Project, siting of the new transmission line goes through a public involvement process that is expected to be complete at the end of 2015, followed by environmental review and permitting in 2015 - 2017. Construction is planned for 2017 - 2018.~~

~~Washington State's Energy Independence Act requires utilities to acquire specified amounts of renewable resources or equivalent renewable energy credits (RECs). Sufficient "qualifying renewable energy" must equal at least three percent of~~

XI. UTILITIES

retail sales in 2012, nine percent in 2016 and 15 percent in 2020. PSE has acquired enough eligible renewable resources and REC's to meet the requirements of the law through 2022 from wind resources.

Natural Gas

PSE provides natural gas to ~~five~~ six Washington counties, including King County via PSE's distribution system. The natural gas originates from various regions of the U.S. and Canada. Natural gas is transported throughout Washington via a network of interstate transmission pipelines owned and operated by Northwest Pipeline Corporation. PSE takes delivery of natural gas from Northwest at a gate station located east of Lake Sammamish outside Kirkland City limits. PSE gas distribution lines up to eight inch in diameter in Kirkland, together with future extensions and upgrades, will service Kirkland's growth.

While PSE ~~has not historically planned for gas main and service extensions, but reacts~~ plans for gas system demand growth, installation of gas main extensions and new service lines respond to customer demand. The gas industry is regulated by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission, ~~which rules~~ requires gas companies to demonstrate that existing ratepayers will not subsidize new customers.

The Northwest distribution pipeline and gas station are located east of the Kirkland City limits. Existing four-inch to eight-inch gas lines in Kirkland, as well as extensions currently anticipated, will service Kirkland's growth.

Telecommunication Service Providers

Telephone services are regulated by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission. Personal wireless service providers serving Kirkland are those licensed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in the Radio Frequency Spectrum for wireless communications service and registered to do business in Kirkland. Cable services are provided under municipal franchise.

Telephone

Wired telephone service and certain related special services are available in the City. System facilities within Kirkland include switching stations, trunk lines, and distribution lines. ~~There are four switching stations in Kirkland at 101 Market Street, 10020 133rd Place NE, NE 95th Street/128th Avenue NE, and NE 43rd Street/Lake Washington Boulevard. Trunk lines connecting the switching stations are concrete-encased four-inch conduit, and~~ distribution lines are either pole-mounted or underground. Service and facility expansions are driven by customer demand.

Personal Wireless

Several companies provide wireless (cellular) telephone service. Cellular telecommunication permits wireless transmission of messages on a network of strategically placed receivers (i.e., mobile telephone communications). Receivers may be placed on tall poles, lattice-type towers, or buildings. The cellular telephone industry does not plan facilities far into the future, but uses market demand to determine expansion into new service areas.

Cable

Cable TV and internet services are also available in Kirkland. Most homes area served by at least two providers. The Kirkland system is fed from a microwave receiving site in Bellevue. The majority of trunk and distribution lines are overhead lines rather than underground. The local provider has the technical capacity to serve any new development in the City ~~by simply adding~~

XI. UTILITIES

new trunk or distribution lines. Residential high speed DSL services, cable-based Internet, and fiber are available in most locations in the community.

Fiber Optic

Many telecommunication vendors own optic fiber in Kirkland rights-of-way for commercial use. The City of Kirkland has access to some of these strands through franchise agreements.

Broadband

Broadband Internet Services are available nearly everywhere in Kirkland via commercial telecommunications providers. The City of Kirkland encourages competition among telecommunications providers, broadband accessibility for all locations and incomes, and build-out of gigabit symmetrical services for homes and businesses in Kirkland. Gigabit speed is 1000 megabits per second and is expected to meet consumer and small business demand for entertainment, communication, education, and other computing needs for the next decade. Symmetrical services means an equivalent amount of both download and upload capability.

Olympic Pipeline Company: Hazardous Liquid Pipelines

The Olympic Pipeline Company, operated by BP Pipelines North America, operates a 400-mile-long petroleum pipeline system from Ferndale, Washington, to Portland, Oregon. Two parallel lines, 16-inch and 20-inch in diameter, generally along the Puget Sound Energy easement north-south corridor, pass through the Kingsgate and Totem Lake neighborhoods in the northeast portion of Kirkland and close to a portion of the eastern boundary of the Bridle Trails neighborhood. The pipelines carry gasoline, diesel and aviation fuel. Delivery lines carry products from this mainline to bulk terminals at Sea-Tac International Airport; Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver, Washington; and Linnton and Portland, Oregon.

The pipelines are hazardous liquid pipelines, as defined by state law (RCW 81.88.040). Pipeline facilities, if ruptured or damaged, can pose a significant risk to public safety and the environment due to the high operating pressure and the highly flammable, explosive and toxic properties of the fuel.

The Federal Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) is responsible for regulation of the interstate pipeline facilities and addresses safety in design, construction, testing, operation, maintenance and emergency response of pipeline facilities. The Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC) has authority to act as an agent for OPS.

Kirkland's Fire Department has reciprocal emergency response agreements with Redmond and other surrounding jurisdictions in the event of a pipeline failure. The Redmond Fire Department Olympic Pipeline Response Plan includes technical information about the pipeline, potential hazards, a guide to hazardous materials scene management, emergency response and evacuation plans, and contacts and other resources. It contains the fundamentals of the City of Kirkland Fire Department response, and in addition maintains city specific data to be used in such an emergency.

The City has established policies to supplement state regulations and the City's risk management/response plan. Utility Element policies focus primarily on land use measures that help minimize and prevent unnecessary risk to the public due to hazardous liquid pipelines, recognizing it is impossible to eliminate risk entirely.

The City also enforces the state's Call Before You Dig Law to safeguard the public and construction personnel who work around utilities and the underground infrastructure of pipes, mains, and lines, including fiber optic lines, with an emphasis on

XI. UTILITIES

protecting fuel transport lines. It requires notification when excavating near underground utilities and ensures that they will be marked, in order to prevent damage, service interruptions and bodily injury.

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XI. UTILITIES

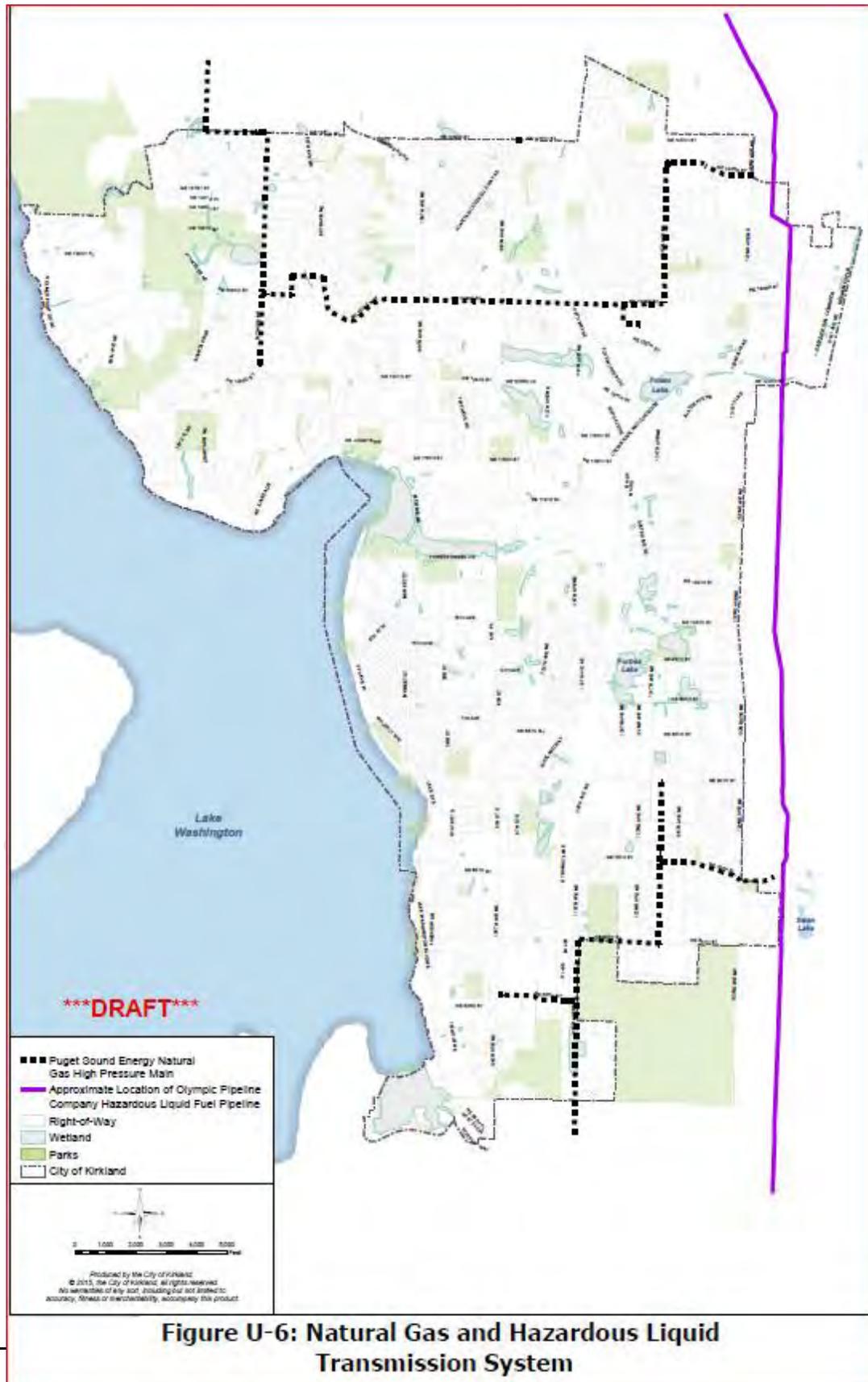


Figure U-6: Natural Gas and Hazardous Liquid Transmission System

XI. UTILITIES

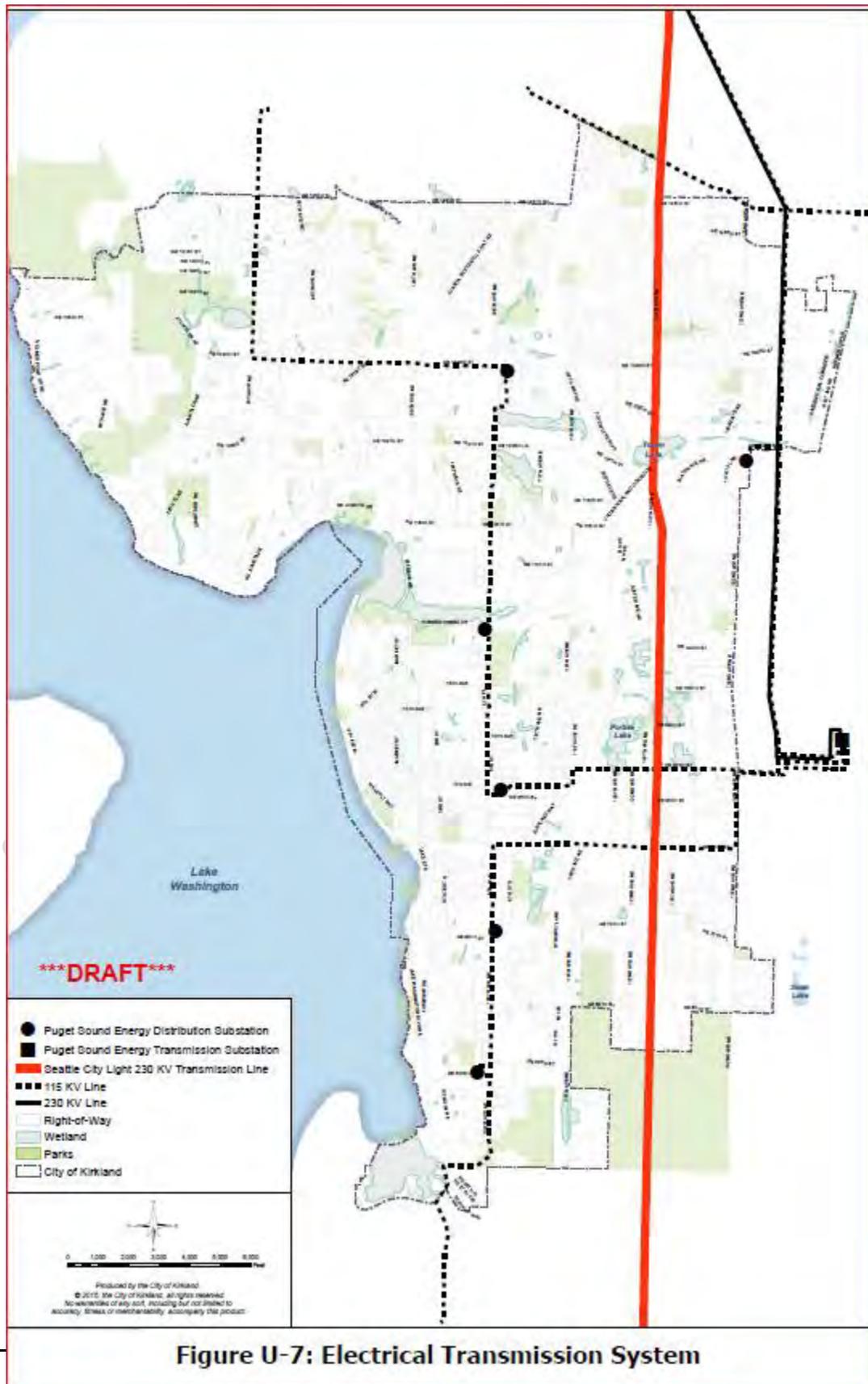


Figure U-7: Electrical Transmission System

XI. UTILITIES

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ELEMENTS

The Utilities Element supports other elements of the Comprehensive Plan by establishing policies for provision of efficient and sustainable urban services to serve anticipated growth and development. This Element supports an infrastructure for servicing existing development and areas targeted for growth by the Land Use Element. The general policies in this Element support the Shoreline Area Chapter by encouraging joint use of utility corridors and mitigating environmental impacts caused by the utility. Energy policies support the sustainability objectives found in the Environment Chapter. The telecommunications policies will help implement the policies of the Land Use, Economic Development, Transportation, and Public Services Elements by facilitating the movement of information as an alternative to the historic commuter/work relationship. Finally, utility policies provide direction to the funding, concurrency, and level of service goals and policies of 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 city managed utilities.

Policies for public services such as emergency services, schools, and libraries are contained in the Public Services Element.

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 Comprehensive Water System Plan;
- City of Kirkland Comprehensive Sewer Plan;
- City of Kirkland Surface Water Master Plan;
- Washington State Department of Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington
- Northshore Utility District Comprehensive Water Plan;
- Northshore Utility District Sewer and Water Plan Maps;
- Woodinville Water District Comprehensive Water ~~System~~ Plan;
- ~~and~~ Woodinville Water District General Sewer Plan;
- Puget Sound Energy GMA Electrical Facilities Plan;
- Redmond Fire Department Olympic Pipeline Response Plan

B. UTILITIES CONCEPT

The Utilities Element supports the continued provision of adequate utility services to support existing and future development. Levels of service are established for City-managed water, sewer and surface water utilities and levels of service are established

XI. UTILITIES

for non-City purveyors of water and sewer. In addition, water and sewer concurrency requirements are established for new development. A detailed explanation of level of service and concurrency requirements are in the Capital Facilities Element.

The Utilities Element provides policies for regional coordination of utility needs. A basis for coordination with regional and local providers is established to ensure fair and consistent review of system expansions and enhancements while providing appropriate public input. The environmental and aesthetic concerns of the community are balanced with the need to provide affordable and reliable utility service. As telecommunication technologies continue to evolve, the Utility Element supports systems that are widely available, reliable, efficient, and complete, and that respond to the ever greater business and residential demand to be connected.

The importance of efficiency, renewable energy and conservation ~~is~~ are stressed as cost-effective means of accommodating the growing demand for services and reducing carbon emissions.

C. UTILITIES GOALS AND POLICIES

UTILITIES GOALS AND POLICIES

Goal U-1: Maintain the quality of life in Kirkland through the planned provision of public and private utilities.

Goal U-2: Provide an efficient system to deliver high quality water.

Goal U-3: Protect public health and environmental quality through appropriate and efficient design, installation, and maintenance of sanitary sewer facilities-infrastructure.

Goal U-4: Provide surface water management facilities programs and services that provide adequate drainage and minimize flooding while protecting and enhancing the water quality and habitat value of streams, lakes, and wetlands.

Goal U-5: Ensure adequate and competitively priced telecommunication infrastructure, facilities and services for residents and businesses.

Goal U-6: Reduce the risk to public safety and the environment in the event of a hazardous liquid pipeline failure.

XI. UTILITIES

Goal U-7: Promote energy infrastructure that is energy efficient, addresses climate change, and protects the community character.

Goal U-78: Facilitate the development and maintenance of non-City-managed utilities at the appropriate levels of service.

~~GENERAL~~

Community Values General

As an urban area, Kirkland is accustomed to a high level of utility service. These services accommodate the lifestyles of Kirkland residents and the success of Kirkland businesses. To maintain these community values, which are reflected in levels of service standards, Kirkland must balance the quality of the service provided with the costs and community and environmental impacts. New policy initiatives for achieving sustainable utility services can ensure this level of utility service is maintained into the future.

Goal U-1: Maintain the quality of life in Kirkland through the planned provision of public and private utilities.

Policy U-1.1: Maintain an inventory of existing capital facilities and utilities, including locations and capacities of such systems and facilities.

An accurate inventory of existing public and private utility locations and capacities will ensure that the City can plan for new growth in a manner that reflects the ability to service that growth with adequate services.

Policy U-1.2: Provide for needed capital facilities and utilities based on adopted levels of service and forecasted growth in accordance with the Land Use Element of this Plan.

This policy is intended to ensure that the Capital Facilities, Land Use, and Utilities Elements are functioning in concert. ~~This systematic-Coordinated~~ planning allows the City to make accurate land use projections based on utility plans, ~~and~~ allows utility providers to plan for utilities in a manner that reflects expected land use patterns and densities: and ensures that adequate capital facilities and utilities will be available with development.

Policy U-1.3: Use the following level of service standards for determining the need for City-managed public sewer, water, and surface water facilities:

Table U-1

Water, Sewer and Surface Water Level of Service

Facility	Standard
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XI. UTILITIES

Water distribution <u>residential use:</u>	103 gallons/day/capita
Water storage distribution <u>all other uses:</u> <u>Irrigation</u> <u>Businesses</u> <u>Fire suppression</u>	249 gallons/ <u>day</u> / capita (includes 1.5 million gallons for fire storage)
Sanitary sewer collection:	100 gallons/day/capita
Surface water management:	<u>Conveyence, flow control, and water quality treatment per the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington or equivalent to prevent flooding, and protect water quality, and habitat in streams and lakes</u> Convey, detain and treat stormwater runoff in a manner that provides adequate drainage for the appropriate storm to ensure safety, welfare, and convenience in developed areas while protecting the hydrologic regime and quality of water and fish/wildlife habitat in streams, lakes and wetland.

Policy U-1.4: Ensure that utility services are provided in a manner that is environmentally sensitive, safe and aesthetically compatible with surrounding land uses.

A variety of factors are at stake in the consideration of any proposed utility expansion. For example, clearing for installation or maintenance should minimize impacts to trees and vegetation as well as fish and wildlife habitat. Utilities also should be installed and maintained to protect the environment from contamination. Ensuring that utilities are screened to blend in with their surroundings should increase community acceptance of conspicuous infrastructure.

Mitigating environmental and aesthetic impacts can have implications on cost and efficiency of the system. Therefore, it is appropriate to weigh costs against a full consideration of long term benefits that will be derived. Individual implementation issues arising under this policy should be resolved on a case-by-case basis in light of all these considerations.

Policy U-1.5: Facilitate and encourage the conservation of utility resources

The demand for utilities, such as water and electricity, may be met by either increasing the supply or reducing the demand. As the region ~~continues to faces~~ increased challenges to ~~the~~ supply of these resources, ~~Conservation~~ and efficiency measures can be employed to delay the need for new supplies. Reducing the rate of energy consumption is a means to lower energy costs and mitigate environmental impacts associated with traditional energy supplies.

XI. UTILITIES

Policy U-1.6: Promote renewable energy

Kirkland should lead by example. Reducing the City's carbon footprint by reducing our output of greenhouse gasses will help decrease the impacts of climate change and support the vision of an ecologically sustainable city. The City should continue participating in Puget Sound Energy's Green Power program which ensures that a portion of Kirkland's municipal electricity use is matched with clean renewable energy resources located in the Northwest. Continuing to target City utility infrastructure for 100 percent green power as is the case of sewer lift stations, supports this policy. The City's should also continue to replace its vehicle fleet with hybrid and electric vehicles to boost fuel efficiency and increase the number of electric charging stations at public facilities. Other opportunities to reduce energy use should be aggressively pursued. Installation of solar panels and heat pumps on City facilities can further reduce greenhouse gas emissions to meet our reduction targets and encourage community use of these technologies. Targets are described in the Environment Element.

Move this policy to Telecommunication Policy U-5.6 ~~**Policy U-1.6: Minimize impacts of personal wireless services, telecommunication facilities, and towers on adjacent land uses through careful siting and design. Facilitate the approval of facilities that meet certain standards relating to location and configuration.**~~

~~*In order to minimize potential impacts, personal wireless services facilities should be located to the extent possible in nonresidential areas. They should be encouraged to be located in areas where the impact of the facilities will be minimal on residential areas such as in industrial or some commercial areas. In general, there should be a preference for more, smaller facilities located on existing structures, such as buildings or electrical transmission towers, or for co-locating on existing towers. When new facilities are required, carriers should be required to use techniques to disguise or camouflage the facilities and associated equipment shelters, so that they fit in with the surroundings.*~~

~~*In recognition of the important role telecommunications plays in facilitating business and personal communication, the City should enable carriers to quickly and efficiently site and configure facilities in ways that meet our standards. One of the best ways is to provide faster permit review for the locations and types of facilities the City wants to encourage.*~~

~~*Also recognizing changing technology and flux in the industry, the City should ensure that abandoned facilities are removed promptly. The burden of removing the facilities should fall to the property owner or operator of the facility and not the City.*~~

Policy U-1.7: Provide equal access to utility services, regardless of historic disparities in income and employment opportunities.

Utility service should be available and provided at the adopted level of service throughout Kirkland. The City or non-City managed utility provider should plan to extend service or upgrade infrastructure where deficiencies are identified.

Policy U-1.78: Install new and, where feasible, existing utility distribution lines underground.

Undergrounding of utility lines will visually enhance the area in which it occurs. In addition, undergrounding can reduce the potential for ~~power utility~~ outages associated with wind damage and ~~eliminate unsightly~~ reduce the need for pruning of vegetation. The complexities of undergrounding could increase as new utility lines are added to existing poles (i.e., new franchises).

Undergrounding utilities can be especially effective along major routes with good regional views; especially of Lake Washington and within view corridors. The City should explore prioritizing the undergrounding of existing utility lines in these areas.

XI. UTILITIES

Kirkland should acknowledge the disproportionate costs of undergrounding existing lines for smaller developments by allowing owners to defer until undergrounding occurs as part of a larger project where economies of scale can be realized. The City will need to consider the ~~rates and tariffs of on file with~~ the WUTC in deciding where to underground existing distribution lines.

Policy U-1.~~89~~: Encourage the joint use of utility corridors and facilities ~~consistent with prudent utility practice.~~

Besides the benefit of minimizing the extent of environmental impacts, utility co-location, consolidation, and joint use increases the efficient use of resources. For example, there is significant land devoted to public stormwater facilities. Joint use of this land consistent with prudent practice, would enhance the community while still providing the stormwater functions for which the facilities were built.

Other Examples of joint use include:

- *Sharing right-of-way acquisition costs ~~and joint use of rights-of-way~~ for utility and pedestrian trails. Utility co-location and consolidation also have the benefit of minimizing the extent of environmental impacts.*
- *Developing pedestrian and bicycle trails and community gardens in utility corridors.*
- *Developing passive recreation, play areas, community gardens or wildlife habitat in storm and surface water detention areas.*
- *Sharing telecommunication trenches between providers and for the City's expansion of its fiber-optic network.*

Policy U-1.~~910~~: Coordinate with other jurisdictions when utility additions and improvements cross jurisdictional boundaries to ensure that decisions are consistent with regional demand and resources and consistency in timing of permit review.

Where utility improvements are planned to serve regional demand, it is imperative that affected jurisdictions, tribal governments and utilities work together from the early planning stage. This will help reduce delays and a lower quality of regional service.

CITY-MANAGED UTILITIES

Water

Goal U-2: Provide an efficient system to deliver high quality water.

XI. UTILITIES

Policy U-2.1: Work in coordination with other jurisdictions and purveyors in the region to ensure a reliable, economic, and sustainable source of water and to address ~~the~~ long-term regional water demand ~~needs of all agencies and purveyors.~~



Water tank in North Rose Hill Neighborhood

~~To accomplish this, Kirkland needs to participate in and facilitate the development of a regional water supply system that effectively balances regional water resources and regional water supply needs and provides equitable participation in ownership and management. As a member of the Cascade Water Alliance, Kirkland has played a large role in securing long term regional water supplies well into the future. The City will continue to work with neighboring agencies and tribal governments to provide its customers with reliable, safe water at a reasonable cost, and address the potential impacts of climate change on regional water resources.~~

Policy U-2.2: Implement system rehabilitation and improvements in order to manage water resources.

Increasing system efficiencies by taking such measures as replacement of older pipes can delay the need for new and more costly supply solutions.

Policy U-2.3: Protect public health and safety, through the appropriate design, installation, and maintenance of water facilities.

The primary concerns with water supply are quantity and quality. The quantity of water has health and safety implications, particularly related to fire suppression. Water quality has obvious public health implications regulated by ~~different levels of government~~ the Washington State Department of Health and United States Environmental Protection Agency through the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Policy U-2.4: Visually screen new water towers and other water utility infrastructure to blend into their surroundings.

Utilizing vegetative buffers and camouflaging techniques can conceal and screen otherwise visually impacting facilities.

XI. UTILITIES

Sewer

Goal U-3: Protect public health and environmental quality through appropriate and efficient design, installation, and maintenance of sanitary sewer facilities infrastructure.

Policy U-3.1: Work with King County, adjoining jurisdictions, and local purveyors to manage, regulate, and maintain the regional sewer system.

The existing regional sewage system has the capacity to handle Kirkland's future growth. The system will require maintenance and improvements to increase efficiencies.

Policy U-3.2: Ensure that all new development proposals are served by adequate sanitary sewer systems.

In general, new development should not be permitted on property that is served only by septic tanks. However, in limited situations, septic systems should be considered for low-density residential development where no reasonable alternatives exist upon demonstration that soil conditions will permit proper functioning of a septic system. Alternative and innovative techniques in lieu of sewer, such as composting toilet systems and mini treatment systems, should be explored and encouraged by the City.

Policy U-3.3: Connect areas that are on septic systems to sanitary sewer.

Some older, less urbanized areas of the City are served only by septic systems. As these systems age and fail, they present health and environmental risks. Continued testing for markers of poor water quality and failed or leaching septic systems will identify priority areas for upgrades. The City ~~should~~ facilitate sewer extensions to these areas in compliance with the Kirkland Municipal Code, by prioritizing utilizing City-funded extensions and facilitating innovative privately funded solutions such as Local Improvement Districts and latecomer agreements or the sewer extension program whereby private property owners are able to pay their proportionate share of the City's cost to extend sewer to areas within the City's sewer district not currently being served.

Policy U-3.4: Correct deficiencies and increase system efficiency. Emphasis should be placed on correcting deficiencies that present sewage overflow risks.

The greatest system deficiencies in Kirkland's sanitary sewer system are related to the age and reliability of parts of the system. Infiltration and inflow of stormwater into the older pipes decreases system capacity and exfiltration of effluent from older pipes presents environmental and health risks. A new lift station downtown provides significant unused capacity and overflow storage to prevent discharge to Lake Washington during storm events. The focus should continue to be on updating older portions of the systems, with an emphasis on areas where overflows could occur near water bodies. Diligence to maintain and expand the funding support to maintenance programs: such as inspection programs, technological upgrades, and tracking will continue to protect the system from overflows into Lake Washington.

Policy U-3.5: Educate businesses on the proper use of the sewer conveyance system.

XI. UTILITIES

Public education and outreach focuses on proper management of fats, oils and grease (FOGs) and non-dispersible products to prevent them from entering the sewer system. The outreach program reduces degradation of infrastructure and overflows, control odors, and protects both the public investment in the system and the environment.

Policy U-3.6: Encourage water reuse and reclamation.

The City should take advantage of the opportunity to access the regional repurposed water provided by the King County Wastewater Division at the Willows Pump Station. With development of the Cross Kirkland Corridor, the City may benefit by installing purple reclaimed water pressurized conveyance pipe that future development can access to irrigate landscapes and flush toilets. This will help protect Kirkland residents from any future water shortages. Future opportunities to reuse water for irrigation of parks and school facilities should also be explored.

Surface Water

Goal U-4: Provide surface water management facilities programs and services that provide adequate drainage and minimize flooding while protecting and enhancing the water quality and habitat value of streams, lakes, and wetlands.

Policy U-4.1: Implement the priorities and needs identified in the City's Surface Water Master Plan.

The Surface Water Master Plan sets the course for the next 5-10 years of surface water utility operations. The plan is updated periodically and serves as a tool to guide the City's surface water utility work program while managing resources, complying with regulations, and coordinating with various entities that are responsible for different aspects of surface water and stormwater management.

Policy U-4.12: Adopt surface water design standards for new development and redevelopment that incorporate best available research and technology in protecting water resources in an economical and feasible manner.

The goal of surface water design for new development and redevelopment projects is to provide adequate drainage and to provide post-construction controls that mimic predevelopment hydrologic patterns and protect water quality to the degree that is economically feasible. Such facilities may include low impact development techniques and/or structural controls such as detention vaults or ponds, infiltration facilities, biofiltration rain gardens and swales, or wetvaults. The Phase II Western Washington Municipal Stormwater Permit requires that the City at a minimum follows the Department of Ecology's stormwater management design standards.

Policy U-4.23: Adopt and implement standards for control of runoff and erosion from construction sites.

In order to reduce construction related erosion and delivery of sediment to our waterways from construction, use of sediment and erosion control techniques should be required at all sites where significant clearing and grading will take place.

XI. UTILITIES

Policy U-4.34: Encourage or require use of "low impact development" principles and practices to minimize the surface water impacts of development through the use of environmentally "low impact development" techniques.

The City of Kirkland encourages the use of low impact development practices and should identify incentives and evaluate potential changes to land use development regulations and building codes to support and promote low impact development.

Low impact development (LID) is a set of ~~techniques~~ practices that mimic natural watershed hydrology by slowing, evaporating/transpiring, and filtering water before it reaches a stream channel. LID contrasts with ~~current~~ past drainage techniques that collect and convey water to streams quickly – damaging stream channels and degrading water quality.

This approach uses various land planning and design practices to conserve and protect natural resources and reduce infrastructure costs. LID techniques seek to minimize the amount of stormwater runoff. LID facilities use soils and vegetation to treat and slow the stormwater runoff that is produced on the site. LID allows land to be developed cost-effectively, which helps reduce potential environmental impacts.

Low impact development ~~techniques~~ principles include the following:

- *Minimize creation of impervious surfaces:*
- *Preserve Native Vegetation*
- *Cluster housing to allow for preservation of open space*
- *Use site soils and vegetation to soak up and filter stormwater runoff:*

Low Impact Best Management Practices include the following:

- *Amend soils with compost to improve water retention:*
- *Construct bio-retention swales or cells, which are natural areas that have specifically chosen plants and engineered soils that slow, filter and absorb water:*
- *Use permeable pavement for roadways, driveways and walkways:*
- *Use green roofs to minimize runoff from impervious surfaces; and*
- *Collect and store water for landscaping or other nonpotable water uses.*

When combined, such ~~techniques~~ principles and practices can greatly reduce the amount of stormwater runoff from developed sites and improve water quality.

Policy U-4.5: Require businesses and residents to take steps to prevent stormwater pollution.

It is much easier to prevent pollution than to clean up polluted waters. Businesses and residents should be required to use both nonstructural and structural "best management practices" (BMPs) to prevent discharge of pollutants from everyday activities. BMPs range from covering materials stored outdoors, sweeping rather than using water to clean parking lots, and installation of oil/water separators to connecting car washing areas to sanitary sewers.

XI. UTILITIES

Policy U-4.~~46~~: Minimize environmental damage from spilling and/or dumping of pollutants into the storm drainage system.

The City should respond to instances of spilling and dumping of materials into the storm drainage system through activities such as the following:

- Identify those responsible for nonstormwater discharges and where appropriate take enforcement action ~~against those responsible for nonstormwater discharges~~, including requiring cleanup or conducting abatement;
- Maintain and periodically update inter-City and intraagency spill coordination and response training and procedures; and
- Conduct surveys and inspections to identify and eliminate ~~##it~~ illegal connections to the storm drainage system.
- Maintain maps of the drainage system that allow pollutants to be quickly traced to their source.

Policy U-4.~~67~~: Assess the quality of water and habitat in local streams and lakes to evaluate the effectiveness of utility standards and programs and to focus future efforts.

Identification of specific water quality and habitat concerns and the tracking of changes over time should help to improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of programs and projects. Such assessment is a recommended element of several State and federal programs.

Policy U-4.~~78~~: Ensure that privately owned stormwater facilities are operated and maintained in a manner that maximizes their quantity and quality control benefits.

When well-maintained detention and water quality facilities on private property serve to protect downstream resources, City programs should be continued to ensure that privately owned stormwater facilities are operated and maintained so that downstream systems are not affected.

Policy U-4.~~89~~: Educate the public on protecting and enhancing the quality of our water resources.

The City should strive to raise awareness of the impact that everyday business and residential activities can have on water quality and fish habitat and populations, and to provide information on best practices. ~~These include, such as~~ natural yard care, proper disposal of animal waste, including chickens, horses and household pet waste, proper storage of materials, and washing practices, that can prevent the discharge of pollutants. Citizen volunteers should be involved in activities that increase stewardship of our water resources. The City should also explore new techniques for engaging the public and effecting positive changes in behavior.

Policy U-4.10: Explore the potential for regional stormwater facilities.

In some cases, particularly where there is significant redevelopment, providing regional facilities for flow control and water quality treatment may provide efficient and effective means of management of stormwater.

Policy U-4.11: Take steps to remove fish passage barriers and to protect and enhance fish habitat.

The Muckleshoot Indian Tribe has Treaty fishing rights in Kirkland. The City should work closely with the Muckleshoot Tribe to prioritize fish passage barriers and other habitat enhancement projects to maximize the habitat benefits with available funding.

XI. UTILITIES

Policy U-4.12: Conduct municipal operations in a manner that protects water quality.

Use erosion control and pollution prevention practices in City operations including but not limited to parks, streets, wastewater, stormwater, and water in order to minimize the discharge of pollutants to the stormwater system.

Policy U-4.13: Coordinate basin planning, pollution prevention, and restoration activities with neighboring jurisdictions.

Watersheds do not stop at jurisdictional boundaries, and must be analyzed and restored as whole entities. The City should coordinate activities with King County, Bellevue and Redmond and other jurisdictions as appropriate to maximize the positive impact of projects and programs.

Policy U-4.14: Participate in regional surface water resources and fish resource conservation planning efforts.

The City should continue in the participation of the WRIA 8 salmon conservation planning effort and the Puget Sound Shared Strategy. The purpose of this project is to develop a plan for recovery of salmon habitat functions of the greater Lake Washington Watershed. Habitat is the only one of the four "H's," Habitat, Hydropower, Hatcheries, and Harvest, which is under local government control. Recovery of salmon stocks listed as threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act would reduce the regulatory and liability burden for local jurisdictions, help to protect a vital part of our regional economy, and protect a species that has great cultural significance in the Pacific Northwest.

Policy U-4.15: Ensure compliance with State and federal regulations related to surface water quality and fisheries resources.

The City should coordinate surface water management requirements and programs with a variety of State and federal programs and regulations, including but not limited to the following:

- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Phase II;
- Puget Sound Partnership Action Agenda for Puget Sound Water Quality Management Plan; and
- Federal Endangered Species Act listing of Chinook salmon as a threatened species.

This policy is intended to acknowledge and accommodate future regulatory changes.

Policy U-4.16: Investigate and plan for the impacts of climate change on operation, maintenance and construction of the stormwater system.

Changes in precipitation patterns and climate may impact flooding and the need to store and reuse rainwater. Investigate and plan for sizing of the conveyance system, provision of additional areas for storage of flood waters, and potential for rainwater reuse. Evaluate construction methods used for stormwater system to insure that they minimize the production of greenhouse gases to the degree possible.

XI. UTILITIES

Policy U-4.17: Conduct asset management and planning to insure uninterrupted and efficient operation of the stormwater system.

Assessment of the condition, and ranking of assets according to their criticality and likelihood of failure, should be done to help prioritize replacement and rehabilitation of the system.

Policy U-4.18: Consider acquisition of open space, stream corridors and/or wetlands in cases where this would further goals of reducing flooding, improving water quality and improving fish habitat.

There are cases where preservation and /or restoration of stream corridors and wetlands may benefit City functions, and where this may not happen despite critical areas regulations. In addition, there may be cases where restoration of streams or wetlands would have significant benefits for water quality and habitat, and this work would likely not happen if the property were not under City ownership.

Telecommunications

Goal U-5: Ensure adequate and competitively priced telecommunication infrastructure, facilities and services for residents and businesses.

Policy U-5.1: Manage the City's existing and planned telecommunication improvements to optimize service delivery opportunities in Kirkland.

The City should plan and install sufficient capacity into its telecommunication system to meet future City needs.

Policy U-5.2: ~~Use partnerships~~ Partner with public agencies and private sector organizations to achieve cooperation and cost-sharing in building telecommunication systems and providing service.

The City should establish partnerships with ~~other~~ public agencies and private sector organizations and encourage collocation ~~of to achieve cooperation and cost-sharing in building telecommunication systems and providing services. Partnerships may include the use of shared~~ telecommunication space, ~~such as on~~ towers, ~~and~~ buildings and ~~in~~ fiber-optic lines.

Policy U-5.3: Review and update City policies, procedures and regulations to facilitate the installation and maintenance of telecommunication systems.

The City should review and update its policies, procedures and practices to ensure that they facilitate the installation of new telecommunication systems and support existing systems. In addition, the City's development regulations need to be flexible or revised on a regular basis to respond to changes in technology and consumer needs.

Policy U-5.4: Seek opportunities to enhance the number of service providers in the community to increase choice and fair access and encourage competitive pricing and high quality customer service.

Choice, availability and price are important factors to telecommunication consumers. The City should look for opportunities to increase the number of high quality service providers to have competitively priced and high quality telecommunication systems in Kirkland.

XI. UTILITIES

Policy U-5.5: Involve community stakeholders and service providers in telecommunication decisions.

The City should involve consumers, service providers and other public entities with telecommunication systems in Kirkland when reviewing its policies, practices and development regulations to ensure that consumer needs are being met, including enhancements to broadband services, and that providers and other public entities can install the facilities.

Policy U-5.6: Continue to provide and improve audio – visual systems for City communication with the public

The city should invest in high quality systems, equipment and staff to support broadly available communications with citizens via the technologies that work best for them.

Moved from Community Value Policy U-1.6 Policy U-1.6 5.7: Minimize Mitigate impacts of ~~personal wireless services, telecommunication facilities, and towers~~ on adjacent land uses through careful siting and design. Facilitate the approval of wireless service facilities that meet certain standards relating to location and configuration to balance the need for community connectivity with aesthetic standards. Stay up-to-date with changing technologies and rules.

In order to minimize potential impacts, personal wireless services facilities should be located to the extent possible in nonresidential areas. ~~They should be encouraged to be located in areas where the impact of the facilities will be minimal on residential areas such as in industrial or some commercial areas. In general, ~~there~~ there should be a preference for more, smaller facilities co-located on existing structures, such as buildings or electrical transmission towers, and located on existing structures such as building or equipment structure facades, transmission towers or utility poles, or for co-locating on existing towers to avoid unnecessary proliferation.~~ When new facilities are required or existing facilities are expanded, ~~carriers providers~~ should be required to use techniques to ~~disguise or camouflage screen or conceal~~ the wireless service facilities and associated equipment shelters, so that they fit in with to be compatible with the surroundings.

In recognition of the important role telecommunications wireless services plays in facilitating business and personal communication, the City should enable carriers to quickly and efficiently site and configure facilities in ways that meet our standards. One of the best ways is to provide faster permit review for the locations and types of facilities the City wants to encourage.

Also, in recognition of the recognizing changing technology and flux in the industry, the City should ensure that ~~abandoned facilities are property owners or providers~~ removed abandoned facilities promptly. ~~The burden of removing the facilities should fall to the property owner or operator of the facility and not the City. In addition, federal regulations covering wireless service facilities change frequently and the city should monitor and amend regulations accordingly.~~

Policy U-5.8: Allow new aerial telephone and cable lines in the right-of-way, provided that they are designed and installed to minimize aesthetic impacts and are subsequently required to be placed underground at the time of undergrounding electrical distribution lines.

Communication lines (telephone and cable) are often located on electrical utility poles. However electrical lines are typically the determinate for when communication lines are undergrounded. When electrical distribution lines are placed underground communication facilities must also be undergrounded.

XI. UTILITIES

Policy U-5.9 Ensure that franchise and right of way agreements with telecommunication service providers require collaborative undergrounding of facilities when electrical distribution lines are placed underground.

The City's objective for undergrounding is to minimize aesthetic impacts and create more resilient infrastructure. Collaborative undergrounding creates economies of scale for all parties and minimizes traffic disruption.

Policy U-5.10: Screen ground mounted cabinets associated with telephone and cable telecommunication equipment so that they fit in with their surroundings.

Landscaping, proper placement and camouflaging techniques should be used to soften the appearance of the structures. Recognize that the provider must have access to the facilities in order to service and maintain them.

NON-CITY-MANAGED UTILITIES

The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) has traditionally been the primary regulatory agency for private utilities. The WUTC has the authority to define the costs that a regulated utility can recover, and consequently provides ~~has the~~ oversight to ensure that the utility acts prudently and responsibly. Under the Growth Management Act, local jurisdictions ~~now~~ have the obligation and requirement to plan for utilities including the identification of utility corridors. Kirkland will need to consider the obligations of the utilities to WUTC regulation when considering policies and regulation affecting their operations.

Hazardous Liquid Pipelines

Goal U-6: Reduce the risk to public safety and the environment in the event of a hazardous liquid pipeline failure.

This goal addresses safety concerns. Damage from external forces such as construction equipment can produce an immediate fuel release or a scratch on a coated-steel pipeline can lead to accelerated corrosion and failure at a later time. Other safety concerns are location of land uses with high on-site populations that are difficult to evacuate, and location of emergency facilities and other land uses where the consequence of the loss in the event of a pipeline failure is high.

Actions that can be taken to ensure a higher degree of safety include early detection of potential pipeline damage or failures through adequate maintenance of the hazardous liquid pipeline corridor, neighborhood education, and working with other governments and industry representatives to seek improvements in safety measures for hazardous liquid pipelines. These provisions are intended to protect the health, safety and welfare of the general public.

During development review and construction of projects in the vicinity of the pipeline, setting requirements for avoidance of damage and coordination between Kirkland and the pipeline operator, Olympic Pipeline Company, or its successor can help avoid problems. The following actions can reduce the chance of an incident:

- *Identifying the location of the pipeline corridor on site plans, plats or other construction drawings;*

XI. UTILITIES

- *Using the one-call locator service, particularly during construction on adjacent properties;*
- *Physically verifying pipeline locations as needed to minimize the likelihood of damage;*
- *Establishing and maintaining setback requirements from the hazardous liquid pipelines for new or expanded structures and other significant land disturbance; and*
- *Monitoring land disturbance close to the pipeline by the pipeline operator or its representative.*

Policy U-6.1: Establish standards to minimize pipeline damage.

Require development activity near pipelines to provide the following information in order to evaluate the proposal:

- *Location of the liquid pipeline corridor in relation to proposed structures, utilities, or clearing and grading activities.*
- *Proposed techniques to minimize the potential disturbance to the pipeline prior to and during construction.*
- *Potential stormwater discharge impacts to the pipeline, and mitigation measures to prevent erosion.*
- *Setbacks and other site design techniques to minimize the potential hazard.*
- *Emergency plans as appropriate.*

Policy U-6.2: Coordinate with the pipeline operator when developments are proposed near the hazardous liquid pipeline corridor to reduce the potential for problems.

The City and operator should communicate and coordinate their review. Methods include the following:

- *Notifying the pipeline operator of proposed development projects located near the pipeline corridor.*
- *Receiving verification that the pipeline operator has received and reviewed the proposal, and provided comments prior to City review of development activity.*
- *Seeking the pipeline operator's participation in preconstruction meetings if warranted.*
- *Seeking monitoring by the pipeline operator of development that involves land disturbance or other significant work within or near the pipeline corridor.*

Policy U-6.3: Prohibit new high consequence land uses from locating near a hazardous liquid pipeline corridor. Design proposed expansions of high consequence land uses to avoid increasing the level of risk in the event of a pipeline failure, and where feasible, to reduce the risk.

Kirkland can help reduce the risk of injury in the event of a pipeline failure by not allowing certain land uses to locate near hazardous liquid pipelines. Land uses with high-density on-site populations that cannot be readily evacuated or protected in the event of a pipeline failure are considered "high consequence land uses." Examples are schools and multifamily housing exclusively for the elderly or the handicapped. Uses such as these carry a relatively higher risk and have higher potential consequences in the event of a pipeline failure and therefore are not as appropriate as other uses near pipelines. Facilities

XI. UTILITIES

that serve critical "lifeline" or emergency functions, such as fire and police facilities or utilities that provide regional service, are also considered "high consequence land uses."

John Muir Elementary School is located near the pipeline corridor in the Kingsgate neighborhood. Future expansions can use measures such as site planning that reflect anticipated flow paths for leaking hazardous materials and emergency response.

Policy U-6.4: Require maintenance of the hazardous liquid pipeline corridor through a franchise agreement or other mechanisms.

The pipeline operator can help reduce the likelihood of accidental damage by adequately maintaining the pipeline corridor. Dense vegetation such as blackberry bushes can impede visibility and access. Instead, the pipeline corridor can be properly maintained with grass or other low-growing vegetation that enables easy inspection while preventing erosion. Ensuring that the pipeline locations are marked and that missing markers are replaced is also important, as is periodic aerial inspection of the pipeline corridor to detect potential problems. Kirkland can assist this effort when permits are necessary for inspections or repair with prompt permit processing. The pipeline operator should maintain the pipeline corridor on a continual basis by:

- Maintaining vegetation to enable visibility and access for inspection while ensuring that such maintenance does not contribute to soil erosion;*
- Using plant species and plantings that prevent erosion;*
- Ensuring that above and below grade pipeline markers containing information, such as operator name and number and facility type, are in place; and*
- Conducting periodic visual inspections of the corridor.*

Policy U-6.5: Expedite permits for the hazardous liquid pipeline company necessary for inspections and repairs.

Policy U-6.6: Continue to work with other jurisdictions, state and federal governments, and the pipeline operator to seek improvements in safety measures for hazardous liquid pipelines.

Working with other jurisdictions and agencies as part of a unified approach to addressing pipeline safety issues is important. This unified approach can address issues such as maintaining a model franchise agreement, periodic review of the pipeline operator's safety action plan to identify any deficiencies, and advocacy of City concerns regarding pipeline safety regulations.

Policy U-6.7: Encourage the pipeline operator to maintain a neighborhood education program for those who live and work within one-quarter mile of the hazardous liquid pipeline to educate them and the general public about pipeline safety.

People who live on property or work near the pipelines can also play an important part in avoiding pipeline damage and identifying potential problems early on. The Olympic Pipe-~~l~~ine Company or its successor can promote public safety through periodic neighborhood mailings and meetings. Important information should include facts about the pipelines, how to avoid damage, potential problems to watch out for, such as unusual smells or suspicious construction activities, and how to respond in the event of a failure or other problem.

Energy

XI. UTILITIES

Goal U-7: Promote energy infrastructure that is energy efficient, addresses climate change, and protects the community character.

Policy U-7.1: Encourage the public to conserve energy through public education.

Utilizing renewable energy sources, conserving energy, and employing new energy technologies and efficiencies further Kirkland's sustainability goals. Renewables include solar, wind and other sustainable energy sources. The City should initiate public outreach to engage the community in this effort.

Policy U-7.2: Participate in regional efforts to increase renewable electricity use 20% beyond 2012 levels Countywide by 2030, phase out coal fire electricity sources by 2025, limit construction of new natural gas based electricity power plants, and support development of increasing amounts of renewable energy sources.

Kirkland must advocate for the transition from carbon based energy to renewables in coordination with the King County Climate Change Collaborative (K4C) at the state level. The K4C is a partnership between the county and cities to coordinate and enhance local government climate and sustainability efforts. As a founding member of the K4C, Kirkland leads in its commitment to support plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Renewables include solar, wind and other sustainable energy sources.

The City adopted Principles of Collaboration and Joint County-City Climate Commitments in 2014. Energy supply commitments are strategies and actions to meet these King County wide targets. These are further described in the Environment Element. Kirkland should build on existing state renewable energy commitments including the Washington State Renewable Portfolio Standard to partner with utilities, including Puget Sound Energy, and other stakeholders on a countywide commitment to renewable energy resources, including meeting energy demand through energy efficiency improvements and phasing out fossil fuel.

Policy U-7.3: Work with and encourage Puget Sound Energy to provide clean and renewable energy that meets the needs of existing and future development, and provides sustainable, highly reliable and energy efficient service for Kirkland customers.

Kirkland requires highly reliable service for public health and safety and to meet the needs of our residents and businesses, while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In recognition of the challenges that climate change pose to our community, Kirkland has adopted greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. As discussed in the Environment Element, besides transportation, the largest contributors to greenhouse gas emissions are residential and commercial buildings. Puget Sound Energy provides all of Kirkland's energy needs and about half are derived from fossil fuels. Since fossil fuels produce carbon emissions while converting to electricity, it is important for PSE to transition to renewable energy sources and co-generation and phase out fossil fuels to achieve the City's greenhouse gas emission reduction targets.

As PSE increases its renewable energy portfolio and use of co-generation, energy is conserved, efficiency is increased, and the carbon footprint is reduced. Cogeneration uses an otherwise unused byproduct of fossil fuel electricity generation to become a useful commodity by capturing heat that is generated while producing electricity to supply hot water, steam, space heating and cooling.

XI. UTILITIES

Policy U-7.4: Promote the use of small to large scale renewable energy production facilities.

The City should promote solar energy to generate electricity and heating for residential and commercial development. Wind turbines and other types of emerging technologies, such as digesters that divert and break down organic waste to produce energy should also be encouraged. The City must balance the goal of increasing renewable energy with aesthetic concerns and tree preservation objectives.

Policy U-7.5: Require new and, where feasible, existing electrical distribution lines in the right of way to be underground.

Electrical distribution lines, often located in the public rights-of-way, carry electricity to homes and businesses throughout Kirkland. Electrical service is provided to private property by service lines connecting to these power lines. Electric distribution lines are located both above and below ground throughout Kirkland. In more recent development areas systems are typically underground.



Undergrounding of electrical distribution lines can reduce the potential for power outages associated with wind damage, eliminate or reduce the need for pruning vegetation, and enhance views.

Kirkland should acknowledge the disproportionate costs of undergrounding existing lines for smaller developments by allowing owners to defer until undergrounding occurs as part of a larger project where economies of scale can be realized.

Policy U-7.6: Screen above ground equipment cabinets and other structures associated with electrical distribution without hindering access as required by the provider.

Landscaping or other techniques to screen these structures will generally soften their appearance so that they fit in with the surroundings.

Policy U-7.7: Require siting analysis in the development review process for new and expanded electrical transmission and substation facilities to address land use and sensitive areas and provide mitigation to minimize visual and environmental impacts.

Electrical transmission lines are located within corridors in public rights of way or within utility easements. Existing transmission lines in Kirkland are above ground. Electric substations are located on private property owned by the utility. The additional cost to underground PSE's electrical transmission lines is regulated by the WUTC and borne by the entity requesting the undergrounding. New or expanded aerial transmission lines should be sited and designed to minimize impacts to critical areas, preserve trees, and reduce visual impacts, especially where views of Lake Washington, the Olympic Mountains and view corridors are affected. Transmission lines should be sited to minimize impacts on schools and residential areas.

In addition, while the impacts of exposure to electric and magnetic fields (EMF) on health remains a question, minimizing potential risk is appropriate. Accepted low-cost methods should be considered to reduce exposure without unduly burdening the utility provider. The city should be involved with regional or statewide agencies when and if they develop policies regarding exposure to EMF. Periodic review of the state of scientific research on EMF may warrant changes to policies.

XI. UTILITIES

Coordination

Goal U-78: *Facilitate the development and maintenance of non-City-managed utilities at the appropriate levels of service.*

Policy U-78.1: *Work with non-City-managed utilities and review facility plans to ensure that they reflect and support Kirkland’s land use plan. Likewise, the City should work with providers to ensure that utilities are available to support land uses and to maintain appropriate levels of service.*

This policy is intended to ensure that non-City providers are in compliance with the City’s Comprehensive Plan as mandated by the Growth Management Act. This systematic planning allows the City to make accurate land use projections based on utility plans and allows utility providers to plan for utilities in a manner that reflects expected land use patterns and densities.

Policy U-78.2: *Coordinate with non-City providers of water and sewer on a joint program for maintaining adopted levels of service, concurrency requirements, funding, and construction of shared public facilities.*

Under the provisions of this Comprehensive Plan, the City is establishing specific utility requirements for itself and utilities serving the Kirkland area consistent with the requirements of the Growth Management Act.

Policy U-78.3 *Coordinate with the appropriate utility provider when considering land use decisions in the vicinity of proposed facility locations to ensure land use compatibility.*

Working with utilities in advance of key land use decisions has the potential to eliminate potential conflicts and ensure that utility considerations are factored into the development review process.

Policy U-78.4: *Provide timely and effective notice to utilities of the construction, maintenance, or repair of streets, roads, or other facilities and coordinate such work with the serving utilities.*

Timely information about capital improvement plans ~~Providing~~ provides utilities the opportunity to coordinate construction projects with City projects. This has two distinct advantages: it could save the utility money by reducing construction expenditures and it can help the City to avoid multiple roadcuts for various utility installations.

Policy U-8.5: Encourage the consolidation of special districts.

Obtaining urban services from cities, and encouraging special service districts, including sewer, water, and fire districts, to consolidate or dissolve as a result, advances the Growth Management, regional and county wide vision for municipalities to be the primary providers of urban services. Services should be provided in an efficient, environmentally sensitive, timely, and cost-effective manner.

Policy U-8.6: Coordinate emergency response for utility disaster recovery.

During disasters, effective incident coordination between utility providers and emergency management is imperative. Plans should include provisions for mitigating impact of collapsed electrical poles and towers, pipeline failures of all kinds (water, sewer, petroleum), for restoration of service as quickly as possible, and for the citywide implementation of emergency management plans.

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 over time 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 reduce waste, encourage recycling and reduce solid waste disposal to lessen the capacity problems of the transfer stations and landfills. The County must find demand management solutions to address tonnage and transaction capacity problems with in 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.~~

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

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, 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~~ 2014 - 2019 Six Year Capital Facilities Plan LOS standards are as follows: ~~19~~ 20 students for grades ~~K –1, 2, 24~~ 25 students for grade ~~2-3, 25-27~~ 27 students for grade ~~4-5, 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 2008-2019. In fact, the district forecasts enrollment to ~~decrease~~ increase by over 10% 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:

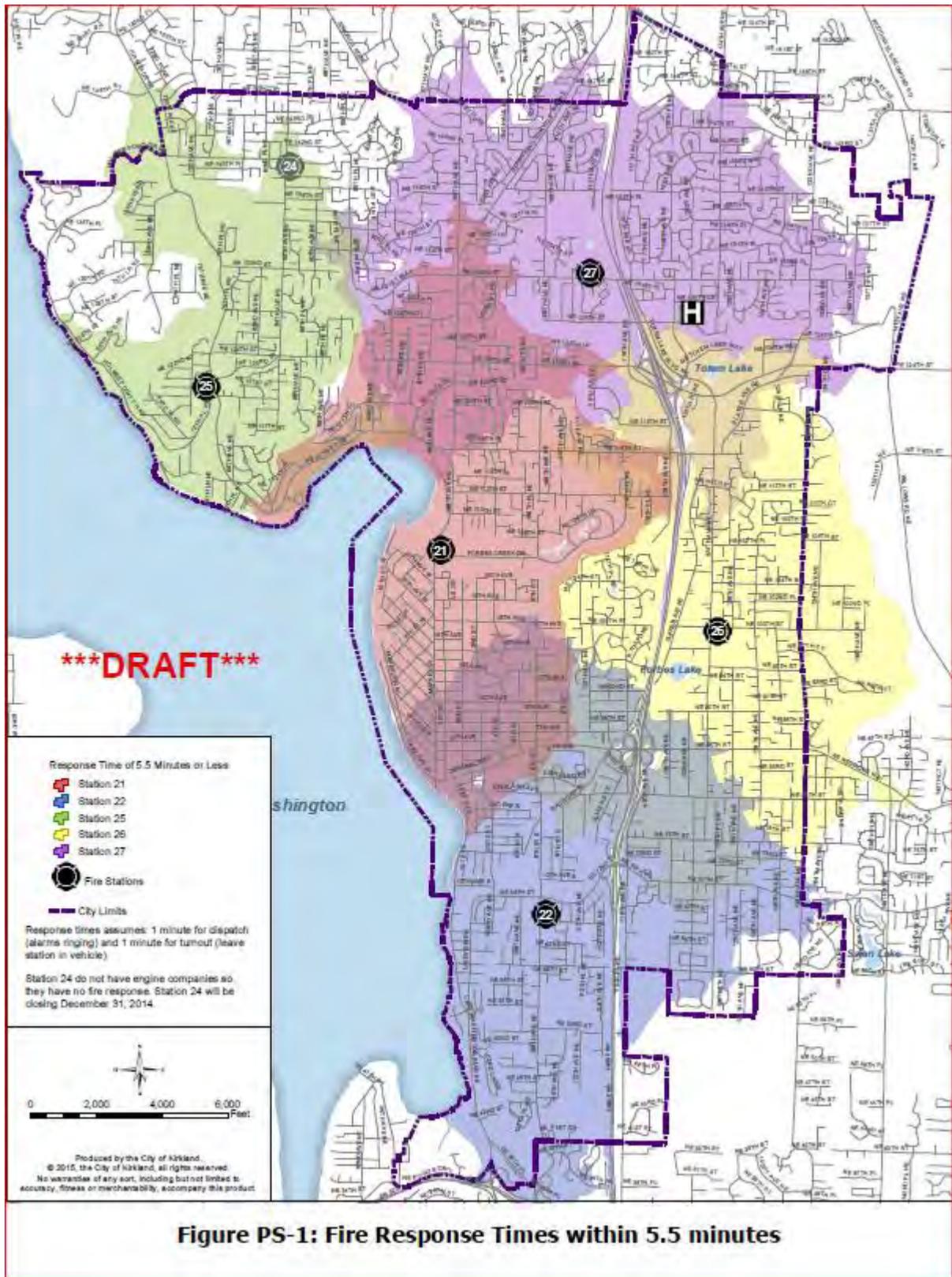
- ◆ City of Kirkland Fire and Building Department's Strategic Plan;
- Fire Department Standards of Coverage and Deployment Plan;
- Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan;
- Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Emergency Management Plan;

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

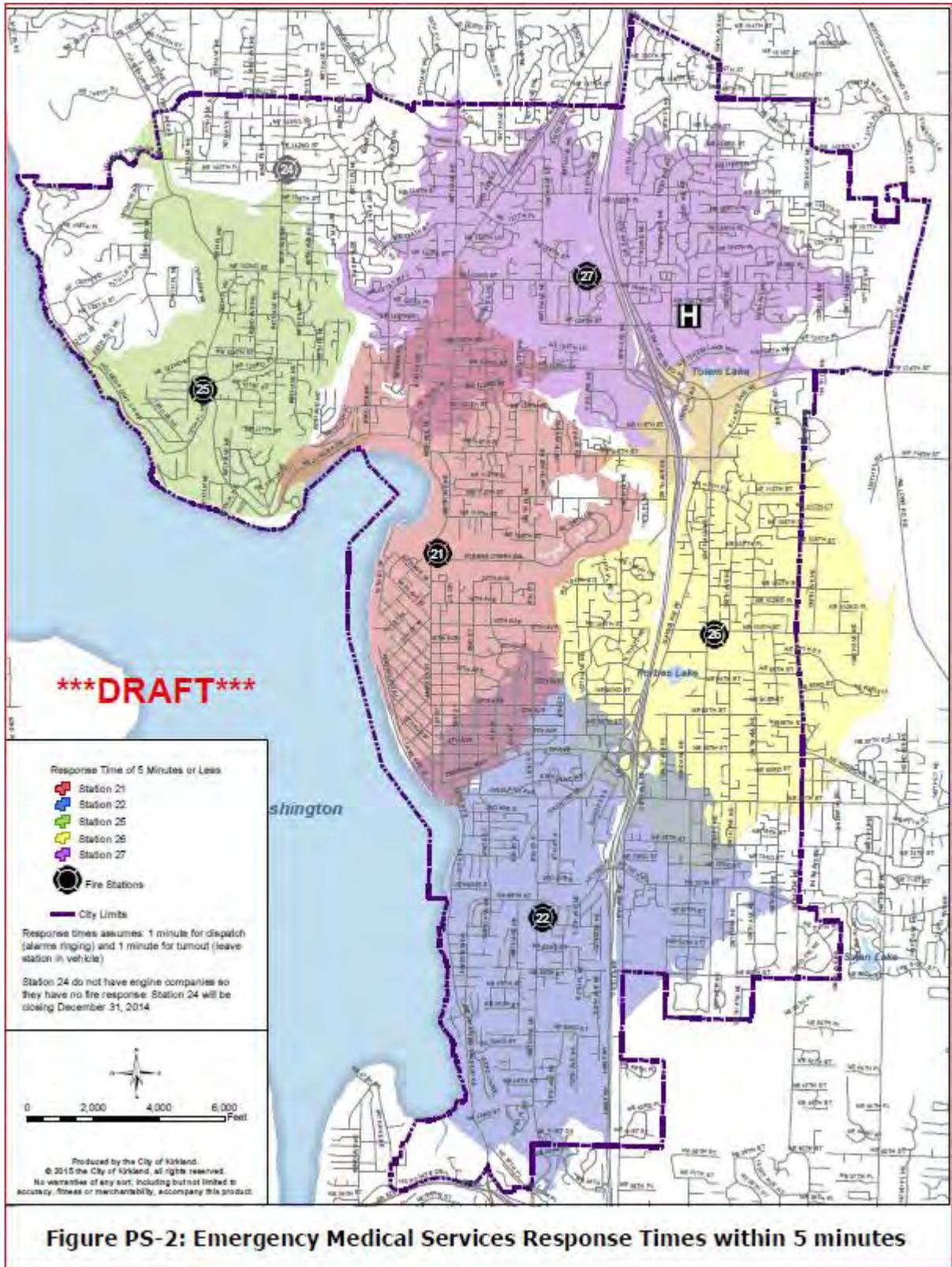
- King County Hazard Mitigation Plan;
- Police Department Crime Analysis, Crime Prevention, Resource Deployment and Community Outreach Plans;
- ◆ Lake Washington School District’s Capital Facilities Plan;
- ◆ Draft King County Solid Waste Division Solid Waste Management Comprehensive Plan;
- Solid Waste 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 2014-2019
- ◆ King County’s Library System ~~Plan~~ Strategic Guidelines for Library Improvement Modifications

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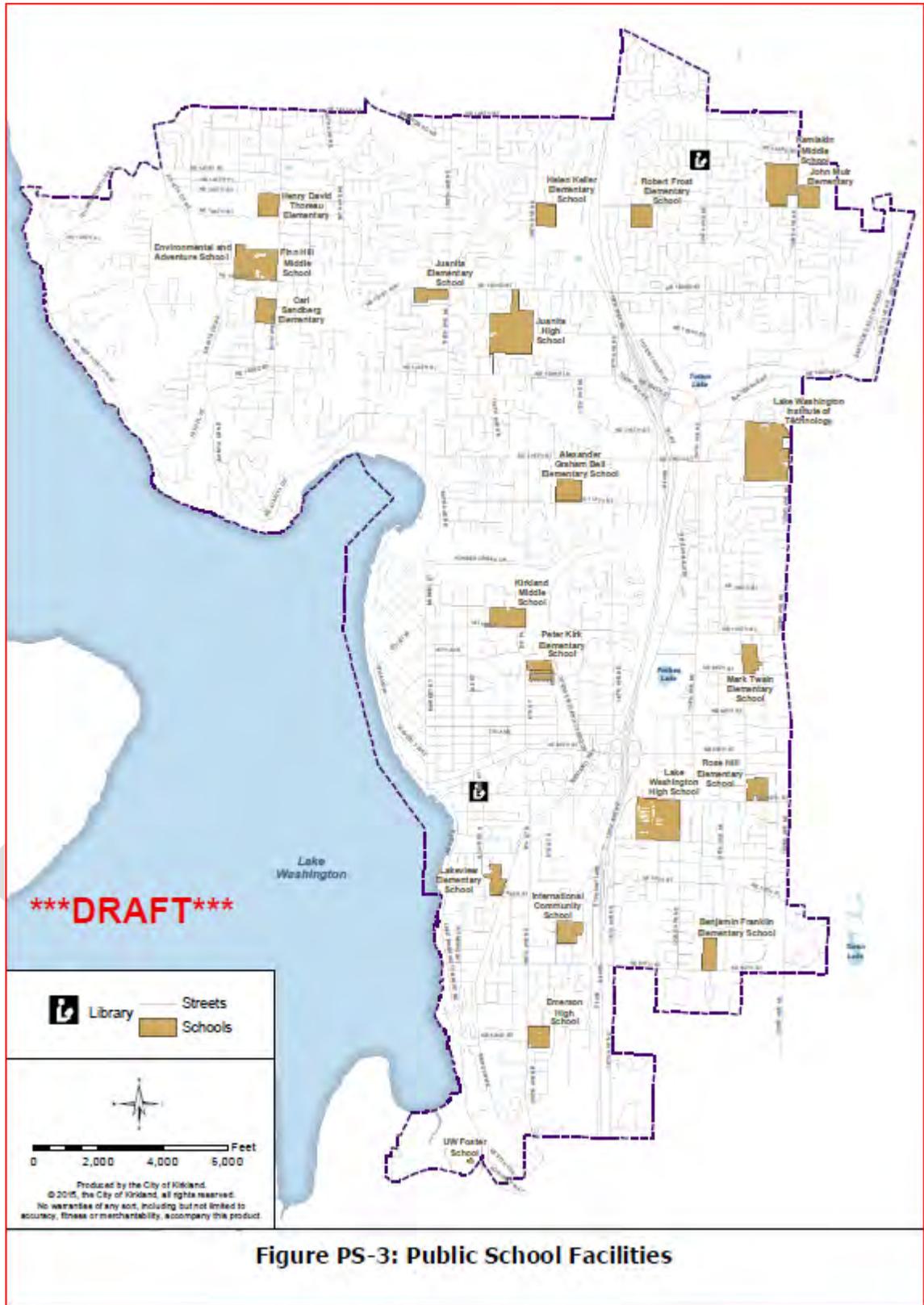
XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES



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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 on-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-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

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

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.

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

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

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 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.

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

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 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.

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

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.

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

XII.A. PUBLIC SERVICES

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 projections. The City and School District should confer on the siting and development of school facilities 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.

REVISED HUMAN SERVICES ELEMENT: STRIKE-OUT AND UNDERLINES

◆ RELATIONSHIP TO THE FRAMEWORK GOALS ◆

The ~~Human Services Element~~ highlights the following Framework Goals:

- ~~FG-1 Maintain and enhance Kirkland's unique character.~~
- ✓ **FG-2 Support a strong sense of community.**
- ~~FG-3 Maintain vibrant and stable residential neighborhoods and mixed-use development, with housing for diverse incomes, ages, and lifestyles.~~
- ~~FG-4 Promote a strong and diverse economy.~~
- ~~FG-5 Protect and preserve environmentally sensitive areas and reduce greenhouse gas emissions to ensure a healthy environment.~~
- ~~FG-6 Identify, protect and preserve the City's historic resources, and enhance the identity of those areas and neighborhoods in which they exist.~~
- ~~FG-7 Encourage a sustainable community.~~
- ~~FG-8 Maintain and enhance Kirkland's strong physical, visual, and perceptual linkages to Lake Washington.~~

XII.B. HUMAN SERVICES

- ~~FG-9 Provide safety and accessibility for those who use alternative modes of transportation within and between neighborhoods, public spaces, and business districts and to regional facilities.~~
- ~~FG-10 Create a transportation system which allows the mobility of people and goods by providing a variety of transportation options.~~
- ~~FG-11 Maintain existing park facilities, while seeking opportunities to expand and enhance the current range and quality of facilities.~~
- ~~FG-12 Ensure public safety.~~
- ~~FG-13 Maintain existing adopted levels of service for important public facilities.~~
- ~~FG-14 Plan for a fair share of regional growth, consistent with State and regional goals to minimize low density sprawl and direct growth to urban areas.~~
- ✓ ~~FG-15 Solve regional problems that affect Kirkland through regional coordination and partnerships.~~
- ✓ ~~FG-16 Promote active citizen involvement and outreach education in development decisions and planning for Kirkland's future.~~
- ~~FG-17 Establish development regulations that are fair and predictable.~~

REVISED HUMAN SERVICES ELEMENT – STRIKE-OUTS AND UNDERLINES

XII.B. HUMAN SERVICES**A. INTRODUCTION**

The ~~City of Kirkland Human Services Element~~ seeks to enhance the quality of life for all citizens in the community, regardless of race, nationality, creed, ethnic background, social-economic status, sexual orientation, gender or age. The City recognizes that each person needs to have a sense of belonging, support in their community, and ~~have~~ access to opportunities that fulfill the basic needs of life~~contribute to healthy development~~. The City has made a commitment to providing services and programs to those considered more vulnerable and/or at risk, including youth, seniors, and those with financial need, special needs and disabilities. The Human Services, Senior Services, and Youth Services Programs are all housed within the Parks and Community Services Department.

The challenges now and in the future are how to ~~serve the increasing senior population~~, provide support to teens ~~and their parents~~, how to serve the increasing senior population, and meet the growing basic needs of low- and moderate-income residents. Youth will continue to need support programs and positive leisure activities to help them become competent and responsible members of the community. Forecasts for the future indicate that one in four residents in the Puget Sound area will be over the age of 65 in ~~2035~~2022. To be able to continue residing in the community, many of these residents will need support services along with affordable housing or housing that accommodates seniors as they age, such as assisted living facilities, ~~mother-in-law accessory~~ apartments and smaller one-story homes. Kirkland has experienced an increase in~~As the community's population grows so will~~ the number of low- to moderate-income residents needing food, shelter, clothing, and other support services. ~~Youth will continue to need support programs and positive leisure activities to help them become competent and responsible members of the community.~~

DIVERSITY AND SOCIAL EQUITY

~~In addition, o~~Our community continues to be enriched with people from different countries, ~~and~~ and with diversity in racial and ethnic groups~~backgrounds, socioeconomic status and faith traditions.~~ The City and ~~H~~human service ~~providers~~programs need to be responsive to and inclusive of this diversity ~~the variety of cultures and languages~~ that exists now and in the future.

Discrimination based on disabilities is prohibited under Title II of the of the American with Disabilities Act and is also prohibited on the basis of race, color, national origin or sex under Title IV of the Civil Rights Act. Yet discrimination, injustice and denial of equitable access continue in many aspects of our society. The City and human service providers need to take responsibility to see that social equity exists in its policies, programs, and services.

City of Kirkland Comprehensive Plan

(May 2009 Revision)

REVISED HUMAN SERVICES ELEMENT – STRIKE OUTS AND UNDERLINES

XII.B. HUMAN SERVICES

Diversity and social equity are two important overarching foundations for youth services, senior services and human services.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Youth Services

The Youth Services Program is ~~part of the City's Community Services Division of the Parks and Community Services Department~~ run by the City's Youth Services Staff with support from the Kirkland Youth Council. The Kirkland Youth Council, ~~established in 1996,~~ is an advisory board to the City Council representing the youth in the community. In addition, the Youth Council provides communication between the City Council, ~~Lake Washington School District,~~ community-based groups, schools, and service organizations. Kirkland Youth Council members represent Kirkland locally, nationally, and internationally at summits and conferences.

The City of Kirkland works in partnership with community agencies to provide information and services to Kirkland youth and families. Because of the many immigrant and refugee families living in Kirkland and attending Kirkland schools, City and school-linked support programs have been established.

~~In 2001, the~~ Teen Union Building, located on the perimeter of Peter Kirk Park next to the Peter Kirk Community Center ~~Senior Center, was established. It~~ provides a social, educational, recreational and leadership center for youth. The programs at the facility also provide a gateway to volunteer activities and jobs in the community.

Senior Services

The Peter Kirk Community Center provides opportunities for people age 50 and over to have healthy and rewarding lives and to participate in community events. To achieve the goal of promoting wellness of body, mind and spirit, the Center offers a wide variety of fitness, art and lifelong learning classes, in addition to health, legal and financial services, lunches and home meal deliveries.

The Kirkland Senior Council, ~~established in 2002,~~ is an advisory board to the City Council representing residents 50 years and older. The Senior Council prioritizes and works to implement the Senior Council Work Services Strategic Plan and makes recommendations to the City Council.

Human Services

Kirkland has experienced ~~d~~Demographic, economic and social changes ~~have had an impact in Kirkland.~~ These changes have dramatically increased the need for health and human services. The City's Human Service Policy established a separate program within the Parks and Community Services Department. Human Services Staff is primarily responsible for the planning and administration of the City's human services program. The City's role in human services is as a partner, funder, facilitator, and coordinator, but not a direct provider of human services. The Human Services Advisory Committee, ~~established in 1986,~~ serves as a committee to advise the

REVISED HUMAN SERVICES ELEMENT – STRIKE-OUTS AND UNDERLINES

XII.B. HUMAN SERVICES

City Council on allocation of the City's General Funds and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Funds for human services.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ELEMENTS

The Human Services Element is one of the elements that implements the Guiding Principle of supporting a socially sustainable community through health and human services and programs that fulfill the basic needs of all people. The element also implements the Guiding Principle of providing a sense of community through involvement in government, schools, civic events and volunteer activities and by creating a sense of belonging through shared values.~~Framework Goal FG-2 by establishing goals and policies that provide programs to assist those in need and enrichment opportunities to encourage a healthy community. In addition, the Human Services Element supports the Framework Goal FG-12 by supporting the establishment of citizen boards for youth, seniors and human service representatives. The Element addresses basic needs of access to information and services, food, and shelter. It also addresses health and well-being through social and civic engagement. For older people, the element also addresses affordable housing designed to accommodate mobility and safety, economic security and aging readiness through financial literacy and technology.~~

The Human Services Element supports the Housing Element by establishing policies to provide housing assistance ~~to those in need of housing~~ and to encourage construction of housing appropriate for seniors, the disabled and those in need~~the disadvantaged~~. The Human Services Element also establishes policies to allocate City funds to nonprofit organizations providing affordable housing.

The Human Services Element supports the Transportation Element by encouraging better access to services and activities for seniors, ~~and~~ youth, and those in need who often rely on safe and convenient pedestrian connections and public transit ~~to move about the community~~. In addition, the Human Services Element supports the Public Services Element with policies ~~that maintain the quality of life by helping those in need and~~ by coordinating with ~~local~~ social services organizations/agencies to provide assistance to Kirkland residents. Lastly, the policies in the Human Services Element support the Park, Recreation, and Open Space Element with policies that ensure that recreational programs are offered for seniors, youth, non-English speakers, and those in need~~the disadvantaged~~.

B. HUMAN SERVICES CONCEPT

The Human Services Element goals and policies broadly define the City's role in supporting diversity, and social equity, and contributing to the social development of the community. This element supports the provision of services that are utilized by those considered more vulnerable and/or at risk, including youth, seniors, and

City of Kirkland Comprehensive Plan

(May 2009 Revision)

REVISED HUMAN SERVICES ELEMENT – STRIKE OUTS AND UNDERLINES

XII.B. HUMAN SERVICES

those in need. This Element represents those services and programs that seek to enhance the quality of life for citizens of the community. The chapter also supports measures to ensure that humans service programs and services are available and accessible to all.

C. HUMAN SERVICES GOALS AND POLICIES

Goal HS-1: Support diversity in city government and in the community by encouraging awareness, acknowledgement and sensitivity, and by being inclusive of Kirkland’s entire populace.

Goal HS-2: Foster a city government and a community free of discrimination and committed to justice and social equity.

Goal HS-~~3~~⁴: Build a community in which families, neighbors, schools, and organizations all work together to help young people ~~to~~ become happyengaged, competent and responsible members of the community.

Goal HS-~~4~~²: Maintain and improve the quality of life for Kirkland residents 50 years and older

Goal HS-~~5~~³: Create a community in which all members have the ability to meet their basic physical, economic and social needs, and the opportunity to enhance their quality of life. ~~Provide funds to nonprofit human service providers to improve the quality of life for low- and moderate-income residents.~~

Goal HS-6: Encourage human service organizations to make their services accessible to all.

REVISED HUMAN SERVICES ELEMENT – STRIKE-OUTS AND UNDERLINES

XII.B. HUMAN SERVICES

Goal HS-1: Support diversity in city government and in the community by encouraging awareness, acknowledgement and sensitivity and by being inclusive of the entire populace

Policy HS 1.1: Engage the diverse populations within Kirkland to create an inclusive community.

The Puget Sound region, east King County and Kirkland are undergoing rapid demographic changes. In order to incorporate the strengths that a diverse populace offers, the City should engage and include residents of all ages, socioeconomic status, racial & ethnic groups and faith traditions, and encourage partnerships among them, the City, businesses, schools, faith groups, civic organizations and human service providers. The City should strive to increase participation in City programs, initiatives and activities among its diverse populations.

Goal HS-2: Foster a city government and a community free of discrimination and committed to justice and social equity.

Policy HS-2.1: Work to achieve a community where everyone is treated with respect and given equitable access to resources.

In Kirkland, further assurances of non-discrimination beyond Title II and Title IV should extend to religion, age, socioeconomic status, marital status, family structure, political affiliation, sexual orientation, gender identity and

City of Kirkland Comprehensive Plan

(May 2009 Revision)

REVISED HUMAN SERVICES ELEMENT – STRIKE OUTS AND UNDERLINES

XII.B. HUMAN SERVICES

genetic information. Recognizing that public and private institutions should include all people in a respectful manner, the City should offer opportunities for the community to come together to respect differences, embrace diversity, communicate and work to advance more just and inclusive initiatives, programs, activities and strategies that end any discrimination and ensure justice and equitable access for all.

Goal HS-~~3.1~~: *Build a community in which families, neighbors, schools, and organizations all work together to help young people ~~to~~ become happyengaged, competent and responsible members of the community.*

Policy HS-~~3.1.1~~: *Maintain and support the Kirkland Youth Council.*

The Youth Council provides an important link between the youth of Kirkland, the government, school district and the community. ~~The Council's ideas, programs, and professionalism have been recognized as creative, intuitive, and successful in connecting with the youth in the community.~~ Their continued work to support youth initiatives with the Teen Union Building, the Skate Park, other youth facilities, and the City's Boards and Commissions should be supported and encouraged.

Policy HS-~~3.2.1~~-2: *Coordinate with the Kirkland Teen Union Building to provide a safe place for ~~the~~ youth and provide recreational/educational activities and social programming.*

The Teen Union Building provides a safe place for teens to spend their time and to learn, socialize and do recreational activities~~recreate~~. ~~With the support of the Kirkland Youth Council and nonprofit organizations serving East King County youth,~~ The City should continue to support the Teen Union Building, its staff and programs to provide a safe and rewarding environment for the youth in the community.

Policy HS-~~3.3.1~~-3: *Provide connections between Kirkland youth and their community by partnering with the City, school district, and local youth-serving organizations~~agencies~~.*

The City of Kirkland values its partnership with the Lake Washington School District and community organizations in helping to connect youth to their community. ~~Seeking out grant opportunities to provide more school and community programs for youth should continue. Through the Youth Council, open lines of communication should continue to be a priority between the school district and the City.~~ The Youth Council should ~~also~~ continue ~~its~~their goal of connecting students to their community with youth summits, Citywide~~citywide~~ events and school activities. The City should continue to seek out grant opportunities to provide more school and community programs for youth.

REVISED HUMAN SERVICES ELEMENT – STRIKE-OUTS AND UNDERLINES

XII.B. HUMAN SERVICES

Policy HS-~~3.41.4~~: Provide access to information and services for Kirkland youth ~~and their families on employment, social services, safety issues and classes for parents of teens.~~

The City should work with the Lake Washington School District and non-profit organizations to provide information on social service programs, enrichment classes, teen employment and issues around safe driving, swimming and biking. The Kirkland Teen Union Building, the Youth Council, City classes and the school district are good vehicles for disseminating the information.

~~Partnerships with nonprofit organizations, the Lake Washington School District and the City are crucial in helping to provide programs for youth and families and should be a priority. The City of Kirkland, in partnership with the Kirkland Teen Union Building, should either provide or find and advertise free or low cost accessible parenting classes and support services for parents of teens and preteens.~~

~~Teens and youth safety is a continual concern. Accidents are the number one killer of teens, with car accidents leading the list and drowning second. Teens do not always take the necessary precautions when driving, boating, swimming and biking. Youth Services should encourage continued education on water, bicycle and seat belt safety, and not using alcohol or drugs when driving a car. This information should be provided through schools, the Teen Union Building, the Fire and Police Departments, and the community.~~

~~Many youth ages 13 to 15 have few summer employment opportunities. The City should continue to explore employment and intern options for teens, partnering with the Kirkland Teen Union Building and the business community. In addition, the City's Youth Services should support and help provide volunteer opportunities for Kirkland youth.~~

~~In addition, many youth do not drive or own vehicles so they depend on public transportation or safe pedestrian and bicycle connections to get to their activities. The City should work with the regional transit provider to see that the convenient and low cost public transportation is provided through the City. A system of safe nonmotorized connections should also be provided from neighborhoods to business centers and public facilities as outlined in the Transportation Element.~~

Policy HS-~~3.51.5~~: Promote healthy lifestyles.

Leisure time activities enrich lives, prevent social isolation and increase a sense of belonging to the community, as well as offer positive choices for how youth spend their time. ~~Obesity issues, lack of exercise, eating disorders, and poor diet are problems that teens face. Many teens spend hours after school watching television, playing video games, and surfing the web.~~ Providing positive recreational activities encourages lifelong learning for teens, provides fitness opportunities, and promotes healthy lifestyles. Through Kirkland's partnership with the Teen Union Building, businesses, and nonprofit organizations, the City should help to provide recreational and leisure time activities for youth.

REVISED HUMAN SERVICES ELEMENT – STRIKE OUTS AND UNDERLINES

XII.B. HUMAN SERVICES

***Policy HS-3.61-6:* Establish positive relationships between the youth and Kirkland Police.**

A goal of the Kirkland Youth Council and the City of Kirkland is to foster a positive ~~improve the~~ relationship between youth and police. ~~One way that this has been accomplished is by development of the Respect Manual, a manual to answer questions, reduce fear and increase understanding between the youth and Kirkland Police.~~ The Kirkland Youth Council and the Police Department should continue to explore other ways in which to build positive relationships with the City and youth in the community.

***Policy HS-3.71-7:* Support programs working to lower youth violence, substance abuse, depression, and suicide in the community.**

The City's youth services programs, ~~such as Summer Youth Outreach Specialists,~~ help to maintain positive relationships with community youth, referring youth to services and preventing risky behavior ~~by youth, such as drug, alcohol, and tobacco use.~~ Such programs have reduced negative police and youth interactions. Efforts are focused on working with the youth ~~at local parks, beaches and the Teen Union Building~~ after school, on weekends and during the summer when the youth have more free time and thus may get involved with risky behavior.

~~The City's Youth Services should continue to work to support youth access to after school, weekend and summer development programs to help shut down the "prime time juvenile crime" and encourage positive and healthy behavior. This encouragement should help diffuse the harassing behavior found in many of our schools.~~ In addition, the Youth Services programs should also continue supporting Kirkland's school and community ~~drug/alcohol/tobacco and~~ teen depression and suicide programs to help develop healthy and responsible youth.

The Police Department works with the Lake Washington School District to lower the number of youth who are using drugs, alcohol, and tobacco through partnerships, such as the School Resource Officers. The City should continue the Police Department's partnership with the school district as funding allows to develop and support the drug, ~~alcohol, and~~ tobacco use prevention programs.

***Goal HS-42:* Maintain and improve the quality of life for Kirkland residents 50 years and older.**

***Policy HS-4.12-1:* Maintain and support the Senior Council.**

~~The City is committed to maintaining and improving the quality of life of residents 50 years and older in Kirkland. Recognizing the value and contributions residents 50 years and older bring to our community, t~~The Kirkland Senior Council's mission is to preserve and improve the quality of life for Kirkland residents 50 years and older by identifying their concerns, advocating for their needs and creating programs and services that advance their well-being. The Senior Council offers people the opportunity to directly participate in the advocacy and creation of programs and services that meet their needs. The City should maintain the Senior Council and support its work programs.

REVISED HUMAN SERVICES ELEMENT – STRIKE-OUTS AND UNDERLINES

XII.B. HUMAN SERVICES

Policy HS-4.22.2: Provide opportunities for residents ~~people~~ 50 years and older to be active, connected, and engaged in the community ~~learning~~.

~~Aging has changed. Many P~~people 50 years and older are ~~much more~~ active ~~now~~ and thus prefer a wider range of recreational programs and services ~~than in the past~~. They enjoy activities older adults desire as part of their life in the community ~~include~~ working, recreation, lifelong learning, and social engagement. Recognizing this, the Peter Kirk Community Center should provide a broad range of activities, classes and services for residents 50 years and older to engage and connect the residents with their community. ~~a resource for information and referral of activities, events and services for those older adults and adult children seeking assistance, and services for their aging parent. Through a joint use agreement with the Teen Union Building, people 50 and older should continue to have the opportunity to take computer classes provided in the Teen Union Building computer lab. The City should also continue to provide information via a comprehensive activity brochure mailed out to residents and the City's web page with links to important services throughout King County.~~

The City has developed ~~engages in~~ partnerships with other community organizations and businesses to increase program opportunities and locations, and provide greater marketing abilities ~~and promote a sense of community relationship~~. These partnerships should continue and increase as the number of people 50 years and older increase.

Policy HS-4.32.3: Provide access to information, resources, services, and programs for older adults.

Older adults, their caregivers and family members often do not know where to turn for help, ~~do not believe it is right to ask for help or feel guilty about taking advantage of~~ for available programs, services, and resources. Many older adults and their adult children lack knowledge about in-home services, assisted living options, and the steps between living in their own homes and moving into retirement, assisted living or nursing homes. Also many older adults need support to increase independence through financial planning and utilization of technology to access information. ~~The Parks and Community Services Department should continue to provide access to resources at the Peter Kirk Community Center. utilize various sources to provide older adults with information about programs and services, including brochures, the City's web page and TV cable station, local media and other organizations' newsletters.~~ The challenges are compounded for the non-English speaking seniors and their families. ~~Many of these older adults are isolated, with little or no contact outside their homes or their children.~~ The Parks and Community Services Department should continue partnerships with agencies to offer programs and services with ~~some~~ some bilingual staff, so that non-English speaking older adults have the opportunity to participate in social, recreational, and educational activities, ~~and meals~~. ~~Traditional program components such as outreach, advocacy and greater access to services should also be provided for these non-English speaking older adults.~~

In addition, many older adults do not drive or own vehicles so they depend on public transportation or safe pedestrian and bicycle connections to get them to their activities, shopping and medical appointments. The City should work with the regional transit providers to see that the convenient and low-cost public transportation is provided throughout the City. A system of safe non-motorized connections should also be provided from neighborhoods to business centers and public facilities as outlined in the Transportation Element.

City of Kirkland Comprehensive Plan

(May 2009 Revision)

REVISED HUMAN SERVICES ELEMENT – STRIKE OUTS AND UNDERLINES

XII.B. HUMAN SERVICES

Policy HS-~~4.42.4~~: *Maintain a safe environment for older adults in the community.*

~~Feeling secure, both about safety of physical access and safety in terms of crime, is important to older adults. Many~~ Older adults have identified the need for safe access to community facilities and services, parks and bike paths, ~~and for visible law enforcement, and~~ emergency responsiveness from both police and emergency medical services. The City should continue an ongoing dialogue to assure older adults that the City is committed to keeping the community safe while also offering a variety of personal safety programs.

The City should encourage partnership programs with various local agencies, such as the Gatekeeper program, to notify specified individuals when seniors fail to pick up their mail or newspapers, or when unattended problems are noticed at the home.

~~The Kirkland Police Department, the Kirkland Teen Union Building and City's Youth Services have been working on a plan to increase security around the Peter Kirk Community Center and the adjoining Teen Union Building and Peter Kirk Park. The City should continue an ongoing dialogue to assure older adults that the City is committed to keeping the Downtown area safe. In addition, the Peter Kirk Community Center should continue to offer a variety of personal safety programs.~~

Policy HS-~~4.52.5~~: **Encourage affordable and appropriately designed older adult housing.**

Affordable and appropriately designed accessible housing are key issues for older adults in terms of what it will take for them to remain in Kirkland as they age. The City should support public and private efforts to create and preserve affordable housing, ~~in Kirkland, particularly housing for older adults, such as including~~ mother-in-law accessory apartments, shared housing, small lots, cottages and one-story homes, as outlined in the Housing Element. ~~accessible to the disabled and elderly. Universal design principles that meet the needs of as many users as possible and at many different stages of life should be encouraged.~~ In exploring options for affordable housing for ~~seniors~~ older adults ~~adults~~, the City should utilize the expertise available through ARCH (A Regional Coalition for Housing), the King County Housing Authority, local faith-based organizations with housing programs, nonprofit and for-profit housing developers, and other resources interested in affordable housing for older adults ~~seniors~~. In addition, the City should identify the necessary changes in land use regulations and building codes that will make alternative housing easier to implement. Additional goals, policies and background information that support affordable and senior housing are found in the Housing Element.

Goal HS-53: Create a community in which all members have the ability to meet their basic physical, economic and social needs, and the opportunity to enhance their quality of life. Provide funds to nonprofit human service providers to improve the quality of life for low- and moderate-income residents.

REVISED HUMAN SERVICES ELEMENT – STRIKE-OUTS AND UNDERLINES

XII.B. HUMAN SERVICES

Policy HS-5.13-1: Regularly assess local human service needs, and provide leadership in the development of services to address newly identified needs.

City staff should utilize census data to inform policies that address human service needs. In addition to following demographic change in the community, City staff should keep in close contact with human service organizations regarding the changing needs they are seeing.

Policy HS-5.23-2: Promote community awareness of human service needs, the resources available to meet those needs, and the gaps in services.

All residents would benefit from an education campaign that explains both the range of needs of residents and the resources available to meet those needs. The City should then act as a convener of community stakeholders to discuss and implement effective community responses.

Policy ~~HS-5.3~~HS-3.2: Provide funding for local nonprofit organizations~~agencies~~ serving the needs of Kirkland residents.

Human services are those efforts targeted directly to individuals and families to meet basic human needs, and can be represented on a continuum of services including intervention, prevention, and enhancement. In order to address these needs, the City of Kirkland has five community goal areas it uses which hold that all community members should have. These goal areas may change or expand as needs change:

- ◆ Food to eat and a roof overhead.
- ◆ Supportive relationships within families, neighborhoods and communities.
- ◆ A safe haven from all forms of violence and abuse.
- ◆ Health care to be physically and mentally fit as possible.
- ◆ Education and job skills to lead an independent life.

To improve the quality of life for low- and moderate-income residents, the City provides support to local nonprofit organizations who administer services for those in need. The City Council should continue to allocate General Funds and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) public services funds to support community-based nonprofit agencies that ensure a broad range of adequate support services are available to all residents, especially low- and moderate-income residents. The City should encourage services that respect the diversity and dignity of individuals and families, and foster self-determination and self-sufficiency.

Policy ~~HS-5.43-4~~H-3.1: Maintain and support a Human Services Advisory Committee.

The Human Services Advisory Committee reviews ~~provides policy and~~ funding requests from ~~recommendation on~~ human services providers and makes a ~~recommendations~~ activities to the City Council. In particular, the Committee makes funding recommendations to the City Council on the expenditures of the City's Human

REVISED HUMAN SERVICES ELEMENT – STRIKE OUTS AND UNDERLINES

XII.B. HUMAN SERVICES

~~Service Funds.~~ The Committee is a valuable resource for the City Council and should be continued to help the City have strong human service programs.

Policy ~~HS-5.53.5~~HS-3.3: Commit Community Development Block Grant Funds (CDBG) to affordable housing and house repairs for low- and moderate-income residents.

The City ~~engages in seeks to strengthen~~ partnerships between jurisdictions and other government agencies, nonprofit and for-profit organizations to enable those organizations to provide and maintain decent and affordable housing, ~~establish and maintain a suitable living environment, and expand economic opportunities for every resident,~~ particularly those at or below the 80 percent of median income. The City commits CDBG and General Funds to provide affordable housing in East King County through nonprofit agencies, such as ARCH. The City should continue to support these agencies and their effort to provide affordable housing to Eastside residents, particularly low-income.

The City also uses its CDBG capital funds to support King County's program that responds to housing repair needs for low- to moderate-income individuals and families who cannot afford to repair their homes. The City should continue to support this program.

Policy ~~HS-5.6~~HS-3.5: Participate and provide leadership in local and regional human service efforts.

Meeting human service needs requires a regional solution. The City should continue to work with other jurisdictions and community partners ~~within the region~~ to develop a regional planning effort to identify critical human services needs and to seek regional means of meeting those needs. This includes taking a leadership role on local forums and committees. ~~The City should also take a lead in planning for and addressing the needs of the recent growth of immigrants and refugees in the community.~~

Policy HS-5.7: Encourage the development of partnerships among the City, schools, human services providers and others, to address the needs of children and families within the school setting.

The City has supported and facilitated human service organizations providing needed human services within schools. The City should expand these initiatives with the help of additional community partners.

Policy ~~HS-5.8~~HS-3.6: Ensure human service programs are available and accessible.

It is a priority of the City to ensure that programs are accessible to all. To this end, the City should provide programs, and operating and capital funds annually to support social and health needs for those who have special needs, are financially challenged, are homeless, and/or who have limited access based on their language or cultural needs. Where possiblewe can, the City should provide language and culturally appropriate programs and scholarships, and accommodations for those with special needs. The City also should collaborate with other jurisdictions and nonprofit entities to assist in meeting the needs for Kirkland residents.

Policy HS-5.9: Prior to adoption, consider impacts to human services of any proposed legislation, including city codes and regulations.

REVISED HUMAN SERVICES ELEMENT – STRIKE-OUTS AND UNDERLINES

XII.B. HUMAN SERVICES

The City should consider both the possible effects of legislation on vulnerable residents as well as create increased opportunities for them.

Policy ~~HS-5.10~~HS-4: Administer community donation programs.

The City offers residents the opportunity to donate funds through programs such as “Kirkland Cares” that assist Kirkland residents through the utility billing process. The City contracts with a local nonprofit organization to allocate these funds to help ~~struggling~~ Kirkland families pay their heating, electric, and water/sewer utility bills, and to provide food, shelter, homelessness prevention, and ongoing support to help families move out of crisis and get back on their feet. The City should continue to administer and promote community donation programs to help those families in need.

Goal HS-6: Encourage human services organizations to make their services accessible to all.

Policy HS-6.1: Encourage services to become accessible to all in the community by removing any barriers, including but not limited to architectural, cultural, language, communication, and location.

In order to ensure that Kirkland is a place where all people have the opportunity to thrive, the City should encourage and support human service providers to ensure that they are making their services available to those living with a full range of capabilities.

Policy HS-6.2: Coordinate with human services organizations to locate facilities near commercial centers where transit and non-motorized facilities exist.

So that older adults, teens, and those in need can easily access services and programs, the City should locate its facilities in or near commercial centers where transit and non-motorized facilities are available. The City should also encourage other organizations to locate their programs and services near commercial centers. Having transit, bicycle and pedestrian routes near support services facilities ensures accessibility for all. Lastly, the City should encourage community shuttles and volunteer transportation programs and other transportation options.

The City should work with regional transit providers to see that safe, convenient and low-cost public transportation is provided through the city. The City should also provide a system of non-motorized connections from residential neighborhoods to commercial centers as outlined in the Transportation Element.

